Dr. Denney was a fellow of the American College of Physicians; fellow of the American Medical Association; member of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, International Leprosy Association, American Legion, Phi Chi, Sigma Xi, and a member of the Medical Advisory Board of the Leonard Wood Memorial.

FREDERICK A. JOHANSEN
Senior Surgeon (R)
U. S. Public Health Service

RALPH HOPKINS

Dr. Ralph Hopkins, Dermatologist at Tulane University, died at his home in New Orleans on March 7, 1945. Dr. Hopkins had conducted a clinic at the Carville U. S. Marine Hospital once each week for more than forty years and became its consulting dermatologist in 1921.

EMILE MARCHOUX: 1862-1943

Dr. Emile Marchoux, President-elect of the International Congress of Leprosy, died in France on August 19, 1943, following an illness of two years. His passing breaks one of the last remaining links with the glorious epoch of Pasteur. He was a member of the French Academy of Medicine, a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and an honorary citizen of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

As a young man, Marchoux recognized the necessity of thorough preparation for a scientific career. He was educated at Angoulême and Paris, and after a brief period in the Naval Medical Corps during the Franco-Grecian War, entered the Colonial Medical Service in 1888. He developed with great success a vaccine laboratory in Indo-China. Returning to Paris in 1893, he spent three years at the Pasteur Institute working under Roux and Metchnikoff, chiefly the latter. He then rejoined the Colonial Service and served in Africa prior to joining the French Yellow Fever Mission to Brazil in 1901. On his return to Paris, he was appointed to a permanent post at the Pasteur Institute as Head of the Service of Microbiology and Tropical Pathology.

Marchoux made notable contributions to bacteriology and public health. As a young man, he demonstrated the relative frequency of paratyphoid in the tropics and its confusion with malaria. One of his earliest publications was a masterly study of anti-anthrax serum. His name is well known to all students of yellow fever, leprosy, malaria, and spirochetosis. It is not so well known that his interests were broader, embracing health education of school children, organization of home nursing services, and other public health activities.

Much of Marchoux's scientific work was devoted to leprosy. He made a detailed study of rat leprosy, hoping to throw some light on the pathogenesis of the human disease. He reported "inapparent" leprosy in the rat, infec-