Professor Herrick was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Ornithologists' Union; he was an associate of the American Museum of Natural History; he held memberships in the American Society of Naturalists, the American Society of Zoologists, the Boston Society of Natural History and the Wilson Ornithological Club; he was a founder, trustee and vice-president of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

His bibliography, published in 1938, includes approximately 130 titles, beginning in 1883 with his "Prairie Warbler in New Hampshire" and closing in October, 1937, with two articles on Audubon. This covers an active productive period of fifty-four years. Professor Herrick's intimate associate, Professor Visscher, calls my attention to the fact that this entire period falls roughly into three epochs so far as specialized interest is concerned. The first, devoted to the development and morphology of crustacea, comprises his important publications on the American lobster; the second may be called the Audubon period, in which was produced his definitive biography of Audubon; the third and final period was devoted to a study of the American eagle, which in many ways epitomizes his life-long work on the habits, the origins and the development of instincts of wild birds.

Such are the brief but pregnant annals of his rich life. They give but an imperfect picture of the teacher, the scientist, the cultured gentleman, the friend whom we knew and loved.

Immediately upon his coming to Western Reserve University certain traits and ideals became instantly apparent, of which evidence is seen again and again in his writings, in his addresses and in what we remember of his conversations. I refer particularly to his insistence upon the educational principle that the way to know nature is to observe her face to face, to his appreciation of knowledge of nature as an important cultural element in the life of our great city as evidenced by his early proposals in 1890 for the establishment of a museum of natural history, to his interest in art and his own fine performances in line and color as shown for example in his classic volume on the American lobster, to the high quality of his literary expression, as evidenced particularly, I think, in his life of Audubon, to his sense of humor and his kindness of heart, to his love of animals (Can we ever forget his favorite dog, Douglas?), to his ceaseless urge to intellectual activity, and to the breadth of his reading and the philosophical depth of his thinking.

In his foreword to Howard Corning's edition of "The Journal of John James Audubon, 1840–1843," he emphasized in Audubon what he himself exemplified, namely, "his indefatigable industry, his singleness of purpose and his kindness of heart."

And so finally, using words with which he closed his account of the life of Audubon: On the eleventh of September, 1940, Francis Hobart Herrick died "as gently as a child composing himself for his beautiful sleep."

WINFRED GEORGE LEUTNER

MARY VAUX WALCOTT

MARY VAUX WALCOTT (Mrs. Charles D. Walcott) died in her sleep on August 22 at the home of her dear friends, the Henry Phipps Rosses, at St. Andrews, Canada. She had just passed her eightieth birthday, when a warning heart attack made her realize her long life of activity and independence was closing down.

She was an extraordinary woman. In early years she was a well-known glaciologist, studying the recedence of glaciers on the North American continent. She was the first woman to climb Mt. Stephen in the Canadian Rockies and did so much toward the development of that beautiful country that a mountain was named for her, Mount Mary Vaux. She was director of many charities in Philadelphia, with a full and active life of varied interests, including a successful dairy farm, when, at the age of fifty-six, she married Dr. Walcott.

Then followed thirteen years of perfect companionship in a life of different activities, of wide social contacts, of scientific interests. Dr. Walcott encouraged her to continue her hobby of painting wild flowers and finally to publish the beautiful books of North American Wild Flowers, which will always be a lasting memorial to her name.

The friends she made, the associations she formed during those years were continued and added to, after Dr. Walcott's death.

Instead of a lonely widow marking time, she pushed ahead her forceful life of usefulness and accomplishment. Her church, the Society of Friends, had no adequate meeting house in the nation's capital. The newly elected President, Herbert Hoover, was a Friend. So she decided to have a Meeting House built in Washington. She raised the money, bought the land, and built the beautiful building that will always stand as a symbol of the quality and character of the Quakers.

