employment and of housing must therefore offer the prospect of early marriage. As the Archbishop said, young people must have ample opportunity of enjoying each other's company in innocent activities amidst pleasant surroundings.

We must not disregard the assaults upon youthful self-discipline that are constantly being made by erotic magazines, books, films, and revues, and by alcohol.

When we come to consider the medical, or epidemiological, approach we are on much more controversial ground. Nevertheless, "the wages of sin is death" policy is almost universally out of fashion, and all are agreed that there must be adequate and convenient facilities for the early treatment of those who have not been continent and have as a consequence developed the first manifestations of venereal disease. Differences of opinion appear when the logical epidemiologist asks why we should wait until infection has actually taken place before starting treatment. He contends that the medical treatment of the problem should begin immediately the spiritual, moral, and social approach has failed; that is, as soon as any individual has succumbed to the temptation to extra-marital intercourse. He maintains that hundreds of thousands are exposing themselves to infection each year and that we must not just leave them to their fate. To do so involves not only great mental distress, some disability, and much trouble and expense, but often exposes innocent people to the risk of infection. He therefore urges that all young people should be informed of the preventive measures which will very largely reduce the chances of infection if a risk is taken. These measures include the use of a condom as a mechanical barrier to the passage of the germs, self-treatment by thorough washing and chemical applications to the parts immediately after exposure, and in addition, or alternatively, attendance at a treatment centre as soon as possible for prophylactic treatment by experts.

If there were only the narrow medical problem of venereal disease to be considered, this course would undoubtedly be the correct one, and its general application would soon reduce these diseases to relatively negligible proportions. Not one case of venereal disease has occurred, for example, among tens of thousands of persons who received prophylactic treatment at a treatment centre within twenty-four hours of exposure to the risk of infection. But the Archbishop considers that instruction on prophylaxis would be bound to have an adverse effect upon the reaction of the young to spiritual and moral teaching. If he is right in thinking that prophylactic teaching would inevitably amount in effect to incitement to fornication, then obviously the epidemiological arguments in favour of such teaching must be disregarded. But is he right? Is it in fact impossible to find teachers who could combine the moral and medical approach in such a way as to inspire high ideals of sex conduct, while yet openly recognizing that the flesh is sometimes weak and that some of the pupils may succumb to temptation, and should at least protect themselves from disease? Are we not deceiving ourselves if we fail to recognize that, however good and undiluted the moral teaching may be, it will fail in many cases? Need a realistic recognition of this fact necessarily mean an increased number of failures?

Surely the time has come to convert this no-man's-land upon which this moral versus medical controversy

is raging into a common ground on which the moralists, the educationists, and the medical men can meet to try to work out an agreed venereal disease policy which will improve our national moral standards at the same time as it reduces the incidence of venereal disease. The Central Council for Health Education has made a beginning by providing a platform for the free exchange of views on this important question. It now only remains for the various schools of thought to resolve their conflict and work together in this great cause.

OBITUARIES

Prof. J. Eustice

PROF. JOHN EUSTICE, late head of the Faculty of Engineering in University College, Southampton, was the son of a Cornish mining engineer. He was trained first at the School of Mines, Camborne, and then at the Royal College of Science; he was a Whitworth Scholar and a National Science Scholar.

In 1891 he became lecturer in engineering to the Hampshire County Council, and in the next year joined the Hartley College, Southampton, where he formed its engineering side. For forty years he built up the Engineering Department until his retirement in 1931. By that time he had developed courses for the external B.Sc. degree in engineering of the University of London and also an active system of part-time and evening instruction for the apprentices and employees of engineering firms in the district. The difficulties of this development must have been very great, and to one who relieved him on his retirement the marvel was that he had achieved so much with so little equipment and accommodation. In addition to the technical instruction, he kept in his own hands the large administrative work of the evening classes as they grew up.

Prof. Eustice could find little time for research, but he did make a very beautiful study of the flow of liquids in curved pipes. The system of showing coloured stream lines in laminar flow had been used by Osborn Reynolds and Hele Shaw, but Eustice adapted the same general method to show the complicated three-dimensional pattern in which the stream lines interweave as flow passes round a curved tube.

On his retirement at the age of sixty-seven, Prof. Eustice was thoroughly tired out, but he had two great assets: great love of his church and all connected with it; and a keen interest—and a good performance—in golf. He changed to the new conditions with remarkable success, and his retirement must have been very happy. His activity and good health lasted to within a few days of his death on February 24 in his seventy-ninth year.

T. R. CAVE-BROWNE-CAVE.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Mr. Joseph Bunny, late of the Nigerian Forestry Service, on March 9.

Dr. C. N. Haskins, Chandler professor of mathematics at Dartmouth College, U.S.A., on November 14, aged sixty-eight years.

Mr. R. W. Sayles, research associate of the Division of Geology, Harvard University, on October 23, aged sixty-four.