

charm of manner and sympathy, gained for him the respect and admiration of his African friends.

Essentially he was a man of independent thought and idealistic in his outlook; consequently he was not always practical in his own life, nor could he easily tolerate what he considered to be less enlightened views or opinions. In latter years he evinced an interest in and admiration for Islam, and embracing that faith he was buried as a Moslem. No one who met and knew him will easily forget his hospitality, good comradeship, his brilliant power of expression and the vivid descriptions of his wide and varied experiences in Africa and elsewhere; and his friends will be glad that he died suddenly, as he

would have wished to die, and was spared a lingering illness.

E. B. HADDON.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Prof. H. Bateman, F.R.S., professor of mathematics, physics and aeronautics, California Institute of Technology, since 1917, aged sixty-two.

Dr. F. Bullock, secretary and registrar of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, on February 14, aged sixty-six.

Major S. S. Flower, O.B.E., formerly director of the Zoological Gardens, Giza, on February 3, aged seventy-four.

NEWS and VIEWS

Losses among Polish Zoologists during the War

DR. T. JACZEWSKI, formerly acting director of the Polish Museum of Zoology, Warsaw, now attached to the Polish Repatriation Mission, B.A.O.R., has been able to compile the following data concerning the fate of Polish zoologists during the Second World War. The total death-roll amounted to fifty-four persons, that is, more than 25 per cent of the number of zoologists working in Poland in pre-war times. Of these fifty-four people, twenty-five died a natural death, although in most cases certainly a premature one, caused by hardships and privations under the German occupation; thirteen were killed in action, four were executed by the Germans, eight died in German concentration camps, and four are reported missing since 1939 or a later date. Eighteen were university professors, seven belonged to junior university personnel, ten to the staff of museums, biological stations, etc., six to the staff of economic zoological institutions, and thirteen were private workers. Among more prominent names may be mentioned: Prof. K. Białaszewicz (University of Warsaw, physiology, died 1943), Prof. T. Garbowski (University of Cracow, animal psychology, died 1940 in concentration camp, Oranienburg), Prof. E. Godlewski, jun. (University of Cracow, embryology, died 1944), Prof. S. Kopeć (University of Warsaw, general biology, executed 1941), Dr. Z. Koźmiński (hydrobiology, killed in action 1939), Prof. R. Kuntze (Warsaw School of Agriculture, economic zoology, executed 1944), Dr. S. Minkiewicz (economic entomology, died 1944), Prof. W. Roszkowski (University of Warsaw, general and systematic zoology, executed 1944), Prof. M. Siedlecki (University of Cracow, general zoology, died 1940 in concentration camp, Oranienburg), Dr. J. Wiszniewski (hydrobiology, killed in action 1944). It is feared that the above data are still not quite complete, as the fate of several persons who left the country in 1939 or later, or were forcibly displaced by the Germans, is not yet certain.

Acta Pharmacologica et Toxicologica

DISCOVERIES of the last few decades have turned the minds of the medical world from preoccupation with diagnosis to the study of therapeutics and have greatly increased the importance of pharmacology. The Germans were the first to realize the possibilities of this subject, and at the end of the last century they led the world in the introduction of new remedies,

but they had been overtaken by other countries before 1939. The output of papers on the action of new drugs is increasing rapidly but these papers tend to be scattered widely in all sorts of journals. There are not enough pharmacological journals, and there will be a widespread welcome for the *Acta pharmacologica et toxicologica*, the first numbers of which appeared in 1945. The new journal is published under the aegis of the Pharmacological Society of Copenhagen. It is edited by Prof. K. O. Møller, with the collaboration of pharmacologists in Denmark, Sweden and Finland. Papers may be written in English, French or German, but all those in the first two parts are in English. The journal is attractively produced, and the editors are to be congratulated on the care which they have devoted to practically all the small points which make a journal convenient to use. The only obvious criticism is that the pages were uncut. It is hoped that this small fault can be remedied.

The first parts of the new journal contain a number of interesting papers on hormones and vitamins, and on drugs which antagonize these natural substances, on the precursor of acetylcholine, on the normal occurrence of piperidine in the urine and its pharmacological properties, on biological standardization, on sulphonamides, and on the fate in the body of cyanides, alcohol, procaine and penicillin. This brief list gives some idea of the range and interest of the subjects covered. All good medical libraries will have to subscribe to this new journal. The price of each volume is 35 Danish kroner, post paid; the publisher is Einer Munksgaard, Nørregade 6, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Universities Federation for Animal Welfare: Oxford Branch

The inaugural meeting of the Oxford branch of the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare was held on February 22. Dr. Edward Hindle, president of the Federation, gave an address in which he stressed the fact that the humane treatment of animals is not simply a national question, but also an international one, and therefore most appropriate for a university body. Cruelty, he said, is not usually deliberate, but generally the result of ignorance and carelessness, and one of the main objects of the Federation is to try to spread information which would lead to a better state of affairs. A handbook on the care of laboratory animals, dealing with the health, feeding,