

production of a "Dictionary of Applied Physics", which, with the co-operation of many expert contributors, was issued in 1922, and has been widely used. But he soon found that the many calls upon his time rendered necessary a return to the neighbourhood of London. For a time he lived actually in London: later he built himself a house at Limpsfield, where he could enjoy the country and his garden, without being involved in too much travelling. He still continued to act as chairman of the Aeronautical Research Committee, as it was now called, which, with a number of sub-committees, already found necessary during the War for special sections of the work in dealing with design and production, had become a most valuable organisation for promoting advance in the science of aeronautics and in aircraft design. The reconstituted committee had the duty of initiating and supervising research and experimental work, and also of advising on the scientific and technical problems connected with the design and construction of aircraft. It was given responsibility for the investigation of air navigation problems and of accidents, and with the aid of the Air Ministry expert staff, assisted greatly in the attainment of safety in flying. In this connexion the reports made by the Committee on the disaster to *R. 101*, and on the accident which gave rise to a prolonged investigation into the causes of 'flutter', may be instanced as illustrating the importance of the work for which Glazebrook was specially responsible. He secured very close co-operation with the American Advisory Committee, and, through its president, Joseph Ames, principal of the Johns Hopkins University, maintained the friendliest relations with those engaged in aeronautical research in the States. From 1920 until 1923 he was Zaharoff professor of aviation and director of the Department of Aeronautics in the Imperial College of Science and Technology. For the prolonged and highly valuable services he thus rendered to aviation in Great Britain he was, in 1933, awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

Brief mention only can here be made of other public services rendered by Glazebrook during the time when he was director of the N.P.L. and after. He was for many years an active supporter of the Engineering Standards Association, now the British Standards Institution. In 1911 he became a member of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, and Mr. Evelyn Shaw has written of the valuable services he rendered as chairman of the Science Scholarship and Industrial Bursary Committees, and of the personal interest he took in the subsequent achievements of the scholars. He was a member also of the Commissions for the Brussels and Turin Exhibitions. He became a member, in 1924, of the Statutory Commission for the University of Cambridge. In 1927 he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries which presented its report in the years 1929-30: he was made a member also of the Libraries Sub-Committee, and took especial interest in the proposals for improved facilities at the Science Museum. He was at various times president of the

Physical Society, of the Optical Society and of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and member or honorary member of the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, and other technical institutions. He maintained, after his retirement, the closest connexion with the work of the N.P.L., and served on its main research committee and technical committees, as well as on the Executive Committee and the General Board. His friendship with the present director, formed when they served together on the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics from 1909 onwards, has proved of enduring value to the Laboratory.

Glazebrook was made K.C.B. in 1920, shortly after his retirement from the Laboratory, and K.C.V.O. in 1934. He was the recipient of honorary degrees from the Universities of Oxford, Edinburgh, Victoria and Heidelberg. He was Hughes medallist of the Royal Society in 1909, Royal medallist in 1931, and from 1926 until 1929 acted as foreign secretary and vice-president. In 1934 he was a member of the National Committee for Physics of the Royal Society, and a delegate to the International Union of Physics; and he took a foremost part in the organisation of the International Physics Congress held in London and Cambridge during October of that year. It is interesting to note that he was then again very active in promoting international agreement on the subject of electrical units, a matter which had continued to occupy his mind since the time when he worked under Clerk Maxwell and Lord Rayleigh at Cambridge. Only a few days before his death he wrote a letter on the meaning of certain constants in physics, which appeared in *NATURE* of December 21.

Glazebrook married in 1883 Frances Gertrude, daughter of the late J. W. Atkinson, of Leeds, who survives him, with their son and three daughters. Their golden wedding was celebrated in June, 1933. Any survey of his life and work would be incomplete which did not call to mind the care and devotion which watched over him throughout all those years.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. H. Bolton, formerly curator and director of the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, president of the Museums Association in 1923-24, on January 18, aged seventy-two years.

Prof. W. E. Byerly, emeritus professor of mathematics in Harvard University, on December 20, aged eighty-six years.

Captain S. R. Douglas, F.R.S., deputy director of the National Institute for Medical Research, and director of the Department of Experimental Pathology, an authority on virus diseases, on January 20, aged sixty-four years.

Prof. T. L. Hankinson, professor of zoology in the Michigan State Normal College, known for his work on animal ecology and on ichthyology, on December 3, aged fifty-nine years.

Dr. Josef Petřík, professor of physiology in the Masaryk University of Brno since 1931, on January 11, aged forty-one years.