

approach to art was archæological and historical rather than purely æsthetic; and interest in that line of inquiry grew as his life-work developed. His earliest book was "From Schola to Cathedral", a study of early Christian architecture. His outstanding and most enduring work is "The Arts in Early England", a monumental effort and an established authority, in five completed volumes and part of a sixth, published at intervals between 1903 and 1930, which displays a wide knowledge of the facts and indefatigable industry. In it, as in a smaller but comparable work, "The Arts and Crafts of our Teutonic Forefathers", he stressed—unduly, many archæologists would now say—the contribution of the Teutonic races in the artistic origins of Britain and North and Central Europe generally. The knowledge of æsthetic principles and theory which Baldwin Brown brought to bear on the archæological problem in his larger work was also used to advantage when dealing with palæolithic art in "The Art of the Cave Dweller" (1928), his Munro Lecture, a book for the preparation of which he had visited the caves of France and Spain, though then nearly eighty years of age, and in which the large number of illustrations, many of them of the less known examples of cave art, was used with striking effect in demonstrating with

precision, from what to most archæologists was a new point of view, the æsthetic qualities of palæolithic painting and engraving, as well as the intentions and achievement of the artist.

In addition to the books already mentioned, Baldwin Brown was the author of "Anglo-Saxon Architecture", "The Life of Anglo-Saxon England in relation to the Arts", "The Care of Ancient Monuments", and a number of books on individual painters or matters of artistic technique. He was a fellow of the British Academy, of the Finnish Archæological Society, of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and hon. LL.D. and D.Litt. of the University of Edinburgh.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Prof. Fran Jesenko, professor of botany in the University of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, known for his work on the genetics of wheat and rye, on July 14, aged fifty-seven years.

Prof. Graham Lusk, For.Mem.R.S., professor of physiology in Cornell Medical College, New York, a distinguished worker on the physiology of nutrition, on July 18, aged sixty-six years.

News and Views

A Century of Medicine

THE RIGHT HON. LORD DAWSON OF PENN delivered his presidential address at the centenary meeting of the British Medical Association on July 26, taking as his subject "A Hundred Years and After". Lord Dawson traced the art of healing from the Egyptian Imhôtep (*circa* 3000 B.C.), through the well-known Greek era, to the Christian era, where at the beginning there was a retrogression, Christianity at that time delaying rather than promoting medical progress. The greater part of Lord Dawson's address, however, was devoted to the directions along which medical knowledge has grown during the last hundred years. The Reform Bill of 1832 forced masses of the population to dwell in towns, with the result that the prevailing conditions, due to lack of knowledge of public health and sanitation, caused misery, ill-health, and discontent. During the year of the Association's birth, there was a cholera epidemic raging over England and Wales, during which the number of deaths exceeded 50,000. At that time the idea prevailed that epidemic diseases were visitations beyond our ken and control. Even then, however, great minds were working: Virchow in cellular pathology, Bernard in physiology, Bright in medicine, and Chadwick in sanitation.

Medicine and the Basic Sciences

THE dawn of the new era in medicine occurred, however, in 1857, with Pasteur's discoveries. These were soon followed by those of Lister, and thus began a quick succession of discoveries by men well known in the history of science and medicine. To-day there is a stronger link with medicine and the pure sciences.

Physics and chemistry, with physiology, have taken pride of place in their services to medical knowledge. Radiology has the discoveries of Röntgen and others as its basis. Chemistry has afforded incalculable aid to therapeutics. The value of the scientific investigations of the seven known vitamins to medicine need scarcely be emphasised. Hormones and virus diseases are now of great importance to the study of physiology and pathology. The kinship between medicine and education was also emphasised by Lord Dawson. Still closer co-operation is required in the quest for knowledge. The Medical Research Council is doing a great service in supporting and directing efforts, wherever they come from, and it maintains contact between workers and between the institutions to which they belong. "There is, however, need for further co-ordination among bodies which represent varied aspects of medical knowledge such as the basic sciences, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, education, and administration."

Progress of Rational Medicine

SIR CHARLES HASTINGS, founder of the British Medical Association, was a native of Worcester, and part of the centenary meetings of the Association took the form of a visit to Worcester on July 24 and a commemorative service in the Cathedral, with a sermon by Dr. E. W. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham. Dr. Barnes's text was "Honour a physician with the honour due unto him" (*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxviii. 1). Modern science and medicine began with the publication by Copernicus of his heliocentric astronomy and the production by Vesalius of his work on the anatomy of the human body. Nearly four centuries have

