ALEXANDER MORISON MCALDOWIE, M.D., graduated M.B., C.M., at the University of Aberdeen in 1875, and M.D. (1879). He was President of the Staffordshire Branch of the British Medical Association (1898–99); Vice-President, North Staffordshire Naturalists' Field Club; Consulting Physician, North Staffordshire Infirmary; late House Surgeon, Royal Surrey County Hospital; and formerly resident Assistant Surgeon, Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. Dr McAldowie was the author of several medical works and of *The Birds of Staffordshire*, 1893. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1887, and died on 4th September 1926.

BERNARD LANGLEY MILLS, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.S.Edin., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), received his medical training at the University and Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and in Paris. He was Medical Officer to the Education Committee, Sheffield; Lt.-Col., R.A.M.C.; Specialist in Hygiene, served in No. 1 British Field Hospital, Tirah Field Force, and South African Campaign; in charge of X-rays, 17 Stationary Hospital, Middleburg, Transvaal; and Staff Officer, Army Bearer Corps, Western Command, India. He was the author of papers in the *Edin. Med. Journ.* (1886) and in the Journal of the R.A.M.C. (1909, 1910).

Lt.-Col. Mills was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1909, and died on 28th December 1925.

JAMES BURGESS READMAN, D.Sc., was educated at Glasgow Academy, and was first employed by the firm of Townsend of Glasgow, where he became familiar with the manufacture of various chemicals. Afterwards he went to New Caledonia to investigate the nickel deposits. On his return to Scotland he worked out a process for the extraction of nickel, and established works which were successfully carried on for some years. Dr Readman then came to Edinburgh, and attended a course of theoretical and practical chemistry with Mr J. Falconer King, the City Analyst, at Minto House. In the early eighties he became an alumnus of the University of Edinburgh and graduated B.Sc., afterwards establishing a laboratory in Edinburgh for research and consultation. He invented a new method of manufacturing phosphorus, patented in 1888, and this method, called the Readman process, is in universal use. Incidentally, he was the first to introduce the electric furnace into this country for manufacturing purposes. He also turned his attention to the manufacture of cyanide from atmospheric nitrogen, and evolved a process which was favourably commented upon by Sir William Ramsay and Sir Alexander Kennedy.

He was the author of a paper in the Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xiii, 1886, pp. 65–72, "Notes on the Chemical Composition of the Cobalt and Nickel