

the untimely death of his brother Wilbur, he took a less active part in aeronautics, though his interest never waned. More recently, he was concerned with establishing the credit properly due to them for their historic achievement, and in 1928 he sent the original biplane of 1903 to the Science Museum in London in order to receive that unqualified recognition which he feared was not forthcoming in some quarters of his own country. The machine is still on exhibition there.

M. J. B. DAVY

WE regret to announce the following deaths :

Dr. Bernard Dyer, well-known agricultural chemist and public analyst, formerly president of the Society of Public Analysts and Other Analytical Chemists, on February 12, aged ninety-one.

Prof. R. B. Thomson, emeritus professor of botany, University of Toronto, well known for his work on plant anatomy and morphology, on July 31, 1947, aged seventy-six.

NEWS and VIEWS

Dr. S. E. Sheppard

DR. S. E. SHEPPARD, well known throughout the photographic industry, retired on January 1, 1948, after thirty-five years with the Eastman Kodak Research Laboratories, Rochester, U.S.A. Dr. Sheppard graduated at University College, London, where he later obtained the degree of doctor of science, submitting a thesis on the formation of the latent photographic image and the chemistry of development. The work was done jointly with Dr. C. E. K. Mees, now a vice-president of the Eastman Kodak Company, and was published as "Investigations on the Theory of the Photographic Process", so well known by photographic research workers. In 1913 the Eastman Kodak Research Laboratories were newly organised and Dr. Sheppard went to the United States to join the staff as a chemist, and since then he has made valuable contributions in many fields of photographic research. Perhaps his best-known work relates to the function of gelatin in photographic emulsions. He and his co-workers found that the sensitizing action of gelatin is influenced by the presence of certain sulphur compounds, among the most important of which are derivatives of mustard oil. This work has led to the comment among those familiar with photography that if the cow had not a taste for mustard we should have no fast photographic emulsions. Dr. Sheppard made a special study of colloid chemistry which, apart from its obvious influence on his work on gelatin, led to such unrelated work as the development of a colloidal fuel for use in submarines during the First World War and investigations into the properties of cellulose and rubber. He has published some two hundred and fifty scientific papers and written several books; the value of his contributions to photographic science has been recognized by honours conferred upon him by photographic and chemical societies on both sides of the Atlantic.

Harrison Memorial Prize : Dr. D. H. R. Barton

THE Harrison Memorial Prize for 1947 has been awarded to Dr. D. H. R. Barton. Dr. Barton studied at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, where he graduated in 1940 with first-class honours, being awarded the Hofmann Prize for special distinction in organic chemistry; he is now an I.C.I. Research Fellow in the Department of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry at the Imperial College. The Harrison Memorial Prize is awarded by a committee, consisting of the presidents of the Chemical Society, the Royal Institute of Chemistry, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Pharmaceutical Society, to a British chemist less than thirty years of age for original chemical investigations during the previous five years.

British Museum (Natural History)

THE Principal Trustees of the British Museum have appointed Mr. David Dilwyn John and Dr. Francis Charles Fraser to be deputy keepers in the Department of Zoology of the British Museum (Natural History). Mr. John, who is forty-six, has been in charge of Recent echinoderms at the Museum since he joined the staff in 1935. He studied zoology in the University of Wales and served during 1925-35 on the scientific staff of the "Discovery" Investigations, during which period he took part in three commissions in Antarctic waters. On the third of them, while he was scientific officer in charge, the Antarctic continent was circumnavigated, chiefly in the winter months. He has been awarded the Polar Medal. During the War he served in the Royal Artillery. Dr. Fraser is forty-four years of age, and served with "Discovery" Investigations during 1925-33, and has received the Polar Medal for three periods of service in the Antarctic. He joined the Museum staff in 1933, since when he has been in charge of the osteological collections, and has made a special study of whales.

British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara

THE British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara was formally inaugurated on January 15 by H.E. Resat Semsettin Sirer, Turkish Minister of National Education and H.E. the British Ambassador, Sir David Kelly, in temporary quarters at 8 Istiklâl Caddesi, Ankara. Members of the Turkish Council of Ministers and the Diplomatic Corps were present, and were received by Prof. John Garstang, director of the Institute, and Mrs. Garstang. The Institute is a newly founded body, designed to carry out work similar to that of the other British Schools of Archaeology at Athens, Rome, Jerusalem and Baghdad. It will form a centre of research to which British students of archaeology and kindred subjects such as anthropology and ethnology will go to carry out their work. For this purpose the Institute is bringing together a library and collections of archaeological objects, photographs and squeezes of inscriptions in so far as these are necessary to supplement the collections in Turkish museums. It is offering this year a scholarship of £300 to a student wishing to carry out researches in Turkey in some aspect of Anatolian archaeology. It is also hoped to offer such a scholarship annually and a fellowship of £350 to an advanced student.

As a contribution to research in the archaeology of Turkey and as a valuable means of training students, the Institute will undertake, as soon as funds are forthcoming, a programme of excavation of sites in Turkey and of archaeological exploration on the surface. It will also give all assistance possible