several successful text-books bear the name of Noyes: "Elements of Qualitative Analysis," "Organic Chemistry for the Laboratory," "Organic Chemistry" (with a German translation), "Textbook of Chemistry," "Laboratory Exercises in Chemistry," "College Textbook of Chemistry." "Modern Alchemy," a book for lay readers, in collaboration with W. Albert Noyes, Jr., was published in 1932. One need not wonder that Dr. Noyes was often seen at meetings, on the train or at home, with a sheaf of printer's proofs in his hand.

The personal character of William Albert Noyes has been left to the last, but it is the key to all that has preceded. One would judge from his life that genius is fine intellect with capacity for a tremendous amount of hard work. He was first of all a scientific thinker, less affected by emotion or selfish bias than any man the writer has ever known, and utterly unassuming. He was a hard, persistent fighter for whatever he thought was right, and he was right most of the time. Unusual patience, earnestness and the force of example contributed to his success as a teacher. The fabric of Dr. Noyes's achievements was shot through with loyal friendships and strong humanitarian sympathies. Perhaps his deepest interest was religion—a liberal faith which he felt to be in harmony with scientific truth and at the same time a vital faith, something to be lived.

Dr. Noyes was a strong believer in promoting better international understandings as a means of preserving peace and curbing aggression. He felt that scientists, on account of their international community of interest, have a special duty in this field. During the troubled years which have followed the first World War, he made vigorous efforts to draw scientists of different nations closer together. He attended meetings in Europe on different occasions, and published two pamphlets entitled "Building for Peace," besides other articles. His belief never wavered that such efforts, by himself and others of like mind, will finally prevail. Certainly the life and work of William Albert Noyes, distinguished scientist who loved his fellow men, will be no small influence toward the better world of which he dreamed.

AUSTIN M. PATTERSON
U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

MATARO NAGAYO

ON August 16, 1941, Baron Professor Mataro Nagayo, president of the Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research, died of cancer.

He was born on April 6, 1878, in Tokyo, as the third son of Sensai Nagayo, who exerted a great influence on the propagation of Western system of medicine and hygiene in Japan. In 1904 he graduated from Tokyo Imperial University Medical College, and the next year was appointed assistant in pathology in the university. In 1907 he was sent by the government to Europe, where he studied pathology mostly under Professor Aschoff at Freiburg. Returning to Japan in 1909, he was made assistant professor, and in 1911 was promoted to a full professorship in pathology, which he held until 1933. During 1919–1934 he was director of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases and was most successful in organizing it into a powerful research center. In 1933 he was made dean of the Medical Faculty of Tokyo Imperial University, and in 1934 was elected president of the university. He retired from his duty at Tokyo Imperial University in 1938 with the title of professor emeritus.

Professor Nagayo early became closely connected with the Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research, then called Japanse Society of Cancer Research. In 1915 he became chairman of the executive committee, and in 1929 was unanimously elected president of the foundation. It must be freely acknowledged that the development of the work of the foundation has been almost entirely due to the earnest effort of President Nagayo, and that he is the founder of the Laboratories and Koraku Hospital of the Foundation. With the establishment of the laboratories in 1933 he assumed the directorship.

Professor Nagayo's personal contributions to science include some 200 published papers. His early studies on the pathology of liver cirrhosis and of beri-beri are widely quoted. During his directorship at the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases he attacked that baffling tsutsugamushi disease and finally established its etiology by discovering *Rickettsia orientalis*. His "Statistical Study of Cancer in Japan," published as a special number of *Gann,* is of permanent value. Studies he started on the brains of superior men in Japan produced morphological evidence that the brain of the Japanese is in no way inferior to that of the European.

