National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, a position he had occupied for nearly thirty years. Born on Dec. 12, 1865, the son of Thomas Stanton of Atherstone, he was educated at Atherstone and Manchester Grammar Schools, whence he proceeded to Owens College, where, after experience with Messrs. Gimson and Co., engineers, of Leicester, he was appointed demonstrator by Osborne Reynolds in the Whitworth Laboratory, a position he held for five years.

In 1896, Stanton removed to Liverpool, on appointment to the senior lectureship in engineering at University College. Three years later he became professor of civil and mechanical engineering at Bristol, a position he held until 1901, when he joined the staff of the National Physical Laboratory, which was then in the earliest stages of its development.

Stanton proceeded to build up the Engineering Department to its present position of eminence. Few have exerted a wider influence in the application of laboratory methods to engineering problems. For some years he was also in charge of the aerodynamical work of the Laboratory. His personal researches covered an extensive field, including the study of wind pressures on structures, the resistance of materials to intermittent stresses, lubrication, the heat-transfer and friction between solid surfaces and moving fluids, and the movement of projectiles at speeds exceeding the velocity of sound. These and other researches have formed the subject of numerous papers presented during the past thirty years to the Royal Society, the Institution of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, and the more important engineering journals. His book on "Friction" (1923) is also very widely known. So recently as May last he delivered the thirty-seventh Sir James Forrest Lecture, on "Engineering Research," before the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Stanton was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1914 and served on the Council during 1927–29. He was a D.Sc. of the University of Manchester, a fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society, and a member of the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers. For his work in the War he received the C.B.E. in 1920 and he was knighted in 1928.

Despite a somewhat retiring disposition, Stanton's advice was much sought, for it was known to be kindly, sound, and sagacious. He was genial and unassuming, and his popularity with his colleagues was amply evinced on the occasion of his retirement from the Laboratory. During the past year his life had been clouded by ill-health. He married in 1912 a daughter of Mr. John Child, of London, and he leaves, besides Lady Stanton, a daughter aged eighteen years and a fourteen-year-old son, to whom we offer our deep sympathy.

Dr. L. W. Sambon.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the sudden death of Dr. L. W. Sambon in Paris on Aug. 31. By his death a striking personality has passed away.

Sambon was born in Italy in November 1865. He was of Anglo-French parentage, his father being Comm. Jules Sambon, an antiquarian and numismatist of repute, and his mother an Englishwoman. He was educated in England and Switzerland, and later studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School and in the University of Naples, where he took his medical degree.

From an early age Sambon took great interest in numismatics, archæology, natural history, and volcanology. As a medical student, he rendered valuable service during the great cholera epidemic in 1884, and was awarded for his work bronze and gold medals by the Italian and French Governments. In 1897 he settled in London, where he devoted himself to medical research at a time when tropical medicine was almost in its infancy. His first article on "Acclimatisation of the White Man in Tropical Lands" roused a great deal of controversy, but it had a good effect. It brought him in contact with Manson, who was at that time Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office, and their association was interrupted only by the death of Manson.

In the summer of 1900, Sambon carried out the now classical malarial experiment in the Roman Campagna (Ostia) with Dr. George C. Low and one of us (T.).

Sambon was for many years a lecturer at the London School of Tropical Medicine. He published many papers on sunstroke, blackwater fever, malaria, sleeping sickness, pellagra, typhoid, schistosomiasis, and so on. He was at the time of his death carrying out investigations on cancer, in Westmoreland—a subject on which he had already published several reports. He wrote much on the history of medicine. He studied the surgical instruments of ancient times and utensils found in Roman graves, and his interpretations of these relics have thrown considerable light on the medical knowledge of past ages.

Sambon has been called volcanic, he has been accused of being a dreamer and a visionary, but whatever theories he may have advanced, which may have been at the time considered far-fetched, those theories undoubtedly fertilised the fields in which he worked.

A. J. Engel Terzi.
S. Maulik.

We regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. Aristides Agramonte, president-elect of the Pan-American Medical Congress, known for his work on bacteriology in Cuba, who associated himself with the work of clearing the Panama Canal zone of disease, aged sixty-two years.

Prof. Errol Lionel Fox, professor of chemistry at Washington College, Chesterton, Maryland, on July 17, aged thirty-eight years.

Dr. Russell A. Oakley, principal agronomist in the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, on Aug. 6, aged fifty-one years.