ration with Dr. Elkin and with Mr. Mason Smith he determined with the heliometer the parallaxes of more than two hundred stars, and this at least doubled our direct knowledge at that time of stellar distances. By far the greater part of this observing was done by Chase himself, who for a period of twenty years observed on nearly every favorable night. It is well recognized that the heliometer is one of the most difficult and exacting instruments that the astronomer has been called upon to use.

In addition to his work on stellar parallaxes Chase published a valuable Triangulation of the Victoria Comparison Stars in connection with Gill's determination of the solar parallax from the observation of asteroids; a Triangulation of the Stars in the Cluster Coma Berenices; and a painstaking and conclusive research as to the effect of color on heliometer measures.

In recognition of these and other contributions the French Academy of Sciences conferred jointly upon Elkin, Chase and Smith their Lalande Medal in 1908.

Chase was exceedingly fond of athletics and outdoor life. He was an expert tennis player, especially at doubles; with one of his colleagues at Yale he several times won the Connecticut State Championship. Next to astronomy his chief passion was farming. One year when he was in charge of Yale Observatory he plowed up about five acres of the Observatory plat and sowed it in wheat. He did not get much of a return from this adventure except, as he laughingly said, "the fun of doing it." Both in Connecticut and Colorado he hunted on every occasion that he could, and, in fact, it was while hunting that death overtook him. He was found on the evening of November 9, in the shallow waters of a lake near his home, where he had succumbed a few minutes before to a heart attack.

Chase never married. The nearest relatives who survive him are cousins. His father had died a few years ago, and his mother still more recently. A Colorado friend writes of him, "I never saw a more devoted son than he was to his father and mother, both of whom lived to advanced ages."

Chase expressed some disappointment towards the end of his life as to the value of his arduous labors on stellar parallaxes, expressing the view that his results had been superseded by the more accurate photographic methods that followed. But his colleagues saw much more clearly than he did the pioneer rôle he had played, a rôle that helped to make possible the development of more accurate methods.

FRANK SCHLESINGER

RECENT DEATHS

DR. LYMAN CHURCHILL NEWELL, professor of chemistry at Boston University, died on December 13, at the age of sixty-six years.

DR. JOHN MERRILL POOR, professor of astronomy at Dartmouth College and head of the Shattuck Observatory, died on December 11. He was sixty-two years old.

PROFESSOR ALLISON W. SLOCUM, for thirty-nine years professor of physics at the University of Vermont, died on December 10, at the age of sixty-seven years.

JOSEPH L. MAYER, chief chemist of the Louis K. Liggett Company for more than twenty years and head of the department of chemistry of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, died suddenly on December 1, at the age of fifty-eight years.

DR. CLOYD N. MCALLISTER, professor of psychology and head of the Normal School at Berea College, died on October 31, at the age of sixty-three years. He had been at Berea for twenty years.

JAMES H. GIBBONEY, chief chemist of the Norfolk and Western Railway, died at his home, Roanoke, Virginia, October 31, 1933, at the age of fifty-four years. He was analyst for some time for the Virginia Geological Survey.

PROFESSOR ERWIN BAUR, director of the grain experimental station of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Müncheberg, near Berlin, died on December 3, at the age of fifty-eight years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

QUARANTINE AGAINST THE DUTCH ELM DISEASE

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WALLACE has announced the establishment of a new quarantine, effective from October 21, designed to prevent further introductions of the Dutch elm disease from Europe. Following the apparently successful efforts made in Ohio to eradicate the few cases of this disease which cropped up there in 1930, the disease suddenly increased last summer, when an outbreak of considerable intensity was discovered in the environs of New York City, principally in northern New Jersey.

According to a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

> Almost simultaneously with this development, it was found that elm burl logs were being imported into this country from Europe for the manufacture of veneer. Examination of these logs disclosed the presence in