

He was the designer of the widely used 'Harrison restorer'. The recipient of the medal delivers the Harrison Memorial lecture before the Society, a lecture which need not—and as time passes cannot—deal with Harrison himself or his work. The medal this year has been awarded to Mr. Bernard Howard, a vice-president of the Institute of Chemistry, who took as the subject of his lecture delivered on December 12, "Cinchona and Civilisation". Mr. Howard is a director of one of the largest manufacturers of quinine in Great Britain, whose records go back into the early years of the last century, and he was able to illustrate his discussion, in his presentation of the problem of man's fight against malaria, from the records of his own firm.

WHEN the British army from Bulgaria landed in the Crimea in 1857, the troops were so weak from the effects of malaria that they were scarcely able to carry their equipment. Presumably in 1857, quinine was regularly administered by army doctors to malaria patients, but Mr. Howard maintains that it is almost certain that there was no systematic method of prophylaxis at that time. From an examination of the records of his firm, he finds that the output for 1857 shows an increase of 27 per cent over the 1856 figure, while the post-Crimean War year, 1858, shows a decrease of 22 per cent. He assumes that a good proportion of the 1857 increase must have gone to the army, and that the fact that there was any army at all to be landed in the Crimea was due to the use of quinine. The first cinchona trees known to be grown in Great Britain were in the garden of the Society of Apothecaries in London, maintained to this day as the Chelsea Physic Garden. There is a record in Evelyn's Diary of his seeing cinchona trees there. At a site in Tottenham, which is now an arterial road, the Howard family grew cinchona in the early nineteenth century, and quinine was extracted experimentally from these trees. So early as 1823 it was being manufactured on a large scale in Great Britain, although from imported bark.

Exhibition of Microscopes

MESSRS. W. WATSON AND SONS, LTD., 313 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, have an exhibition of microscopes at the Central Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1, with the view of popularising the use of the microscope and demonstrating its recreational and educational possibilities. In this connexion, several small microscopes are exhibited, the cost of which is very reasonable. The material set up shows clearly that a great deal of useful teaching work can be done with a comparatively simple instrument. Striking exhibits of differential illumination by means of Rheinberg's disc illustrate the advantages of this method for demonstration and elementary teaching purposes. A very useful instrument exhibited, which should appeal to all microscopists and naturalists who are interested in microscopy in the field, is a small portable microscope. The stand can be folded and the tube lowered so that the whole instrument may be reduced to a size of 7 in. \times 3 in. \times 3 in. The cost too is very reasonable. Among the

demonstrations in photomicrography is one by the Kodak Co., in which experiments with a microscope and an ordinary Brownie 12s. 6d. box camera, using a super-sensitive panchromatic plate, have produced excellent results. Several new departures for methods in metallurgy and microprojection are being exhibited. A number of useful changes in construction of, and additions to, microscopes for research in biology, crystallography, metallurgy, are also on view; several types of binocular microscope, one with a new inter-pupillary adjustment, being of particular interest. The exhibition, which is open until December 16, is well worth a visit not only by microscopists, who wish to know what can be done with a simple instrument and the recent developments in the finer instruments; but also by those not familiar with microscope work, since there is much of interest to be learned from it.

Racial Elements in India

ON November 17, Dr. J. H. Hutton, the Indian Census Commissioner, gave a lecture, which is now available, before the Royal Society of Arts (*J. Roy. Soc. Arts*, 82, No. 4226). Summarising the results of his work, Dr. Hutton discussed the racial elements in the population of India at length, analysing it into no less than six distinct strains. To a Negrito (Andamanese) sub-stratum must be added a race of Australoid affinities, which is "widely spread" in India. Thirdly, an immigration of Austro-Asiatic speaking peoples can be traced from the Punjab hills to the Bay of Bengal. Fourthly came the Dravidian speaking peoples, described by Dr. Hutton as "Mediterranean" and "Armenoid", from Mesopotamia. Fifthly and sixthly, Dr. Hutton associates Indian brachycephaly with an Aryan speaking stock, described as "Alpine" and said to have preceded the true Aryans. At the conclusion, Mr. K. de B. Codrington pointed out that Dr. Hutton's analysis was based almost entirely on linguistic evidence. No craniometrical evidence can be brought forward in support of the suggested Negrito strain, nor is a widely spread Australoid type discernible. Brachycephaly cannot be seized upon as an isolated fact and labelled Alpine. Furthermore, Harrower's opinion, that there is no support for the identification of the Dravidian and Mediterranean types, should be given serious attention. In putting forward such theories, the canons of biological thought must be obeyed, and due consideration given to current anthropometrical opinion.

Jericho

PROF. JOHN GARSTANG'S survey of the results of his excavations at Jericho in his article in the *Times* of December 6, following on his lecture at the University of Liverpool on November 17, affords a consecutive story of the history of the city which it is possible to accept with assurance in the light of the excavations of last season. Among the more interesting features are the evidence of Babylonian influence in the Early Bronze Age and the conspicuous rarity of Cretan and Mycenaean motives under the eighteenth