

number of patents awarded in any state or region is at least one measure of the progress that is being made. Such a standard of measurement applied to the South now will indicate clearly how desperately we need research—pure research, which underlies all other types; industrial research, economic research, and relatively how little of these is being done among us.

Another evidence of the business man's interest is seen in the program that has been set up for this meeting. Please note the number of influential and successful non-pedagogues that are having a share in it. Personally, my own interest in the project would be greatly curtailed if this were not the case.

It is my profound hope that more and more of both groups—business men and professional men—will look to the Southern Association for the Advancement of Science to help in their problems, and more and more will the organization be able to help in their solution.

Finally, it is my considered judgment that if we do no "covey shooting" at southern problems, but rather pick them singly and do a good job in getting our composite aim right down the barrel at them, our outlook for service to the region is genuinely heartening.

Quoting Dr. Pipkin again: "An empire awaits the philosophy generous enough to shape a great destiny."

OBITUARY

HERBERT FOX

HERBERT FOX, son of Samuel Tucker Fox and Hannah Freas Fox, was born in Atlantic City on June 3, 1880. He received his A.B. from Central High School, Philadelphia, in 1897, his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1901. He served his internship in the Philadelphia General Hospital and in the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia. In 1903-04 he was a member of the Philadelphia Typhoid Commission; in 1904, pathologist to the Rush Hospital, Philadelphia; in 1905-06, second assistant in pathology under Heinrich Albrecht in Vienna.

In 1906 he became pathologist in comparative pathology for the Philadelphia Zoological Society, a position he held until his death. He at once took a leading part in the scientific studies emanating from the collection in their Zoological Gardens. He studied particularly the incidence and control of tuberculosis among the primates and in his last decade the pathology of arteriosclerosis in mammals and birds and of chronic arthritis. His large monograph on "Disease in Captive Wild Mammals and Birds" (1923) is based on the record of 6,000 autopsies performed under his supervision. It is a thorough and exhaustive treatise widely used as a reference work. Under his direction the Zoological Society's Penrose Research Laboratory, the pioneer institution of its kind, rose to its position of leadership. He became professor of comparative pathology, University of Pennsylvania, in 1927.

From 1906 to 1911 he was officer in charge of the laboratory of the Pennsylvania Department of Health.

In 1911 he succeeded Alfred Stengel as director of the William Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, which position also he held until his death. Here he guided the development of the laboratory facilities in the university's major teaching hospital through the period of rapid advance of the clinical laboratory. His own contribu-

tions were especially in relation to diseases of the lymphatic tissues.

He was co-author with Alfred Stengel of four editions of their "Textbook of Pathology."

In 1915 he was a member of the commission managing the outbreak of poliomyelitis at Erie, Pa. From 1915 to 1926 he was pathologist to the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia. In the World War he served from 1917 to 1919 as major, in charge of the cantonment laboratory at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

He was a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, the American Medical Association and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, as well as of several honorary fraternities.

He died on February 27, 1942, after several months of illness.

In 1904 he married Louise Carr Gaskell, who died in 1933. Of their three children, two survive, Margaret Fox Hentz and Samuel Tucker Fox, 3rd. In 1938 he married Mary Harlan Rhoads, who survives him.

In his work he was meticulous to secure perfection in the smallest details. An omnivorous reader, he was a connoisseur of many of the arts and a welcome companion at any gathering. His happiest hours were probably those in which he lightly dropped an almost invisible fly on the ripples of the streams in Pennsylvania or Nova Scotia. J. HAROLD AUSTIN

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

THE death at the age of sixty years is announced of Charles Francis Harding, professor of electrical engineering and director of the electrical laboratory at Purdue University.