

Road, which were to be the home of the College for fifty years and were only vacated in 1938.

Coming to the School when it was really taking on functions of vastly increased importance as a college in the modern use of the term, it is obvious that Howden must have found plenty of work to occupy his time and energy. He commenced with the development of his own department, and enriched it with many beautiful mounted specimens of his own dissection which replaced the old dried and varnished specimens previously in use. He also provided for the department a series of wall diagrams, many of them his own handiwork, which were a great adjunct to his teaching and some of which are in use to this day. Anyone familiar with the labour which this type of work entails will appreciate how much time he must have devoted to his department in these earlier days.

Howden's undoubted teaching ability soon expressed itself and contributed largely to the growth and success of the School at a crucial stage of its development. Those who knew him at this time recall the vigour and energy which he put into his work not only in the dissecting room, but also in his lectures and demonstrations. They recall, too, his great artistic ability on the blackboard and the care with which his lectures were illustrated by diagrams and beautifully dissected specimens.

During those early years in Newcastle, Howden was the only full-time member of the staff, and being thus always available in the building, management and administrative duties were loaded upon him, so that in due course he became secretary, dean of the Faculty of Medicine and registrar in addition to maintaining his professorial duties. It has been said by Grey Turner in his "History" of the College that Howden gradually became something of a dictator, but that he was a wise and considerate dictator. Anyone who was not associated with the College during this time of Howden's greatest activity may fail to appreciate the important part he played in the life of the College, or the way in which both staff and students came to rely upon his wisdom, his guidance and his sympathy. Through the generations of students who came under his care he exercised a profound influence on the medical profession in the north of England. He represented the University of Durham on the General Medical Council during 1918-28 and he was examiner in anatomy for the Universities of Edinburgh, Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool and Birmingham and for the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

Though so much occupied with administrative and teaching duties, Howden still found time to advance the study of his subject. Between the years 1886 and 1897 he made several communications to the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and in later years he continued his interest in the Society and was its president in 1914-16. He also edited nine successive editions of "Gray's Anatomy", and through this medium he spread his influence far beyond the confines of the School for which he worked. In his editorial work he maintained that

meticulous attention to detail both in the text and in the illustrations which did so much to enhance the prestige of this text-book. He was also responsible for the section of "Cunningham's Anatomy" dealing with the special senses.

Howden was a kindly and generous man, polite and courteous; he was always helpful to his juniors and was never too busy to listen to their problems and to help by advice and encouragement, though he did not suffer fools gladly or tolerate slackness. He was a charming companion and found many friends in the pursuit of his favourite recreations, which included golf, fishing and curling. He is survived by his widow and leaves three sons and two daughters.

R. B. G.

News has just reached us of the death recently in Prague of Dr. Duchoslav Panýrek, a well-known Czech medical scientist. He was the author of several widely read books of popular science and translated others from French, Russian and other languages into Czech. Dr. Panýrek took a prominent part in Slavonic medical and scientific congresses and had been awarded the Yugoslavian Order of St. Sava. He was seventy-three years of age.

The vice-president of the Czech Astronomical Society, Dr. Jaroslav Štych, also died in Prague early in January.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. Alexander Bowman, formerly scientific superintendent, Scottish Fishery Board, on January 14, aged sixty-four.

Prof. B. P. Haigh, M.B.E., professor of applied mechanics in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on January 18, aged fifty-six.

Prof. H. S. Hele-Shaw, F.R.S., emeritus professor of engineering in the University of Liverpool, on January 30, aged eighty-six.

Sir William Horrocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., who was a member of the Mediterranean Fever Commission of the Royal Society (1904-5), and later director of hygiene at the War Office, aged eighty-one.

Mr. C. Thurstan Holland, a pioneer in the application of X-rays to medical and surgical work, on January 16, aged seventy-seven.

Sir John McFadyean, formerly principal of the Royal Veterinary College, on February 1, aged eighty-seven.

Mr. J. H. Silley, O.B.E., the well-known marine engineer, on January 24, aged sixty-eight.

Mr. A. J. Smith, chief laboratory assistant to the Marine Biological Association at Plymouth, on January 29, aged sixty-nine.

Sir Pendrill Varrier-Jones, founder and director of the Papworth Village Settlement, on January 30, aged fifty-seven.

Dr. G. E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota during 1911-17, and of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York during 1917-29, on February 1, aged seventy-six.