creeping death. Thus for three years did he labor in Manila where fever ran high, where suffering was great and men spat blood, black.

Veteran, he returned to America, sans fat, sans medals, sans the frogs even on a military officer's coat, to apologize that so lowly of the Lord could not set fish before his friends.

Without a job, then with a job, with money, even, he bought a diamond as tribute to the girl who for thirty years was to bring him peace, comfort and the quiet of restful background. That was home.

But his life and work lay—as they had always—outside. And so forward once more to lovely California to risk death 'midst rats, 'midst fleas and bubosed men. The end? The finding that on the West Coast plague stalks in the ochred hills and in the pretty yellow skins of ground squirrels.

In 1909 medical Cincinnati felt the need of repair. Its spirit was drooping and blood was needed. Who better than this youngster of many countries and many views? And for twenty-seven years he furnished just this.

Here he labored, and delightedly. So it was that he made large contribution to that play which had always intrigued him—the battle of all living things against environment and the battle of each against the other. Here he became world master in a field, and of those few who see not fact but philosophy.

In 1913 he recognized an eye infection in a patient as identical with a disease of California's ground squirrels; and tularemia in man was born. Unknown, it had long been the nemesis of the rabbit hunter and the butcher, to whom, after infection, life was a despairing gamble. But it was less so, by much, when Wherry finished with a serum.

The development of a resistance-bearing serum in this instance was, however, but one of a set of them. When yet a medical student he had pushed forward the vaccine studies of Pasteur and Wright and, in the free moments since, he had applied himself further to this task. Thus, by better winging of the offenders, did he lift the odds in staphylococcus, streptococcus and typhoid infection.

In the 20's of this century the urge of the Orient came again upon him. Had he not written out of that dream state which appeared always to be his, in 1913: "Encircling the earth, between 30° N. and 30° S. are tropical and subtropical regions—the most beautiful, the most fertile, the most richly endowed portions of the globe. Time and again they have been invaded. . . . Stricken by strange pestilences, the invaders have disappeared . . . there lies 'the white man's grave.'"

And better to cheat it, for a season, he went where East touches West; then year after year, into Mexico, Hawaii, the Philippines or Japan to study their amœbae, their worms, their sprue, their leprosy. All life was his field and all life fell under the scrutiny of his piercing sight, to reveal itself, times without number, as to the confessor. Thus he learned how to grow the leprosy out of rats and later out of man.

Amid these labors and in the circle of those he loved best, his eyes closed to the everlasting sleep. So today he is no longer one of us, but one of the glorious company of God's chosen.

Because of his being, men know more and think differently. The voluntary adherent of no orthodoxy, life made him slave to her greatest—the truth itself. This he used to whisper to students sitting close, to colleagues, to those who were the intimates among the friends whose number was legion. Out of his smile the despairing drew hope; out of his mind, healing; from his somewhat frail body his associates tapped strength.

And so of this figure who in life walked so frequently before us into the darkness, we can but say that in death he has preceded us again. We do not cry: Farewell! We lift our arms to call: Hail!

MARTIN H. FISCHER

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. WILLIAMS MCKIM MARRIOTT, dean of the University of California Medical School, died on November 11 at the age of fifty-one years. He had been ill since receiving the appointment last August. Dr. Marriott was appointed professor of pediatrics at Washington University, St. Louis, in 1917. For thirteen years before going to California he was dean of the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, having previously taught at the University of North Carolina, at Cornell University and at the Johns Hopkins University.

DR. AUGUSTUS HERMAN GILL, professor emeritus of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, died on November 11 at the age of seventy-two years.

FRANK A. LAWS, professor of electrical measurements at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1932, died on November 12 at the age of sixty-nine years.

DR. THEODORE BRENTANO WAGNER, chemical engineer of New York City, died on November 12 at the age of sixty-seven years.

DR. JOSEPH G. MAYO, son of Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn., was killed in an automobile accident on November 9. Dr. Mayo entered the Mayo Foundation as a fellow in July, 1928, and was made an associate in medicine in the Mayo Clinic in July, 1934.

