

discoveries of gold which had begun to interest financiers. He therefore went out in 1932 and made his report. All his recommendations were accepted by the Government, and although Kenya may never become one of the world's great goldfields, the progress made since his report was written is quite remarkable.

Kitson was responsible for many papers; indeed he was a most prolific writer on his subject. In 1918 he was awarded the Wollaston Fund by the Geological Society and in 1927 the Lyell Medal. He was president of Section C (Geology) at the Johannesburg meeting of the British Association in 1929; and he attended geological and mining conferences in many countries, nearly always as a responsible delegate. On his retirement he was warmly commended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his services on the West Coast. He was knighted in 1927, having previously been awarded the C.B.E. in 1918 and the C.M.G. in 1922. Within recent years he joined the boards of several mining companies, a distinction which has seldom fallen to any geologist. He was actively associated with many scientific and technical bodies and on some of these the present writer, who knew him for many years, was also actively associated.

Kitson had always something useful to say when he did take part in discussions, and his keenness and his enthusiasm will be sadly missed. He was indeed a remarkable man as the foregoing will indicate; it falls to the lot of few to be as well known 'in the City' as in scientific circles.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

The Duchess of Bedford, D.B.E., fellow of the Linnean Society, author of papers on ornithology, well known for several aeroplane flight records, lost during an aeroplane flight last week, aged seventy-one years.

Brigadier-General Sir Capel Holden, K.C.B., F.R.S., director of mechanical transport in the Ministry of Munitions during the Great War, on March 30, aged eighty-one years.

Prof. Dragutin Gorjanovitch-Kramberger, professor of palaeontology and geology in the University of Zagreb, who in 1896 discovered the remains of early man of Krapina of Neanderthal type, aged eighty years.

Mr. C. E. Haselfoot, fellow (formerly dean) of Hertford College, Oxford, lecturer in mathematics in Wadham College, from 1888 until 1913, on October 28, aged seventy-two years.

Prof. Paul Janet, director of the School of Electricity, Paris, formerly professor of physics in the University of Paris, aged seventy-three years.

Sir Thomas Mottram, C.B.E., formerly H.M. Inspector of Mines, on March 24, aged seventy-eight years.

Prof. D. A. Low, emeritus professor of engineering in East London (now Queen Mary) College, on March 24, aged eighty years.

News and Views

Prof. A. Hutchinson, O.B.E., F.R.S.

By the retirement of the Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Dr. Arthur Hutchinson, emeritus professor of mineralogy in the University, under the age limit of the new statutes, the University loses the services of one of its outstanding figures. For many years as lecturer in crystallography and demonstrator of mineralogy during the long tenure of the chair of mineralogy by the late Prof. Lewis, before himself succeeding to the chair in 1926, Dr. Hutchinson was the life and soul of that Department, and the inspirer of most of the original investigations carried on therein. His own contributions to original research were many and noteworthy, and his affectionate care for the valuable and ever-increasing collection of crystals and minerals in the New Museums, while at the same time it was kept usually available for actual study, was obvious to all who entered the Department; it was indeed often remarked upon by the many distinguished foreign mineralogists who visited Cambridge, and enjoyed the kindly hospitality of Dr. Hutchinson and his devoted wife, herself the sister of another eminent man of science, the late Sir Arthur Shipley.

AMONG the most useful of Prof. Hutchinson's contributions to the advance of his subject were his ingenious aids to graphical crystallography, such as the Hutchinson stereographic protractor and net, and his simplification of crystallographic calculations by graphical methods. Also his universal apparatus for the measurement and optical examination of small crystals, described to the Mineralogical Society in 1911, has proved to be of maximum utility at minimum cost. Again, in his work in collaboration with Dr. A. E. H. Tutton on the exceptionally interesting optical properties of gypsum at different temperatures, it was a clever device of Dr. Hutchinson which enabled the exact temperatures for the changes to be determined for the first time with absolute certainty. Indeed, extreme accuracy was characteristic of him, and another instance of it was afforded by his memoir on colemanite, in which he showed that the so-called neocolemanite was a myth, being identical with colemanite itself, the mistake of other observers having been due to inaccurate methods. Dr. Hutchinson's services to the Mineralogical Society, to the membership of which he was elected so long ago as 1890, can never be overestimated, whether