

to write the treatise he could have done so well.

Among Sir John's many official appointments were that of professor-superintendent of the Brown Institution, Wandsworth, in his comparatively early life; member of the Mosley Commission (1904) to study educational methods in the United States of North America, for which he reported on the relations of hospitals to medical schools, clinical laboratories, and the teaching of medical pathology; senior medical adviser to the Colonial Office, the Medical Department of the Admiralty, and the Grocers' Company; chairman of University College Committee; senator of the University of London; president of the London and Counties Medical Protection Society, and a member or chairman of numerous committees. Most conscientious, un-

obtrusively modest and endowed with a marvellous memory, he was an ideal chairman, and nowhere was this better shown than when president of the Royal College of Physicians of London (1926-31). It may well be said of him as a man that he earned "honour, love, obedience, troops of friends".

HUMPHRY ROLLESTON.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Prof. Auguste Marie, professor of microbiology in the Institut Pasteur, Paris, known for his work on rabies, cancer and tetanus, on March 30, aged seventy years.

Mr. J. Milton Offord, president of the Quekett Microscopical Club, on May 4, aged seventy-four years.

News and Views

The Royal Jubilee Broadcast

THE birth and development of modern radio broadcasting are not least among the items of progress in our civilisation, which have taken place during the twenty-five year period the termination of which was commemorated last Monday by the Royal Jubilee celebrations. An excellent example of the present possibilities of broadcasting technique was provided on this occasion by the special programme from the B.B.C. stations, which enabled listeners in all parts of the Empire to visualise the scene in London, including the crowds, decorations and the Royal procession, and to participate in the thanksgiving service held in St. Paul's Cathedral. The issue of the *Radio Times* of May 3 contains an illustrated description by the Outside Broadcast Director of the B.B.C. of the arrangements which were made to carry out this programme. Special microphones, with local control points, were erected at Temple Bar, Ludgate Circus and on the front of St. Paul's Cathedral, from which was given a commentary on the Royal procession as it approached St. Paul's; while in the Cathedral itself, seventeen microphone circuits were provided for the adequate handling of the thanksgiving service. The suitable mixing of the various portions of the programme received along the total of twenty-seven circuits was carried out by one man, who was situated in the temporary control room erected over one of the vestries in the north-east corner of the Cathedral. This control room was connected to Broadcasting House by six outgoing circuits, two of which were utilised by a foreign commentator.

It says much for the foresight with which the arrangements were made and for the thoroughness with which each person concerned carried out his work, that the programme was accomplished without a fault of any description. The whole network of interconnecting cables was entirely underground and was provided by Post Office engineers; at no point inside or outside St. Paul's were there any visible

signs of broadcasting. As a broadcast of sound effects, interspersed with brief commentaries, the programme was satisfactory. Much, however, was inevitably left to the imagination in order to visualise the glamour and splendour of the scene which was being portrayed. Is it too much to hope that by the next occasion when a similar ceremony is to be broadcast, the sound picture will be supplemented by a vision programme, perhaps even in full natural colour?

Association of British Chemical Manufacturers

JUBILEES are occasions of rejoicing and congratulation, but they provide us also with opportunities for taking stock both of our national resources and of the use we are making of them; so that when, after due examination and consideration, the celebrations are followed by renewed resolutions and by more fully informed and co-operative effort, they can fairly claim to have made a contribution of more than passing value to our national progress. Many organisations, national and sectional; political, ecclesiastical and industrial; philanthropic and learned societies, and indeed societies representing every phase of corporate life, will in 1935 be concerned to view with a critical eye their progress throughout the years of His Majesty's reign. In so far as they can show that their attempts to make the world a better place to live in have been honest, sensible and attended by a reasonable measure of success, they will receive a meed of applause; in so far as they discover how better to carry out the purposes for which they were brought into existence, they will equally merit the approval of sympathisers. The year 1935 is one in which chemical organisations in Great Britain will take decisions of exceptional significance. They have long been considering how they can more adequately serve their science and more effectively promote its application for the benefit and prosperity of the community. Proposals which are now under consideration have been put forward with that end in view. One of the