

Newnham College in visiting various peoples in East Africa. On her return in 1913 she was made a research fellow of her college.

Miss Werner's most important services to African scholarship date from 1899, when she opened a school for the study of African languages in Westminster, which was afterwards transferred to King's College and recognised by the University of London, while Miss Werner became successively lecturer, reader and professor. On the opening of the School of Oriental Studies of the University of London in 1917 she was appointed lecturer in Swahili and Bantu, and the position these studies now hold in the School is due to her enthusiasm and untiring energy.

In 1930, Miss Werner became emeritus professor, after receiving the degree of D.Litt. in 1928. In 1931 she was awarded the Silver Medal of the African

Society, of which she was a vice-president at the time of her death, and in the same year was made a C.B.E.

Miss Werner was the author of a number of works dealing with African languages and folklore, among the best-known being "African Mythology" (1926) and the scholarly and at the same time delightful "Myths and Legends of the Bantu" (1933), while "The Structure and Relationship of the African Languages" (1930) sums up the results of many years study of material gathered at first-hand as well as critical examination of the work of other scholars. Miss Werner was a constant contributor to the periodicals of learned societies and the reviews. She wrote with a light touch which was derived from a thorough mastery of a wide range of knowledge; and, if an exacting critic, she was ever kindly, and her criticism constructive.

News and Views

Cultural Succession in the South African Stone Age

A PRELIMINARY report by Prof. C. van Riet Lowe on a discovery of faunal remains and stone implements of early man in the diamondiferous gravels of the Vaal River (see p. 53) is the first account in any detail to reach Great Britain of a firmly established archaeological succession in the early stone age cultures of South Africa, which, it is safe to predict, will be a standard of reference in future research. From the evidence of five sites on the Riverview Estates, a diagrammatic section of stratification has been constructed which shows a regular chronological succession of cultures in the Lower, Middle and Later Stone Ages from 'Chellean' to 'Capsio-Aurignacian'. Points of special significance emerging are the identification of the much discussed so-called Victoria West industry, with its gigantic stone cores, as the factory *débris* of the Upper Stellenbosch of Lower Palaeolithic age; the occupation by man of the Vaal River Valley both during and after the deposition of the old river gravel—the full significance of this will appear on publication of the palaeontological evidence; the confirmation of the chronological relation of Upper Stellenbosch and Fauresmith cultures, the latter being shown by stratigraphic evidence to be of much later age; and the local specialisation in South African cultures and technique, which renders inept the application of a West European terminology. While the author refrains from broader inference, pending the opinion of experts on geological, climatological and palaeontological evidence in a report now in preparation, the conclusion is warranted that this discovery will have more than local significance, especially as a contribution to the study of the great hand-axe culture, characteristic of Africa, but of highly specialised technique in South Africa, and distributed from Great Britain to India and even beyond.

Presentation of the Albert Medal to Sir Robert Hadfield

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, president of the Royal Society of Arts, presented the Society's Albert Medal for 1935 to Sir Robert Hadfield on July 8 "for his Researches in Metallurgy and his Services to the Steel Industry". In making the presentation the Duke of Connaught said: "It gives me very particular pleasure on this occasion to present the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts, a very high honour, which was founded in memory of my father, to one who has been a personal friend and a charming next door neighbour of mine in the south of France for many years. Your labours in the application of scientific research to the great steel industry have contributed greatly to its progress. As far back as 1882, by the discovery of manganese steel, you opened a new chapter in the history of metallurgy, and this remarkable alloy, which has found many uses in engineering and in mining, has also stimulated research into the causes of its unique hardness, and into the structure of the alloys of iron. As an industrialist, you have given great encouragement to scientific research in metallurgy by your example, and you have consistently upheld the view that the future of industry in this country is closely bound up with the attention which it gives to research". Sir Robert Hadfield, in accepting the Medal, expressed his gratification at the honour conferred on him by the Society and reaffirmed his faith in the value of research. Speaking in particular of metallurgy, he referred to the fact that among the previous recipients of the Medal were Bessemer and Siemens. For himself, he said that during his life he had done his utmost along with many others "to raise metallurgy from an empirical art to a true and important branch of modern science. I venture to add without fear of contradiction that the study and practice of metallurgy is no longer empirical but

is now based on scientific and orderly lines and has become just as much a part of science as engineering, chemistry and physics”.

