

## News and Views

### Prof. H. H. Dixon, F.R.S.

ON May 19, Prof. H. H. Dixon reaches his seventieth birthday, an occasion upon which all his friends would like to offer him their best wishes. In collaboration with his lifelong friend, the late Prof. J. Joly, Dixon developed the cohesion theory of the ascent of sap. This classical work, published in 1894, was the precursor of many physiological and morphological papers, which led to his election to the Royal Society in 1908, and to the award of the Boyle Medal of the Royal Dublin Society in 1917. In 1904, he was appointed to the University professorship of botany in Trinity College, Dublin, a position which he, happily, still continues to adorn. During his tenure of the chair, the new School of Botany (1907) and the new Herbarium (1912) were erected, both largely due to Prof. Dixon's enterprise and the late Lord Iveagh's generosity. His early morphological and cytological work enriched his laboratory with many beautiful slides of nuclear division, and, during the Great War, he published an exhaustive examination of the varieties of mahogany, many of which were used in aeroplane propellers. In 1937, he delivered the Croonian Lecture before the Royal Society in which he reviewed the theory of the ascent of sap. This lecture was illustrated with his distinctive experimental ingenuity. In recent years, among other subjects, he has investigated the alterations in the permeability of plant cells due to electrical stimuli and shown how closely they may be paralleled by the changes in resistance of certain emulsions. His pupils, including many medical men, scattered widely over the Empire, will long remember with affection the tutelary genii of the Botany Lab. T.C.D., "Botany Dick" and his "Mate" Mr. Joe Murray.

### Dr. D. A. E. Garrod

THE appointment of Dr. Dorothy Annie Elizabeth Garrod as Disney professor of archæology in the University of Cambridge in succession to Prof. E. H. Minns, who will retire on October 1 next, will be welcomed by all archæologists as no more than the due recognition of a remarkable career of archæological research and discovery. It is also the first appointment of a woman to a professorial chair at Cambridge. Miss Garrod, who is the daughter of the late Sir Archibald Garrod, Regius professor of medicine in the University of Oxford, was born in May 1892, and she is now director of studies in archæology and anthropology (Section A) of Newnham College. In her prehistoric studies, Miss Garrod has been a faithful disciple of the Abbé Breuil, but her discipleship has in no way cramped her in the development of a strong and independent line of thought in archæological theory, of which the germ is to be seen in her first important publication "The

Upper Palæolic Age in Britain" (1926), and came to full fruition in her remarkable analysis of palæolithic culture in a reorientation, which formed the subject of her striking presidential address to the Prehistoric Society in 1937. To a wider public Miss Garrod is known as the director of a succession of successful archæological excavations at Gibraltar (1925-26), in Southern Kurdistan (1928), in the caves of Mount Carmel, Palestine (1929-34), and Bulgaria (1938), which have produced among other results the discovery at Gibraltar of a second Neanderthal skull, and in Palestine have traced early man through successive phases of prehistoric culture back to Acheulean times, as well as added a new culture and race to the peoples of that region at the close of the palæolithic period. Miss Garrod's success as an excavator is equalled by the skill and lucidity with which she has described her discoveries. In 1927 she was a member of the International Commission which reported adversely on the Glouzel antiquities; and in 1936 she occupied the presidential chair of the Anthropological Section of the British Association.

### Sir Clement Hindley, K.C.I.E.

SIR CLEMENT HINDLEY has been elected president of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1939-40 and will take up his duties on November 7. Sir Clement joined the Engineering Department of the East Indian Railway in 1897 and his career as a railway engineer in India culminated in his appointment in 1922 as the first Chief Commissioner of Railways for India. On retirement from India in 1928, Sir Clement was appointed as the first chairman of the Racecourse Betting Control Board, and he has recently been lent temporarily by the Board to the Home Office to act as chairman of the Professional Advisory Committee (Shelters) in connexion with air raid precautions. The organization of scientific research is a matter in which Sir Clement has taken a great interest and he was a member of the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research during 1932-37. He has been chairman, since its inauguration in 1935, of the Institution of Civil Engineers Research Committee, which has been responsible for carrying out many important engineering researches in connexion with soil corrosion of metals and cement products, pile-driving, velocity formulæ, special cements for large dams, fish-passes, steel structures, repeated stresses in structural elements, earthing to metal water pipes and mains, breathing apparatus for use in sewers, etc. His election as president of the Institution of Civil Engineers is both a fitting acknowledgment of his eminence as an engineer and a mark of recognition of the importance of research in engineering.