

His son carried on the same kind of work with great distinction for forty-five years, until he retired in 1941.

During 1903-4 Mr. Barlow spent a year in the Fayum (Egypt) excavating Cænozoic vertebrates with Dr. C. W. Andrews, and afterwards made restorations of the most important finds, such as *Arsinoitherium*. He developed Sir Arthur Smith Woodward's collection of Pliocene mammal remains from Pikermi, Greece, and many other famous specimens, including *Archæopteryx*. His last major work at the Museum was to carry out the difficult task of restoring the head of the Triassic amphibian *Cyclotosaurus* from mere cavities in the rock.

To the outside world, he was best known for his work in palæoanthropology, and particularly for his modelling of Smith Woodward's restoration of the Piltdown skull. He is one of the figures seen standing behind Sir Arthur Keith in the painting by John Cooke, R.A., illustrating the Piltdown controversy (1913), which now hangs in the rooms of the Geological Society of London. He was not placed on the pen-

sionable staff of the Museum until 1921, and, like his father, he had worked in his spare time with the firm of R. F. Damon and Co., which he eventually took over, and developed on the anthropological side. For many years he provided scientific institutions all over the world with casts of the chief specimens of fossil men, produced with unparalleled skill and fidelity. His stock of moulds has now been taken over by the Wenner-Gren Foundation in order that his work may be continued.

Mr. Barlow will be remembered by all who knew him for his personality, his massively imposing figure, resonant voice and courteous approach. He was a man of wide culture, as his conversation revealed. He had an extensive knowledge of literature and, like his father, he was musical. His rich bass voice was for many years heard in male voice choirs, and he sang at coronations and other special occasions in Westminster Abbey. He spent his last decade in the pleasant half-timbered Old Parsonage at Merston near Chichester.

W. N. EDWARDS

## NEWS and VIEWS

### Queen's University of Belfast

At the Queen's University of Belfast three appointments to chairs have recently been made as follows.

#### *Agricultural Botany: Dr. P. A. Linehan*

The whole of Dr. P. A. Linehan's working career has been with the Department of Agricultural Botany in Queen's University and with the Botany Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland; he has held simultaneous appointments in these two bodies, the most recent being reader and head of the Division, respectively. Dr. Linehan was part-time chairman at the Ninth International Seed Testing Congress, held in Washington, D.C., in 1950, and is a member of various technical committees on seed-testing. He was a foundation member, has been honorary treasurer, and is at present a member of the executive committee and editorial board of the *British Grassland Society*.

#### *Comparative Pathology: Dr. H. G. Lamont, O.B.E.*

After being engaged for a number of years in veterinary and pathological research, Dr. H. G. Lamont was appointed in 1931 to be head of both the Veterinary Research and Dairy Bacteriological Divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland; at the same time he was made a lecturer in both veterinary science and dairy bacteriology in Queen's University, and in 1947 was promoted to be reader in veterinary science. In 1941 he was awarded the D.Sc. degree of the University for a thesis on "Observations on Aujeszky's Disease in Northern Ireland", a neurotrophic virus disease of domestic animals. Dr. Lamont is a member of the Agricultural Research Council committee on pig disease, tuberculosis and tuberculin, and mastitis. He was created an O.B.E. in 1950.

#### *Pure Mathematics: Dr. S. Verblunsky*

Dr. Samuel Verblunsky goes to the chair of pure mathematics in Queen's University in place of Prof. T. G. Room, who was unable to take up the appointment (see *Nature*, April 21, p. 630). Dr. Verblunsky was born in London and was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where in 1927 he was a Wrangler with distinction in schedule B,

later becoming a Rayleigh prizeman and Allen scholar of the University. He was for nine years a lecturer at the Manchester College of Technology and then was appointed to a lectureship at Queen's University, being promoted reader in 1950. He is author of a book on "An Introduction to the Theory of Functions of a Real Variable".

### Pittsburgh Award of the Pittsburgh Section, American Chemical Society: Dr. W. A. Gruse

THE Pittsburgh Section of the American Chemical Society has announced that the Pittsburgh Award for outstanding service to chemistry has been made to Dr. W. A. Gruse, administrative fellow of the Petroleum Refining Fellowship at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh. The Award is in recognition of Dr. Gruse's activities as a technical administrator and acknowledged expert in the field of petroleum chemistry, and more particularly for the work of his Fellowship, financed by the Gulf Research and Development Co., which has resulted in fundamental improvements in the refining of petrol, lubricating oil, waxes and other petroleum products. After graduating at Johns Hopkins University and taking his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Gruse taught for some years, and then served in the Chemical Warfare Service during the First World War. He became a fellow of the Mellon Institute in 1919 and a senior fellow in 1923, and then in 1945 took up his present appointment at the Institute. During the Second World War he was awarded a Certificate of Merit from the United States Office of Scientific Research and Development, and the Distinguished Service Award of the Ordnance Department. Dr. Gruse has been very active in the American Chemical Society, having been first secretary of the Petroleum Division in 1921, and chairman of the Pittsburgh Section during 1943-44; he is chairman of the Committee on Automotive Engine Oils of the American Society for Testing Materials.

### Part-time Work in Chemical Engineering

THE would-be chemical engineer is in the unfortunate position of having to acquire a knowledge of the fundamental principles of both chemistry and engineering before he can embark on the application