

He refused to give up and kept on with his lectures and the direction of the work of his department until only a short time before his death. His was an unusually active and fruitful career. Early important researches on insect embryology and a large series of books on zoology made him well known to zoologists, and extensive researches on the parasitic protozoa and the training of numerous graduate students gave him a position of leadership in the field of parasitology.

Dr. Hegner was born in Decorah, Iowa, on February 15, 1880. As a boy he was interested in the study of birds and was a pioneer in bird photography. He received his A.B. from the University of Chicago in 1903 and started graduate work in that institution. Later he changed to the University of Wisconsin, where he received the Ph.D. in 1908. For the next eight years he was a member of the zoology department of the University of Michigan. During this period he carried on researches in invertebrate embryology and published his first book, "The Germ Cell Cycle of Animals." Here, also, he published the first edition of his "College Zoology," which is still one of the leading college texts in the field of biology. The fifth edition of this book, which was completed shortly before his death, will soon appear.

In 1918, Dr. Hegner was called to the newly organized School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University to develop the work in medical zoology. Here he found his life's work in research and teaching in the field of the parasitic protozoa. From his researches he has published over 150 papers in journals in this country and abroad both on the biological and medical aspects of protozoology, including extensive contributions on malaria and amebic dysentery. He has been especially successful in training research students; forty men and women have taken the doctorate under his direction. Some of these students have already assumed positions of leadership in the field. He also found time to continue his series of text-books in general zoology and published important books on parasitology.

Dr. Hegner was a great traveler. Besides numerous trips to Europe, on which he combined scientific activities and recreation, he traveled widely in tropical America and the Orient. He directed a number of expeditions for the study of parasitic protozoa in tropical American countries, including Puerto Rico, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Guatemala and Colombia. For five months in 1926 he was visiting professor at the London School of Tropical Medicine, and he spent the year of 1929 organizing a Department of Protozoology at the School of Hygiene of the University of the Philippines. During 1938, at the request of the Government of Mexico, he spent five months at the Institute of Public Health in Mexico City, conducting research and helping in the organi-

zation of the division of parasitology. His wide experience in the tropics with human protozoan diseases influenced greatly his teaching and research. In addition he was interested in the habits and customs of the peoples he visited and brought home with him extensive photographic records which were the delight of his students and friends.

Dr. Hegner's varied activities also included editorial work and membership in numerous scientific societies in zoology, parasitology and tropical medicine. For many years he was the editor of the Century Biological Series. He was for several years the contributing editor of the *Quarterly Review of Biology* and served on the editorial boards of the *Journal of Parasitology*, *Biological Abstracts*, the *Journal of Morphology* and the *American Journal of Hygiene*. He was a charter member of the American Academy of Tropical Medicine and an honorary member of British and Belgian societies. In 1935 he was president of the American Society of Zoologists and, in 1936, of the American Society of Parasitologists. In 1939 he was given the honorary degree of doctor of science by Mount Union College.

Dr. Hegner had the ability, all too rare in scientists, of popularizing his subject. In addition to numerous magazine articles for the general public he wrote in 1935 "The Parade of the Animal Kingdom," which has been one of the most popular recent books on natural history, and, in 1938, "Big Fleas Have Little Fleas," in which in a delightfully humorous way he opened up for the lay public the wonders of the parasitic protozoa.

Never satisfied with his already important accomplishments in research, Dr. Hegner was constantly pushing ahead, and during the last years before his death developed in the study of bird malaria the most important research program of his career. In his last paper, published in September, 1941, he reported the very successful treatment of bird malaria with a new drug which is now being tried on human malaria. Few men will be missed more by colleagues and friends. He was charming in all his personal relations, and his keen sense of humor and wide experience made him the most interesting and stimulating of companions.

W. W. CORT

SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH,
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

W. L. SCOVILLE

Dr. W. L. SCOVILLE died in Gainesville, Florida, on March 10, 1942, at the age of seventy-seven. He was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he began his pharmaceutical career in a drug store. Later he entered the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and received the degree of Ph.G. in 1889. He was professor

of pharmacy at the same institution from 1891 to 1904. From 1904 to 1907 he was an analytical chemist in Boston. He was then called to head the analytical department of Parke, Davis and Company in Detroit, in which capacity he served until his retirement in 1934.

Dr. Scoville held many important positions in national pharmaceutical bodies. He was a member of the Revision Committee of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia from 1900 to 1940. He served as vice-chairman of that committee during the period 1920-30. He was a member of the Committee of Revision of the National Formulary for the third, fourth, fifth and sixth editions. He served as chairman of the latter for the fourth and fifth revisions. His work on these two national standards for the purity of drugs was outstanding.

Dr. Scoville was awarded many honors, including the honorary doctor of science degree from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1927, the honorary master of pharmacy degree from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1929, the Ebert Prize in 1923 and the Remington Medal in 1929. He was an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association and the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society and the American Pharmaceutical Association. He had been a member of the latter for more

than fifty years. Dr. Scoville was the author of a widely used pharmaceutical text-book on the "Art of Compounding." The deceased is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lillie W. Scoville, two daughters, Mrs. Ralph D. Pearson, of Royal Oak, Mich., and Mrs. Thomas G. Spriggs, of Detroit, Mich., and four grandchildren.

P. A. FOOTE

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

RECENT DEATHS

DR. ARTHUR NEWELL TALBOT, emeritus professor of municipal and sanitary engineering at the University of Illinois, died on April 3, at the age of eighty-four years.

JEROME HINDS RAMSKILL, professor of forestry at the University of Montana, died on March 31. He was sixty years old.

DR. JOSEPH BOLIVAR DE LEE, emeritus professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Chicago, died on April 2, at the age of seventy-two years.

FRANCIS JAMES SELBY, from 1918 to 1932 secretary of the National Physical Laboratory, Great Britain, died on March 5, at the age of seventy-four years. He joined the staff of the laboratory in 1903 and was in charge of tide-prediction from 1903 to 1919 and of optics from 1903 to 1909. He was secretary of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics from 1909 to 1919.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY

THE third annual meeting of the Institute of Food Technology will open at the Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, on June 15. There will be four half-day sessions, two luncheon sessions and one round-table session.

Dr. J. C. Drummond, chief scientific adviser of the British Ministry of Food, is one of the speakers at the opening session, which is devoted to various aspects of food technology.

Monday afternoon will be given over to papers on substitute materials for food processing, on Tuesday morning the dehydration of foods will be discussed, and packaging and materials will be the subject in the afternoon.

"Industrial Sabotage," by C. W. Stein, F.B.I., special agent in charge, St. Paul, Minn., will be discussed at the Monday luncheon and "Labor Relations and the Food Technologist," by N. W. Shefferman, of Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chicago, at the Tuesday luncheon session. The subject of the round-table discussion on Wednesday morning is "Educational Requirements of Food Technologists." Industrial plant

trips will be arranged for those not attending the round-table session.

The address of the president, L. V. Burton, will be delivered at the banquet on Tuesday evening, when presentation will be made of the first Nicholas Appert Medal Award, sponsored by the Chicago Section of the institute.

The Institute of Food Technologists was organized in Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1939, at the close of the Second Conference on Food Technology, held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Its officers are: *Retiring-President*, Dr. S. C. Prescott, dean of science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; *President*, Dr. L. V. Burton, editor of *Food Industries*, New York, N. Y.; *Vice-president*, Dr. E. H. Harvey, director of research, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Dr. G. J. Hucker, N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

The institute's first meeting was held in Chicago from June 16 to 19, 1940, and its second meeting was in Pittsburgh, Pa., from June 15 to 18 of last year. Its growing membership consists of more than 1,200