

Forgue, of the University of Montpellier. Professor Nicola Pende, medical clinician of the University of Genoa, delivered the official address.

AN International Fund is to be raised for the erection of a monument in Rome to Carlo Forlanini, who introduced the artificial pneumothorax treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that a medallion portrait and a tablet of steel have been affixed in the pavilion of the Hôpital Cochin, Paris, where Fournier devoted twenty years to research on syphilology. The tablet recalls his research on the use of bismuth in the treatment of syphilis and on vaccination by the buccal route. At the ceremonies held in connection with the event, Professor Brindeau, chairman of the committee that sponsored the erection of the tablet, traced the career of Dr. Fournier before a group of former pupils and friends.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. SPENCER TROTTER, formerly professor of biology at Swarthmore College, died on April 11, in his seventy-second year. After teaching for thirty-eight years, Dr. Trotter retired in 1926.

PROFESSOR GEORGE SEVERANCE, head of the depart-

ment of farm management and agricultural economics and vice-dean of the College of Agriculture, State College of Washington, Pullman, died on March 8. Professor Severance graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1901, and in 1901-02 he was instructor in agriculture at that institution. In 1902 he went to the State College of Washington as instructor in agriculture and served at that institution in various positions of responsibility with only a little more than one year's interruption until his death.

DR. JOHN ANDERSON, known for his work on cerebro-spinal meningitis, died at Shanghai on March 30. At the time of his death Dr. Anderson was head of the division of medicine at the Henry Lester Institute for Medical Research, Shanghai. Previously he had been professor of medicine at Hongkong University and a Wandsworth Fellow of the London School of Tropical Medicine.

DR. WILLIAM C. MACINTOSH, a student of marine invertebrates, formerly director of the museum at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, has died, at the age of ninety-two years. Dr. MacIntosh had held positions on many government committees dealing with the shell-fisheries of the British Isles.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE CALCUTTA INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

AN article in the *British Medical Journal* on March 28 gives a description of the newly established Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in Calcutta. The proposal to establish a School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta and an Institute of Hygiene at Bombay was first made by Dr. Leonard Rogers in 1914. Six years later the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, in which teaching and research were combined, was opened. At that time a chair of hygiene was established, and a course of instruction arranged for the university diploma of public health, but this provision was soon seen to be inadequate. It was recognized there would be an increasing need, in all the Indian provinces, for specialists and workers highly trained in general hygiene, with knowledge and experience of Indian requirements. This need was emphasized by Major General J. D. Graham in his annual report as public health commissioner in 1925, and by Major General Megaw, head of the school. They discussed their plans with Dr. W. S. Carter, associate director of the Rockefeller Foundation, during his periodic tours of India and as a result the Rockefeller Foundation offered to meet the cost of acquiring the site, and to build and equip an

institute on an assurance from the government that it would defray the cost of staff and maintenance after the building was handed over.

In July, 1930, a site was acquired, and building was begun in September. A constructional committee was appointed, consisting of the public health commissioner with the Government of India, the surgeon-general with the Government of Bengal, the chief engineer with the same government, the chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, and the Accountant-General, Bengal. Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Stewart, professor of hygiene in the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, was appointed director-designate of the new institute, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. E. Baptist, assistant director, to superintend the construction and equipment. It is expected that the building will be completed by the end of this year, and that the institute will be opened for work early in 1932.

The site of the institute practically adjoins the school, with which the building will harmonize in design and appearance. The plan is based on a unit room of 25 ft. by 21 ft. The building, which will be E-shaped and four-storied, the long limb being in the center, will accommodate six sections: (1) public health administration; (2) sanitary engineering; (3)