

with acquiring exotic animals; his great desire was to establish them and make breeding herds in Great Britain, and he acquired a unique knowledge of the conditions which made for success and failure. He was the first to introduce Prevalsky's wild horse to Europe. There is a small herd of the European bison, now extinct in its wild haunts, being nursed at Woburn, and he secured the last survivors of Père David's deer from the Royal Park at Pekin, so that there is at present in England the sole survivors of this unique species. Another accomplishment, very interesting to zoologists, is the successful acclimatization in the Woburn woods of the brush turkey.

On the Council of the Zoological Society, the Duke made the acquaintance of the late Mr. Oldfield Thomas, and began to subsidize collecting expeditions to Central Asia, Japan and China, with the result that the British Museum (Natural History) has an extraordinarily fine series of Chinese and Japanese mammals, including the types of many new species.

During his early years on the Council, the Duke, in his characteristically modest fashion, took little active part in its proceedings, but was a regular attendant and a shrewd observer. In 1899, on the death of Sir William Flower, he was elected president, a position which he held until he retired in 1936, and from then on, took a leading part in all the affairs of the Society. The great progress made during that time was due to his ready generosity, but still more to his wise but prudent counsel. On the resignation of P. L. Sclater, who had been secretary for many years, he appointed a special committee to examine the affairs of the Society and make plans for its reorganization. The control of the Council was made more direct; changes in staff and the allotment of duties were arranged. Financial control was strengthened; the general hygiene of the Gardens was vastly improved, and scientific investigation into the diseases and parasites affecting the animals—subjects in which the Duke took special interest—was arranged and provision for visitors was improved.

The financial position of the Society from increased numbers of fellows and of visitors quickly reacted to these changes, and it was possible to construct a large number of new buildings. The Duke was interested in all of them, but probably he was most deeply concerned with the Aquarium, and with the great experiment of Whipsnade. Jointly with the Fishmongers' Company he guaranteed an annual sinking fund to pay for the former, but fortunately the success was so great that the total cost was paid off from revenue in two years. Up to the last months of his life he took a deep interest in the progress of Whipsnade Park, remaining an honorary member of the Committee and visiting it frequently.

P. CHALMERS MITCHELL.

Prof. A. D. Arkhangelsky

THE death occurred in a sanatorium near Moscow, on June 16, at the age of sixty, of Andrei Dmitrievich Arkhangelsky, one of the foremost geologists of the U.S.S.R. Prof. Arkhangelsky's investigations of the

geology of the U.S.S.R., based on a study of the laws of the geological development of the earth's crust, are of great theoretical and practical importance. His work has proved an accurate guide in the search for useful minerals.

Prof. Arkhangelsky is noted for his work on the tectonics of the Russian platform, which contributed so much to the discovery of the deposits of iron ore in the Kursk magnetic anomaly and the oil resources of the region lying between the Volga and the Urals, now come to be known as the "Second Baku". The expedition, led by him, of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., which made a geological study of the European part of the U.S.S.R., applying geophysical methods to prospecting, laid down the lines of future prospecting for oil, coal and iron.

Prof. Arkhangelsky rendered valuable service to his country in the training of new geological personnel. From the early years of the Soviet regime he took an active part in the reform of higher education. For a considerable period he was professor in the Moscow Mining Academy, the University of Moscow and the Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute. His course on "Geology of the U.S.S.R." has become a standard work for every Soviet geologist.

Prof. Arkhangelsky was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in 1925.

Prof. S. Schönland

THE death on April 24, at the age of seventy-nine, of Prof. S. Schönland marks the passing of a botanist of international repute.

Educated at the Universities of Berlin and Kiel, Schönland as a young man was assistant to the professor of botany at Berlin and later at Oxford. He went to South Africa in 1889 and shortly after was appointed director of the Albany Museum. In 1904 he was appointed as the first professor of botany at Rhodes University College, a position he held until his resignation in 1925.

His main interests lay in systematic botany, to which he made many and valuable contributions. His botanical work, however, also extended over many other aspects; he published papers on plant distribution, ecology, biology, and practical problems such as weed eradication.

Schönland was much interested in education, and he played a big part in the building up of the University of South Africa and especially of Rhodes University College.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Sir Harold Carpenter, F.R.S., professor of metallurgy in the Royal School of Mines, Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London, on September 13, aged sixty-five.

Prof. R. T. Hewlett, emeritus professor of bacteriology in the University of London, on September 10, aged seventy-five.

Miss E. L. Turner, the well-known field ornithologist, on August 13.