

Hawaii, a large outbreak of a highly contagious, acute type of conjunctivitis.⁹¹ By September the epidemic, which is thought to have had its origin in Malaya,⁹² had spread to the Pacific Coast of the United States, where it involved chiefly shipyard workers. In the late summer and early fall of 1942 outbreaks of the disease occurred in New York, Schenectady and Hartford.⁹² From cases in the New York outbreak of the disease, now designated epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, Sanders and Alexander⁹³ were able on two occasions to isolate in tissue culture a virus which has proved to be pathogenic for man and for mice and rabbits.

The association of their virus with the human disease appears to be established, although further work is desirable and doubtless will be forthcoming.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that this presentation has of necessity been limited in scope and that many interesting and important contributions to our knowledge of viruses have had, perforce, to be omitted. So intensively and so sedulously have viruses and the diseases due to them been studied in recent years that any attempt, such as this, to summarize briefly the recent advances in this field, can do no more than present the high lights.

OBITUARY

FELIX AGUILAR

THE director of the Astronomical Observatory of the University of La Plata, Dr. Félix Aguilar, died suddenly on September 28, 1943. Mr. Aguilar was not only one of the leading astronomers of the Republic of Argentina, but he was also active as president of the Comisión para la Medición de un arco de meridiano en la República Argentina, president of the Comisión Nacional de Observatorios and member of the Comisión de límites Argentino-Chilena. He served as professor of geodesy in the University of La Plata and was a member of several scientific associations such as the Sociedad Científica Argentina and the Academia Nacional de Ciencias. At the La Plata Observatory his name was connected with the creation of the Escuela Superior de Ciencias Astronómicas y Conexas and with the Instituto Geográfico Militar, where he served as head of the geodesy department. He was active in the determination of the difference in longitude between Potsdam and Belgrano (Buenos Aires), and participated in the first gravimetric and magnetic investigations of the Instituto Geográfico. In 1936 he was placed in charge of the reorganization of the Observatorio Astronómico Nacional at Córdoba. He was the author of many scientific papers and invented a method for the use of calculating machines in the determination of latitude by a method of Gauss. He undertook one of the few astronomical leveling operations that have ever been executed. A short time before his death he arranged for two of his associates, Dr. Carlos Cesco and Dr.

Jorge Sahade, to come to the United States for research in astrophysics.

OTTO STRUVE

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. ALEXANDER G. MCADIE, from 1913 to 1931 professor of meteorology at Harvard University and for eighteen years director of the Blue Hill Observatory, died on November 1 at the age of eighty years.

DR. HENRY VINECOME ARNY, who retired in 1937 as dean of the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University, died on November 3. He was seventy-five years old. Dr. Arny had served as professor of chemistry at the College of Pharmacy from 1911 to 1937 and as dean of the college from 1930 to 1937.

DR. GLENN WARREN GOLDSMITH, since 1929 professor of botany and bacteriology at the University of Texas, died on October 28. He was fifty-six years old.

DR. IRA EDWARDS, curator in geology of the Milwaukee Museum, died on October 31 at the age of fifty years.

CHARLES A. DONNEL, a former head of the Office of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Chicago, principal meteorologist and supervising forecaster for the district, died on October 29. He was sixty-two years old.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: Dr. Wilmon Newell, provost for agriculture at the University of Florida, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service, and plant commissioner, State Plant Board, as already reported in SCIENCE, died on October 25 at the age of sixty-five years. After serving as entomologist in Iowa, Ohio, Texas, Georgia and Louisiana, he accepted the position of plant commissioner in 1915 with the newly created State Plant Board and directed the campaign which eradicated citrus canker in Florida. In 1929 he directed a similar campaign for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit-fly; this work was completed in 1930. He was

⁹¹ Editorial, *Jour. Am. Med. Assn.*, 118: 460, 1942.

⁹² J. H. Dunnington, *Symposium on Epidemic Keratoconjunctivitis* held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, School of Medicine, under the direction of the Division of Preventive Medicine, Office of the Surgeon General, Department of War, and in conjunction with the Commission on Neurotropic Virus Diseases, Board for the Investigation and Control of Influenza and Other Epidemic Diseases in the Army, December 4, 1942.

⁹³ M. Sanders and R. C. Alexander, *Jour. Exp. Med.*, 77: 71-95, 1943.