

Scientists when great are usually modest. Sir Isaac Newton was buried in Westminster Abbey with royal honors. Of himself he has said, "I have been but as a child playing on the seashore; now finding some pebble rather more polished and now some shell more agreeably variegated than another, while the immense ocean of truth extended itself unexplained before me." And so it was with Maury. He did not lay claims to great discoveries. "I only bring together," he wrote, "the observations that others have made, and then leave it to the observations themselves to discover their own meaning in their own way."

His life should be an inspiration to every youth of to-day, showing as it does so clearly that hard work, with enthusiasm and imagination, will overcome nearly all difficulties.

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### MEMORIALS

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that ceremonies in memory of Fernand Widal were recently held in Paris. Professor Pasteur Valléry-Radot (grandson of Pasteur), who was a pupil of Fernand Widal and who is now an associate professor at the Medical School, delivered an address on the work of his former teacher. He described his methods of work and experimentation and recalled the discoveries for which science is indebted to him.

*Nature* states that at a special meeting of the council of the Ray Society on April 30, the following resolution was adopted: "The Council of the Ray Society desire to place on record the profound grief felt by them on hearing of the death of their president, Professor W. C. M'Intosh, F.R.S., on April 1 last. Professor M'Intosh had belonged to the society since 1863 and had been president since 1913. He had not only shown his practical interest in its success by his exceptionally long period of membership, but he had given the most devoted service to the society by his frequent journeys from St. Andrews to London, in order to attend the meetings of the council, at which he nearly always presided. The council direct that this record of their appreciation of the

value of their late president's work be sent to Dr. R. T. Gunther, his nearest surviving relative, with the expression of their sincerest sympathy."

### RECENT DEATHS

DR. SOLON IRVING BAILEY, professor emeritus of astronomy at Harvard University, from 1892 to 1919 in charge of the Arequipa branch of Harvard College Observatory, died on June 5, in his seventy-seventh year.

DR. FRANK WIGGLESWORTH CLARKE, chief chemist of the U. S. Geological Survey, *retired*, well known for his work on the constants, atomic weights, geochemistry and other subjects, died at his home in Chevy Chase, Maryland, on May 23, in his eighty-fifth year.

DR. EDWARD HART, professor emeritus of chemistry at Lafayette College, died on June 6, at the age of seventy-six years.

DR. SAMUEL W. BEYER, dean of the industrial science division of Iowa State College, was fatally hurt when his automobile was struck by a passenger train on June 2. Dr. Beyer, who was sixty-six years of age, was known for his work in economic geology.

THE death is announced of Dr. Carroll Gideon Bull, professor of immunology in the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University.

DR. BENSON AMBROSE COHOE, professor of therapeutics at the University of Pittsburgh Medical School since 1920, died on May 27, at the age of fifty-six years.

WILLIAM DOBINSON HALLIBURTON, emeritus professor of physiology at King's College, London, died on May 21, at the age of seventy-one years.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH EDWARDS, principal and professor of mathematics and physics at Queen's College, London, died on May 30, in his seventy-eighth year.

MR. ST. GEORGE LITTLEDALE, known for his explorations in central Asia, died on April 16, at the age of seventy-nine years.

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION

THE *British Medical Journal* states that the rebuilding of a considerable part of the Royal Institution became imperative some two years ago, after a series of explosions in Albemarle Street, which compelled the attention of the managers to the dangerous con-

dition of the lecture theater. This historic room, the scene of the Friday evening discourses and experiments of Davy, of Faraday, and of a long line of distinguished scientific men over a period of one hundred and thirty years, had remained almost unchanged since it was completed under the supervision of the founder of the institution, Count Rumford, in 1802.