"ether, chloroform, and ethyl chloride have been used to bring about hypnotic sleep with some interesting results" (*loc. cit.*, p. 134).

Outside the medical world, however, Janet received full recognition, becoming president of the Academie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, while to many Parisians he was affectionately known as 'Papa Janet'. Last autumn, in spite of his years, he travelled to Zurich and delighted a psychological congress with the charm and erudition he showed in an extempore address. His work is now rather overshadowed by the developments of psychoanalysis, but he stands out as the pioneer who, almost single-handed, brought psychology into practical alliance with medicine.

MILLAIS CULPIN

Dr. A. H. Jay

THE tragic death of Dr. A. H. Jay on February 27 at the age of forty removes one of the most colourful characters from the ranks of X-ray workers in Great Britain. At conferences and discussions one could always be sure that Dr. Jay would present a novel aspect of whatever problems were being aired, and he presented it with a vigour that was characteristic of the man. His pronounced north country accent and his use of personal reminiscences gave his lectures a spice and flavour out of the ordinary.

Those who knew him on more intimate occasions knew also that his originality was not reserved for the lecture room; it manifested itself in many different ways, in research and in committee meetings. As a member of the committee of the X-ray Analysis Group of the Institute of Physics, Jay was a staunch advocate of individuality, and strongly opposed those of us who wished to introduce more standardization into X-ray matters; he had designed and built most of his own X-ray equipment, and he did not see why the coming generation of research workers should not do the same. What he did not realize was that so few were possessed of his energy and initiative, his ability to overcome obstacles. As an example, his high-temperature camera might be cited. Jay designed this camera at Manchester and did much useful work with it; yet, after he left, nobody produced any results with it. The reason for this was obvious: there were so many points in it that had to be attended to at once that only Jay could manage to look after them all!

Jay's qualities were particularly well suited to the type of research work he undertook. His work with Bradley on superlattice formation in the iron–aluminium system is accepted as a model of completeness, and has been the basis of much theoretical investigation. It involved a quantity of measurement that would have daunted a lesser man, but work seemed to give Jay an appetite for more. This quality stood him in good stead in his work for industry, which involved the taking of large numbers of X-ray photographs of refractories. The interpretation of these photographs and the analysis of the results obtained from them enabled him to make many important fundamental contributions to the study of these materials, and it is probably true to say that the main importance of these contributions has yet to be seen.

It is sad to think that he has not lived to enjoy the pleasure of seeing his results applied. Britain can ill afford the loss of men of Jay's type in the present sombre conditions.

H. LIPSON

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Mr. C. W. Hobley, C.M.G., secretary during 1923–36 of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, on March 31, aged seventy-nine.

Dr. Willard L. Valentine, editor of *Science* since January 1946, formerly professor of psychology in Northwestern University, on April 5, aged forty-two.

Henri Vallée, *Correspondant* for the Section of Rural Economy of the Paris Academy of Sciences, on March 12.

NEWS and VIEWS

Bacteriology and Immunology in the University of London: Prof. E. T. C. Spooner

DR. E. T. C. SPOONER, who has been appointed to the University of London chair of bacteriology and immunology tenable at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, went to Epsom College and to Clare College, Cambridge, where he obtained first classes in both parts 1 and 2 of the Natural Sciences Tripos. After the completion of clinical study at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he was house-physician to the late Sir Walter Langdon-Brown; he was elected to a Commonwealth fellowship and worked for two years with Prof. Hans Zinsser in the Department of Bacteriology of Harvard University. On his return from America he was elected to a fellowship at Clare College, and a University demonstratorship in the Department of Pathology at Cambridge. He was later elected to a University lectureship and took charge of the teaching in bacteriology for both Part 1 and Part 2 of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

On the outbreak of war in 1939, Spooner became a member of a group of workers at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which had been 'evacuated' to St. Albans, who were engaged in the study and prevention of the spread of streptococcal infection in surgical wards. Afterwards Dr. Spooner was appointed by the Medical Research Council as the bacteriologist member of a group of medical men who were sent to the Middle East to report on the hospitals and laboratories in North Africa, Egypt and Palestine. On his return to England, Dr. Spooner was for a time in charge of the E.P.H.L.S. laboratory at Cambridge. At the end of the War, Dr. Spooner resumed his work as a University lecturer; in 1944 he was appointed senior tutor of Clare College. Dr. Spooner has published work on the spread of infective disease, especially streptococcal infection, and for his work in this field was awarded the Horton Smith Prize at Cambridge. His chief interest is in the filterable viruses and in virus-produced disease.

Awards of the Valdemar Poulsen Gold Medal

THE Valdemar Poulsen Gold Medal was instituted by the Academy of Technical Sciences in Copenhagen on the occasion of Valdemar Poulsen's seventieth