

Forestry Association, he worked for the improvement of the parks and the preservation of the forests of his town and State. He was a benefactor of many charitable and philanthropic institutions of Boston, which he also served as trustee or director. He enriched our art museums with his rare collection of Chinese art treasures, and through his financial aid and his work as its president and treasurer he helped to make the Boston Symphony one of the world's great orchestras.

Such men as Dane have contributed much to American metropolitan communities. Their support of philanthropic and cultural institutions, of which our individualistic democracy has often been negligent, has had immeasurable value. Not the least of their services, moreover, has been that of setting a high standard of social responsibility.

Robert F. Herrick

Robert F. Herrick was born in Medford, Massachusetts, on August 8, 1866, and died in Boston on October 10, 1942. He studied law at Boston University and, after receiving the degree of bachelor of laws, attended Harvard College from which he was graduated in 1890. A lawyer by profession, he early became associated with business, in which he won a strong and important place. He was for many years one of the Overseers of Harvard University.

His work in business was chiefly on the side of finance and along the lines of policy. Early in his career he became closely associated with Boston financial leaders, both men and institutions; he early developed a strong connection with the First National Bank of Boston which continued until his death. He was especially active in the rehabilitation of industrial concerns which had got into difficulties, helping to secure control of them, to reorganize them, and to secure for them an effective management. He also became associated as director with a large number of corporations in all parts of the country, including United Fruit Co., United Shoe Machinery

Corporation, and United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co.

No brief note can adequately describe or estimate the significance of the work of Robert F. Herrick. His career deserves careful and detailed attention, especially because he held an important place in a type of business control that had a vital influence on American business in the generation to which he belonged.

George M. Shriver

George M. Shriver was born in Hightstown, New Jersey, in 1868, and died in Baltimore on May 1, 1942. He came of a family that had been active in transportation around Baltimore from early in the nineteenth century, when his grandfather had taken part in the development of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. In 1886 George M. Shriver entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as a clerk, and with the exception of a short period in 1887-88 he remained with that road till his death. From 1888 until 1911 he served as secretary or assistant to the president. In the latter year he was made second vice-president in charge of the financial and accounting departments. In 1920 he was elected senior vice-president and in 1922 a director, both of which positions he held until his death; in those posts he was in charge of the accounting, treasury, claims, and relief departments. He also was director and chairman of the executive committee of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and director of a number of other concerns, including the Railway Express Agency and the First National Bank of Baltimore.

His service to business lay chiefly in internal management. He was regarded in the railroad industry as an authority on accounting and finance and as an outstanding executive. His was not a spectacular career or one known widely to the public, but he stood high in that group of business executives who have kept the wheels of American business turning effectively.