

AIMO KAARLO CAJANDER

IN MEMORIAM

By

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January 21, 1943, Finnish forest science and Finnish forestry suffered a severe loss. On that day, the name of the man who was actually responsible for the establishment of our forest science and for developing it to its present standing, and who devoted his best skill to the improvement of our forestry, suddenly appeared in the obituary columns. It was an unexpected conclusion to an exceptionally industrious lifework, rich in results, of a leading man, a man head and shoulders above others in our scientific and general economic life.

Aimo Kaarlo Cajander was born April 4, 1879, in Uusikaupunki. His father, whose family hailed from Mynämäki, was Karl Alexander Cajander, M. A. (Helsinki), headmaster and natural science teacher of the Uusikaupunki Elementary School, and his mother Anna Mathilda Allenius. Of their two children, Aimo Kaarlo was the elder; the younger was Eino Cajander, renowned as an agricultural scientist, who died in 1928.

From the description of Erkki Laitakari, the warmhearted biographer of A. K. Cajander, we know that Cajander inherited from his home his interest in natural sciences and in the creation and development of a thoroughly Finnish science — the thread around which his life is woven.

In his father's elementary school, young Aimo Kaarlo's devotion to natural sciences was revealed in his industrious collecting of plants, and this continued after he had entered, at 11 years of age, the Turku Finnish Lyceum (Grammar School). Top of his class, all subjects were easy to him, but his greatest liking was for natural sciences — proof of which lies in his herbarium which, by the time he had reached highschool stage, comprised over 800 plants. His teacher and the school Linnaea Society, of which Cajander eventually became chairman, play their part in his devotion and good results.

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Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seuran Kirjapainon Oy.

In 1896, at the age of 17, Aimo Kaarlo Cajander left highschool and, pursuing his principal interest, devoted his time to studying natural sciences. Both botany and zoology attracted him, and his two teachers, J. P. Norrlin and J. A. Palmén, were prominent in these subjects. Botany became his main subject, and he was especially attracted by geobotany, in which Norrlin, the pioneer in this science that has since borne such fruitful results in our country, supplied his disciples with new and inspiring knowledge.

He took his university degree of M. A. in 1901, enabling himself to continue rapidly with his doctor's examination which he passed in 1903. These two years included, however, an arduous expedition of exploration, lasting a whole summer, to the Southern Urals, along the Siberian railway as far as the Buryat Steppes and the Lena River district, and in the following summer, to the valleys of the big rivers of Northern Finland, as well as the compilation of the material he had collected into a meritorious thesis. Good experience was gained by his excursions, at first in his home province then in 1898 on an expedition to Aunus and the year after, to the farthest wild forests of Viena, both provinces of East Carelia.

But Cajander's studies were not completed by his becoming doctor in natural sciences. All he had done so far was to lay the solid foundations for his further studies and for the career towards which his studies guided him.

From his teacher J. P. Norrlin, who was deeply acquainted with forests and forest vegetation, Cajander had received the seed of his future great creations, which were to lead to the establishment of an independent Finnish forest science. During his exploratory expeditions, especially in the virgin forests of Siberia, this seed developed into a vigorous young shoot. The only inspiration now needed was that of another former teacher, A. Osw. Kairamo, who had left teaching for a high administrative post. Then came the difficult decision — botany or forest science? — his choice fell on the latter.

Thus Cajander, University Lecturer in Botany, left for Germany in Spring 1904, to be trained in Munich by Professor Ramann and other prominent contemporary teachers in forest science and its fundamentals. He did not, however, spend long there, and in the Autumn he was back in Finland, as student at the Evo College of Forestry. The two-year course there was partly devoted to investigations into forest site types which he pursued as extra work, and on the conclusion of the Evo course both these investigations and his studies were extended more widely during a renewed visit to Central Europe in 1906—1907, where one of his im-

portant aims was to become acquainted with experimental work in forest science.

With the conclusion of this visit Cajander completed his long term of studies. This period had been spent in never relaxing work and derived its joys from work alone. In the summer of 1907 he was appointed acting headmaster of the Evo College of Forestry. From this time on the way was open for him to start realising gradually, but with increasing rapidity, the ideas born of his thorough studies and keen observations, and which burnt steadily from the moment the first spark was struck.

