

Hill, keeper of the medals in the British Museum, the work was entrusted to Mr. Carter Preston, who has produced the beautiful design shown in the accompanying reproductions of photographs.

The obverse shows Hygieia, daughter of

Æsculapius, placing a wreath upon a figure kneeling before her holding a lamp, signifying Research. The reverse shows the centaur Chiron instructing the young Æsculapius in the elements of medicine.

### Obituary.

HENRY RONDEL LE SUEUR.

**HENRY RONDEL LE SUEUR** was born on January 1, 1872, the son of F. C. Le Sueur, of Trinity, Jersey. He attended a private school until 1887, and then for two years was in the laboratory of a Jersey analyst, Mr. F. W. Thoms. Thence in 1889 he proceeded to University College, London, taking the B.Sc. degree of the University of London (Honours in Chemistry) in 1893, and the D.Sc. degree in 1901.

Le Sueur's teaching experience was entirely connected with one institution—namely, the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital, where he was appointed demonstrator in 1894, and lecturer in 1904, a post which he was holding at the time of his death on July 9. There was but one break in his connection with the hospital—namely, that caused by the war. In July, 1915, he was commissioned major in the Royal Engineers, and ordered to Gallipoli to advise on chemical warfare problems, and the complaint which he contracted there was probably in no small degree responsible for his final illness. On his return to England he was one of those originally appointed to the Gas Warfare Experimental Station at Porton, Wilts., where he remained until the end of 1917, when he was ordered to the United States to assist in the preparation of the American Gas Warfare Experimental Station.

Le Sueur was one of the secretaries of the Chemical Society, and most of his original papers are to be found in the society's journal. He was a most capable experimenter, who found it necessary to satisfy himself on the minutest detail. This probably accounts for the fact that the number of his communications (twenty-four) was not large, but they are characterised by a thoroughness which can be rightly appreciated only by those who knew his methods of work. It was, however, as a teacher that Le Sueur shone as a particularly bright star. His capacity for imparting knowledge to others was most pronounced and quite exceptional, and among his students in the laboratory he was at his best.

Le Sueur's most marked characteristic as a man was his unflinching loyalty, whether to the science of his adoption, to his colleagues and students, or to his friends. Certainly the island of Jersey never possessed a more loyal or truer son. His efforts to mask a natural shyness and reserve of manner did not always meet with the success which would allow strangers to recognise the true qualities of the man himself, but those who knew him intimately realise that by his untimely death

the science of chemistry has lost a devoted servant, and they have lost a true and loving friend.

A. C.

WE notice with much regret the announcement in the *British Medical Journal* for July 16 of the death of SIR GEORGE SAVAGE on July 5 at the age of seventy-eight years. Sir George was educated at Brighton and Guy's Hospital, where he won the treasurer's gold medal. He received the degree of M.D. (Lond.) in 1867, and in 1878 he was elected to a fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians. For seventeen years—from 1872 to 1889—he was connected with the Bethlem Royal Hospital, and it was during this period that his reputation as a psychiatrist was established. In 1886 he was president of the Medico-Psychological Association, and in succeeding years he presided over the Neurological Society and the section of psychiatry of the Royal Society of Medicine when this section was founded in 1912. In the same year he received his knighthood. For a number of years he was co-editor with Dr. D. Hack Tuke of the *Journal of Mental Science*. In 1907 he was elected Lumleian lecturer of the Royal College of Physicians, and two years later he became Harveian orator, taking as his subject experimental psychology and hypnotism. Sir George published one text-book, "Insanity and Allied Neuroses," which has become a standard work, in addition to numerous papers contributed to both English and American medical journals.

WE record with regret the death of SIR HERBERT BABINGTON ROWELL, which occurred suddenly on June 23. Sir Herbert, we learn from *Engineering* for July 1, was born in 1860, and finished his professional education at Glasgow University, where he studied naval architecture under Profs. Elgar and Jenkins. After experience with various ship-building firms, he became manager of the Hebburn shipyard of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., Ltd., and in 1916 became managing director of this firm. Sir Herbert was the first lecturer in naval architecture at Armstrong College, Newcastle. He was also a member of the council of the Institution of Naval Architects, and a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. From 1912 to 1914 he was president of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, and from 1915 to 1917 president of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders. In addition he was a member of Lloyd's Tech-