inches only, and a face—wearing a somewhat forbidding or even ferocious expression—would appear in the chink. Then, once admitted, the intruder would be welcomed with that old-world courtesy and charm of character that all his friends will remember with affection.

When Graham Kerr first went to Glasgow, the department was poorly housed; and the monumental new building, completed in 1923, stands as his fitting memorial. Not the least of his contributions to Glasgow zoology was the development of the departmental museum. In addition to his scientific knowledge, he had a keen artistic appreciation of display technique, and his arrangement of exhibits against a matt-black background under indirect lighting was a new and highly successful departure from tradition. This museum was Graham Kerr's especial pride, and under his inspiration it soon became one of the finest zoological museums in Britain. Among other treasures collected by Graham Kerr in South America, it contains the fang of a gigantic extinct opisthognath snake, *Bothrodon pridi*—known only from this specimen—which he loved to show to visitors.

Outside his department, Graham Kerr gave much time to the University and City of Glasgow. He served on the University Court during 1913–21; and was associated with the governing bodies of the Royal Technical College, the Andersonian College of Medicine, and the Royal Infirmary. He was also very active, almost throughout his time at Glasgow, in encouraging the development of the Marine Laboratory of the Scottish Marine Biological Association, at Millport. For several years he was president of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow and of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh. During these years he received many honours. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1909, later serving on its Council, and as vice-president in 1938. He was successively a Fellow, Neill prizeman and vice-president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Both Edinburgh and St. Andrews conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was knighted in 1939.

No notice of Graham Kerr's achievements would be complete without reference to a subject that was near to his heart and which, in a letter to me, he once described as "an important little bit of history". In the summer of 1895, when present at the opening of the Kiel Canal on board Mr. W. B. Hardy's yacht *Raven*, he had been impressed by the fact that France and Germany had adopted means to diminish the conspicuousness of their warships, while the British ships still wore black paint with yellow funnels. Combining, as he did, a professional interest in the methods of camouflage used by Nature and practical experience of their working with a special interest in warships, Graham Kerr worked out a system of camouflage based upon the principles of obliterative shading and disruption ('dazzle'), and in September 1914 urged their adoption upon the Admiralty. His proposals were promulgated to the fleet on November 10, 1914. Unfortunately, some of the earlier experiments with paint were at fault—the work being left to the discretion of individual officers who sometimes failed to appreciate the optical principles involved; and Graham Kerr continued to urge the need for a special department to deal with naval camouflage under expert supervision. There were further delays, but between 1917 and the end of the War upwards of five thousand ships were treated. In initiating this work he rendered a major public service.

Graham Kerr had a high sense of public duty, and for many years took a leading part in the Unionist Party in Scotland. He became successively chairman of the Glasgow Committee of Scottish Universities Unionists and of the Glasgow Unionist Association. In 1934 he was elected president of the Scottish Unionist Association, and the following year became member of Parliament for the Scottish Universities in succession to the late Lord Tweedsmuir on the latter's appointment as Governor-General of Canada.

After his retirement from public affairs his sight began to fail, and his last years were saddened by his blindness. This he endured—as he had endured the hardships of the Chaco wilderness—with fortitude. To friends who visited him at Barley he showed a quiet stoicism and self-forgetfulness, and he was ever ready to enliven conversation with a shrewd comment or amusing anecdote. He once jokingly referred to the report, published in *Nature*, of his award of the Linnean Gold Medal in 1955, as "a very pleasant obituary notice". This remark was characteristic of Sir John, for he always seemed to regard the many honours that were conferred upon him with amused modesty—half-feigned and half-serious.

Sir John Graham Kerr married Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Thomas Kerr, in 1903. Mrs. Graham Kerr died in 1934. In 1936 he married Isobel, daughter of A. Dunn Macindoe and widow of Dr. Alan E. Clapperton. Sir John is survived by Lady Graham Kerr and by two sons and a daughter of the first marriage.

HUGH B. COTT

Dr. J. F. S. Stone

DR. J. F. S. STONE, whose untimely death has recently been announced, was well known for his contributions to the prehistoric archaeology of Britain, and in particular of Wessex and of the Salisbury area, in which he lived and worked. Stone carried out a number of excavations near his home, among which those on Easton Down, the sites of prehistoric flint mines and their associated settlements, were particularly noteworthy. But he will be remembered chiefly for his application of scientific techniques to the elucidation of problems concerned with broader fields of prehistoric study: notably he co-operated with Dr. F. S. Wallis and others in the systematic petrological examination of large numbers of prehistoric stone axes, as a result of which it was possible to demonstrate widespread trade in Neolithic times, and again with the late Mr. H. C. Beck and latterly with Mr. L. C. Thomas in the examination of *faience* beads, by means of which he was able to throw light on the relations between the higher civilizations of the East Mediterranean and Bronze Age Britain.

Stone was an amateur in the sense that he put far more into prehistory than he ever took out of it; but his contributions were of a professional calibre. This was due to the fact that he was able to combine a feeling for archaeology and history with a precise training in the natural sciences. He was essentially a modest man, and never made the mistake of exaggerating the potentialities of the scientific techniques which he brought to bear upon the problems of prehistoric archaeology; for this reason his influence was wholly for the good, and it may be hoped that his example may attract other scientists into a field which is in the deepest sense rewarding.

J. G. D. CLARK