

Rome and measured there by members of a sisterhood, and the reductions were carried out by Bellamy, now assisted by his niece. In recognition of this work Prof. Turner and his two assistants each received a medal from the Pope. Just before his death, Turner undertook a part of the Potsdam zone relinquished by that Observatory after the War. Bellamy was not so young as he had been, but he managed nearly to finish this piece of work before he died. He was a good example of the accurate and painstaking assistant to which British astronomy has owed so much in the past. He received the degree of M.A. *honoris causa* from the University of Oxford.

Mr. George A. Macmillan

We regret to record the death of Mr. George A. Macmillan, which took place at Botton Hall, Danby, on March 3 at the age of eighty years. George Augustus Macmillan was born at Cambridge on August 1, 1855, and was educated at Eton. On leaving school in 1873 he joined the publishing house founded by his father and uncle, becoming a partner in 1879 and later a director, when the business was converted into a company.

Outside the claims of his business career, George Macmillan was deeply interested in farming and music; but the chief devotion of his life was to the literature, history and archaeology of Greece and Rome. Not only was he a close personal friend of the most eminent classical scholars of his day, such as J. P. Mahaffy, Sir Richard Jebb, Sir Arthur Evans and Sir James Frazer, but also he freely gave the full force of his business ability and organising powers to the promotion of the studies in which lay their common interests. British scholarship, more especially the study of the archaeology of classic lands, is deeply indebted to him for his ceaseless efforts on behalf of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, which celebrated its fiftieth

anniversary in 1929. Not only was he one of the most active of its original promoters, but he also served as its honorary secretary for forty years, retiring in 1919 to become its treasurer until 1934. He also served as president.

The foundation of the British School of Archaeology at Athens was largely due to Mr. Macmillan's activities, and he also took a part in the founding of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. He was a member of the Managing Committee of the British School and afterwards chairman; and it was largely due to his energy and ability in the conduct of its affairs that the great achievement of the School was made possible. His intimate knowledge of the Hellenic Society and the School gives the history of each which he wrote an unquestionable authority. His services are commemorated in the Macmillan Hostel at Athens and the Macmillan Studentship, which he himself founded. His numerous benefactions and services to scholarship were recognised by the honorary degree of D.Litt. conferred on him by the university of Oxford, and an honorary fellowship of Lincoln College, Oxford.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. F. B. Allan, professor of organic chemistry in the University of Toronto, on January 9, aged sixty-eight years.

Dr. R. G. Harris, director of the Biological Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, an authority on the physiology of reproduction, on January 7, aged thirty-seven years.

Dr. Heinrich Lumpe, known for his work on the protection of birds, and the establishment of bird sanctuaries, especially in Bohemia, aged seventy-six years.

Prof. I. P. Pavlov, For.Mem.R.S., Copley medallist of the Royal Society in 1915, on February 27, aged eighty-six years.

News and Views

The King's Message

"It has been an ancient tradition of the British monarchy that the new Sovereign should send a message to his peoples. Science has made it possible for me to make that written message more personal, and to speak to you all over the radio." Thus H.M. King Edward VIII on March 1, in words eloquent in their simplicity, marked an occasion which he himself, no less than the countless millions of his subjects and peoples of other nations who 'listened in', cannot but have felt will live as ever memorable in history. Never has ancient ceremonial been wedded more impressively to the progress of science. It is surely a good omen for the advancement of science that the potentialities of its application to ends which may

seem remote from the laboratory of the research worker, should be emphasised on such an occasion by one who not only has availed himself freely of its aid in many ways in the performance of his official functions in the past, but also will be able in the future to do much to guide and influence public opinion towards a scientific approach to the problems of the State and the needs of daily life. It is perhaps permissible to feel in the King's affectionate and reverent reference to the acts and qualities by which his father won the deep-rooted loyalty of his people, as well as in the message of thanks for the people's sympathy from himself, his mother and the members of his family, an undercurrent of dedication of himself to a like personal service and sympathetic under-