passed since then, and the human mind, freed from the shackles of medieval authority, has advanced at an ever-increasing rate. Great progress has been made in medicine and science, and the "new biology exhilarates by its possibilities"; advance along present lines gives visions of a great measure of immunity from disease and a finer race of men than the earth has yet known. Progress depends, however, in medicine as in science, on the unprejudiced search for truth, on original investigation. During the nineteenth century, conditions became increasingly favourable for medical research, until now it is well organised and receives State support. But what of the future? Dr. Barnes fears that we are not yet safe from religious reaction. New aspects of truth often bewilder and arouse instinctive opposition, which in turn invokes religious sanctions. Pseudo-religious prejudice opposes eugenic measures, as dissection and vaccination were opposed in the past, and faith cures may be associated with impatience of the sufferer with half-won knowledge. Social leaders, religious teachers, scientific workers, and medical men must join in emphasising that man has been endowed with his rational powers in order that he may discover the truth. Science is dynamic, and our faith, likewise, is the more inspiring because it also is dynamic.

British Medical Journal

THE issue of the *British Medical Journal* for July 23 is a special number commemorative of the centenary of the British Medical Association, which has been celebrated during the past week in London. Sir Humphry Rolleston contributes a review on "Changes in the Medical Profession and Advances in Medicine during Fifty Years", and Sir D'Arcy Power, in "A Century of British Surgery", describes the progress of surgery. The history of the Association is surveyed in a special article entitled "The First Hundred Years", with portraits of Ernest Hart and Sir Dawson Williams, prominent among the editors of the *British Medical Journal*. A notice is also devoted to Sir Charles Hastings, the founder of the Association, and the Association's headquarters in Tavistock Square, London, are described, with a coloured plate illustrating the imposing Great Hall.

Park Wood, Ruislip

ON July 23, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who is chairman of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, declared Park Wood, Ruislip, in Middlesex, a sylvan area of 237 acres, and the property of King's College, Cambridge, as dedicated for public use, in perpetuity. It has been acquired through the assistance of the Middlesex County Council, coupled with that of the Ruislip-Northwood Urban District Council. Complementary to the above is the gift by the College of the ancient manor house, its farm buildings, old-world gardens, and lofty and impressively timbered barn, one of the largest in the country, which accommodated nearly three hundred persons at the ceremony. Lord Crawford expressed the hope that the woodlands might always remain as such, and be truly English in character. The kindly agencies of Nature would sanctify them through their flora and

fauna, and in particular there was the inspiration of bird life. Congratulations were extended to the provost and fellows of King's College on the happy arrangement effected.

THE Bursar of King's College, during his speech, recalled the original connexion of the College—extending over five centuries—with this Middlesex parish. It dated, in fact, from 1461, when Henry VI. granted to the provost, Robert Wodelark, and the scholars of the College, "the Manor of Ruyslepe . . . and all lands belonging". The king had, in 1440–41, entrusted to three commissioners his authority to proceed in the matter of a college which he proposed to found, and had indeed lived to see the magnificent chapel of King's completed. It was a sister foundation to that at Eton. In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries many changes have been experienced by the College, as trustees, whilst 'town planning' schemes and urbanisation have cast their burden of responsibility. The Bursar disclosed that, so late as 1906, an offer of no less than £48,000 was made by a syndicate for the establishment of a racecourse; the offer was withstood, however, by the casting vote of the provost of that time.

Early Man in America

A FURTHER detailed research report on the discoveries of flint implements said to be associated with fossil remains of Pleistocene mammals in Nebraska, to which we referred in our issue for July 16, p. 87, has been made to Science Service, Washington, D.C., by Dr. W. D. Strong, of the Bureau of American Ethnology. It presents several points of interest. The Cumro find of an arrow-head, or rather 'point', associated with the extinct *Bison occidentalis*, lay under 16 ft. of loess of 'Peorian age', which is thought by the discoverer to be prior to the last or Wisconsin glaciation; but Dr. A. L. Lugin, of the University of Nebraska, the specialist in Nebraskan and Iowan Pleistocene deposits, regards this dating with some doubt, as some 'Peorian' deposits are unquestionably recent. On the other hand, the same authority, after a personal examination of the site of discovery of the second flint implement on the Platte River, also said to have been associated with *B. occidentalis*, while recognising that the exact age cannot be determined with finality, is of the opinion that the deposit shows considerable antiquity. It may be of 'Peorian' age; and it shows Kansan sands and gravels as the basal member. It has also transpired that the association of flint artefact and remains of *B. occidentalis* is supported by a hitherto unreported discovery in 1923, when a chipped point was found in association with a skull and part of the skeleton of this extinct bison in the Meserve quarry. By far the most interesting find, however, from the point of view of dating, is that at Angus, where the "Folsom type arrow-point" was associated with the mammoth. Unfortunately, here the association lacks corroboration; but the sands and clays in which the mammoth bones were laid down appear to belong to the Yarmouth interglacial, which corresponds with the Mindel-Riss of Europe. In any event, the implements belong to a hunting culture hitherto unknown in Nebraska.