effacing and helpful manner, in the inauguration of a new scientific policy in an old and complex observatory. He was largely responsible for the Boyden Station of the Harvard Observatory, having established the Peruvian station in 1890 and explored the possibilities of the South African plateau in 1908 and 1909.

Professor Bailey's early work on the variable stars in globular clusters led to the similar work on the Magellanic Clouds by Miss Leavitt. He devoted more than twenty years to the study of variable stars in star clusters, producing four monographs on the subject. The work also involved the classification of star clusters and the study of stellar distribution within the brighter systems.

Bailey was a pioneer in the photographic discovery and measurement of extra-galactic nebulae. With his associates he added several thousand new systems to our catalogues, the work being based almost exclusively on the photographs made with the Bruce refractor at the southern station. Incidentally, Bailey has long had the reputation of having made the best photographs obtained with that important but somewhat rebellious instrument.

When in 1922 at the age of sixty-seven Bailey returned to Arequipa to take charge of and rehabilitate the southern station, he resumed his studies of globular clusters, which had been interrupted by some years of administrative work. He also turned his attention to stellar distribution and made extensive star counts on long exposure Bruce photographs covering the south galactic pole and the rich regions of the southern Milky Way. This work has been much quoted in recent years.

Next to his work on globular star clusters, Bailey's volume on the "History and Work of the Harvard Observatory" will be most remembered in future years. His long association with the observatory made him the logical person to survey the development and the scientific problems of one of the oldest of American research institutions. This new volume is divided into three parts, the first dealing with the historical background and material growth of the observatory; the second discussing briefly the numerous research problems of the past and present, and the third dealing biographically with individuals on the observatory staff. In the second part he discusses the observatory's contributions to the problems of the solar system, the astronomy of position, astronomical photography, stellar photometry, spectroscopy, variable stars and novae, clusters and nebulae, and the structure and dimensions of stellar systems. He approaches personal problems with kind generosity, and scientific problems, especially the newer developments, with conservatism and objectivity. Such an attitude was characteristic of him in all his dealings with people and problems; it was the source of his high standing throughout the past forty-five years in the regard of the observatory staff and of the general astronomical community.

HARLOW SHAPLEY
HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY

RECENT DEATHS

DR. STEPHEN MOULTON BABCOCK, emeritus professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, died on July 1. He was eighty-eight years old.

DR. GEORGE FILLMORE SWAIN, Gordon McKay professor of civil engineering at Harvard University, died suddenly on July 1 in his seventy-fourth year.

PROFESSOR MYER EDWARD JAFFA, professor of nutrition emeritus in the University of California, chief of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the California State Board of Health since 1925 and a consulting nutrition expert for the board since 1915, died on June 28 at the age of seventy-three years.

DR. CHARLES ALLEN PORTER, professor emeritus of clinical surgery at the Harvard Medical School and formerly surgeon-in-chief of the Massachusetts General Hospital, died on July 3 in his sixty-fifth year.

DR. ALBERT E. STERNE, professor of nervous and mental diseases at the Indiana University School of Medicine, died on June 30 at the age of sixty-five years.

JOHN EDWIN STARR, president of the Starr Engineering Company of New York, a former president of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, has died at the age of seventy-one years.

PROFESSOR HARALD HÖFFDING, who held the chair of philosophy in the University of Copenhagen from 1883 to 1915, and was distinguished for his contributions to psychology, died on July 2. He was eighty-eight years old.

THE death is announced of M. E. Cossarat, director of the observatory at Toulouse.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY

THE National Physical Laboratory at Teddington was open yesterday afternoon to visitors, and the annual function was preceded by the formal opening of the new physics building. This building will eventually form three sides of a rectangle, but only the central part has so far been erected. Its door