

removed to Moscow, where he worked in the Red Army on the development of military communications. As a result of this work he was successful in solving many complex problems; he produced numerous valuable works dealing with the strengthening of the country's defence capacity. At the same time, Prof. Shuleikin was engaged in extensive educational work. He gave all the principal courses in radio-technics at the former Moscow Higher Technical School, at the Military Electro-Technical Academy, at the Institute of National Economy and at the Moscow Electro-Technical Institute of Communications.

The last six years of Prof. Shuleikin's activities were closely connected with the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. In 1933 he organized the work at the Academy relating to electro-communications. Under his guidance this work helped to solve a number of problems connected with the diffusion of radio waves, the maintenance of regular communications on the main radio services, and also the adoption of measures to combat magnetic storms.

Prof. Shuleikin was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. at the beginning of this year. He threw himself with still greater energy into the work of solving the complex problems relating to modern radio-technics and the working out of material for a general plan of development of communications in the Third Five-Year Plan. He also took part in the building of the Palace of Soviets in Moscow, in the capacity of chief consultant on questions relating to communications.

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#### Mr. F. W. Jones, O.B.E.

MR. F. W. JONES, well known for his work in small-arm ballistics, died at a London nursing home on June 25. He was a native of Nottingham but received his training (1887-89) at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington. On leaving college, he joined Colonel Schultze's factory in the New Forest, where the first smokeless shotgun powder, 'Schultze granulated gunpowder', was in its initial stage of development. Within two years, Jones became the manager of the factory and he was thus one of the earliest pioneers of the smokeless powder industry.

Shortly afterwards, Jones joined the Smokeless Powder Company, Ltd., at the works at Barwick, Hertfordshire, and in the following year became works manager. At this factory colloidal nitro-cellulose powders were first manufactured in Great Britain, and a wide series of 'rifletes' was prepared for military and sporting use. In 1898, Jones was the principal witness for the defence in a long and important action brought by Heidemann against the Company for infringement. Although the Company won the action, it was crippled financially and soon passed into liquidation.

Jones then became a consultant on explosives. His early clients included Eley Bros., New Explosives Co., Ltd., Cogswell and Harrison, and the *Field* newspaper, and he was also 'proof master' to the London

Proof House. At this time he advanced considerably the science of ballistics, both in rifles and shotguns, and published many articles on this subject in *Arms and Explosives*. A large portion of his work was incorporated in the "Service Textbook of 1929" and justifies his title as the greatest small arms ballisticians in Great Britain.

Jones was not only pre-eminent in the theory of rifle shooting, but also at the target, using the match rifle. At his first visit to Bisley some twenty-eight years ago, he was the winner of the aggregates, only to lose the prize because the barrel of his Ross rifle was slightly overweight. His successes at Bisley have continued regularly ever since, and last year, at seventy-one years of age, he won the first three of the match rifle competitions. He was generally one of the first selections for the English team. He worked indefatigably after the Great War for the production of a British military cartridge firing nitro-cellulose powder and a streamline bullet, and he lived just long enough to see this cartridge, largely the result of his own personal labours, adopted by the British Government. His successes at Bisley were most popular, since his advice and great experience were always at the service of those who desired them.

During the Great War, Jones rendered assistance to the Ministry of Munitions in the large field of experimental and research work found necessary in meeting ever-changing war conditions. Development of caps and tracer and armour-piercing rifle bullets were some of the most important items.

After the War, on the concentration in Imperial Chemical Industries of the manufacture of powder and ammunition, Jones was appointed technical adviser, and his services were invaluable in assisting the improvements and developments in powder and cartridges.

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#### We regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. Vladimir Brandstätter, who has collaborated with Prof. Absolon, curator of the Moravian Museum, in extensive local archaeological excavations, on July 18, aged forty years.

Dr. Alfred Harker, F.R.S., emeritus reader in petrology in the University of Cambridge, on July 28, aged eighty years.

Prof. W. P. Lombard, emeritus professor of physiology in the University of Michigan, on July 13, aged eighty-four years.

Prof. J. H. McFadden, assistant professor of psychology in the University of Pittsburgh, on May 28, aged forty years.

Dr. W. J. Mayo, co-founder with his brother, the late Dr. C. H. Mayo (see NATURE of July 15, p. 103), of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, on July 28, aged seventy-eight years.

Prof. R. W. Reid, emeritus regius professor of anatomy in the University of Aberdeen, on July 28.

Mr. Scoresby Routledge, known for his investigations among the Akikuyu of East Africa and of the archaeology and ethnology of Easter Island, on July 31, in his eightieth year.