Cajander's activities as a teacher at the Evo College of Forestry, together with the investigations reinforcing his fundamental knowledge, were not to continue for long, as higher teaching in forestry soon underwent a total reorganisation. The carrying out of this reorganisation in particular required a man whose thorough knowledge was comprehensive enough, and in whom creative ability was strong enough. Higher education in forestry was transferred from the lonely forest district of Evo to the University, and connected with the teaching of other sciences, in 1908.

Thanks to his exceptional capacity for work and to his energy, Cajander, assisted by his fellow teachers, succeeded in reorganising the teaching and overcoming all difficulties. But only from 1911 onwards, when Cajander was appointed Professor of Silviculture, were the possibilities of developing the teaching opened up on a more comprehensive scale. Forestry tuition was no longer confined to a civil service examination, but from this time on it was possible to aim at the degrees of M. A. and doctor. Being in possession of a thorough scientific training, Cajander realised from the outset that the preparation of practical foresters was not the sole and adequate aim of forestry education at the University. Forestry was in almost total need of a steady scientific foundation to build upon, and the results — not very numerous — obtained from different forests abroad were not as such applicable to the Finnish forests. Fully appreciating that the creation of such a foundation required reinforcements, Cajander considered a more profound forest education as indispensable.

But already before the reorganisation of the training had come this far Cajander had, in another manner, tried to initiate and speed up forestry research work urgently required for both scientific training and practical work. Abroad, forest experimental and research institutes had been established for this purpose, but in Finland the time was not yet ripe for such a solution, due to shortage of men and funds. Cajander had other plans in mind. There were no foreign patterns to go by, but Cajander, who from

the age of 17, a young student, had been an active member of the old botanical and zoological society called *Societas pro Fauna et Flora Fennica*, and from almost the same youthful age a member of the Finnish Geographical Society, realised that it should not be impossible to initiate forest science work in a similar manner in the form of a free society.

Cajander succeeded in acquiring support for this idea of his among his fellow teachers as well as among the leading personalities in forestry administration and reputed scientists of associated branches, and the result was the establishment of The Society of Forestry in Finland in 1909. Cajander was the youngest of the founder members, 19 in number, all of whom with the single exception of Professor T. H. Järvi, are now dead.

Cajander became the secretary of the Society and, so to say, its spirit and soul. Finnish forest research work had to be created from almost nothing. He evaded no difficulties and spared no trouble in his industrious work for the Society and its aims. The many disappointments failed to discourage him for they were, fortunately, economic only, the shortage of funds growing from year to year. Cajander's great personality as a teacher was able to inspire particularly his young pupils with enormous enthusiasm for the aims of the Society of Forestry. No one asked for pay or counted the length of their working day when he supervised the attempts at speeding up Finnish forestry science.

Investigations were carried out one after another while Cajander's pioneering basic works on forest and swamp types »Ueber Waldtypen» and »Ueber die Moore Finnlands» (»On Forest Types» and »On Swamps in Finland») provided the starting point. Before long Cajander had started his Society on the road to success. An indication of this was, first of all, the rapid growth of the Society's series of publications under the title »Acta Forestalia Fennica», which was governed almost exclusively by the difficulties of printing to be overcome — as completed papers were continuously waiting to go to press.

Gradually, and with great efforts, Cajander managed to improve even the financial standing of the Society to some extent. As a consequence the work could be speeded up and made more penetrating in character, and before long the Society attained a recognised position alongside other scientific societies. Its founder could regard this with satisfaction when, in 1919, he looked back along its first decade of activity. On the other hand, it had to be admitted that Alvar Palmgren's well-worded statement was true in its saying: »Så gott som allt som inom Samfundet gjorts, spirar ur hans sådd, hemtar näring ur hans kunskapskällor» (Practically every-

thing that has been done within the Society springs from him and derives its nourishment from the source of his knowledge).

We have spent too much time, perhaps, in describing the Society of Forestry, but it was and always remained Cajander's favourite creation. We cannot speak of Cajander without the Society of Forestry, nor of the Society of Forestry without Cajander. Forest research work with its experiments and special collection of material often takes up so much time and labour that an individual member of a free scientific society finds it beyond his capacity. This is the main reason why, in Finland as in other countries noted for forestry, in addition to the Society of Forestry a Forest Research Institute has been established. This institute too is indebted for its birth and initial development to Cajander who, after acquainting himself with similar arrangements in foreign countries, proposed the establishment of the institute and for two decades, with great interest, acted as Chairman of its Administrative Board.

