

### War, Drunkenness and Suicide

IN a recent paper (*Brit. J. Inebriety*, 38, 28; 1940) based on his experience at H.M. Liverpool Prison which receives male prisoners from a wide area in the north-west of England and North Wales, Dr. Harvie K. Snell discusses the influence of the outbreak of the present War on drunkenness and attempted suicide, the connexion between which has often been stressed. Under the single heading drunkenness he has included not only simple drunkenness but also cases described as drunk and disorderly, drunk in charge of a vehicle and those charged at the same time with begging and common assault. His figures show the somewhat surprising result that there was a definite decline during the first four months of the War as compared with the previous three years in the number of persons admitted to prison for drunkenness or attempted suicide.

These results are in striking contrast with the late Dr. Sullivan's results concerning convictions in women for the same two offences in 1914, which both showed a marked increase after the outbreak of war, but present the same trend as the figures relating to women admitted to the Manchester Prison from an extensive area in the north-west of England and Wales for drunkenness and attempted suicide in the early months of the present War. Dr. Snell attributes the decline in the incidence both of drunkenness and of attempted suicide on the present occasion to economic and social as well as psychological causes, the former including rise in the price of liquor and the condition of the streets in the black-out period, and the latter the lesser degree of emotional strain leading to drunkenness than that which occurred in 1914.

### Colonel Kenneth Macleod

COLONEL KENNETH MACLEOD, an eminent military surgeon and hygienist, was born in the Outer Hebrides on July 23, 1840, the son of a Free Church minister. He received his medical training in the University of Edinburgh, where he qualified in 1864. After four years service in the Indian Medical Service, he was appointed secretary to the Inspector-General of Hospitals in 1872 and held this post until 1879. On December 1, 1879, he was made professor of anatomy in the Calcutta Medical College, a post which he held until his retirement in 1892. Macleod did much for the advancement of medicine in India. In 1869 he investigated Indian cattle plague and set about establishing facilities for veterinary research in India, which culminated in the foundation of the Bengal Veterinary College. In addition to his surgical activities, he took an active part in public work. He founded the Calcutta Medical Society, was its first secretary and later its president, and was editor of the *Indian Medical Gazette* during 1871-92. After his return to England on his retirement, he was appointed professor of clinical military medicine at the Army Medical School at Netley, and held this post until 1905. He died on December 17, 1922.

### Early Man and Pleistocene Deposits in America

ALTHOUGH it is established by the find in New Mexico of a Folsom projectile point embedded in fossil mammalian vertebrae that early man in America was contemporary with and hunted an extinct form of bison, the absence or ambiguous character of stratigraphical evidence and associations of a majority of finds of early American stone age industries hitherto have made it impossible to determine with certainty either their age or their place in a cultural sequence. The relation of the Folsom point, for example, to the Yuma type, which typologically is simpler or more primitive, remains obscure, though the finds recently reported from the south-western States indicate a possibility of establishing sooner or later a cultural sequence leading up to Folsom man, and this is brought nearer to being realized by the discovery of the so-called Sandia man, whose existence is inferred from artefacts found in the basal layers of a cave of the Sandia Mountains, near Albuquerque, New Mexico. These artefacts would appear to be the earliest relics of human purposive activity as yet discovered on the American continent. Here, during the past three years, numerous relics of an extinct fauna mingled with human artefacts have been found, of which the stratigraphic sequence has been fully established in recent excavations.

Frank C. Hibben, writing in the *Scientific American* of July, gives a brief outline of the sequence of deposits found in the Sandia Cave. It begins with the surface deposits of dust with which were mingled pottery and other relics of the Pueblo age. Beneath this a layer of stalagmite deposited in a pluvial period sealed late Pleistocene deposits, in which debris bone fragments and soil were consolidated into a homogeneous mass by calcium carbonate. In this material were chips of flint, scrapers and points, among them the true Folsom points. Beneath this Folsom layer was a thick deposit of yellow ochreous laminated material, evidently water-borne, deposited in a second pluvial when the cave was not in use. Beneath this, and between it and the floor of the cave, was the accumulation of a dry period showing the earliest evidence of occupancy of the cave—fragments of bone, evidence of fires, and stone implements. The implements include shouldered points, entirely different from the Folsom point, and said to be comparable to European palæolithic types. By a hearth lay a blackened fragment of the jaw of a camel. It would thus appear that the evidence from the Sandia cave not only points to the existence of Folsom man in late Pleistocene times, but also has established on indubitable stratigraphic evidence the appearance of more primitive culture in a considerably earlier period, contemporary with an extinct Pleistocene fauna.

### The Canadian Entomological Service

UNDER this title, Dr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion entomologist, Ottawa, has discussed the more important developments in applied entomology in Canada during the past fifty years. His paper is published in the Transactions of the Seventh