DURING the session of the International Congress of Quaternary Geologists, held in Vienna, from September 1 to 9, a monument to the memory of the late Dr. Josef Bayer was unveiled at Spitz on the Danube. The spot selected for the monument is near the world-renowned prehistoric station of Willendorf, where the Paleolithic figurine known as the Venus of Willendorf was found.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE INDIAN JOURNAL "CURRENT SCIENCE"

A CORRESPONDENT writes from India as follows:

With the publication of the July number, our Indian contemporary, *Current Science*, has entered its fifth year. We have been in close touch with the foundation and progress of this journal and it should be a matter of satisfaction to all those interested in the progress of science in India, as it is to us, that this all-India journal, based on the model of the well-known British weekly, *Nature*, has proved such a success. Within four years, it has established itself as a necessity for men of science in India and has received encouraging recognition in western countries.

The great success which *Current Science* has achieved is not a little due to what may be considered a unique feature of the journal, namely, that its editor-in-chief, Professor C. R. Narayan Rao, is assisted by a large body of cooperators comprising the majority of the best-known scientists in the country, a feature which has invested the journal with a really all-India character and outlook.

It should be obvious to every one who has followed the fortunes of *Current Science* that the editor has invested the journal with a progressive policy, and year after year new features, calculated to enhance its sphere of usefulness and influences, are being introduced. The journal has maintained a high standard and thereby gained a prestige for authoritatively portraying to the world of international science the meritorious and important scientific investigations conducted in India. It has sought opportunities for establishing a link between science and government on the one hand and on the other, between science and society. The journal has secured the sympathetic collaboration of a distinguished body of foreign scientists and its scope and function have already assumed an international character. More recently the editor has organized the publication of a series of special numbers dealing with specific subjects, the various aspects of which have been treated by the foremost authorities; four of them dealing with "Canal Rays," "Laue Diagrams," "Genetics" and "Organizers in Animal Development," are to be issued in the near future. Special supplements dealing with outstanding scientific topics have already become a feature of the journal. Measures are now being taken to broaden the scope of the journal by the publication of contributions appealing more directly also to the cultivated reader so that he may be brought into sympathy with the progress of science, not only in this country but throughout the world. These and other desirable improvements contemplated will undoubtedly enable *Current Science* to establish for itself a name not unworthy of India.

THE JOURNAL "GROWTH"

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of the publication of a new journal entitled *Growth*, "for studies of the basic factors, processes, and functions concerned in growth as a fundamental property of nature; whether these be expressed in plants, animals, crystals, or populations." The journal will be published by contributors and subscribers as "a non-profit cooperative medium for the integration of growth expressions through the basic sciences."

The journal is conducted by an editorial board of eighteen members, the council of which consists of five members. These are: S. Brody, University of Missouri, nutrition; H. L. Dunn, U. S. Bureau of the Census, mathematics, demography; P. W. Gregory, University of California, Davis, genetics; O. Rahn, Cornell University, microorganisms, bacteria, yeasts; H. S. Reed, University of California, plant growth. Other members of the board are: N. J. Berrill, McGill University, organization; S. A. Courtis, University of Michigan, intelligence and learning; Chas. B. Davenport, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, child growth; L. K. Frank, New York City, philosophy; W. R. Graham, University of Missouri, nutrition, vitamines; Leigh Hoadley, Harvard University, differentiation; Leo Loeb, Washington University, hormones; D. M. Pace, the Johns Hopkins University, microorganisms, protozoa; S. P. Reimann, Lankenau Hospital Research Institute, Philadelphia, pathological growth; R. Scammon, University of Minnesota, human growth, embryology; T. Wingate Todd, Western Reserve University, anthropology, history; P. R. White, Rockefeller Institute, Princeton, proliferation; F. S. Hammett, chairman of the board, Lankenau Research Institute, Provincetown, Mass., chemical-physical factors.

To aid in covering the expenses of the journal each author will be expected to send with his paper an order for 100 reprints, at a cost of $3.75 a page. Tables, charts and the like will be charged according to size and method of reproduction desired by the author. The papers will be issued at irregular intervals, the first of which it is expected will appear in January next. Subsequently the numbers for a year will be collected in a volume.