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

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE

## 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.

DR. EDWARD L. CREEDEN, head of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the New York City Department of Health and a member of the department for twenty-five years, died on July 31. He was fifty-five years old.

PROFESSOR EMIL WARBURG, eminent physicist, formerly president of the Federal Physical-Technical Institute and a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, died on August 1. He was eighty-five years old.

# SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

## THE JUBILEE MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

THE celebration of the jubilee of the Society of Chemical Industry, held in London during the second week in July, is described in the London *Times*. It included a reception at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs; an address by the president, Sir Harry McGowan, at the Royal Academy of Music, and receptions by the Masters of the Girdlers' and the Salters' Companies. The presentation of the society's medal to Dr. Herbert Levinstein was made on July 15, and in the evening the annual dinner was held at which Prince George was the principal guest. The following day was devoted to the discussion of technical papers. There were visits to works and excursions in and near London.

The society was actually established in London, in the rooms of the Chemical Society early in April, 1881, with Professor (afterwards Sir Henry) Roscoe in the chair. Most of the forty-nine annual meetings have been held in various cities and towns in Great Britain, but three have been in New York and one in Montreal. Similarly, many active local sections have been formed, not only in England but also in Canada, Australia and the United States. The society, which received a Royal Charter in 1907, has now over 7,000 members.

As a small token of its admiration for work, the society presented a brief address to a few of the companies which had been most prominent in their support of technical and scientific education, and to a few whose work had been specially directed to those branches of education in which the chemical industry was specially interested. Plaques were also presented to many original members of the society and to a number of past presidents.

Throughout the week an exhibition of chemical plant, arranged by the British Chemical Plant Manufacturer's Association and the Chemical Engineering Group of the society, was open at the Central Hall, Westminster. The association was formed in 1920 to further the production and use of chemical plant made in this country. Over 50 British firms have cooperated to display the range and variety of chemical apparatus which their works can turn out. Where possible the actual plant was on view, sometimes in operation, but apparatus too large for exhibition was illustrated by models or photographs. In some cases cinematograph films were used to show processes of manufacture.

To illustrate the application of chemical processes to manufacturing industries generally would, however, have required very much more space than was available, and therefore chemical plant in the narrower sense bulked most largely in the exhibition. There are many exhibits of acid-resisting stoneware, porcelain, fused quartz and protective linings of various kinds as well as of the resistant alloys of steel and aluminium which have been developed of recent years, of nickel, and even of silver, which at present prices is becoming a possible material for some purposes. The exhibits also included pumps, filters, centrifugal separators, drying machines, thermometers, and other measuring instruments, and the absorbent substance, silica gel, which contains such large numbers of minute pores that a cubic inch has been calculated to possess an internal surface of over an acre.

A separate section of the exhibition, organized by the Chemical Engineering Group of the Society of Chemical Industry with the assistance of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Research Associations of various industries was designed to illustrate the application of scientific research to industry. It included materials used in chemical engineering, such as metals, fabrics, rubber, leather and paints, chemical plant, especially that applicable to fuel, and methods of testing and standardizing apparatus and materials.

## THE BUCKSTON BROWNE SURGICAL RESEARCH FARM

THE foundation stone of the Buckston Browne Surgical Research Farm at Down, near Farnborough, Kent, was laid by Lord Moynihan, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on July 8. The site is one of thirteen acres, adjoining Down House, Charles Darwin's old home, which, with its grounds of twenty-three acres, was presented by Mr. Buckston Browne to the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

According to the *British Medical Journal*, the stone which has been laid will form part of the porch of the large residential building, in the style of a Kentish farmhouse, which will house the research workers, as