

in the service of Egyptological studies in America while acting as English honorary secretary for the Egypt Exploration Fund in the United States. These services were recognised in 1893 when the University of Kansas bestowed upon her the degree of Ph.D. In 1896 she was elected a life member of the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris and life member of College Hall, London.

A further period of strenuous work in Egypt caused a breakdown in health from which Dr. Brodrick never completely recovered, although she continued to lecture occasionally and to write, while keeping closely in touch with the work and affairs of the institutions of the University of London, with which she had been connected. The best known of her works in this later period was "A Concise Dictionary of Egyptian Archaeology".

By the death, on July 9, of Mr. William Gamble, at the age of sixty-eight years, the world of printing-art has lost one of its most outstanding figures. His long association with the firm of Penrose and Co. (later A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd.), and his editorship of the well-known "Penrose's Pictorial Annual", witnessed a period

of striking advance in colour photography and its application to printing. In this field, as in photogravure and process engraving, he was a recognised leader, and his technical advice was continually sought after until the time of his death. He was the author of a number of important books dealing with colour photography, engraving, lithography, and music engraving. He was a fellow of the Royal Photographic Society and of the Optical Society, and was recently elected to the fellowship of the Institute of Physics.

WE regret to announce the following deaths :

Prof. J. W. Hinton, professor of physics in Ceylon University College, Colombo, formerly lecturer in the University of Otago, New Zealand, on July 15, aged thirty-eight years.

Sir Joseph C. Verco, president of the Royal Society of South Australia in 1903-21, known for his services to medicine in Australia, on July 30, aged eighty-two years.

Sir Emery Walker, Sandars reader in bibliography in the University of Cambridge in 1924, a well-known authority on typography, on July 22, aged eighty-two years.

News and Views

Centralisation of Anthropological Studies

ON p. 208 of this issue we publish a communication from Prof. J. L. Myres in reference to the article "Centralisation of Anthropological Studies" appearing in NATURE of July 22, p. 113, in which he directs attention to the efforts made to bring about an improved organisation in the science of anthropology in Great Britain since 1896 and earlier. Such efforts have been noted from time to time and made the subject of comment in NATURE, nor must it be assumed, if no reference has been made to them on this occasion, that they have been overlooked. Lest any confusion should arise, however, it may be as well to point out that the various movements chronicled by Prof. Myres have by no means had an identical objective. Each has pressed for such measures as the circumstances of the time have seemed to demand. At the turn of the century, both on public and on academic grounds, an Imperial Bureau of Ethnology was deemed the most pressing need: the Joint Committee for Anthropological Research and Teaching, which works in association with the Royal Anthropological Institute, is the form taken by the most recent and successful effort. This latter has provided an effective medium for authoritative pronouncement of anthropological opinion on matters of policy, and for the promotion of concerted action. The 'Joint Committee', however, is not an academic body; and the consolidation of anthropological teaching and research within the universities on some such lines as those suggested in NATURE should strengthen the hand of the representatives of the universities on the Committee, rather than conflict with its functions.

Mechanisation and Unemployment

A PAMPHLET entitled "Unemployment: Its Realities and Problems" issued by the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, Broadway House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, contains the result of an inquiry conducted among members of the Federation into the general subject of unemployment and particularly the proposal to establish a working week of forty hours. The pamphlet expresses the belief that the signs are that our civilisation still possesses the urge and impulse to recover from its latest shock and resume its upward march. Stress is laid upon the moral effect of confidence in recovery and part of the world's sufferings are still attributed to the six years' arrested growth caused by the late War. The importance of a growing appreciation of the real causes underlying the present depression is recognised as in itself one of the best hopes of amelioration. There is no royal road to the cure for unemployment and the complexity of the factors involved and particularly the psychological effects make progress inevitably slow and difficult. While the part which international co-operation must play is admitted, sufficient emphasis is scarcely laid on this fact and the pamphlet might easily give the impression that national effort alone is sufficient. Particular attention is directed to the increase in total employment which has accompanied the growth of unemployment and it is considered that the unemployment crisis is not the result of mechanisation, a conclusion which was discussed in the leading article in NATURE of July 29, p. 149. It is also concluded that displacement of male by female labour is not true of industry as a whole, but the arguments presented against the