

were not always in accordance with those of the universities as a whole. As a result of the Conference in Canada, he was able to give effect to his scheme of establishing an Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford with the support of grants from the Colonial Office in London and grants from certain Dominions and Colonies. The position which the Institute has taken in the eyes of the Empire justifies Lord Lovat's presence in this matter. He was also responsible in no small degree for the revival of scientific research in forestry problems.

In 1927 Lord Lovat became Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee. He was also chairman of the Committees on Agriculture in the Colonies and on Colonial Veterinary Sciences. These positions he resigned in 1929.

From 1927 until his death, Lord Lovat maintained his keen interest in the forestry question in Great Britain and linked to it the broader one of Empire forestry and Empire timber marketing and development as a whole. It is perhaps not too much to say that, outside India, the position of forestry throughout the Empire and the appreciation, which is now making headway at headquarters in London and elsewhere, is due to the vital force which Lord Lovat's invigorating personality gave to it.

E. P. STEBBING.

PROF. MAX WOLF

PROF. MAX WOLF died on October 3, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was the son of a physician at Heidelberg, and showed an aptitude for astronomy from his youth. While still at school he erected a small observatory, with an equatorial built by himself; in 1884 he discovered the interesting short-period comet that bears his name.

Wolf soon adopted photographic methods and made the first photographic discovery of a minor planet in 1891. He and his assistants afterwards added many hundreds more. The first discovery was afterwards named Brucia, in appreciation of

the gift of a double camera by Miss Wolfe-Bruce. He was appointed a supernumerary professor at Heidelberg in 1893, and succeeded to the ordinary professorship in 1902. He devoted himself to photography of the nebulae and their spectra, and was the first to detect the expanding nebula round Nova Persei in 1901; he found evidence of rotation in the nebula Messier 81, and discovered the extended nebulosity that surrounds the Pleiades.

Prof. Wolf was one of the first to use the stereoscopic method for detecting proper motions of stars, by comparison of plates taken some years apart. He published several lists of stars with large proper motions. An article by H. Vogt in *Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 5921, pays tribute to the excellence of his teaching at Heidelberg, and his popularity.

He received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, and similar honours from many other countries. In spite of failing health, he continued at work until the last, and made several planetary discoveries in 1932.

A. C. D. C.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Prof. Carl E. Correns, director of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institut für Biologie at Berlin-Dahlem, Darwin medallist in 1932 of the Royal Society, on February 15, aged sixty-nine years.

Prof. E. E. Haskell, emeritus professor of experimental hydraulics in Cornell University, and dean of the College of Civil Engineering at the University in 1906-21, on January 28, aged seventy-seven years.

Dr. H. L. Snape, lately chairman of the Association of Directors and Secretaries of Education of the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Educational Institutes, formerly professor of chemistry at University College, Aberystwyth, on March 2, aged seventy-one years.

Dr. Victor Sterki, assistant curator of Mollusca in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, since 1909, who has done much work on the anatomy, systematics and distribution of Mollusca, etc., on January 25, aged eighty-six years.

News and Views

Recommendations for Election to the Royal Society

THE Council of the Royal Society has agreed to recommend for election into the Society the following seventeen candidates: Mr. P. M. S. Blackett, lecturer in physics in the University of Cambridge; Prof. J. B. Collip, professor of biochemistry in McGill University, Montreal; Col. R. E. B. Crompton, electrical engineer; Prof. H. M. Dawson, professor of physical chemistry in the University of Leeds; Dr. A. T. Doodson, associate director of Liverpool Observatory and Tidal Institute; Dr. H. J. Gough, superintendent of the Engineering Department of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington; Mr. J. Hammond, senior assistant at the Animal Nutrition

Research Institute, Cambridge; Dr. G. M. Holmes, physician to the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Queen Square, London; Dr. H. King, chemist at the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead; Prof. J. E. Lennard-Jones, Plummer professor of theoretical chemistry in the University of Cambridge; Prof. J. W. McLeod, professor of bacteriology in the University of Leeds; Dr. A. S. Parkes, physiologist, Foulerton student of the Royal Society; Prof. E. J. Salisbury, Quain professor of botany at University College, London; Dr. B. Smith, district geologist of H.M. Geological Survey; Dr. W. R. Thompson, superintendent of Farnham House Laboratory of the Imperial Institute