

Chemical Industry and in 1918 the research medal of the Worshipful Company of Dyers. He was elected president of the Society of Dyers and Colourists in 1918, and received the Perkin Medal in 1923.

SIDNEY S. NAPPER.

COLONEL W. G. KING, C.I.E.

COLONEL WALTER GAWEN KING, late of the Indian Medical Service, died at his home at Hendon on April 4 at the age of eighty-three years. He graduated M.B. and C.M. in 1873 at the University of Aberdeen, where he also took the D.P.H. in 1888. Soon after qualifying, and before his twenty-third birthday, he entered the Indian Medical Service, in which he passed the next thirty-six years of his life.

On reaching India in 1874, King was posted to the Madras Presidency and, after two years military service with an Indian regiment, was transferred to civil employment, in which he quickly distinguished himself for his active work in the great famine of 1876-77 and the terribly severe cholera epidemic which accompanied it. This experience made him decide to devote his life to preventive medicine, and it is chiefly for the remarkable work which he did in this sphere during a succession of appointments as inspector of vaccination, deputy sanitary commissioner and sanitary commissioner of the Madras Presidency and later as inspector general of civil hospitals and sanitary commissioner of Burma, that his name will go down to posterity as the leading pioneer of public health in southern India.

King's great merit was that at a time when smallpox, cholera and malaria were the three chief scourges of India, and when the scientific world knew nothing of the causes of cholera or malaria, and, therefore, knew nothing of their prevention, he set to work to organise scientific investigations for the benefit of public health and did not pause in the task until the goal he aimed at was attained. At that time, bacteriology was in its youth and the modern sciences of tropical protozoology, helminthology and medical entomology were in their earliest infancy or were as yet unborn. The malaria parasite was not discovered until 1881, and the fact that it is spread by mosquitoes not until 1897. The cholera vibrio was not discovered until 1883. Smallpox, however, could be controlled because a prophylactic was already available and the only problem to be solved was how best it could be applied. In Madras, vaccination with animal lymph instead of with human lymph was successfully established in 1880-81, but more than ten years were to elapse before a satisfactory method of preserving the lymph under tropical conditions was devised. King's well-planned and carefully controlled laboratory experiments conducted in 1890 to ascertain the relative merits of lanoline and vaseline as a preserving medium may be cited as a good example of the immediate utilitarian researches to which he devoted what time he could spare from his many other duties.

Later when, at his repeated request, the Government of Madras established a central animal vaccine

lymph depot for the Presidency, King quickly extended its work to include bacteriological diagnosis and other expert assistance to civil surgeons and medical practitioners, and finally made arrangements for the preparation of prophylactic and curative sera and vaccines and for the prosecution of original protozoological and entomological research of direct importance to tropical medicine. In 1903, when the main buildings of the bacteriological section were completed, the Institute became the provincial laboratory for the Madras Presidency and was named, in recognition of King's services to public health and the efforts he had made to bring it into existence, "The King Institute of Preventive Medicine". In the general scheme for laboratories which had been submitted to the Government of India by the late Surgeon-General Harvey in 1899 it was the third to be established, being preceded only by the Haffkine Institute at Parel, Bombay (1896-99), and the Pasteur Institute of India at Kasauli (1900).

After his retirement, Colonel King served in the War from 1916 as A.D.M.S. Western Command and later was consultant at the Tropical Diseases Clinic, Ministry of Pensions, and lecturer in applied hygiene in the tropics at King's College, London. He had the satisfaction, too, of seeing the institute in India which he founded grow gradually until its activities covered a wider field in the practical application of scientific knowledge to routine medical and public health needs than those of any other laboratory in India.

S. P. J.

PROF. R. CARR BOSANQUET

WE regret to record the death of Prof. R. Carr Bosanquet, formerly professor of classical archæology in the University of Liverpool, which took place on April 21 in a nursing home at Newcastle at the age of sixty-three years.

Robert Carr Bosanquet was the son of Mr. Charles Bertie Pulleine Bosanquet, and was born at Rock Hall, near Alnwick, on June 7, 1871. He was educated at Eton, where he was Newcastle Scholar in 1890 and edited the *Eton College Chronicle*, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which foundation he was a scholar. He took firsts in both parts of the Classical Tripos, and was elected to a Craven travelling studentship, which he held from 1895 until 1897.

Bosanquet's interest in archæology was first aroused by the antiquities of Roman Britain which lay within striking distance of his home. In 1897 he excavated Housesteads (Borcovicium) on the Roman Wall. In the following year he was appointed assistant director of the British School of Archæology in Athens, later succeeding to the office of director. In 1906 he was elected to the chair of classical archæology in the University of Liverpool, which he occupied until 1920, when he retired in order to devote himself to the management of the estate which he had inherited from his father, giving such time as this allowed him to further research in the archæology of Roman Britain. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales, a position for which his extensive knowledge