

made with meticulous care, and the results very carefully recorded.

It was just before the end of the century that Garrod's interests turned to the subject of alkaptonuria. It was his contact with this anomaly which led him to think so deeply, and to write so brilliantly, concerning what he came to call "chemical malformations", or "inborn errors of metabolism". In 1899 he published an important paper on this anomaly in which the data recorded in all known cases were assembled, and which described two cases studied by himself. Emphasis was laid on the circumstance that the condition was not a disease but an individual variation from the normal; and, moreover, that its distribution is familial. It was later pointed out by Bateson and Punnett that its mode of incidence finds a ready explanation if it be regarded as a recessive character in the Mendelian sense.

This increased Garrod's interest in the subject. His own further studies of cystinuria, and the efforts he made to gather and study all the data from the literature bearing upon these and analogous conditions, such as albinism and pentosuria, led to the publication in 1909 of his book "Inborn Errors of Metabolism". A second edition appeared in 1923 in which new chapters dealt with instances of inborn metabolic defects unrecognised as such when the first edition was published. This book, so ably written and so full of interest, has stimulated the thought of many, and has to my knowledge led not a few students to seek a career in biochemistry. Its author's interest in the subject of the book never weakened. Among his later publications was one in which, conjointly with L. G. J. Mackey, he described a case of congenital hæmatoporphyrinuria, and another (with W. H. Hurlley) on congenital family steatorrhœa.

It is sure that had he chosen a career in science, Garrod would have taken high rank as an investigator. Professional calls, especially in later years, left him little leisure for personal research, but his interest in science and especially in the progress of biochemistry was abiding. During the seven years of his tenure of the regius chair of medicine at Oxford (1920-27) he held the needs of the scientific departments always in mind, and did much to promote their interests.

Garrod's instinctive scientific attitude of mind was inherited, and is, it would seem, familial. His father, given opportunities, would have been an experimentalist of high rank, and his eldest brother, Alfred Henry Garrod, unquestionably attained to that rank. At Cambridge, the latter was an investigator when still an undergraduate. It must have been rare indeed in the history of the Royal Society for a father and two of his sons to be received into its fellowship. The spirit of the investigator has again shown itself in the third generation, though in another field of research. Sir Archibald's daughter, Dr. Dorothy Garrod, has acquired a world-wide reputation as an archæologist of high accomplishment.

F. G. HOPKINS.

Mrs. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler

WE regret to record the death of Mrs. Tessa Verney Wheeler, wife of Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, Keeper of the London Museum, which took place after an operation on April 15. Mrs. Wheeler, who herself was on the staff of the London Museum, was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and a field archæologist of much experience and ability. She took an active part in the excavations on prehistoric and Roman sites in Wales and England, with which her husband has been associated.

At Verulamium and on the later excavation of Maiden Castle, Dorchester, where voluntary assistants, some of whom were in process of being trained, made skilled supervision and leadership essential, Mrs. Wheeler's work was of the greatest value, especially when, in the absence of Dr. Wheeler, she herself took charge of the excavations. She took her full share in the recording and conservation of the finds, as well as in working up the results for report and publication. Mrs. Wheeler was also extremely active and helpful in the promotion and organisation of the Institute of Archæology in the University of London. Her death will be, in a very real sense, a great loss to British Archæology.

A wide circle will welcome the proposal that there should be some permanent memorial of Mrs. Wheeler's life and archæological work. Those who were closely associated with her in the promotion of archæological studies will agree that such a memorial could take no more appropriate form than some integral part in the working organisation of the Institute of Archæology of the University of London, as is suggested by Sir Frederic Kenyon and his fellow signatories in a letter to *The Times* of May 2. They indicate as possibilities the dedication of a room in the Institute, the provision of a working archæological library or a fund for the assistance of students, according as response to the suggestion allows. In view of Mrs. Wheeler's activities in connexion with the Institute and her interest in the training of students in the field, any one of these would be fitting. Communications relating to the proposed memorial and contributions may be sent to the secretary of the Institute, Miss Kathleen Kenyon, Kirkstead, Godstone, Surrey.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Mr. Harold Cox, a well-known economist and journalist, who served in 1919 on the Royal Commission on Decimal Currency, on May 1, aged seventy-six years.

Prof. A. C. Dixon, F.R.S., emeritus professor of mathematics in Queen's University, Belfast, on May 4, aged seventy years.

Mr. L. W. Hinxman, district geologist in H.M. Geological Survey (Scotland) from 1905 until 1919, on April 29, aged eighty-one years.

Prof. D. Morrison, professor of moral philosophy in the University of St. Andrews, who was associated with Prof. G. F. Stout in the editorship of *Mind*, on April 8, aged sixty-nine years.