After the War of Independence in 1918 had gained for Finland her independence, wise and capable men were needed in the leading posts to guide the building of a new, free Finland. This was also the case with forestry, which at that time was in a critical state. A State Committee had been appointed the previous year to plan the reorganisation of forest administration. It was natural that Cajander should be a member and later on become chairman. And the very thorough and comprehensive report of this Committee is, in its main parts, written by him.

For the realisation of this great plan the Department of Forestry needed a new director. Cajander was appealed to. Again he faced a difficult decision — whether or not to leave the teaching that had met with such rare success, and perhaps also the research work that was rapidly heading for fulfilment. Should he dare to leave it at this early stage; would his position as head of forestry administration be more important and achieve better results in the pursuance of the then sole aim — elevating Finnish forestry and forest science to the level proper for the country relatively richest in the whole world in forests?

For ten years Cajander had devoted himself to this aim. But those ten years are acknowledged to have been so rich in results that their achievements could be considered sufficient for the renowned life-work of any one man. Cajander continued his scientific work with the phenomenal energy peculiar to himself, but the multitude of research tasks forced him gradually to confine himself to an ever greater extent to taking initiatives and distributing subjects to his pupils, who were spurred on to give of

their best in their turn by the inspiring example and extreme helpfulness of their teacher. As has often been said, there had grown up around Cajander a school that encompassed, besides forest specialists, several young scientists of related branches.

Cajander felt confident that the education in forestry and that forest research work would continue to develop along the lines created, and he believed that he himself would be able to serve both of them better as Chief-Director of the Department of Forestry. This solved, in Cajander's own words, the difficult problem: he accepted the office of Director of the Department of Forestry in 1918.

New tasks confronted him now, and again he had to create something new. The forest administration of the country had to be rearranged and its activities fitted in to a framework worthy of a land noted for its forestry. Before long this great work of organisation was realised, a task the consequences of which were felt also in other branches of administration. Forest administration had assumed new forms, business principles had been adapted to use in a formal State Department, and the achievements of forest science were made to serve the ends of practical forestry. A new phase was inaugurated in the development of Finnish forestry.

Forestry and forest industry were drawn into the whirl of the unprecedented economic prosperity that came in the wake of Finland's independence. In this period of enormous development they occupied the important position they deserved. Here again, Cajander held the most important place. He was to be found as a member — or most often as Chairman — of the Committees, Councils, and Delegations planning this development in a variety of ways. And his contribution was not confined to forestry, forest industry, and forest science only, but economic and scientific life in general recognised in him a man capable of occupying the leading positions.

Cajander's work revealed throughout the same capacity for planning and organisation as it had shown in the inauguration and development of education in forestry and forest research work. As usual, he made himself thoroughly acquainted with everything he was entrusted with — whether administrative tasks or branches of economic or intellectual activities.

It was no wonder, therefore, that before long Cajander became a member of the Government. He was Prime Minister in 1922 for the first time, and after that twice more, on the last occasion for nearly three years without a break, and in the intervals he held various offices as a Cabinet Minister. He was a Member of Parliament for more than ten years, and an Elector at two different Presidential Elections.

In the foregoing, the publicly discernible features of Cajander's career, unusually rich in results, have been recorded in a few lines, and mainly confined to what is considered of the greatest interest to the circle of the Society of Forestry. In them can be seen some distinctly discernible aspects of his life, which we would like to outline briefly as an addition to this defective survey.

Cajander was a great teacher, a teacher in whom the qualities of a future founder of a school were most distinct. He was no orator to inspire young men with his way of speaking. But the inspiration came from the contents of his words. His lectures were the result of profound knowledge and deliberation. The firm grounding of a thoroughly trained scientist was their main characteristic. His delivery was often, compared with the richness of their contents, fairly rapid, compelling the audience to work hard if they wanted to make adequate notes. But his lectures were attended with interest, close attention, and, without the least compulsion, regularly.

Special attention was paid by Cajander to those pupils who intended to pursue their studies beyond the stage of the civil service examination. This needed inspiration, as the studies mostly came to an end once the passing of the civil service examination had secured a means of livelihood. In the absence of scholarships, Cajander's good relations with the Department of Forestry were of great importance as they often ensured an opportunity for further study along with the student's official career.

