

future be surpassing highbrow and surpassing happy!"

The following sign poem was then delivered by Mr. Tafler, with musical accompaniment by the lecturer:

"Were I in future blind, yet would I always have
A rainbow in my life, since you love me.
My red would be your lips, yellow your golden
hair—
Your fragrance violet, and green scented leaves.

My blue would be your eyes, your arms would
light my heart.

Your absence be my gloom, your soul—my
sun!"

(At the conclusion of the discourse, a short extract was exhibited of a film under preparation by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, on the Red Indian sign language. The extract showed the late General Scott performing the signs for the names of a number of Red Indian tribes.)

Obituary

Mr. T. H. Pope

THOMAS HENRY POPE, who passed away on January 12, was born in London on February 1, 1875. He received his early scientific education at the Finsbury Technical College and in 1893 entered the Central Technical College, South Kensington, as a student of chemistry under Prof. H. E. Armstrong. After gaining the diploma of associate of the City and Guilds Institute in 1896, he became research assistant, first to Prof. W. C. Unwin and afterwards to Mr. (now Sir) Robert Mond until 1898, when he joined Julian L. Baker, then chief chemist to the Beetroot Sugar Association. In 1900 he became himself chief chemist to that Association, and shortly afterwards, in 1901, was appointed lecturer and demonstrator in the British School of Malting and Brewing under the late Prof. Adrian Brown. Pope stayed at the Birmingham School of Brewing until October 1917, when he joined Messrs. Calder's, Ltd., working at the distilleries at Bo'ness and Gartloch on problems arising in alcohol and yeast manufacture. This firm became an associated company of the Distillers Company, Ltd., in 1922, when T. H. Pope was transferred, first to the Vauxhall Distillery, Liverpool, and later, 1925, to Bankhall Distillery, in the same city. In 1927 he went as one of the senior chemists to the Research Department of the Distillers Company, then newly established at Great Burgh, Epsom, where he remained until the time of his death.

T. H. Pope was essentially a student, and devoted most of his spare time to the study of languages and to scientific literary work. He was an abstractor to the *Journals* of the Chemical Society and of the Society of Chemical Industry for more than thirty-five years, and also did valuable work for the Society of Public Analysts, first as an abstractor, later, in 1933, as assistant editor of the *Analyst*. Up to the time of his death, he had for a number of years contributed abstracts of Italian scientific papers to *NATURE*. He had a wide knowledge of foreign languages, including Spanish, Italian and Russian, and his translations of standard works such as Euler's "Chemie der Enzyme", Molinari's "Trattato di

Chimica Generale ed Applicata all'Industria" and Villavecchia's "Trattato di Chimica Analitica Applicata", are well known.

Pope will be greatly mourned by all who knew him. He had an essentially critical mind, combined with a courtly dignity and quiet humour, which made him a most agreeable colleague. His wide reading and appreciation of detail were of very great service in the study of large-scale operations, with which he was occupied in his later years.

J. VARGAS EYRE.

Mr. F. A. Bellamy

FRANK ARTHUR BELLAMY, who died suddenly on February 15 at the age of seventy-four years, started his astronomical career in 1881 as an assistant at the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford, where his two elder brothers had been before him. Eleven years later he was selected by Prof. Pritchard to be his assistant at the University Observatory at Oxford. When H. H. Turner succeeded to the Savilian chair two years later, the share of the Astrographic Catalogue which Pritchard had accepted was in its inception; a suitable telescope had been presented to the Observatory by Warren de la Rue; and to Bellamy fell a large share of the taking of the plates, the measurement of some 400,000 star images, the reduction of the measures, and the preparation of the results for publication. That a piece of work of this magnitude could be carried out in a reasonable time at an observatory with such a meagre staff was mainly due to the ingenious methods of measurement and reduction introduced by Turner, but its completion within the short period of ten years owes much to the enthusiasm and assiduity which Bellamy devoted to it.

The passing through the press under Bellamy's supervision of the seven volumes of measures was not completed until 1911, but no sooner was this done than Prof. Turner offered a helping hand to the Vatican Observatory, which had undertaken a section of the Catalogue and was finding it more than it could manage. The plates were taken in