

from it. On the whole, both Pollock's life and work were determined by an almost Roman sense of duty, and his output of scientific investigation (considerable though it was) was limited by the severe view he took of his obligations as a teacher.

PROF. TADEUSZ GODLEWSKI.

TADEUSZ GODLEWSKI was born on January 4, 1878, the youngest son of the distinguished plant physiologist, Dr. Emil Godlewski, Sr., who was for many years a professor in the Jagellonian University of Cracow. After receiving his early education at the St. Anna School in Cracow, Godlewski entered the philosophical faculty of the Jagellonian University in 1897, and graduated in 1903, the subject of his dissertation being the osmotic pressure of solutions. Between 1901 and 1903 he worked under Prof. A. W. Witkowski as demonstrator in the University Physical Laboratories, and then proceeded to Stockholm for a year's post-graduate study with Prof. Svante Arrhenius, from whose laboratory he published a paper on electrolytic dissociation.

In October 1904 Godlewski travelled to Montreal and entered the laboratory of Sir Ernest Rutherford, by whom he was initiated into radioactive research, and under whose guidance he published three papers on radioactivity during the following year. On his return to Poland in 1905 he was appointed demonstrator, in 1906 assistant professor, and in 1910 full professor of physics at the Technical High School, Łwów (Leopol or Lemberg, Poland), and for the academic year 1918-1919 he was elected Rector of that institution. In 1921 he was elected a Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy of Science and Letters in Cracow. He died on July 28, 1921, from the effects of a slow poisoning, resulting from a coal-gas leak in his laboratory.

Godlewski's later work was devoted mainly to radioactive and electro-chemical problems, and he published numerous original papers. His nature was kindly and lovable, and those who knew him could not but feel the charm of his personality. During the period of my association with him in Vienna in 1915, he looked forward to the dawn of better days for a united Poland, and I well remember his unutterable grief at the death of his friend Smoluchowski in 1917, when he wrote me: "This is truly the greatest calamity that could have befallen us." During the last few years Poland has suffered the loss of several eminent men of science, whom she could ill spare, whose foresight and influence would have been invaluable in her policy of scientific and educational reconstruction. International science, too, mourns the loss of such men as Olszewski, Rudzki, Danysz, Smoluchowski and Godlewski.

R. W. L.

M. L. FAVÉ.

THE death of M. Louis Favé after an illness of several weeks occurred on July 31. Before his retirement M. Favé was the chief hydrographic engineer to the French Navy, and the greater part of his forty years' administrative service was devoted to the study of tides, to coastal surveys, and to the configuration of

oceanic basins. He was interested chiefly in the observational side of such work, and especially so in connexion with the invention and construction of new scientific instruments for those purposes. Among these may be mentioned a very efficient device for the damping of small periodic movements in such instruments as mariners' compasses; he also devised instruments for the navigation of balloons.

His most outstanding achievement, however, for which M. Favé deservedly received great credit, was the invention of the Favé tide-gauge. This ingenious instrument, designed for the continuous registration of tidal heights in the open sea, was invented in 1887 and has received continuous development. It is essentially a pressure gauge and registers the variations in pressure by means of two Bourdon gauges on a rotating piece of smoked glass, from which measurements are made with the aid of a microscope. One of the advantages of the instrument is that it can be left without attention at the bottom of the sea for a fortnight. By various devices M. Favé was enabled to obtain records in fairly deep water, and recently he claimed successful operation at a depth of 400 metres. The applications of such an instrument as this are very interesting and important; for instance, Whewell suggested the existence of a point about half-way between England and Holland, where the vertical movement of the sea is zero, and the Favé gauge has been used to supplement other observations, so proving the existence of such a point.

The news of M. Favé's death will be received with much regret by all who are interested in hydrography.

THE death is announced from New York of Dr. Jokichi Takamine, at the age of sixty-eight years. Born in Japan, Dr. Takamine was educated at the Imperial University and afterwards in Glasgow at Anderson College. While in Glasgow he worked at the enzymes of fungi and introduced the useful preparation known as "taka-diaxase." He returned to Japan in 1881 and, after marrying an American lady, went to the United States in 1890, became attached to Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. as consulting chemist, and set up a laboratory of his own. His chief scientific achievement was the separation of adrenaline from the supra-renal bodies. Much of his time was spent in travelling between the United States and Japan. He thus played an important part in facilitating the relations between these countries.

WE notice with regret that Dr. Sophie Bryant has met her death by accident near Chamonix. She left her hotel at Montanvert on August 15 to walk to Chamonix, and her body, bearing marks of several injuries, was found on August 28. She appears to have wandered from the usual path and to have fallen on to a rock. Dr. Bryant was the first woman in the British Isles to receive the degree of doctor of science, and she was headmistress of the North London Collegiate School for Girls from 1895 to 1918.

WE regret to see the announcement of the death, on August 27, of Dr. David Sharp, F.R.S., at the age of eighty-one years.