

was "Papa", perhaps arising from the paternal way in which he put us right about anything that had to do with radioactivity. But he was a very young father of a family and extremely unconventional. When things were going well, and new discoveries were coming out at the rate of about one a week, a tune recognizable by the elect as "Onward, Christian Soldiers" could be heard accompanying the Professor's steps along the corridors: when things were going less well another tune, no less holy, held sway.

It must not be thought that his interests were limited to radioactivity, or to any other particular branch of physics. I well remember him cross-examining A. D. Fokker about relativity, and any other visitor had to tell him all about the work in which he, the visitor, was expert. The theme of the laboratory in the few years before the Great War was, however, the structure of the nuclear atom, which he had put forward in 1911. In the laboratory during this period were Niels Bohr, H. G. J. Moseley, C. G. Darwin, J. Chadwick, H. Geiger, H. R. Robinson, J. M. Nuttall, E. Marsden, D. C. H. Florance, J. A. Gray, R. W. Boyle, H. B. Boltwood and A. Kovarik, to quote a few remembered names. Those were good days. Other great men will, no doubt, arise, but it is unlikely that any of us who worked with him in

those days will live to see another such genius at the height of his powers, the leader and friend of such a school.

E. N. DA C. ANDRADE.

LORD RUTHERFORD'S death is a calamity for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. In the seven years during which he has been chairman of the Advisory Council, his influence has made itself felt throughout the Department. His broad sympathies, lively imagination, and deep insight equipped him in a wholly exceptional way to direct and strengthen the links between the Department and industry. It was an article of faith with him that the future of Great Britain depends upon the effective use of science by industry. It was this faith which induced him, a man of the highest attainment in the field of pure scientific research, to devote himself, as he did unreservedly, to our work. The development of the research association movement, now taking place, owes much to his foresight, sympathy and advocacy. Equally stimulating was his influence on the scientific work of the Department. In our counsels he leaves a blank which cannot be filled; and the loss of his unsparing service, his genial personality, and his warm-hearted encouragement, may well fill the stoutest heart with dismay.

F. E. SMITH.

## The Funeral of Lord Rutherford

WITHIN the ancient walls of Westminster Abbey and in the presence of a large gathering of men eminent in many walks of life, at noon on Monday, October 25, a typical English autumn day, the last remains of Lord Rutherford were laid to rest in the Nave near the graves of Newton, Kelvin, Darwin and Sir John Herschel. Thus another link was forged binding the Empire together, for Rutherford was the first man of science born in the overseas dominions to be buried in the Abbey. The honour thus accorded him is fitting recognition of the place he held among his fellows, and the memorable service at his burial, in its simplicity, beauty and dignity, was in keeping with the passing of a man of single-mindedness of purpose whose whole life had been devoted to unravelling the secrets of Nature. There was no pomp or pageantry such as is seen at the burial of our great naval and military leaders, no word was said of his life or achievements, but a quiet air of sincerity pervaded the whole scene and left an indelible impression that it was all as he would have wished.

Among the large congregation, H.M. the King

was represented by Lord Fortescue (Lord in Waiting). The Prime Minister was represented by Mr. G. P. Humphreys-Davies, the Lord Chancellor by Mr. Vernon Harington. Lord Halifax (Lord President of the Council), Lord Swinton (Secretary of State for Air), Sir Samuel Hoare (Secretary of State for Home Affairs), Sir Thomas Inskip (Minister for Co-ordination of Defence), Earl Baldwin and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were present. Rear-Admiral A. Bromley represented the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield represented the Admiralty.

The ten pall-bearers were the High Commissioner for New Zealand, Prof. H. R. Dean (Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge), Lord Dawson of Penn (president of the Royal College of Physicians), Sir William Bragg (president of the Royal Society), Sir Edward Poulton (president of the British Association), Prof. A. S. Eve, of McGill University, Prof. E. D. Adrian, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Sir Frank Smith, of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Prof. W. L. Bragg, of the University of Manchester, and Sir George Lee, president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.