But the main incentive was the great interest shown by the teacher in the work of his pupil. This interest often went so far that the teacher would procure for his pupil, even to the extent of actually getting it for him, literature that had proved difficult to obtain. The pupil seldom heard a word of reproach — it was sufficient that he understood it from the face of his teacher; whereas the intent interest shown in even minor results, and the teacher's constant willingness for discussions — usually at home in his book-lined study — and the words of encouragement with which he promoted the pupil's self-confidence were well-adapted to accelerate the progress of the work. When the pupil saw his teacher working with such fury he could not help being infected himself.

Although Cajander, before he went over to the Department of Forestry, had had time to educate a number of pupils to carry on with teaching, he did not entirely give up teaching. Education beyond the standard of the civil service examination he retained in his own hands for the most part. The tuition he willingly gave to those preparing their theses is to be remem-

bered with especial gratitude — a work which did not diminish in spite of increasing official tasks. Hardly ever before or since has a Prime Minister supplied the authors of theses with abundant advice, not to mention the tuition of these students and the inspection of their theses even during those periods as evening and night work.

In this way, for a decade and a half, Cajander remained in fairly close contact with the educational work and managed, generally speaking, to complete the education of his body of students.

Cajander never forgot his own teacher J. P. Norrlin; on the contrary, he often emphasised his teacher's great merits. Norrlin's works, which were just about to fall into oblivion, he brought again into the light, and one of his last papers was a description of Norrlin's youth which literally radiated with love. Cajander's warm and sympathetic relationship to his pupils is probably modelled after that of his own teacher. And as a characteristic feature of a really great teacher his pupils will remember that he never in the slightest way tried to appropriate their possible merits to himself. On the contrary, he made sure that everyone published the results of his investigations as his own and under his own name only. It can be understood of how great a significance this was in developing the productivity and feeling of responsibility of the pupil.

The opinion held of Cajander as a teacher, outside the narrowest circle of his pupils — forest specialists, is expressed in the following words of Kaarlo Linkola's: »Independent of the field in which he has been active, Professor Cajander has always revealed a rare wisdom of thought, a capacity for work and a richness of initiative which has been the source of inspiration to both colleagues and pupils. In spite of his very numerous other tasks, he is always willing to help in the course of science and for his native country. In him can be found that rich combination of qualities that make a scientist a founder of a great school. Thus a circle of pupils has grown up around him who are attached to their teacher with the ties of gratitude and respect.»

Cajander was a scientist and a scholar endowed with brilliant natural talents, a unique capacity and zeal for work, and exceptional energy. As these qualities were supplemented by comprehensive and thorough studies, he was in possession of all the possibilities of attaining great results in his investigations, which were primarily devoted to forestry and geobotany. As a special asset of great value to a scientist may be mentioned the fact that he was capable of obtaining, with phenomenal rapidity, an exceptionally thorough and comprehensive idea of even extensive scientific works.

The beginning of the century saw the publication in rapid succession of products of Cajander's pen. After investigations in his home district, they led on at once to the bigger questions which were elucidated by exploratory expeditions requiring great tenacity and keen observation as well as a wide view-point. Investigations into the South-Eastern geobotanical boundary of Fennoscandia, the Western boundary of certain North-Russian tree species, the vegetation of the floodlands of Northern Eurasia and the lower Lena Valley as well as of the virgin forests of the Lena River, the development of swamps in North-Finland and, later on, in Europe, — to mention some of the most important ones — were remarkable attainments in themselves. But more importance is to be attached to them as the profound basis of his future principal pioneering works, which presupposed above all a thorough conception of the origin, formation, and nature of vegetation units.

These principal works, acknowledged as classical, were »Ueber Waldtypen» (1909) and »Ueber die Moore Finnlands» (1913) mentioned previously. The former expounds the forest site type theory in its fundamental form, and the latter the swamp type theory. These were followed by a large number of studies and papers, most of which, in one way or another, were connected with the same questions, amplifying and developing them.

Separately from the others must be mentioned, however, from his earlier works (1906) »The Finnish Flora», edited together with A. J. Mela, and from the later period (1916—1917) the two stately volumes of »The Fundamentals of Forestry», intended in the first place to serve as a textbook and manual, but of which the nearly two thousand pages also contained actual investigations and an abundance of ideas pointing the way to new investigations.

