

Laboratory methods were non-existent in the camps, and the prevailing disease was called indigestion, malaria or typho-malaria, rarely by its true name—typhoid fever. At the close of the war a commission, consisting of Majors Walter Reed, V. C. Vaughan and E. O. Shakespeare, was appointed to investigate the outbreak. The final report of that commission was prepared by Dr. Vaughan, the only surviving member. It was a classical contribution to the epidemiology of typhoid fever. This report forcibly attracted attention to the necessity of conducting future military campaigns under strict hygienic conditions. In the interval between this and the recent war improved diagnosis and immunization made it possible to avoid this terrible scourge.

Upon our entry into the late war, Dr. Vaughan was again called upon to give his services. As one of the board in charge of the communicable diseases in our camps, he served with ability and distinction, receiving the rank of colonel, the Distinguished Service medal and the decoration of the French Legion of Honor. More recently he was the recipient of the Kober medal. His work during the two wars brought him full recognition as a leading epidemiologist.

As a member of the National Research Council which came into being at the request of President Wilson, Dr. Vaughan participated in the work of that body by his wise counsel and his vast experience.

It is as an instructive and inspiring teacher that Dr. Vaughan will be remembered by the thousands of students who had the opportunity and privilege of listening to him. He freely drew upon his experiences in life and by his masterly presentation made the lectures interesting and forcible.

Unquestionably the greatest service which he rendered to the cause of medical education came during his tenure of the deanship. At the time that he entered this office the new laboratory methods of instruction were just coming into their own. With his clear foresight he recognized the importance of having productive scientific men upon the faculty, and it was this fact which enabled him to get together men of outstanding ability, thus placing the medical school of the university in the front rank of the schools in the country.

Dr. Vaughan's interest in the investigations of his colleagues was not less than that in his own researches.

He lived, so to speak, in the laboratory and was never so happy as when a new fact or result rewarded his work. He loved his fellow men and freely gave of his time and energy. As a scientist and educator he was among the first. He has left an enduring impress in both fields. A great leader, a constructive thinker and a broad idealist is gone.

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MEMORIALS

The British Medical Journal reports that a memorial tablet has recently been placed on the house of Dr. Aloys Pollender (1800-79) at Wipperfürth, Westphalia, who described the anthrax bacillus in 1849, a year before C. J. Davaine, who is generally credited with its discovery.

We learn from the London *Times* that in the City Church of the Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, where Henry Hudson, the navigator, took his last communion, a second window in his memory was unveiled on November 28. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Albert Halstead, the American consul-general in London. The new window, designed and executed by Mr. Leonard Walker, shows Henry Hudson exploring the Hudson in his ship, *The Half-Moon*, and finding some Indians who welcomed his approach. At the base of the window are represented various animals, including the beaver and the skunk, indigenous to North America.

RECENT DEATHS

MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD, originally of New York, who for the last twenty-five years has resided in Lausanne, known for his work in botany, died on December 18, at the age of sixty-one years.

DR. SAMUEL RIDEAL, known as a chemist and an expert on sanitary science, died suddenly in Southern Rhodesia, on November 13, at the age of sixty-six years.

DR. AUGUST TOBLER, director of the geological section of the Natural History Museum in Basel, Switzerland, one of the leading European workers on the geology of the East Indies and also of northern South America, died on November 23.

THE death is announced of Professor Angelo Ruffini, professor of histology and general physiology at the University of Bologna.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN THE EASTERN STATES

THE total value of the mine production of gold, silver, copper and zinc (value of lead is excluded) in

the Eastern States in 1928 was \$23,867,816, according to final figures for the year compiled by J. P. Dunlop, of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. There was an increase in both quantity and value of the above metals, al-