

Bond was a strong advocate of total abstinence and an active and generous supporter of the temperance movement, both locally and nationally.

He was the author of several books, for example, "The Leucocyte in Health and Disease", which embodies the results of much painstaking original research work; "Essays and Addresses of a Surgeon", and Chapter v in "Health and Healing in the Great State", edited by H. G. Wells. He also made numerous contributions to current medical and scientific literature.

During the later years of his life, one of Bond's chief interests was the movement for voluntary euthanasia. He helped to found the Voluntary Euthanasia Legalisation Society, and he was chairman of the executive committee for the five years since the Society was started. Undoubtedly, the great prestige attaching to his name has greatly helped the movement, and he had the satisfaction before he died of seeing it steadily growing and apparently firmly established.

To those who knew C. J. Bond intimately—as it was my privilege to do for more than thirty years—he will be chiefly remembered, not so much on account of all the good work he accomplished during his long and active life, as on account of what he was. He was a man of absolute integrity, scrupulously conscientious in everything he did or said, and modest of character, almost to a fault. It is impossible to think of him as ever being guilty of an unkind, selfish or unworthy action.

He leaves a widow, a son who is in the medical profession, and a married daughter.

C. KILLICK MILLARD.

Prof. C. G. Santesson

PROF. CARL GUSTAF SANTESSON, the eminent Swedish pharmacologist who died on July 26, was born in Stockholm on July 5, 1862, the son of the professor of surgery at the Karolinska Institutet. He received his medical education at Uppsala, Stockholm, and Lund, and qualified at Stockholm in 1890. During the next two years he studied pharmacology under Schmiedeberg at Strassburg and Boehm at Leipzig. On his return to Sweden he became lecturer in pharmacology at Uppsala, and in 1895 was appointed extraordinary professor in this subject at the Karolinska Institutet at Stockholm, becoming full professor in 1908. He retired in 1927.

In addition to numerous contributions to periodical literature on pharmacology and toxicology, Santesson was the author of a work on general pharmacology (1919). From 1901 until 1916 he was editor of the *Nordisk Medicinskt Arkiv* and from 1924 until his death of the *Skandinavisches Archiv für Physiologie*. The high reputation which he enjoyed at home and abroad is shown by his being a member of the Academies of Sciences of Uppsala, Stockholm, and Halle, the Finnish Medical Society and the German Pharmacological Society. An address on his life and work was delivered at a meeting of the Swedish Medical Society by Prof. G. Liljenstrand, his successor in the chair of pharmacology, and published with his portrait in the *Nordisk Medicin* of October 14, and the issue of *Acta Medica Scandinavica* of October 17 contained the address delivered by Santesson two months before his death on the occasion of the publication of the hundredth volume of the journal.

J. D. ROLLESTON.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Anthropological Investigation in Mexico

ON p. 1033 of this issue extracts are given from an account of some remarkable magico-religious observances recorded by Dr. Robert Gessain in the district surrounding Huehuetla, a village in the State of Hidalgo, Mexico, in which in certain respects the use of paper figurines, or *munecos*, recalls practices of Old World witches and the employment of waxen images against their victims. The expedition, of which Dr. and Mme. Gessain were the personnel, was the fifth of a series sent out by an organization for which Dr. P. Rivet of Paris is mainly responsible. This organization, known as the "École française de Mexico", sends out each year a research worker to carry on investigations in that country. In view of Dr. Gessain's qualifications as medical man and anthropologist, in which capacity he had already worked in Greenland, the objective of the expedition was mainly to record observations in physical anthropology, including racial pathology, combined with linguistic and ethnographic inquiry as a subsidiary aid in gaining the confidence of the people. Equipment for testing blood groups and making psycho-

physiological observations was also carried. Unfortunately much delay in reaching the base of operations was caused by difficulties in getting the scientific equipment into the country; and after a few weeks work only, both members of the expedition were taken seriously ill and had eventually to return to France. This happened at a peculiarly inopportune moment, as they had just made a beginning in breaking down the hostility and suspicion with which their early inquiries had been received. Notwithstanding this unfavourable attitude of the inhabitants, a number of interesting anthropographic and demographic observations have been made—the congenital or 'Mongolian' patch was found on all infants—and, in addition to the cultural evidence noted above, songs, technological films and a large number of anthropological and ethnographical photographs have been secured.

Oil and its Uses

THE Petroleum Films Bureau (15, Hay Hill, Berkeley Street, London, W.1) now has a library of fifteen films about oil which may be borrowed free