When Sir Fred Clarke retired, it seemed proper and natural that Dr. Jeffery should be offered the directorship of the enlarged Institute which he had himself done so much to create. The duties of the double post, which he discharged with admirable unselfishness for more than ten years, were in fact heavier than any one man should be asked to tackle. He was the administrative and academic head of an Institute which grew to more than 1,200 students. When he began, the Institute had two chairs and two readerships. Now it has five chairs and four readerships. But, in fact, these numerical data give only an abstract and empty notion of the complexity and importance of the work done under his guidance and inspiration. In addition to this, Dr. Jeffery was also head of a federation of thirty-eight colleges and departments spread over the whole of the south-east England and responsible in the aggregate for the training of nearly one-third of the teachers of England. At the cost of heavy and unrelenting work he managed to inject vigour, vitality and purpose into the complex organization of committees, panels and examinations boards through which the federation operates. Not content with this, he found the time and energy needed to set going an ambitious and quickly growing organization serving the teachers of London through the provision of part-time and evening courses, conferences, and so on. Nor should one forget that it was he who was chiefly instrumental in providing for the Institute five hostels in which students of all nationalities and races live and study together.

The Institute of Education in London is the largest institution of its kind in the British Commonwealth. It has a high and well-deserved international reputation, not only as an institution for the training of teachers, but also as a centre of research which draws students from the whole world. That it should flourish so vigorously is a monument to G. B. Jeffery—and the best, perhaps the only one, that he would have wished for. He has earned the respect and gratitude of all who care for the improvement of educational thought and practice as well as the admiration and affection of his colleagues.

J. A. LAUWERYS

Dr. A. J. G. Barnett

ADAM JOHN GUILBERT BARNETT, who died suddenly in St. Andrews on June 6, was educated in the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of B.Sc. in 1930. After working with Dr. H. G. Rule on the activity of halogen atoms in substituted naphthoic acids, he obtained his Ph.D. in 1932. In the same year he was appointed to the Colonial Educational Service as a lecturer in the Higher College, Yaba, Lagos, and for the following decade was occupied with teaching and research. At the beginning of the Second World War he volunteered for service in the Royal West African Frontier Force. In 1942 he was appointed Deputy-Controller of Transport for Nigeria.

The strain to which his war service subjected him precipitated a serious illness and resulted in his premature retirement from the Colonial Service. He had developed an interest in the application of chemistry to agriculture and, after recuperation over a couple of years in the quietude of Glen Livet, he was appointed to a post in the North of Scotland College of Agriculture. In 1949 he joined the staff of the University of Aberdeen, in charge of agricultural

biochemistry within the recently established Department of Biological Chemistry. During the next few years, Dr. Barnett rapidly established himself as an authority on the chemistry and biochemistry of silage production. He and his students produced numerous papers on various aspects of this important agricultural process, and in 1954 he published a book on silage fermentation which has obtained wide recognition as a valuable and original contribution to the literature of the subject. More recently, he has studied certain problems of ruminant digestion and has published a number of papers embodying his results.

Dr. Barnett was a man of many interests outside the narrower field of scientific endeavour. This wider and humane outlook undoubtedly contributed to his success as a teacher. He had a kindly interest in his fellow-men, but especially in his students, both undergraduate and postgraduate. At the same time, he had a high standard of efficiency which he applied both to himself and to those associated with him, and he was not disposed to suffer fools gladly. He participated actively in the affairs of the British Legion (Scotland) and when he died he was actually at the annual conference in his capacity as president of the Aberdeen Branch. Dr. Barnett, who was forty-eight years of age, is survived by his widow and two sons.

W. O. KERMACK

Mr. G. H. S. Wood

Mr. G. H. S. Wood, who lost his life on May 5 as a result of burns sustained in an accident when camping in Brunei, was one of the small number of men with a good training in botany who have afterwards turned their attention to forestry. After graduating at Oxford in 1948, he was appointed to the Colonial Forest Service and posted to Uganda, but later transferred to the Colonial Research Service as forest botanist. He was then posted to North Borneo, where at the time of his death he was engaged in systematic collection of herbarium material and in ecological studies, especially on the Dipterocarpaceae which form so important a part of the flora of the region. His material has been distributed to several of the leading herbaria, and is of particular value through being linked with timber samples used for anatomical study and for laboratory testing of physical properties; it was further supplemented by many photographic records. He also made valuable collections of Bryophyta in both East Africa and North Borneo.

Wood was a man of wide interests and great activity, being equally at home on a mountain (Ruwenzori, Elgon, Kilimanjaro, Kimbalu, etc.), on the water, and in the air, and he never missed an opportunity of travel. The tragic accident of his death has terminated a most promising career which had already reached the productive phase.

H. G. CHAMPION

Mr. L. C. E. Bushby

LEONARD CHARLES EDWIN BUSHBY died suddenly at Rye on May 2 as a result of an accident. He was sixty-one years of age.

After leaving school, he started work at a bank, but was old enough to join the Army for the last year of the First World War. On demobilization, he followed his natural inclination and took a course in entomology at the Imperial College of Science and