The international aspect of Professor Nagayo's activity was wide and varied. In 1921 he went to Batavia, Java, as the Japanese representative to the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, of which association he was vice-president at the Tokyo Congress in 1925. In 1923 he was a member of the Japanese Medical Mission to the United States at the invitation of the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1928 he represented Japan at the Health Congress of the League of Nations (Geneva), the Congress for the Standardization of Serum (Copenhagen), the Leprosy Congress (Paris) and also the Cancer Congress (London). By request, he had served since 1933 as an advisory trustee to the International Cancer Research Foundation, Philadelphia, U. S. A. Professor Nagayo

spoke German and English well and made many friends in the countries he visited and won their trust and confidence. Eventually it became customary for all the distinguished medical men from foreign countries visiting Japan to visit Professor Nagayo, and they have gone away cherishing the kindest remembrance of his friendship and hospitality.

It is impossible to enumerate all the honors he received for his service to science and to his country. He was made a member of the Imperial Academy in 1936, and was elected an honorary member of the German Academy of Natural Science in Halle in 1939. When his condition was reported critical, H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan created him a peer with the title of Baron, and decorated him with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasures.

A great leader has passed from us, but he has left a record of achievement that will be a source of inspiration to future generations, while to all who came in personal contact with him there remains a vivid memory of his truly distinguished personality.

WARO NAKAHARA

TOKYO, JAPAN

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. PAUL STILWELL MCKIBBEN, professor of anatomy and dean of the School of Medicine of the University of Southern California, died on November 12 in his fifty-sixth year.

DR. HUBERT VINTON CARPENTER, professor of mechanics and electrical engineering and dean of the College of Mechanical Arts and Engineering and director of the Engineering Experiment Station at Washington State College, died on November 15, at the age of sixty-six years.

DR. CARRIE M. DERICK, since 1929 emeritus professor of morphology, botany and genetics at McGill University, died on November 10 at the age of seventy-nine years. She joined the faculty as demonstrator of botany in 1891.

I. O. GRIFFITH, lecturer in mathematics and physics, since 1920 fellow of Brasenose College of the University of Oxford, died on September 22 at the age of sixty-one years.

To commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth in 1841 of Dr. Eugene Allen Smith, who died in 1927 and who was for fifty-four years state geologist of Alabama, a meeting was held on November 1 in Smith Hall at the University of Alabama. Addresses were made by some of his old associates, and letters of appreciation from well-known geologists and mining engineers were read.

THE annual ceremonies commemorating the birth of Dr. Carlos Finlay, one of the investigators responsible for discovery of the transmission of yellow fever by mosquitoes, will be held in Havana early in December. The Ministry of Health of Cuba has announced that Vice-President Henry A. Wallace plans to be present at the ceremonies.

A FIVE-CENT stamp will be issued early in December to commemorate the work among the natives of Labrador and Newfoundland of Sir Wilfred Grenfell, who died on October 9, 1940.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

IN the annual report of Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University, it is reported that gifts and bequests to the university during the past academic year amount to $664,268. These include $60,282 from Bernard M. Baruch for the Samuel A. Brown professorship of therapeutics in the Medical College; $47,049 from the estate of Eugene Stevenson, as unrestricted endowment; $40,000 from the National Conservation Bureau for the Center for Safety Education; $39,105 from the Commonwealth Fund for medical research; $30,077 from the Sloan Foundation for the Educational Film Institute; $30,000 from the Hayden Foundation for scholarships and loans; $28,189 from the New York University Alumni Fund largely unrestricted, serving vital uses at many points not reached by the regular university budget; $26,286 from the Rockefeller Foundation for medical research and graduate teaching; $22,267 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching for retiring allowances; $18,036 from the estate of Emma Baker Kennedy for the Kennedy Endowment Fund; $15,386 from sundry donors for research in therapeutics; $10,400 from the Dazian Foundation for medical research; $10,400 from Lucius N. Littauer for research in the College of Medicine; $9,810 from the National Committee on Maternal Health for graduate research; $9,655 from sundry donors for research in pneumonia; $8,850 from Dr. F. H. Hirschland and others for graduate instruction; $7,500 from Marshall Field for the university's division of the Welfare Hospital; $7,500 from The John and Mary R. Markle Foundation for medical research; $7,491 from the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation for medical research; $6,878 from the Lederle Laboratories for medical research; $5,100 from Standard Brands, Incorporated, and Frederick M. Stern, for nutritional research.