(4) Much additional information regarding *Baluchitherium*, the world's largest land mammal.

(5) Discovery of *Embolotherium*, a new phylum of Titanotheres and the most unusual and distinctive animal discovered by the Central Asiatic Expedition. The extraordinary development of the nasals in this creature is unparalleled in modern or extinct forms.

(6) Discovery of new phyla of Amblypoda and the extension of this order to mid-Oligocene time.

(7) Discovery of a great deposit of the shovel-tusk Mastodon, *Platybelodon*, with a remarkable series of specimens showing growth stages from foetal young to old age.

### CONCLUSIONS

The arrest of British, French, Swedish and American paleontologic and archeologic work in Central Asia constitutes a very serious setback to the cause of science and of civilization. The matter would not be so serious if there were any possibility or prospect of the present ability of the Chinese to carry out this work themselves. They have neither the scholarship nor the financial means of doing so beyond the confines of old China. The American Museum geologic, paleontologic and stratigraphic and topographic work in Mongolia and the great publications issuing therefrom have been possible only because the party was composed of a body of field experts such as has never been brought together before in the history of these branches of science, under a leader who has shown unprecedented ability to organize a series of expeditions into an absolutely unknown desert where all previous explorers had failed either to make discoveries or obtain substantial results.

Our first knowledge of the paleontology of China came from fossils purchased in apothecary shops; for hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years fossils have been collected in various parts of China and ground up as medicine under the belief that they represent the remains of dragons. The American Museum expeditions have been among the first to dispel this nation-wide superstition, and American institutions of medicine have been advancing the true art of medicine throughout China. It is these very fossils, valueless in themselves, priceless in the knowledge they yield of the past history of the earth, the collection of which the Peiping Commission is now arresting.

The friendly effort of the American Museum to train up a body of young Chinese who would establish the extremely difficult sciences of field geology, vertebrate paleontology and prehistoric archeology under the auspices of the proposed Natural History Museum of Peiping has been brought to a full stop by the ignorance and anti-American prejudice of the Society for the Preservation of Antiquities.

This arrest of Central Asiatic exploration and research will cause world-wide disappointment and regret, especially among those who have been sincerely desirous of soundly establishing these great branches of science in China. The Commission for the Preservation of Antiquities must, therefore, bear a heavy weight of responsibility for the retardation and finally for the arrest of scientific researches and explorations in Central Asia, whereby China is placed in the column of backward, reactionary and non-progressive nations.

# OBITUARY

## ALDRED SCOTT WARTHIN

ALDRED SCOTT WARTHIN, student of disease, came into medicine by way of music. An artist he remained throughout life in the intensity and the individuality of his impressions. It was fitting that his first research should deal with the physiological effects of music and his last with the coming of death to the physician as depicted in art. His work on morbid anatomy, clinical medicine and experimental pathology was done with a sensitive recognition of the actual, but from it he derived convictions that were passionately held.

Born in Greensburg, Indiana, in 1866, Dr. Warthin gained a teacher's diploma at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music in 1887, an A.B. at the University of Indiana in 1888, and graduated in medicine at the University of Michigan in 1893, becoming doctor of philosophy by the way. He was organist in churches to help himself through. The next four years he spent in the study and teaching of internal medicine at Michigan, with some months in Vienna and Freiberg. Then, turning his abilities to pathology, he became within six years Professor and Director of the Pathological Laboratory, taking his place amongst a brilliant faculty. There he remained, happily striving with the opportunities created by his diverse talents even more than provided for them, until his death on May 23, 1931. In 1900 he married Katharine Angell, herself a physician. He was made doctor of laws by the University of Indiana in 1928.

Dr. Warthin early decided that morbid anatomy was not the worked-out lode that many deemed it. Nor was it for him. The material at his disposal then and for some years after was meager, but for this he more than compensated by an intensive scrutiny. Rare was the post-mortem examination at that time to which he did not give three entire days. And overlooking nothing, finding a theme even in the pathology of the pacinian corpuscle, he became aware of the small signs of things that mattered largely.

