vation pointing the way to the discovery of diphtheria antitoxin, according to a delegation of Frenchmen who sought Sewall's laboratory at Michigan twenty years later.[2]

In 1888, Dr. Sewall received an honorary M.D. degree from the University of Michigan. Symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis asserted themselves in 1885 and forced Sewall to leave Ann Arbor. During the winter of 1889, he became first resident physician, under the founder, Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, at the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, where Dr. and Mrs. Sewall occupied one of the first little one-room cottages. In 1890, Denver, Colorado, became his permanent residence, where he remained for the rest of his life. He brought honor to Colorado scientifically and became one of its most beloved physicians. He served as assistant health commissioner of Denver from 1891 to 1893, and secretary of the Colorado State Board of Health from 1893 to 1899.

When the National Board of Medical Examiners was established, he served this organization from 1915 to 1919. He received an M.D. degree from the University of Denver in 1889 and was professor of physiology in the Denver and Gross College of Medicine from 1890 to 1908. In 1912, the University of Michigan conferred on him the honorary Sc.D. degree, as did his Alma Mater, Wesleyan University, in 1926. From 1911 to 1918, Dr. Sewall occupied the chair of professor of medicine, at the University of Colorado School of Medicine, being emeritus professor since 1920. In 1916, he served as president of the American Association of Physicians; in 1924, president of the Colorado State Medical Society; and in 1927, president of the National Tuberculosis Association. In 1917, he became a member of the editorial staff of the *American Review of Tuberculosis*, the foremost tuberculosis journal in the world, a post he occupied from its inception on. In 1919, he became intimately associated with the research at the National Jewish Hospital at Denver, Colorado, serving as a member of the local and national advisory boards and as an active investigator also. His conscientiousness and industry are attested by a bibliography of over 123 original scientific articles, in later years devoted mainly to tuberculosis, climatology, immunity. In 1930, Dr. Sewall received the Trudeau Medal for his scientific investigations in tuberculosis, the first time this honor had been bestowed west of the Atlantic Seaboard states. In 1931, he was awarded the George Kober Medal of the Association of American Physicians. Dr. Sewall was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since 1921, contributing to the success of sectional and association meetings.

Dr. Henry Sewall's life was dynamic and purposeful. He was beloved by patient and colleague alike. He was always welcome into that rare fellowship of those who understand. His intimate professional and scientific friends ranked from those crowned with success to those struggling for an education. He was a profound teacher whose lessons were never to be forgotten, founded as they were on scientific observations and knowledge. His demands for work were meager, content with a bench or room so long as his colleagues were there for communion. He didn't believe in retirement while there was work still to be done. In spite of his busy life, he always had time to aid charitable causes. Dr. Sewall's high place in the world of science and medicine will long remain vacant as a testimonial to the stature of him who last resided there.

H. J. CORPER

DENVER, COLO.

RECENT DEATHS

PROFESSOR FRIEDRICH BREINL, of the University of Praha, died on July 29 from an infection of Rocky Mountain fever. He was expecting to lecture on the subject before the International Bacteriological Congress in London. Professor Breinl taught bacteriology at Harvard University in 1925.

DR. AUBREY C. GRUBB, professor of physical chemistry at the University of Saskatchewan since 1921, known for his work on electrical activation of hydrogen and nitrogen gases, died on July 29.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE HIGH VOLTAGE LABORATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

THE High Voltage Laboratory of Queen Mary College of the University of London was opened recently by the Earl of Athlone. The laboratory is the first in England to combine facilities for original research with facilities for training students.

The London *Times* writes:

Great Britain, in comparison with American and Continental Europe, has been ill equipped to provide the specialized training required for the study of problems in connection with the transmission of electrical energy at high voltages, and it is peculiarly fitting that the first great step in this country towards improving that position should be associated with Queen Mary College, where the high standard maintained by the electrical engineering department has led to its being entrusted with much

[2] Victor C. Vaughan, "A Doctor's Memories," p. 211. Publisher, Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1926.