

approach to art was archæological and historical rather than purely æsthetic; and interest in that line of inquiry grew as his life-work developed. His earliest book was "From Schola to Cathedral", a study of early Christian architecture. His outstanding and most enduring work is "The Arts in Early England", a monumental effort and an established authority, in five completed volumes and part of a sixth, published at intervals between 1903 and 1930, which displays a wide knowledge of the facts and indefatigable industry. In it, as in a smaller but comparable work, "The Arts and Crafts of our Teutonic Forefathers", he stressed—unduly, many archæologists would now say—the contribution of the Teutonic races in the artistic origins of Britain and North and Central Europe generally. The knowledge of æsthetic principles and theory which Baldwin Brown brought to bear on the archæological problem in his larger work was also used to advantage when dealing with palæolithic art in "The Art of the Cave Dweller" (1928), his Munro Lecture, a book for the preparation of which he had visited the caves of France and Spain, though then nearly eighty years of age, and in which the large number of illustrations, many of them of the less known examples of cave art, was used with striking effect in demonstrating with

precision, from what to most archæologists was a new point of view, the æsthetic qualities of palæolithic painting and engraving, as well as the intentions and achievement of the artist.

In addition to the books already mentioned, Baldwin Brown was the author of "Anglo-Saxon Architecture", "The Life of Anglo-Saxon England in relation to the Arts", "The Care of Ancient Monuments", and a number of books on individual painters or matters of artistic technique. He was a fellow of the British Academy, of the Finnish Archæological Society, of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and hon. LL.D. and D.Litt. of the University of Edinburgh.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Prof. Fran Jesenko, professor of botany in the University of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, known for his work on the genetics of wheat and rye, on July 14, aged fifty-seven years.

Prof. Graham Lusk, For.Mem.R.S., professor of physiology in Cornell Medical College, New York, a distinguished worker on the physiology of nutrition, on July 18, aged sixty-six years.

News and Views

A Century of Medicine

THE RIGHT HON. LORD DAWSON OF PENN delivered his presidential address at the centenary meeting of the British Medical Association on July 26, taking as his subject "A Hundred Years and After". Lord Dawson traced the art of healing from the Egyptian Imhôtep (*circa* 3000 B.C.), through the well-known Greek era, to the Christian era, where at the beginning there was a retrogression, Christianity at that time delaying rather than promoting medical progress. The greater part of Lord Dawson's address, however, was devoted to the directions along which medical knowledge has grown during the last hundred years. The Reform Bill of 1832 forced masses of the population to dwell in towns, with the result that the prevailing conditions, due to lack of knowledge of public health and sanitation, caused misery, ill-health, and discontent. During the year of the Association's birth, there was a cholera epidemic raging over England and Wales, during which the number of deaths exceeded 50,000. At that time the idea prevailed that epidemic diseases were visitations beyond our ken and control. Even then, however, great minds were working: Virchow in cellular pathology, Bernard in physiology, Bright in medicine, and Chadwick in sanitation.

Medicine and the Basic Sciences

THE dawn of the new era in medicine occurred, however, in 1857, with Pasteur's discoveries. These were soon followed by those of Lister, and thus began a quick succession of discoveries by men well known in the history of science and medicine. To-day there is a stronger link with medicine and the pure sciences.

Physics and chemistry, with physiology, have taken pride of place in their services to medical knowledge. Radiology has the discoveries of Röntgen and others as its basis. Chemistry has afforded incalculable aid to therapeutics. The value of the scientific investigations of the seven known vitamins to medicine need scarcely be emphasised. Hormones and virus diseases are now of great importance to the study of physiology and pathology. The kinship between medicine and education was also emphasised by Lord Dawson. Still closer co-operation is required in the quest for knowledge. The Medical Research Council is doing a great service in supporting and directing efforts, wherever they come from, and it maintains contact between workers and between the institutions to which they belong. "There is, however, need for further co-ordination among bodies which represent varied aspects of medical knowledge such as the basic sciences, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, education, and administration."

Progress of Rational Medicine

SIR CHARLES HASTINGS, founder of the British Medical Association, was a native of Worcester, and part of the centenary meetings of the Association took the form of a visit to Worcester on July 24 and a commemorative service in the Cathedral, with a sermon by Dr. E. W. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham. Dr. Barnes's text was "Honour a physician with the honour due unto him" (*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxviii. 1). Modern science and medicine began with the publication by Copernicus of his heliocentric astronomy and the production by Vesalius of his work on the anatomy of the human body. Nearly four centuries have