

students. He earned the honours which King and College gave to him at the close of his active career.

MISS GERTRUDE LOWTHIAN BELL.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL studies in the Near East have suffered a great, indeed an almost irreparable, loss by the death of Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell, which took place at Baghdad on July 11, at the age of fifty-seven years. The eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Bell, she was educated at Queen's College, London, and at the University of Oxford, where she took a first class in the History Schools. She then went to Teheran and later began her travels in Arab countries, travels in which—a remarkable achievement for a woman—she crossed the deserts of Arabia, thereby winning for herself the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and visited the Shammar stronghold at Hayil, to which no European had penetrated for twenty years. Here a detention, virtually as a prisoner, gave her a remarkable insight into Arab customs, the Arab temperament, and an acquaintance with Ibn Saud, which were to prove later of the greatest value to Great Britain. It was very largely this knowledge of Arab character which was responsible for her successful achievement as a political officer at Baghdad during the War in the Political Department of the Government of India, which was then in charge of Mesopotamian affairs.

Miss Bell was not interested in geographical exploration alone; her knowledge of eastern archæology was both wide and deep. She was particularly interested in the study of early Christian and Islamic architecture, and in 1905 and 1907 she was associated with Sir William Ramsay in an examination of the churches of Lycaonia. The results were published in "The Thousand and One Churches," of which she wrote the greater part. Perhaps her greatest service to archæology was after the War, when she had taken up her residence as a member of the Government service in Baghdad. It was largely through her efforts that excavations were so promptly resumed after the War by the British Museum at Ur and the University of Oxford at Kish, and she founded and organised the Museum of Antiquities at Iraq, in which she worked hard as a labour of love until the time of her death.

Miss Bell's knowledge of the Arab and Arab politics played a large part in the settlement of Iraq after the War. How great this knowledge was, and the qualities upon which it was based, may perhaps best be gathered by those who did not know her personally from her books. In "The Desert and the Sown" (1906) and "Amurath to Amurath" (1910) she revealed the indomitable courage, backed as it was by an iron constitution, which had enabled her to endure the hardships of the desert; but she also showed what were her most striking qualities—penetration, sympathy, and a wide knowledge of Eastern human nature, permeated with a humorous and tolerant appreciation of its foibles.

MR. F. HARRISON GLEW, M.B.E.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. F. H. Glew, M.B.E., which took place on July 10, at the age of

sixty-eight years. Mr. Glew was educated at Wakefield Grammar School and entered engineering works in that town, but soon changed over to pharmaceutical studies and, in due course, became a member of the Pharmaceutical Society. Soon after the discovery of X-rays he became one of the pioneers of their use in medical work in England, and, for many years, he did the X-ray work for the Lambeth Infirmary, for the Belgrave Hospital for Children, and for medical men in that district.

As a pharmacist, Mr. Glew's interest was aroused by the medical uses of radium, and he occupied an important position in the radium world for many years, where his manipulative skill and chemical knowledge were put to very severe tests. During the War he was chief adviser on radium technique to the Ministry of (Optical) Munitions, his services being rewarded by an M.B.E. When the War was over, a large quantity of radium was put at the disposal of the Medical Research Council for medical investigations, and here again the services of Mr. Glew were requisitioned to deal with the technical problems involved in its use.

Mr. Glew was one of the original members of the Röntgen Society, and contributed several papers to its proceedings, but he wrote little beyond these articles and parts of the section on radiology and radium in the "Extra Pharmacopœia." He was also a fellow of the Institute of Physics and member of the Physical Society, and he served on the Board of Visitors of the Royal Institution, at all of which he gave not infrequent demonstrations. By these demonstrations, always exhibiting something novel in an ingenious way, Mr. Glew became known to a very wide scientific public; he had indeed made for himself a unique place in scientific work. His loss will be felt very much, especially by those who had learnt to look upon him with something akin to affection.

S. Russ.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Mr. E. T. Cresson, founder of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, later the American Entomological Society, and an authority on North American Hymenoptera, on April 19, aged eighty-seven years.

Mr. G. A. Keartland, for more than forty years a member and in 1907 president of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, who took part as naturalist in several expeditions to Central Australia, notably the Horn Expedition of 1894, and was known for his interest in bird-life.

Prof. Geo. D. Shepardson, professor of electrical engineering in the University of Minnesota since 1892, distinguished for his work on problems of electric lighting and telephone disturbances, on May 26, aged sixty-one years.

Prof. J. C. Smock, assistant in charge of the New York State Museum and afterwards (1890-1900) State geologist of New Jersey, on April 21, aged eighty-three years.

Dr. Henry M. Whelpley, dean of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, secretary of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention and formerly president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, on June 26, aged sixty-five years.