time signal observations upon which our findings were based, in the hope that others challenged by the problem presented might be interested to make further contributions.

We did not have long to wait. A Japanese investigator Kawasaki,[12] utilizing our tabulated data, soon took the floor and showed that the reversal in phase of our curve of longitude variations which we had attributed to the change in the declination of the moon from the north to the south side of the equator could be accounted for by an annual term of unknown origin, the annual term being the seasonal variation in the values of longitude variation to which we had called attention.

We now know that Kawasaki was wholly right in showing that under the conditions peculiar to the times when the star observations were made such an annual term could produce the effect observed so far as the reversal of phase in the resulting curves was concerned. He made no attempt, however, to account for the occurrence of the annual term, or the seasonal variation, or to deny that such an effect could be related to the moon.

(To be concluded)

OBITUARY

WILLIAM TITUS HORNE

WILLIAM TITUS HORNE, professor of plant pathology in the University of California, died on April 12, 1944, after an illness of a few days. He was born near Kankakee, Ill., on November 8, 1876. Professor Horne received his early education in the public schools of Bennett and Lincoln, Nebr., and then attended the University of Nebraska from which he obtained a bachelor of science degree in 1898. After serving as instructor in the Nebraska Wesleyan University and University of Nebraska Farm School, he was employed in a fish hatchery at Karluk, Alaska, in 1901–1902. He took graduate study at Columbia University as fellow in botany in 1903–1904. At the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station from 1904 to 1909 he served as assistant and then chief of the department of plant pathology. He came to the University of California at Berkeley as assistant professor of plant pathology in 1909 and was acting head of the division of plant pathology in 1919–1920. He transferred his activities to the Citrus Experiment Station in 1928, where he became associate professor and then professor of plant pathology in 1939. Here he had a long and useful service, especially in the field of avocado and subtropical diseases.

While at Berkeley, many students felt his kindly influence and careful instruction, and numbers of them are now active and prominent in scientific research, teaching and commercial life.

At Riverside he has made notable scientific contributions, especially to the better understanding of avocado disease problems. He made a host of friends by his friendly attitude and gentle, kindly life, not only among his immediate associates but among the growers as well. An excellent example of the appreciation of his work for the avocado industry is a quotation from a scroll presented to him on May 3, 1935:

> The Avocado Department of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau takes this means of expressing to William Titus Horne, Associate Professor of Plant Pathology at the University of California, its deep appreciation of the years of untiring and unselfish work devoted by him to the problems of the avocado industry. Much of this work has been beyond the requirements of his position. His modest, unassuming manner and deep human interest in the problems of the growers has endeared him to all of us.

Later, in 1938, he was asked by the California Avocado Association to present the medals at Atlixco, Mexico, in recognition of the sending of the Fuerte variety to California. In the same year his colleagues in plant pathology made him president of the Pacific Division of the American Pathological Society. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Phytopathological Society, the Mycological Society of America, the California Botanical Society, the Torrey Botanical Club, Sigma Xi and Alpha Zeta.

One of his most important publications since coming to Riverside was his 1934 bulletin on Avocado Diseases. He had ready at the time of his death a completed manuscript on "The Diseases of the Guava," which is being edited for publication by the University of California.

In 1906 he married Mary Tracy Earle, sister of the late Professor F. S. Earle, at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Their beautiful home and garden at Riverside, from which friends received innumerable gifts of flowers and fruits, was an expression of their kindly life and endearing hospitality.

H. S. FAWCETT
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AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
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RECENT DEATHS

DR. DAVID EUGENE SMITH, professor emeritus of mathematics at Teachers College, Columbia University, died on July 29 at the age of eighty-four years.

DR. JOSEPH CHRISTIE WHITNEY FRAZER, research

[12] S. Kawasaki, *Monthly Notices Royal Astron. Soc.*, 96: 818, 1936.

professor of chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University, died on July 28 at the age of sixty-eight years.

DR. WILBERT B. HINSDALE, anthropologist and professor emeritus of internal medicine at the University of Michigan, dean of the Homeopathic Medical College, died on July 26. He was ninety-three years old.

DR. FRANK J. TONE, chemical engineer, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Carborundum Company, died on July 26 at the age of seventy-five years.

SIR RALPH FOWLER, since 1932 Plummer professor of mathematics at the University of Cambridge, died on July 28 at the age of fifty-five years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION FOR LIBRARIES

THE American Standards Association announces that it has on hand copies of the first four completed volumes in the Universal Decimal Classification for libraries, being published by the British Standards Institution as a British Standard. This work, which may extend to additional volumes, sets up a system for classifying library books that can be applied to special subject libraries, as well as to general libraries all over the world. Since the use of numbers has eliminated language as a barrier, any librarian should be able to make use of a library of another country where this system is used and feel perfectly at home.

The Universal Decimal Classification is actually a highly detailed enlargement of the Dewey Decimal System, developed along somewhat the same lines. The universal classification is a great deal more specialized and more intricate. It will prove useful, therefore, primarily to experts and libraries in specialized fields, since it is designed to accommodate an indefinite number of subdivisions.

This classification was prepared by the Federation International de Documentation with the help of leading experts in many fields. It has been adopted by the International Federation of the National Standardizing Associations for the classification of its documents, and is the most widely used of any single classification. Both the British Society for International Bibliography and the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureau requested this English edition of the Universal Decimal Classification, with the approval of the Education Foundation, Lake Placid Club, New York, publishers of the Dewey Decimal Classification. French and German editions have already been published.

The subdivision of the "subject" classes follows the accepted principle, "from groups of wide extent to groups of less extent," that is, there are main classes and auxiliary classes. The main classes, like philosophy, religion, social sciences and art, are broken up into auxiliary classes such as psychology, Christian churches and sects, law, architecture, and these classes may be further subdivided.

From time to time various readjustments are expected to be made. The Universal Decimal Classification is under the continual supervision of experts in an effort to keep it up to date. The British Society for International Bibliography and a series of international subject secretariats are two of these groups, although the Commission and Secretariat of the Classification of the Hague has the final decision for amendments and extensions.

While it is necessary that fully developed tables be placed at the disposal of experts and specialists, an abridged system formed by the major groups with simpler symbolic representation can be used for the classification of books in smaller libraries.

The classification is especially valuable in specialized files owing to its complete detail. It is also well adapted for use in connection with various automatic card sorting machines.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN AVIATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

THE first meeting of the University of Illinois Advisory Board on Aeronautics, which is composed of members distinguished for their work with various aspects of aviation and related activities, was held at the University Club, Chicago, on June 30.

The board was appointed to assist the university in the organization and development of a comprehensive program of education and research in aviation. It includes not only technological phases, but also economic, sociological and medical aspects.

Much of the activity of the university will center around its new airport now under construction. There will be three runways, each 5,300 feet in length and 150 feet wide. Space is available for extending the runways to 8,300 feet, as well as for additional runways. The facilities planned are sufficient to accommodate any aircraft now in use, including the B-29. The university has purchased 763 acres of land up to the present time and the area will be expanded as needs develop.

The last session of the Illinois State Legislature appropriated $250,000 for land and $500,000 for the construction of buildings. In addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration approved contracts amounting to $1,354,000 for improvements, including runways, drainage, taxiways and other construction.