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

Technology, London. Soon after the completion of this he followed Miss E. Cheeseman as curator of insects at the London Zoo. He worked there until his retirement in 1955 at the age of sixty. He acquired a bungalow at Challock Lees, near Ashford, Kent, in the centre of much interesting and varied country.

The first year of his retirement was clouded by the illness and death of his great friend, Jack Lester, who was curator of reptiles at the Zoo.

Leonard Bushby was an enthusiastic field naturalist. A great lover of wild life in the country, his

knowledge was wide rather than deep and specialized. Insects were his principal study. The Coleoptera, of which he amassed a good collection, came first—but he was also greatly interested in Lepidoptera, Neuroptera and Homoptera and other orders. He was an active member of the newly formed Kent Field Club and acted as honorary secretary to the Entomological Section of the Folkestone Natural History Society.

A lovable personality, he is greatly missed by many friends. He was never married. E. SCOTT

NEWS and VIEWS

Research in Physical Metallurgy at Birmingham : Prof. A. D. McQuillan

PROF. A. D. McQuillan, recently elected to the research chair in the Department of Physical Metallurgy at the University of Birmingham, was formerly a scholar of the University of Durham, where he obtained first-class honours in physics. During 1942–45 he was a member of staff of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, first in the Radio Department, but latterly in the Metallurgy Department. His work there on the development of high-temperature materials for application to jet aircraft engines stimulated his interest in the physical nature of transition metals. After two post-war years with the Research Laboratories of the Mond Nickel Company, Dr. McQuillan went to the Baillieu Laboratory of the University of Melbourne as a senior member of a research group established for the study of the physical metallurgy of titanium, with particular reference to its electronic structure. On his return to Britain in 1951, Dr. McQuillan continued his work on titanium as the leader of a research group established in the Physical Metallurgy Department at Birmingham under the general direction of Prof. G. V. Raynor, and is the author of numerous papers describing the results of this work. With his wife, Mrs. M. K. McQuillan, he is the author of a book on titanium, and has lectured in America and Europe. Dr. McQuillan's appointment marks the stage at which the scope of the work at Birmingham is to be widened to include studies of the theory of alloying for other early transition metals, which are of importance in nuclear engineering.

Economics at the University of Sheffield :

Prof. J. C. Gilbert

MR. J. C. GILBERT, at present reader in economics in the University of Sheffield, has been appointed to the chair of economics at that University in succession to Prof. G. P. Jones, who retires at the end of September. Mr. Gilbert has also been appointed head of the Department of Economics. Mr. Gilbert was a student of the London School of Economics when he graduated in 1929. In 1927 he was awarded a Sir Ernest Cassel Travelling Scholarship, which he held at the Handels-Hochschule, Berlin. In 1929 he was appointed an assistant on the teaching staff of the London School of Economics and in 1931 to a lectureship in economics at the School of Economics, Dundee. During the War, Mr. Gilbert worked in the

Home Timber Production Department of the Ministry of Supply. In 1945 he was appointed lecturer in economics in the University of Manchester, going to Sheffield in 1948, since when he has been successively senior lecturer and reader. In 1956 Mr. Gilbert visited Germany to give a series of lectures on behalf of the Foreign Office. He has published many articles on economic theory and is a member of the editorial board of the *Yorkshire Bulletin of Economics and Social Research*.

Prof. D. C. Hague

MR. D. C. HAGUE, at present reader in political economy in University College, London, has been appointed to the newly created Newton Chambers chair of economics at the University of Sheffield. Mr. Hague graduated at the University of Birmingham in 1946, and in 1947 became assistant lecturer in political economy at University College, London, since when he has been appointed lecturer and recently reader in political economy. Mr. Hague has published a number of articles on economic subjects and is joint author of two books. His book, "The Economics of Man-made Fibres", has recently been published. Since 1953 Mr. Hague has been *rapporteur* to the International Economic Association.

First World Meteorological Interval

THE ten-day period June 20–29, which includes the summer solstice, was designated a World Meteorological Interval, and will be followed during the International Geophysical Year (which begins on July 1, 1957, and will continue until December 31, 1958) by six similar Intervals, three months apart, each including the time of an equinox or of a solstice. During the first World Meteorological Interval, and in the following ones, an intensified effort is called for at the permanent aerological stations of the world, and those which have been specially established for the International Geophysical Year, to make combined temperature, humidity and wind soundings four times daily (at 0, 6, 12, 18 G.M.T.); and, by using larger balloons, to achieve measurements to greater heights than are normally attained, namely, to at least 20 miles whenever practicable. This extended programme will be undertaken at three of the Meteorological Office upper-air stations in the United Kingdom and by British Ocean Weather Ships in the North Atlantic; and, slightly less completely, at aerological stations operated by the United Kingdom at seven bases on the Mediterranean and in the Middle East.