He took a close interest in social welfare work connected with his Company, and in starting the branch at Carlisle bought Murrell Hill House and its grounds as a place of recreation for his work-people. He took a close interest in the Territorial Army and in the earlier Volunteers, and during the War of 1914-18 was actively concerned in the organization and supervision of munitions-making in the Carlisle area. He had made a close study of native textiles of many countries, of which he had a valuable private collection, and was proud of the fact that he was himself a weaver and a master of that ancient craft.

R. BRIGHTMAN.

Mrs. Arthur Strong, C.B.E.

MANY visitors to Rome, as well as colleagues and friends in Great Britain, will miss the wide learning, generous disposal of it, and impressive presence of the former assistant director of the British School of Archaeology in Rome, Mrs. Arthur Strong, whose death in Rome on September 16 has been reported. Eugénie Sellers was brought up in France, and obtained honours in the Classical Tripos at Cambridge, from Girton College. In the intervals of travel in Germany, Italy and Greece, she gave university extension lectures on Greek sculpture, and conducted classes in the British Museum. In 1892 she published an excellent translation of Schuchhardt's "Schliemann's Excavations" brought up to date by an epilogue from Walter Leaf. Coming under the influence of Furtwängler, she translated also his "Meisterwerke der griechischen Plastik" (1895), a more ambitious and difficult task; and with her friend, Miss Jex Blake, she published a translation and useful commentary on Pliny's chapters on ancient art (1896). Her marriage in 1897 to the orientalist, S. Arthur Strong, librarian of the House of Lords, gave her access to the great British sculpture galleries, and on his early death in 1904 she succeeded him as librarian of Chatsworth and made valuable use of the collections there, especially the gems and the archaeological drawings. During these years her tastes and judgment were maturing in a revision of current opinions about the relation of Roman art to Greek. As before, she found congenial utterance first in her translation of Wickhoff's "Roman Art" (1900) but later in her own "Roman Sculpture from Augustus to Constantine" (1908), the main positions in which she restated and illustrated in her chapters on "Roman Art" in the "Cambridge Ancient History".

Mrs. Strong had long been accustomed to spend much time in Rome, and was a valued helper in the early days of the British School of Archaeology there. Under the directorship of Henry Stuart Jones (1903-5) the School undertook, as a collaborated task, a "Catalogue of the Sculpture" in the public collections of the city, which she knew so well, and she took an active part in the preparation of it. In 1909, when Thomas Ashby became director, Mrs. Strong was appointed assistant director, and held office until 1925. It was a strong combination, for while both knew Rome and Italy intimately, it was from quite different points of view: both were inspiring teachers and given to hospitality; the School attracted students, and prospered. Unfortunately, the war years 1914-18 broke up the genial society of archaeologists; Ashby went to war duty, Mrs. Strong found other use for her abilities. But the chance discovery in 1917 of a subterranean

basilica outside the Porta Maggiore gave her in its beautiful relief decoration a new text for her teaching about Roman art, and for her growing appreciation of the symbolic aspect of ancient art in general, expressed, for example, in her lectures and eventual volume on "Apotheosis and After Life" (1916). She had already given Norton Lectures on this subject in American universities (1913).

In due course Mrs. Strong resumed her place at the British School, produced an Italian revision of her "Roman Sculpture" (1923) and delivered Rhind Lectures at Edinburgh on Roman painting (1920).

When the British School was reorganized in 1925, Mrs. Strong retired from active work in it, and in 1928 completed a comprehensive survey of Roman art to the age of Justinian (1928). In 1927 she was made a C.B.E.; and she held a life fellowship at Girton College founded for her by her friends. Still living in Rome, she maintained and extended her wide circle of friends; making most generous use of her learning and practical knowledge of Italy, and in spite of increasing disabilities, continuing her literary activity almost to the end.

JOHN L. MYRES.

Mr. H. C. Lawlor

ARCHAEOLOGY in Northern Ireland has lost a prominent figure by the death, on September 4, of Henry Cairnes Lawlor, one of the many amateur workers to whom archaeological studies owe so much. This is especially true of Ulster, since unlike the National University of Eire, the Queen's University of Belfast, of which Mr. Lawlor was made an honorary M.A. in 1924, provides no instruction in prehistoric archaeology.

While most amateur enthusiasts in this extremely rich province were content to amass large collections of antiquities, Mr. Lawlor showed his interest and made his chief contribution by initiating a series of excavations which were to open up many new lines of research. He was by instinct genealogist and historian rather than prehistorian, and his excavations were conducted before the refinements of modern stratigraphical methods and the significance of minutiae had penetrated to Ulster, but his was the first cultivation of a field of research which was to blossom notably in the decade ending in 1940. His best-known excavations were those at the pre-Norman monastic site of Nendrum in Strangford Lough, but he examined many other sites in Counties Antrim and Down, ranging in date from the megalithic period to the later Middle Ages. His most original work lay in the elucidation of those most puzzling and widespread of Irish field antiquities, ring-forts and souterrains, and in the study of the earthworks of the early Anglo-Norman period.

