

consulting engineer, although he remained in intimate touch with University College to the end of his life, and his name is permanently associated with his old chair there.

It may seem somewhat surprising that Kennedy's activities soon took a new turn into electrical engineering, for which there seemed to be no warrant from his previous training and experience, but possibly this can be explained by the fact that this branch was in its infancy and that what it then needed more than anything else was the mechanical engineering ability which Kennedy possessed in so remarkable a degree, for the major difficulties of that period were not so much electrical as mechanical.

It would take too long to enumerate the great electrical engineering enterprises with which Kennedy was associated: railways, tramways, power houses, and the like. There was one common feature in all this work, that Kennedy's advice was always of the best and his undertakings successful. Naturally, his share of honours was great. He became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1887, president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in 1894, and president of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1906, a year after receiving the honour of knighthood for eminent services in naval matters connected with boilers and machinery. He was also the recipient of many honorary degrees and distinctions.

All this, however, does not really give an adequate idea of Kennedy's many-sided character, for he possessed by heredity and training that love of knowledge, culture, and adventure which led him into many fields: music, archæology, photography, and mountain climbing were some of his recreations, and he excelled in a knowledge of them all. He will be much missed by a large circle of friends, among whom will be numbered all his old students, who derived so much inspiration from his teaching and example.

DR. THEODOR PAUL.

WE are indebted to the *Chemiker-Zeitung* for the following details of the life of Prof. Theodor Paul, of Munich, one of the best known authorities on pharmaceutical chemistry, who died on Sept. 30, after a long illness.

Born in 1862 at Lorenzkirch on the Elbe, Paul took up the study of pharmacy on leaving school, and after some years' experience as an assistant he entered the University of Leipzig. After obtaining a qualification in pharmacy he took up the study of chemistry under Prof. E. Beckmann, and graduated in 1891. After graduation Paul came under the influence of Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald, who aroused in him a keen interest in physical chemistry, the effects of which were noticeable in all his later work. After serving as assistant to Ostwald for six years he was appointed assistant to Beckmann in the newly established laboratory of applied chemistry, and in 1898 he followed Buchner as extra-ordinary professor of analytical and pharmaceutical chemistry at the University

of Tübingen. Meanwhile he had commenced the study of medicine, and while still at Tübingen he graduated a second time at Leipzig, this time in the faculty of medicine. In 1902 he was appointed director of the research department of the Imperial Public Health Office in Berlin, where he remained until 1905, when he followed Hilger as professor of pharmaceutical and applied chemistry at the University of Munich.

Paul took a prominent part in the preparation of the fifth and sixth editions of the "Deutsches Arzneibuch," and he published numerous papers on the investigation of food and drugs. In 1921 he accepted an invitation to deliver a course of lectures at the University of Madrid. He filled many important offices, and at the time of his death was director of the German research institute for the chemistry of foodstuffs and a member of the Bavarian Academy of Science.

MR. WALTER BROCKETT, head assistant in the Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge, died on Nov. 11. He had been in the same employment for forty-eight years, at first as a boy under F. M. Balfour and later under Adam Sedgwick and the present writer. He was an expert at section cutting, at first single sections and then as an operator of the original ribbon machines, which by his criticisms he helped to perfect. A part of his business was to mark off students at lectures and practicals, and a rough calculation shows that more than 7000 names are recorded in his books; he seldom forgot the name of anyone therein, and he generally would recall their peculiarities and athletic distinctions. A photograph of the annual laboratory cricket match, 'Assistants v. Staff,' shows him as captain seated alongside Dr. Gaskell, who had Sir Michael Foster, Sir Francis Darwin, Dr. W. Bateson, Sir Morley Fletcher, Prof. Barclay Smith, Mr. Brindley, Mr. Warburton, and the writer in his team. He regarded Cambridge as *his* University, the Laboratory as *his* department, and its graduates as *his* students, and he was proud of them. He was noted in Cambridge for his successful management and training of laboratory assistants, most of whom migrated to other universities. His affectionate and loyal relations with professor and staff makes their sense of loss very deep and personal. He leaves a fine example of whole-hearted loyalty and devotion. J. S. G.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. John A. Bownocker, chairman of the department of geology at the Ohio State University since 1916 and State geologist of Ohio since 1906, who was interested chiefly in the economic geology of the region, on Oct. 20, aged sixty-three years.

Sir Hector Cameron, C.B.E., emeritus professor of clinical surgery in the University of Glasgow, a pupil and assistant of Lister, on Nov. 25, aged eighty-five years.

Dr. E. A. Schwarz, of the Bureau of Entomology of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, who was distinguished particularly for his knowledge of the Coleoptera, on Oct. 15, aged eighty-four years.