and for large amounts a mechanically refrigerated condenser.

Presumably the principle of preventing frothing by centrifugation could be applied also to many types of vacuum distillation in which frothing and bumping prove troublesome.

¹ Hartley, P., *Quart. Bull. Health Org.*, League of Nations, 5, 735 (1936).

² Greaves, R. I. N., and Adair, Muriel E., *J. Hyg.*, 36, 507 (1936).

³ Flodorf, E. W., and Mudd, S., *J. Immunol.*, 34, 469 (1938).

⁴ Greaves, R. I. N., *J. Hyg.*, 41, 489 (1942).

⁵ Greaves, R. I. N., and Adair, Muriel E., *J. Hyg.*, 39, 413 (1939).

OBITUARIES

Sir Cecil Harcourt-Smith, K.C.V.O.

CECIL HARCOURT-SMITH was born on September 11, 1859, and died on March 27, 1944. In a long career he combined the tastes and studies of a classical scholar, an archaeologist, and a connoisseur of medieval and Oriental art, with great ability as a Civil servant and administrator. His father, William Smith, was a solicitor. From a school at Brighton he was elected a scholar of Winchester College in 1873, but instead of passing on to university life, he entered the British Museum in 1879, in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities. His tastes were indeed already formed, and gained opportunities for advanced study on a broad programme, which would in those days have been difficult to achieve at college. His school contemporary, Arthur Hamilton Smith, who was his successor as keeper of his Department in the Museum, only arrived there seven years later, by way of a Cambridge degree and a fellowship.

For a while Smith's work was mainly in classical archaeology. He was an active member of the Hellenic Society and of the Classical Association, and one of the founders and first editors of the *Classical Review*, which profited greatly by his wide interest in antiquities. But in 1887 he was attached to a diplomatic mission to Persia, and made ample use of this chance of studying a great tradition of Oriental art in its own surroundings. A second exceptional opportunity for field studies came in 1896, when the British School of Archaeology at Athens was recognized by a Treasury grant, and it was thought wise to give it temporarily the experience of a Civil servant as director. This position he held for two sessions with great benefit to the School. Two fresh adventures were successfully launched, the *Annual*, a substantial budget of contributions to knowledge by the senior students and former students, and the memorable excavation of the prehistoric town at Phylakopi in Melos, the first inhabited site in Greek lands to be so revealed since Schliemann's work at Hissarlik, Mycenæ, and Tiryns. It was not Smith's fault that publication was delayed until 1904, by which time its significance was eclipsed by far larger achievements at Knossos. But Phylakopi has its distinguished place in the perspective of Aryan archaeology, and in the British contribution to it.

During these years, Smith was promoted assistant keeper in the Museum, and became keeper in 1904. His principal publication there was the volume of the great "Catalogue of Greek Vases", dealing with the earlier Greek styles; his preliminary work on the prehistoric pottery was interrupted by the Museum's own excavations in Cyprus, which brought in a very large contribution to the Late Minoan section, as well as to the pre-Minoan and Early Iron Age series.

Meanwhile, Smith had been extending his experience of archaeological administration both at home and abroad, and in 1908 he was appointed chairman of the Commission to consider rearrangement of the Victoria and Albert Museum, which had completely outgrown both its accommodation and its original function as an appendage of the old Science and Art Department; and its relations with the British Museum had never been satisfactorily defined. Here Smith's knowledge, tact and initiative created a new order, and it was an obvious sequel that he should be the new director and secretary, to give effect to his Committee's proposals. From 1909 until 1924, the Victoria and Albert Museum prospered under his guidance. Valuable objects were secured, such as the Salting collection, the Rodin sculptures (later transferred to the Tate Gallery), the Alma Tadema library, and the Pierpont Morgan stained glass. A great series of catalogues was prepared by an enlarged, better trained, and better paid staff; space was provided for students throughout the Museum, and especially in the library; official guides and reproductions were organized, and special exhibitions arranged from time to time.

With so many interests, and personal gifts, Smith led a busy life, and recognition came in due course: knighthood in 1909, C.V.O. in 1917, and K.C.V.O. in 1934. After retiring from the Museum, Sir Cecil became adviser in 1925 for the Royal Art Collections, and in 1928 surveyor of the Royal Works of Art. His medieval interests made him a leading member of the Central Committee for the Care of Churches, and the Incorporated Church Building Society. The Franco-British Exhibition of 1921 was in great measure his work. He was secretary of the Society of Dilettanti and brought out its "History" in 1932, and a constant friend and counsellor of collectors and colleagues at home and abroad. His personal charm, eloquence and skill in languages made him a valued member of committees and congresses of many kinds; and in these social activities his accomplished wife gave him unfailing support. Grateful acknowledgment must be made of his constant and sympathetic encouragement of younger people. Few men had their knowledge available so promptly or so generously.

JOHN L. MYRES.

Dr. A. W. Pollard, C.B., F.B.A.

ALFRED WILLIAM POLLARD, who died on March 8, aged eighty-six, had lived for some years in retirement, but bibliographers and students of literature will find it hard to believe that he is dead, so vivid was his mind and so fertile his work.

The son of a London medical man, Pollard was educated at King's College School, then still in the Strand, and at St. John's College, Oxford, where he was placed in the first class in Mods. and, unlike his friend and fellow-scholar Housman, also in Greats. In 1883 he was appointed an assistant in the British Museum Library, some other possible professions being barred by a bad stammer, and thus the nature of his life-work was determined.