Mary Walcott had the simplicity and naiveté of a child, with the business astuteness and driving force of a master of men. Entirely self-reliant, she drew people to her by the force of her independence and character. She helped, materially and inspirationally, all she came in contact with who needed help, and

the love and tributes from her many friends were always a source of wonder to her.

A completely rounded life was hers—full eighty years of leading toward that goal of Christian civilization that in the course of history, in spite of the setbacks of wars and periodic decadence, makes man go forward.

H. W. Y.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

CHANGES IN MEDICAL PRESCRIBING IN GREAT BRITAIN

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* states that important changes in medical prescribing in Great Britain are recommended by an official medical committee composed of eminent members of the profession. The object of the recommendations is to support the government policy of avoiding the use of foreign currency, and also cargo space to bring to this country materials which are not sufficiently necessary to justify importation in war-time.

After surveying the drugs commonly used in medical practice, the committee has compiled a list of those which it considers are not essential. The attention of general practitioners, the pharmaceutical departments of hospitals and manufacturers of chemical preparations and proprietary articles is to be drawn to this list, with the recommendation that the drugs specified shall be prescribed and used sparingly.

Many of the items in the list of some seventy drugs are in frequent use, among them being the following: aconite, from Germany, Switzerland and France; balsam of tolu, from Colombia (South America); buchu leaves, from South Africa; agar, from Japan; calumba root and strophanthus seed, from Mozambique; cantharides, from U.S.S.R., Spain, Hungary and China; black catechu, from North Borneo; balsam cophiba, from northern South America; coriander seed, from Morocco, U.S.S.R. and Central Europe; cassia bark, from China; gelsemium root, from U.S.A.; gentian root, from France, Italy, Germany and Spain; witch hazel bark and leaves, from U.S.A.; jalap, from Mexico; krameria, from Peru; lobelia herb, from eastern U.S.A.; camphor oil, from Japan; psyllium seed, from Mediterranean countries; seneca root, from U.S.A., and tamarinds, from the West Indies.

The committee suggests substitutes which may be used in place of the drugs which it is undesirable to import in war-time. Adequate supplies of the substitutes are available, and in the opinion of the committee they possess therapeutic properties similar to the drugs which they will replace.

MEETING OF THE INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

THE Industrial Research Institute, Chicago, met on September 27 and 28, at Swampscott, Mass. Problems of industrial research management and of the design of research laboratories were discussed by some fifty active executives in this field. Following the meeting it was announced that an inventory would be made by member companies of the special facilities and key personnel of their research organizations in the interests of the national defense program. Nathaniel McL. Sage, director of the Division of Industrial Cooperation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was guest speaker at a dinner tendered the members of the institute and their guests by the United Shoe Machinery Corporation following inspection of the company's new research laboratory at Beverly, Mass. Mr. Sage discussed the administrative problems of educational institutions in the present defense emergency.

The Industrial Research Institute, an affiliate of the National Research Council, was organized several years ago for the purpose of improving efficiency and effectiveness in the management of industrial research, through cooperation of its members. The membership is composed of industrial concerns maintaining research laboratories as a part of their organizations. The executives in charge of research of the member-companies represent them in the activities of the institute.

The general meeting was preceded by a session of the Institute's Executive Committee on September 26. H. Earl Hoover, vice-president of the Hoover Company, Chicago, is chairman and presided. Other members of the committee attending were:

L. W. Wallace, director of engineering and research, Crane Company, Chicago, vice-chairman of the institute; H. W. Graham, director of metallurgy and research, Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, past-chairman of the institute; R. B. Colgate, director, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, past-chairman of the institute, Jersey City; F. W. Blair, chemical director, Procter and Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio; R. C. Newton, chief chemist, Swift and Company, Chicago; Maurice Holland, director, Division of Engineering and Industrial Research, National Research Council, New York, and Caryl P. Haskins, president, The Haskins Laboratories, New York.

At the business session the members voted to cooperate in a survey of special facilities and key personnel of their respective research organizations in the interest of the national defense program. Dr. Caryl P. Haskins was elected a member of the executive