Retirement of Prof. A. Morley Davies

AFTER more than thirty years' service as demonstrator, lecturer and assistant professor, Dr. Arthur Morley Davies will shortly retire from the Department of Geology of the Imperial College of Science and Technology and readership in the University of London. Opportunity was taken by his colleagues in the Department to make him a presentation on Tuesday, June 25. Prof. Boswell recalled that Prof. Davies joined the College fifty-one years ago, and became a member of a stimulating group of students which included such well-known figures as H. G. Wells, R. A. Gregory, A. T. Simmons, A. E. H. Tutton and A. V. Jennings. Tribute was paid to Prof. Davies for his long and devoted services to geology, to the College and to learned societies. The Royal Geographical Society conferred honorary fellowship on him, and the Geological Association honorary membership, as a mark of appreciation of his help and counsel during many years; and the Geological Society awarded him its Murchison Fund and, later, its Lyell Medal in recognition of his original work. Prof. Davies is the author of textbooks of geography, local geology, palæontology and, recently, of two volumes on the Tertiary faunas, which will long remain a standard work of reference.

Memorial to Sir Patrick Geddes

THE Outlook Tower, standing on the Castle Hill, Edinburgh, was intended by the late Sir Patrick Geddes to express and exhibit stages of social development, using the history and geography of Edinburgh and Scotland as particular illustrations, and passing from them to the British Empire, the United States of America, Europe, and the world as a whole. The Tower was founded by him in 1892 as a type museum of geography, history and sociology and as a centre of civic and regional study; and it will always be associated with his name. There could be no more appropriate means of commemorating Sir Patrick Geddes' work and influence than by establishing the Outlook Tower upon a permanent basis, and thus enable it further to be developed as an active centre for the dissemination of his ideas. With this end in view, a memorial, signed by a number of his friends and admirers, has been circulated, inviting contributions and asking also for the loan of any original letters or personal reminiscences, which with a considerable body of material already collected will be classified and edited so as to be available to students of civics and sociology. As Geddes was the apostle of town and regional planning, and devoted his life to promote intelligent and stimulating relationships between man and his environment, we hope that the response to the appeal now made will be ready and generous. Contributions should be sent to Sir Thomas B. Whitson, 21 Rutland Street, Edinburgh, and letters

or other personal communications bearing upon Sir Patrick Geddes' life and work to the honorary secretary, Outlook Tower, Castlehill, Edinburgh.

Gas-Storage of Fruit

FIVE coolers, specially made to complete the equipment of the experimental refrigerated chambers at the Ditton Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, were presented to the Laboratory on July 5. Three of the coolers were given by Mr. S. W. Mount, of Patricksbourne, Canterbury, on behalf of a number of British fruit-growers who are owners of gas-stores; the other two by Lord Dudley Gordon on behalf of Messrs. J. and E. Hall, Ltd., refrigerating engineers of Dartford, by whom the coolers were designed and made. Sir Frank Smith, Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, in accepting the gift on behalf of the Department, said that it indicated the confidence of those concerned in the fruit-growing industry in the work of the Department.

IN the course of his remarks Sir Frank Smith said that English apples do not do so well in cold storage as those from some other parts of the world; they are liable to rapid wastage on removal from store as the direct result of exposure to the low temperature. Fortunately, the Department has been able to find a solution of this difficulty, namely, 'gas-storage'. At a temperature of 41° F., with the oxygen in the atmosphere reduced to 10 per cent, and with the carbon dioxide raised proportionally to 10 per cent—a result which can be simply achieved by controlled ventilation in a gas-tight store—the Bramley's Seedling can be kept in first-rate condition for so long as twelve months. The first commercial gas-store in Great Britain was built by Mr. Mount in 1929; to-day there are some forty gas-stores in operation with a total capacity of about 400,000 bushels. Gas-storage as a method of preserving fresh fruit is only in its infancy. During the 1934–35 season, home-grown pears, of the variety Conference, were kept in gas-storage at the Ditton Laboratory for some months, with highly promising results. The Laboratory has also carried out preliminary experiments on the gas-storage of tomatoes, and again the results have been sufficiently promising to warrant development.

Conference on Folk-Dancing

A CONFERENCE on folk-dancing, which is being held in London on July 15–20 in connexion with an International Folk-Dance Festival, will afford an exceptionally favourable opportunity for the comparative study of this survival of European folk art and ritual. Students from all parts of Europe, it is stated in a preliminary announcement by a correspondent of *The Times* in the issue of July 6, will be present, and will discuss selected and especially significant dances still found among the peasantry of the remoter parts of Europe. These will be illustrated in many instances by dancers of the country of origin, who are attending the conference