

Inspecting Surgeon-General, East Africa. In 1918 he arrived in Egypt to undertake the presidency of a Public Health Commission to reorganise the public health service of that country. Later in the same year, at General Allenby's request, he visited Palestine to report on the anti-malaria measures adopted there.

In 1919 Balfour was again established at the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, picking up the threads of work which had been interrupted by his war service. Though settled in London from 1919, he was not at rest for long, for in 1921, at the request of the Colonial Office, he visited Mauritius and in 1923 Bermuda to advise on the health conditions in those islands. On his return he took up the directorship of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and threw himself with his accustomed energy into every detail of construction and organisation of this great enterprise. For seven years, broken only by short visits to the Sudan, Warsaw, and the United States and all too short holidays, he laboured unceasingly to make his School justify by its teaching and research the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation, which had made its building possible.

Balfour was a member of numerous committees, and from 1925 until 1927 was president of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, delivering as his presidential address an inspiring lecture on "Some British and American Pioneers of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene", which well illustrated the amount of research involved in the preparation of one of his discourses. Writing of this lecture, a reviewer remarked that "this does something more than impart instruction. It admonishes us of one of the serious deficiencies of the ordinary medical curriculum; namely, neglect of the History of Medicine. Without a good knowledge of this history of hard work and self-sacrifice under difficulties, how shall the old spirit remain alive and the ancient traditions of our

profession be handed on unbroken?" It would seem that Andrew Balfour himself had imbibed much of the spirit of these old warriors and had carried on successfully the ancient traditions.

In the midst of his great activities, Balfour was in constant demand as a lecturer and writer, and he rarely refused a request. His knowledge of his own subject was profound, the result of a system of annotating current literature which he commenced in his Sudan days and continued to the end, though frequently this involved working far into the night. Exhausted and overworked, a nervous breakdown brought his labours to a close in 1929. Though he fought his indisposition with indomitable courage, the enforced inactivity became, as he said himself, a vicious circle which prevented his recovery.

Balfour received the C.M.G. in 1912, the C.B. in 1918, and, in recognition of the great work he had done for our overseas possessions, the K.C.M.G. in 1930. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degrees of D.Sc. and LL.D., the latter of which was also given him by the Johns Hopkins and Rochester Universities of the United States of America. He was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London and Edinburgh. He married in 1902, and leaves a widow and two sons, the elder of whom is completing his medical studies. C. M. W.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Prof. J. S. Dunkerly, Beyer professor of zoology in the University of Manchester, known specially for his researches on the Protozoa, on Feb. 11, aged forty-nine years.

The Hon. Sir Charles Parsons, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S., whose name is associated particularly with the development of the steam turbine, on Feb. 12, aged seventy-seven years.

Mr. W. G. Robson, lecturer in natural philosophy in the University of St. Andrews, on Feb. 16.

News and Views.

THE British Industries Fair, 1931, was opened on Feb. 16, the London Section at Olympia and at the White City, the Birmingham Section at Castle Bromwich. This year, for the first time, the catalogues of the two sections are in the same form, each having a classified index in nine languages—English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, German, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish. This feature is an innovation in the Birmingham volume. Advance overseas editions of the catalogues were issued on New Year's Day, and were despatched to 10,000 business men and potential buyers in Europe, Africa, parts of Asia, North America, and the east coast of South America, in time for the copies to be received before the recipients departed for the Fair. The buyer from abroad can thus look first at the classified index in his own language, from which he can obtain a list of firms exhibiting the particular goods in which he is interested. If he desires further information about particular firms, the alphabetical list of exhibitors gives him a description of everything

shown by them. The Fair continues to show remarkable growth. This year both the London and Birmingham Sections have more exhibitors and cover a greater area than in 1930. Moreover, the total area of the Fair is still further increased by the holding of the cotton textile section at the White City, London, for which a separate catalogue is issued. The London catalogue, it may be noted, contains descriptions of the exhibits of about 1200 manufacturers, and the Birmingham entries bring the total of exhibitors to more than 2000.

SINCE it is a British Industries Fair, only British manufacturing firms are permitted to exhibit, and no exhibitor may exhibit articles other than those of his own manufacture. The Fair, it may be remembered, is organised by the Department of Overseas Trade and has been held annually since 1915 with the object of attracting important oversea buyers and bringing them into touch with the British producer. The Birmingham section was established in 1920 as the