In the same way as Cajander, after becoming head of the forestry administration, retained in his own hands the supervision of those aiming at University degrees — to the benefit of forestry education, he still retained his position as the spiritual leader of forestry research work. In addition, he managed to devote some of his time to creative scientific work, enriching forest science and geobotany with his own products and always opening up new vistas and giving new impulses.

Thus the repeatedly mentioned basic work on the forest type doctrine, »Ueber Waldtypen», was followed in 1925 by a sequel entitled »The Theory of Forest Types», in which the ideas expounded in the original work were taken further and made more detailed, taking into account the results achieved and the experiences gained in fifteen years. Let us quote from this work the fundamental definition of the forest type: »All those stands

are to be classed in the same forest type the vegetation of which, when the stand is approximately mature and of normal crown density and development, is characterised by mainly identical floristic composition and by an identical ecologico-biological nature as well as an exterior physiognomy dependent on the former, as well as all those stands the vegetation of which differs from that defined above only in such respects as are due to accidental influences.»

The theory of forest types was published in English also, which made it known in several new countries, and with the author's consent it was also printed in Spanish and Czech on the initiative of forest scientists in those countries. Not until this work was published did the Forest Type Doctrine attain, as we can testify with good reason, the recognition of forest scientists of the whole world and also of a large circle of geobotanists. In different parts of the globe, attempts were made on the same basis, some with a correct understanding of the essence of the matter, and some misinterpreting it. The importance attached to the forest type theory is reflected in the motto printed on the title-page of a foreign study on forest types: »Die fruchtbare Idee des Waldtyps wird zur zentralen Idee des forstlichen Wissens werden» («The fruitful idea of the forest type will become the central idea of all forestry knowledge»).

That Cajander's intense interest in his science and particularly in the theory of forest types continued is shown by the fact that, about the turn of the years 1942—1943, he prepared for the third time a new presentation of the theory of forest types. This was published after his death under the title »Wesen und Bedeutung der Waldtypen» (The Essence and Significance of the Forest Types) in the periodical of the International Centre of Forestry called »Intersylva». A remarkable addition now made was his introduction on the investigation of forest types with a view to international research, a subject so near to Cajander's heart. From this point of view, the last sentence of the preface to Cajander's paper, written by Professor Köstler, editor of the above-mentioned periodical is very much to the point: »Es möge diese letzte Veröffentlichung des grossen Gelehrten, mit der er sich an die internationale Fachwelt wendet, aber zugleich eine eindrucksvolle Mahnung zur erneuten forstlichen Zusammenarbeit über die Ländergrenzen hinweg sein» («May this last publication of the great man of learning, with which he appeals to the international world of *experts*, be at the same time an effective exhortation to renewed collaboration in forestry across the frontiers»).

Even when concluding his last work on forest types, Cajander was not

fully satisfied with his development of the theory of forest types. This was obvious in a discussion which the author of this paper happened to have one night, to his delight, with Cajander, once again in that well-known study in his home, only a week before his death. Cajander felt concerned because, on account of the many other questions requiring speedy clarification, adequate attention had not been paid to the theory of forest types at home, which left gaps in its development towards perfection. That evening, once again, only the great man of research and the scientist were to be seen in Cajander. He radiated enthusiasm in a most intense fervour for research and accentuation of the necessity of research work. I can hardly err in concluding from all I had heard that had Cajander been allowed to live on to an older age his work would eventually have been crowned with the success of a scientist and a man of research, as promised to be the case originally.

Cajander played his part not only for forest science and its nearest associated sciences. His field of work in our scientific life was wide. The Societas pro Fauna et Flora Fennica, the Finnish Geographical Society, the Finnish Academy of Sciences, Finland's Scientific Society, etc. — all saw him not only as an industrious member but also as one of their leading. He became an Assistant Member of the Academy of Sciences in 1908, an Ordinary Member in 1910, a Member of the Board in 1920, and 1922—23 he was the President of the Academy. For years he held corresponding positions in the Finnish Forestry Association in the Committee of the Foundation for Promotion of Finnish Literature, in the Pellervo Society, in the Society for the Promotion of Public Education, in the Board of Administration of the Turku Finnish University, etc.