Mr. Lawlor published many excavation reports and memoirs, several pamphlets on local history, and a more popular general account of "Ulster: Its Archaeology and Antiquities" (1928). These activities were closely linked with the archaeological section of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, which Mr. Lawlor inaugurated. He also took a prominent part in shaping archaeological legislation in Northern Ireland and was a leading member of the Ancient Monuments Advisory Council and sectional editor of the "Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland" (1940). His interest and support helped to secure the success of the revived *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* (1938), on

the editorial board of which he served. He also acted as local secretary for the Society of Antiquaries, and was a member of the Royal Irish Academy.

Born in Ballymena in 1870, Mr. Lawlor came to Belfast and established himself as a linen merchant; and he always took a keen interest in textile history. His character, like his calling, was typical of Ulster. A firm friend to those who knew him well, he was inclined to be stubborn in his archaeological opinions and he delighted in controversy. The gap caused by his death will be hard to fill.

E. ESTYN EVANS.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. G. T. Bennett, F.R.S., senior fellow and some-

time lecturer in mathematics of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, on October 11, aged seventy-five.

Mr. E. H. Clifford, president during 1941-42 of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, on October 11, aged sixty-seven.

Mr. A. C. Gardiner, biologist to the Metropolitan Water Board, on August 29.

Prof. W. F. Osgood, emeritus professor of mathematics in Harvard University, on July 22, aged seventy-nine.

Prof. W. M. Tattersall, professor of zoology in University College, Cardiff, on October 5, aged sixty years.

Captain R. D. Williams, officer in charge of clover breeding and other investigations at the Welsh Plant Breeding Station, on October 7, aged fifty-four years.

NEWS and VIEWS

British Drug Houses: Mr. C. A. Hill

MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER HILL has retired from his position as chairman and managing director of the British Drug Houses, Ltd. He has been succeeded by Dr. F. H. Carr, who becomes chairman of the company, and Mr. F. C. Oscar Shaw, who becomes managing director. Mr. Hill represents the third generation of a family of wholesale druggists, his grandfather's firm dating back to the reign of George II; he has done perhaps more than anyone else to establish a sound and progressive fine chemical industry in Great Britain and can look back on a business life of outstanding achievement. He was the moving spirit in an amalgamation of drug firms some thirty-five years ago, thus forming an organization large enough to undertake scientific research which led to the development of the manufacture of fine chemicals in a state of high purity for use in medicine. Hill actively encouraged this development on its scientific side, and among other things introduced during the War of 1914-18 the manufacture of pure reagents for use in analysis, microscopic stains, etc., and went on to supply chemicals of high quality for research purposes, displacing Kahlbaums from the position they had hitherto occupied. For this alone British science owes him a debt of gratitude. Later, the progress in medical science led to the introduction of pure hormones, vitamins and chemotherapeutic products. The production of these by British Drug Houses, Ltd., and the spirit of adventure shown by the firm, have won for it as the leading firm in the fine chemical industry a world-wide reputation.

Some fifty years back, when Mr. Hill was training, the Salters Company founded its first fellowships and scholarships, which have been so fruitful in helping some of our best chemists. The Hill family have a long connexion with the Salters Company, of which three generations have been master, and when the turn of Mr. Hill came at an exceptionally early age he was largely instrumental in forming the Salters Institute of Industrial Chemistry. He has filled many public offices, notably as chairman of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers during two very critical and difficult years, as president of the Drug Club for four years and of the British Pharmaceutical Conference on three occasions. He can look back on a life of remarkable achievement and great development of his industry largely inspired by his efforts.

Organization of Public Medical Services

READERS who are following the discussions in the medical and general press of the proposals for a Public Medical Service put forward in the Beveridge Report will be interested in Sir Arthur McNalty's Report on the Reform of the Public Health Services, issued by Nuffield College (Oxford University Press, 2s. 6d.), to the sub-committee on post-war reconstruction of local government of which it was submitted. Its author's service as a former chief medical officer to the Ministry of Health enables him to deal with this complex subject with experience and knowledge of the many factors involved. In Part 1 he discusses the need for a wider outlook in medical teaching and practice, for the education of the public and the medical profession in public health and for reforms in general public health which seem to him desirable. Part 2 discusses the activities of the central health authorities, the organization of which is, the author thinks, needlessly complex and expensive. The frequent substitution of one Minister of Health for another, dictated by political considerations, is contrasted with the non-political organization of the Medical Research Council; a non-political director of a governing National Health Department is considered desirable.

Two illuminating pages reveal who actually does the executive work in the Ministry of Health and how many other Government departments are concerned with national health; the establishment of a co-ordinating interdepartmental committee is suggested. In Part 3 a valuable description is given of the activities of existing health authorities. The general medical practitioner, the specialist, the hospital and its ancillary services, the medical officer of health, the dentist and the research worker are all considered, and defects in the existing system are enumerated. Proposals are then outlined for the administration of general and special health services of Great Britain by local authorities or by combinations of these through regional committees. These proposals include full co-operation by the medical profession and provision of medical services for everybody. Lack of space prevents us from giving more than this skeleton outline of the report. Nuffield College is to be thanked for its decision to issue it as a contribution to the discussion of public health re-organization. The College does not, of course, take any responsibility for the views expressed in it,