This is most noteworthy in the long series of his discoveries with regard to lurking syphilis; but it is no less evident in the studies on the lymphoblastomatous conditions, on thymic hyperplasia and the status lymphaticus, on the changes produced by the Roentgen rays and on the significance of the hemolymph nodes, those little structures which had seemed so debatable until he proved them to be organs in their own right. It was in relation to syphilis, though, that he rendered chief service as investigator. By discriminating techniques and pertinacious observations he disclosed this disease in what had been taken always for innocent conditions, proving that it still tricks the doctor who for generations has been warned of its tricks.

Contributions of other kinds he made in great variety and number. A forceful, interested teacher whose influence continually ramified during forty years, Dr. Warthin met country-wide demands for lectures. He wrote text-books and comprehensive articles, labored as editor, served on public health committees, assumed presidencies, gave himself in short to activities which he knew to be alien to his main purposes, but carried on because he felt their need. In scientific meetings he spoke with a candor wholesome in this day when errors of fact during public discussions in the search for truth are too often condoned or reserved for hole-in-the-corner criticism. He expected as much of his fellows and experienced some naïve disappointments. As a humanitarian he would have been too aware of the dark side of life for his own good or that of others had not the bright side affected him still more. He could turn from a gruelling conference on venereal disease to his garden, or to music, to medical history, or merely to the consciousness of existing vigorously, in which he took great delight.

Possessed of a singular gusto for life yet utilizing his strength for the comprehension of the morbid, Dr. Warthin was drawn latterly to studies of the aging process and of some aspects of death itself. His book, "Old Age, the Major Involution," deals with the physical changes which constitute senility. It was characteristic of him that he spared no material detail yet had recourse in the end to the imagery of the Book of Ecclesiastes. In the "Creed of a Biologist" he set forth the view, as had Condorcet in the imminence of death, that it should suffice for man to believe in the progress of his kind and to make efforts toward it.

Dr. Warthin's last book, "The Physician of the Dance of Death," is in its immediate aspects an analysis of manners. During many years he had collected "Danses Macabres" in almost unrivaled variety, and the little volumes, peopled with the men and women of four centuries, all suddenly aware that they are to die, furnished material to his hand. From amongst these he selected only the doctor, treating his theme in a matter-of-fact way like so much else that, thus handled, had yielded its secret. The first copies of the new-printed book awaited signature when death came to him—unrecognized, after all, since he saw in angina pectoris only a familiar asthma.

PEYTON ROUS

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## MEMORIALS

THE *British Medical Journal* states that a meeting of the Osler Club was held in London on July 12 to celebrate the eighty-second anniversary of Sir William Osler's birthday. Dr. William Stobie, Mayor of Oxford, delivered the fourth Oslerian oration. Dr. A. Salusbury MacNalty, of the Ministry of Health, proposed and Dr. A. P. Cawadias seconded, a vote of thanks, and Sir Percival Hartley briefly spoke in the discussion. Among those present were Sir D'Arcy Power, Dr. J. D. Rolleston, Dr. K. R. Hay, Professor D. Fraser-Harris, and Mr. Arnold M. Muirhead, whose recent "Memoir" of Lady Osler was displayed among the exhibits.

A BRONZE bust of the late Professor Clemens Pirquet was recently unveiled in the garden of the New General Hospital of Vienna, when addresses were delivered by Professors Argt, Hamburger and Noeggerath, and Miss Harriette Chick, of the Lister Institute.

## RECENT DEATHS

DR. RICHARD ALEXANDER FULLERTON PENROSE, JR., until his retirement in 1911 professor of geology at the University of Chicago, died in Philadelphia on July 31, at the age of sixty-eight years.

THE REVEREND JOHN BERNARD GOESSE, S.J., professor emeritus of geophysical observations at the Saint Louis University, died at Saint Louis, July 25, at the age of sixty-two years. Father Goesse was the founder in 1908 and the first director of the Geophysical Observatory of Saint Louis University and took a prominent part in the organization of the first Jesuit Seismological Service in 1909, together with Father Odenbach, of Cleveland, and Father Tondorf, of Georgetown. His early retirement had been due to prolonged ill health.

DR. ERROL LIONEL FOX, professor of chemistry at Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, died on July 17 in Munich, in his thirty-ninth year.

DR. WILLIAM C. HASSLER, who served for thirty years as public health officer of San Francisco, died on August 2. Dr. Hassler was elected this year president of the American Public Health Association.