The signs of his further activities in this sphere are to be seen in international collaboration and in the numerous congresses in which he was counted among the leading personalities. The high esteem in which Cajander was held in this field of work is adequately shown by the fact that several highschools and universities awarded him honorary doctor's degrees and numerous scientific academies and societies appointed him their honorary member. In addition, he was a member of the scientific council of the International Agricultural Institute in Rome, and a delegate of the International Centre of Forestry. The International Union of Forest Research Organizations unanimously elected him honorary president in 1936.

Gratitude and respect felt for Cajander as teacher and scientist were shown in a more than 1 000 page edition of the Acta Forestalia Fennica published on the occasion of his 50th birthday in 1929. Forty-two aut-

hors, half of them from Finland and the other half from abroad — among the latter several of the leading men in forest science and geobotanical research work from Europe, America, Asia, and Australia — assisted in the construction of this memorial.

Cajander had an unshaken faith in the great possibilities of Finnish science. This was reflected in his address at a festival at which recent messages telling of Finnish victories in the Olympic Games gave further emphasis. Cajander said that in the same way as our athletes were raising the fame of Finland in bringing home gold, silver and bronze medals, so would Finnish scientists be able to attain the highest peaks in international fields of cultural combat by their independent work. This faith of Cajander no doubt partly influenced his lasting efforts towards the establishment of an institute aiming at the highest development of Finnish science, the Academy of Finland, and he was appointed Chairman of the Academy Committee in 1938.

Cajander's life has been sketched here in brief, the teacher and scientist view-point of him being particularly stressed. The other, equally important sides and phases of his life-work, which deserve their own special and extensive description, are summarised in the few sentences that follow.

Cajander was a great man in forestry and forest industries. His name is writ large in the history of Finnish forestry as its strongest and most conspicuous figure to date. While still a teacher he laid down the lines along which our forestry was to be developed in the future. While holding the office of Director-General of forest administration he had the opportunity, though often in the face of fierce obstructions, to put them into practice. In the same way his strength and his capacity for work were sought after for numerous other tasks. When forest industry was connected with state forestry and the majority of shares of certain big companies was acquired by the State, he was called in to the leading posts to develop forest industry in his farsighted way.

His striving after ever more extensive possibilities for developing Finnish forestry was probably one of the main reasons which, in addition to his general capacity for work and active energy which only increased as years passed, induced Cajander to take up the career of a Cabinet Minister and eventually to enter into politics. On first entering the Government he held the post the primary duties of which entailed his attending to Finnish forestry. His simultaneous appointment to the Premiership was no doubt due to the fact that his rare capacity for work and his ability to undertake the most exacting tasks had been noticed.

It is said of politics that once they find a man they never let him go. Cajander was no exception for he continued to take part in political activities. He firmly believed that in this way he had greater opportunities of furthering his previous aims — the development of forestry and our economy in general, and the promotion of the sciences. But at the same time, from his first governmental appointment onwards, he obviously adopted the goal of our, at that time, first President of the Republic: the reconciliation of our nation that had been torn apart by the war of independence, and he continued to work throughout for this aim.

Cajander took politics as a scientist takes his work. He prepared his statements with care and thoroughness, he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the various questions, and he took great trouble in his task as a member of the Diet. He experienced, nevertheless, many disappointments. From the time of Cajander's first Government certain parties adopted an attitude shunning and opposing him, which often unjustifiably assumed radical shapes and tried to see only a negative side in his work and activity. This caused him more worry, scientist as he was, than the most strenuous work, and was probably a cause of his sudden death.

Especially severely criticised was the fact that Cajander agreed to accept so many tasks that a man of ordinary working capacity would not have believed it possible for any one person to stand the strain. But to be just, it must be admitted that however many tasks were accumulated by and entrusted to Cajander, he attended to them and carried them out in an exemplary manner, always increasing his own contribution to the work. It is in vain to try and find any selfish motive of personal profit. Such a thing was foreign to Cajander as he was a man of rare work and energy, and one who found in work the consolation and happiness of life.

This survey, however, would be incomplete if we failed to include the home which to Cajander was of special importance, and which was the source of his seemingly unlimited capacity for work. As a wife Cajander had chosen a childhood friend, Laina Cederberg, whose abundant good qualities and natural talents had served in the creating of a home suited expressly to Cajander, and who all through life showed herself capable of supporting and inspiring Cajander in his life-work.

Cajander's great life was one of unparalleled, incessant work: it was ignorant of rest. That is why it seems so natural that it should come to a conclusion amidst work, in his lonely place of work, his study.