and versatile physician. As a colleague of long standing remarked, it will take many men to pick up the threads of his diverse activities.

Dr. Bullowa was born in New York City on October 19, 1879, and following his graduation from the College of the City of New York (1899) studied medicine at Columbia University, where he won a graduation prize (1903). He served as consulting physician at several hospitals and as visiting physician at a number of others, including Riverside Hospital, Willard Parker Hospital, the Municipal Sanitarium at Otisville, N. Y., and Harlem Hospital, where he was in charge of the pneumonia service. In collaboration with the late Dr. William H. Park and others, he developed efficient methods for the treatment of lobar pneumonia with refined specific antibacterial sera, quite a task when one remembers that apart from other kinds of etiological organisms, there are about fifty recognized types of pneumococci. He died on November 9, 1943.

He also did pioneer work in the development and use of oxygen tents in the treatment of pneumonia, and enlisted the aid of Mr. Lucius Littauer, serving as trustee of the Littauer Foundation, endowed to finance medical research. In 1936, Dr. Bullowa discussed his pneumonia researches before the Second International Microbiological Congress in London.

With the advent of the sulfa drugs, he coordinated their use, in pneumonia, with that of specific sera, and had started work with penicillin as a means of fighting the resistant Friedlaender bacillus.

In 1919 he published a translation of Bechhold's "Colloids in Biology and Medicine." In 1937, the Oxford University Press published his book, "The Management of the Pneumonias"; and in 1939 there appeared his book, "The Specific Therapy of the Pneumonias." Apart from these, he published about 160 papers on a wide variety of scientific and medical subjects, including the influence of colloidal protection on milk, Roentgen-ray studies of bronchial function and practical applications of basal metabolism. He was elected to membership in the honorary societies, Alpha Omega Phi and Phi Beta Kappa.

Dr. Bullowa's selfless devotion to his patients exemplified the highest ideals of the medical profession. It is men of his mold that bring increased honor and respect to the professions they practice. He was a well-grounded and successful diagnostician, although he once jocularly remarked that, because of inherent difficulties and uncertainties, diagnosis is the art of shrewd guessing, the ability to discern the basic cause underlying the available evidence. Apart from his personal practice and research, he taught others his skill and his ideals.

JEROME ALEXANDER

RECENT DEATHS

DR. WILLIAM D. HENDERSON, physicist, director of the extension division of the University of Michigan, died on May 26 at the age of seventy-seven years.

DR. WILLIAM MASON GROSVENOR, consulting engineer of New York City, president of the W. M. Grosvenor Laboratories, Inc., died on May 30 at the age of seventy years.

DR. J. K. ROBERTS, physicist, fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, died on April 25 at the age of forty-seven years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The Rev. G. Birkmann, a retired Lutheran minister, died on May 17 at Giddings, Texas, in his ninetieth year. Any one doing research work with insects, birds and snails or other small organisms from the Gulf Coast of the United States is familiar with the name G. Birkmann, Collector, after the name of original descriptions written by the early systematists who worked in the southern United States. This information is given for the benefit of those who desire to have a complete record of those men who made possible the wonderful collections from southeastern Texas."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN[1]

A STATEMENT of the existing Government organization has now been issued as a White Paper under the title "Scientific Research and Development" to provide a factual background for the discussion of the part which the government can play in this field after the war. After describing briefly the constitution and functions of the Development Commission and of the three Committees of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, for Medical Research and for Agricultural Research, and the organizations working under them, the statement outlines the existing organization in each of those government departments which is faced with special scientific problems peculiar to its own field of activities and administers research and development organizations of its own or has scientific advisers on its staff.

A further section of the White Paper describes the provision made by the government for financial assistance to the universities for fundamental research, and the final section, on coordination and control organization, deals with the Scientific Advisory Committee of

[1] From *Nature*.