An early marriage made extra work necessary, and the material was at his hand in the Museum. He helped Dr. Furnivall with the Early English Text Society's transcripts of Chaucer manuscripts, reviewed for the *Guardian* in its great days under D. C. Lathbury, edited Herrick and a collection of "English Miracle Plays", while his work on Chaucer bore

fruit rather later in the Globe edition of the "Works" and a "Primer".

In the Herrick, a taste for fine (not necessarily luxurious) book production was already visible, and in the Museum Pollard was already becoming recognized as the Library's expert on typography. In the same year (1893) this side of his activity was given fresh impetus by two events. Robert Proctor joined the Library's staff; in the next ten years Proctor was to put the history of the first fifty years of printing on a new basis, and Pollard learned much from working with his younger colleague, whose work he completed by founding the Museum's great catalogue of incunabula. He became honorary secretary of the newly founded Bibliographical Society, a post he was to hold until 1934, ten years after his retirement from the keepership of printed books in the Museum. For those forty years Pollard directed the Society, and with the help of Proctor, R. B. McKerrow, Dr. W. W. Greg and other scholars used it to produce a large body of valuable contributions to the bibliography and history of literature, particularly English literature of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Another special study of his was the English Bible, of which he published a volume of "Records" in 1911, the fruit of the Museum's exhibition at the tercentenary of the Authorized Version. But he is best known, perhaps, by his application of bibliography to the text of Shakespeare. He published his "Shakespeare's Folios and Quartos" so early as 1909, and followed it up with other publications, culminating in his British Academy Lecture, "The Foundations of Shakespeare's Text", in 1923, suggesting a new and fruitful method, which has been well used by Prof. J. D. Wilson and others.

In 1887 Pollard married Miss Alice England, of Newnham College, who predeceased him. They had two sons, both of whom were killed in the War of 1914-18, and a daughter, who survives him. Those who knew him at the time of his great loss found his noble bearing an inspiration; it deepened the affection and respect in which he had always been regarded in and outside the Museum for his great talents, his industry, his warm heart and his lofty and religious nature.

ARUNDELL ESDAILE.

Prof. A. E. Jolliffe

ARTHUR ERNEST JOLLIFFE, who retired from the professorship of mathematics in the University of London (King's College) in 1936, died in Oxford on March 17, 1944. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, won the Junior and Senior University Mathematical Scholarships and, shortly after taking his degree, was elected to a fellowship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1892. After a year at Lampeter as lecturer, he returned to Oxford as mathematical tutor at Corpus, a post which he held until 1920. He was then appointed professor of mathematics at Royal Holloway College, from which he proceeded to the professorship at King's in 1924.

Jolliffe was one of the outstanding mathematical tutors of his time. On his return to Oxford in 1893, he at once devoted himself wholeheartedly and with complete selflessness to the interests of his pupils. Privileged indeed were the Corpus scholars of his early days, for whom his time was measured not in hours but solely by their capacity to profit by his instruction. His solutions of problems in all branches

of mathematics and his methods of exposition were brilliant, and bore full evidence of his powers of clear thinking and of his great originality of mind, and gave hope that he would devote some part of his time to research. But his teaching became an all-absorbing interest, with the result that he published relatively little. He was at his best when talking to two or three pupils at a time in Oxford, and was never quite so happy in London, where it fell to his lot to teach large classes of students. He was quite ruthless with the student who was self-satisfied or uninterested, but spared no pains in helping even the unintelligent, provided he showed a genuine desire for information. He was an excellent head of a mathematical department, inspiring his staff with his keenness, for he took it for granted that all were as conscientious and hard-working as himself. As chairman of a board of examiners he was a tower of strength, and his papers always provided a searching test of the ability of the candidates rather than an opportunity to reproduce a complicated piece of reasoning imperfectly understood.

Jolliffe did not enjoy the leisure of retirement for long, for he was soon recalled to Oxford to help in an emergency in the work of Jesus College, and actually continued in that work until shortly before his death.

S. T. SHOVELTON.

Dr. Alexander G. McAdie

WE regret to announce the death, on November 1, 1943, of Dr. Alexander G. McAdie at the age of eighty years. From 1903 until 1913 he was professor of meteorology in the United States Weather Bureau. In 1913 he became Roth professor and director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, which post he held until 1931, when he became professor emeritus. In addition to his contributions to the science of meteorology, he was keenly interested in seismology. In spite of the loss by fire of valuable records in the 1906 California earthquake (while Dr. McAdie was working in San Francisco) he prepared, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, a catalogue of earthquakes on the Pacific coast (1897-1906) which has recently been incorporated in a complete catalogue. In the summer of 1906 he called a meeting in San Francisco which led to the formation of the Seismological Society of America. He was its president during 1910-13, and of the Eastern Section during 1929-30.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Mr. J. W. Bullerwell, lecturer in physics from 1902 until 1938 at King's (formerly Armstrong) College, Newcastle upon Tyne, and secretary of the University of Durham Schools Examination Board during 1932-42, on March 17, aged seventy.

Dr. Charles B. Davenport, member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the distinguished geneticist who was associated for many years with the Cold Spring Harbor Station of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, on February 18, aged seventy-seven.

Dr. E. C. S. Dickson, senior lecturer in physics in the University of Manchester, on April 8.

Mr. L. V. Lester-Garland, principal of Victoria College, Jersey, during 1896-1911, author of a "Flora of Jersey", on March 23, aged eighty-three.

Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker, C.I.E., O.B.E., a leading authority on Indian ornithology, on April 16, aged seventy-nine.