working against time, but one who was quite willing to stop to give advice to a younger colleague.

His research activities seemed to fill and permeate his whole life—he regarded research as a sacred torch to be kept burning at all times. In one of his addresses he writes: "Greater even than the greatest discovery is it to keep open the way to future discovery. This can only be done when the investigator freely dares, moved by an inner propulsion, to attack problems not because they give promise of immediate value to the human race, but because they make an irresistible appeal by reason of an inner beauty. . . . In short, there should be in research work a cultural character, an artistic quality, elements that give to painting, music and poetry their high place in the life of man."

A truly great international figure has passed. His many pupils, friends and acquaintances can not help but feel the loss, but can be reconciled to it by his long life of accomplishments and by the fact that he "died in harness" as he had wished.

The words of Socrates, which he once used to describe his old teacher Carl Ludwig, might well be said of John J. Abel. "A man whose desires are drawn towards knowledge in every form and who is therefore absorbed in the pleasures of the soul—one who is harmoniously constituted, who is not covetous or mean, or a boaster or a coward and can never therefore be unjust or hard in his dealings—he has no secret corner of meanness and is a searcher after and lover of the truth in all things."

He is survived by two sons, George H. Abel, of Philadelphia, and Robert Abel, of Boston.

E. K. MARSHALL, JR.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. BEVERLY T. GALLOWAY, who retired as pathologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry in 1933, died on June 13. He was in his seventy-fifth year.

DR. ROBERT MONTGOMERY BIRD, professor of organic chemistry at the University of Virginia, died on June 4 at the age of seventy-one years.

DR. GEORGE E. BURGET, for twenty years head of the department of physiology at the Medical School of the University of Oregon, died on June 4. A correspondent writes: "Dr. Burget's distinguished service to the school was not confined to his own department but permeated the entire school and community at large. It was felt especially in all scientific meetings and in the upbuilding of the Medical School Library. His presence was a great stimulus to productive scholarship and genuine research and the reverse to pseudo efforts."

BROTHER GEOFROY ARSÈNE BROUARD, of St. Michael's College, died at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on May 25, at the age of seventy-one years. A correspondent writes that "his collections of Mexican plants were among the most extensive and important ever assembled in that country. Especially noteworthy were his contributions to knowledge of mosses, hepatics and lichens, not only in Mexico but also in Louisiana and New Mexico."

DR. WILLIAM ARTHUR BONE, professor emeritus of chemical technology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology of the University of London and inventor of the Bone system of surface combustion, which he applied to industrial heating appliances, died on June 11. He was sixty-seven years old.

CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY SWYNNERTON and Dr. B. D. Buritt, of Tanganyika Territory, Africa, authorities on sleeping sickness, were killed in an airplane crash near Singida early in June. Mr. Swynnerton, who was director of tsetse fly research in Tanganyika, had devoted the last fifteen years to its study. Dr. Buritt was the government's tsetse research botanist.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE CAMBRIDGE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE British Association for the Advancement of Science has issued a preliminary program for the annual meeting, which will be held at Cambridge from August 17 to 21 under the presidency of the Right Honorable Lord Rayleigh.

The inaugural general meeting will take place in the Regal Cinema, on Wednesday evening, August 17, when Lord Rayleigh will deliver the presidential address on "Natural Vision and Vision Aided by Science." The address will show how, taking the eye as a prototype, most of the observational methods of modern science may be regarded as derived from it by successive modifications. A further part of the address will deal with science and warfare and will be directed to show that the relation between them is of the nature of an accidental by-product, and has in no sense been the primary goal of investigation.

The presidential addresses before the sections are as follows:

A.—Dr. C. G. Darwin, on "Fundamentals in Physical Theory."

B.—Professor C. S. Gibson, on "Recent Investigations in the Chemistry of Gold."