illness forced him to retire in 1942. He acted as treasurer of the Armstrong (later King's) College Choral and Orchestral Society for forty years and in the same capacity for the University of Durham Philosophical Society. The Newcastle Bach Choir was one of his greatest interests, and he was associated with it from the time of its foundation. For many years also he was a member of the committee of the Newcastle upon Tyne Literary and Philosophical Society. He had some reputation as a collector of North Country folk songs, and many people will have pleasant memories of his lectures on the subject.

Bullerwell died on March 17 at the age of seventy.

GEORGE W. TODD.

Prof. W. G. MacCallum

PROF. WILLIAM GEORGE MACCALLUM, the eminent American pathologist, who died on February 3 at the age of sixty-nine, was born at Dunnville, Ontario, on April 18, 1874, the son of a medical man. After qualifying at the University of Toronto in 1894 and at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1897, he held the post of intern and later of resident pathologist at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. In 1899 he was appointed assistant in pathology at Johns Hopkins, where he afterwards became assistant professor and professor in pathological physiology and lecturer in forensic medicine. In 1909 he was appointed professor of pathology at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, as well as pathologist at the German Hospital and Presbyterian Hospital. In 1917 he succeeded the well-known pathologist Dr. William H. Welch as professor of pathology at Johns Hopkins, and held this appointment until the spring of 1943.

In addition to a "Text-book of Pathology", of which the first edition appeared in 1916 and the seventh and last in 1940, MacCallum's chief publications were on the sexual conjugation of the parasites of avian malaria (1897), the pathology of pneumonia following influenza in the United States during the winter of 1917-18, calcium in tetany (1918), and with Ella H. Oppenheimer "Centrifugalization, a Method for the Study of Filtrable Viruses as applied to Vaccinia". He was also the author of a biography of the surgeon W. S. Halstead.

MacCallum was well known in Great Britain, where he was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine in 1934. He was also honorary fellow of the Swedish Medical Society at Stockholm, a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, and of the Harvey Society, of which he was president in 1914.

J. D. ROLLESTON.

We regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. J. C. Dunlop, formerly registrar-general for Scotland, and an honorary fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries of Scotland, on April 10, aged seventy-eight.

Sir Clement Hindley, K.C.I.E., member of the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and president in 1939 of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on May 3, aged sixty-nine.

Mr. C. B. Rickett, an authority on the birds of southern China, aged ninety-three.

Commander J. A. Slee, C.B.E., chairman in 1938 of the Wireless Section of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, aged sixty-five.

Prof. W. M. Thornton, O.B.E., emeritus professor of electrical engineering at King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne, on May 2, aged seventy-four.

NEWS and VIEWS

Water Supply in Great Britain

A WHITE PAPER on water supplies ("A National Water Policy." H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.) points out that the problem facing Great Britain is one of organization and distribution, not of total resources, which are ample for all needs. Since water is a bulky commodity, its costs of distribution are relatively high and therefore local sources must be used so far as possible. To do this efficiently will require, not only changes in law and practice, with the co-ordination of the many varied authorities up and down the country, but also a fuller survey of resources than is at present available, and adequate protection against pollution and waste. There must also be a satisfactory supply for industrialists and farmers, who now are normally outside the obligations of public water-undertakings. Agricultural production must no longer be hampered by insufficiency of water and haphazard dependence on casual supplies. The proposals embodied in this report are based on three principles: first, adequate control of water supply services, including changes where they can be justified by greater efficiency or reduction in costs; secondly, responsibility for water supply to rest with democratic bodies ranging from Parliament to local authorities; and thirdly, sectional interests to be subordinate to the national interest, subject to Parliamentary approval.

In the light of these principles, the main proposals of the Government are as follow: the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland would be given the statutory duty of promoting the provision of adequate water supply and the conservation of water resources, and their policy would be based on the collection of full information regarding sources and needs. The Central Advisory Water Committee of England and Wales should be reconstituted as a statutory body, and a similar committee set up for Scotland. Survey of the needs of large areas and the efficiency of supplies should be continued, close touch being maintained with town and country planning policies. Amalgamation of water undertakings may be necessary in order to secure efficiency and economy, and also the giving of bulk supplies by one water undertaking to another. Steps must be taken to prevent misuse, waste and pollution. Industry and agriculture are to have the right to water supplies. Compulsory powers, under proper safeguards, should be granted to take water from streams. The Ministers responsible should be given powers to require information and statistics from all users of water and sinkers of wells. The White Paper also contains certain financial proposals; but its main importance is that it considers the problems of water supply on a national basis, and admits the need for rural supplies, even though urban