

Philip threw himself wholeheartedly into the activities and organization of his profession. He was secretary of the Chemical Society during 1913-24, and held the very onerous position of chairman of the Bureau of Chemical Abstracts during 1923-32, in the formation of which he took a leading part. From 1939 until 1941 he was president of the Society of Chemical Industry, having been persuaded to occupy the office for a second year. He had taken office as president of the Chemical Society only a few months before his death. He added to his labours in 1938 by consenting to prepare a history of the Chemical Society appropriate to the celebration of its centenary. Both the Science Masters' Association (1929) and Section B of the British Association (1936) had claimed him as president.

Philip's record is one of unselfish and continuous work for others, for those causes which he judged worthy. He was a devoted and active Presbyterian and gave much time to the duties of his church. He taught and carried out researches and organized with all his ability and was happy in all he did. Of such a man Meredith says :

"You of any well that springs
May unfold the heaven of things,
Have it homely and within
And thereof its likeness win."

Perhaps Philip's greatest memorial is in the memory and affection of the students of South Kensington. He sought to know every student individually, played tennis with them, sang songs at their concerts and entertained them at his house while he inducted them into the tradition of the Imperial College. At one time or another he took an active part in the management of practically all the student activities. One could never say of him, in Milton's words :

"Above the rest
in shape and gesture, proudly eminent."

This devotion to the duty which lay at hand, coupled in earlier days with a reticence of manner, made it seem as if he matured late in life—the Philip of the last decade, secure in the highest positions of his profession, was found to have a charm and a sincerity and to possess powers of leadership which we all valued. He was never forceful or aggressive; such traits were alien to his character.

The story of what he did for the College is too long to relate here in detail—rather would we express it as in "Pilgrim's Progress" :

"This place has been our second stage :
Here we have heard and seen
Those good things that, from age to age,
To others hid have been."

Philip retired from his professorship under the age limit rule in 1938. He was given many tangible expressions of loyalty and admiration, not least by the many old students whose careers he followed and who looked to him as a friend. The recall to duty followed almost immediately : he was summoned to act as deputy rector while Sir Henry Tizard was engaged on other work. When war came this position

was both arduous and exacting, the more so as the College decided to remain in London and carry on its work. Philip slept there most nights and was always to be found at his post.

His devotion to duty made him take on other, equally strenuous duties at this stage, in connexion with the allocation of scientific and technical personnel to posts in the Services and in war industries.

He became chairman of Committees of the Royal Society and of the Ministry of Labour and National Service concerned with the institution and operation of the Central Register; he also accepted the chairmanship of the University of London Joint Recruiting Board. It is said that this last position involved his interviewing about six thousand young men for an average of fifteen minutes each during the last two years. To all these offices he brought soundness of judgment, endless patience and a firm determination that everyone should have a fair deal.

Too many tasks were piled on his broad and willing shoulders, and there is little wonder that his strength eventually failed. He was taken in the very height of his achievement, rich in all the honours of his profession, richer in the love of his friends. Perhaps it is better so, than to live on the "other side of the hill" as Walter Scott called it and see one's powers, physical and mental, growing less.

Philip's teaching and the example of his personal life was to emphasize the significance of those non-material values commonly termed moral and spiritual. As he said, "surely the finest things in human life are the most difficult to express or define".

Philip married Jane Henderson of Aberdeen and had a son and a daughter : such is the bald statement, but it conceals a bountiful married life; he would have achieved far less without the constant help and support of Mrs. Philip. And their philosophy :

"I am content with what I have
Little be it, or much."

E. F. ARMSTRONG.

We regret to announce the following deaths :

Prof. Victor Jellos, formerly of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Biologie, Berlin-Dahlem, known for his work on heredity and genetics, on July 5, aged fifty-three years.

Prof. E. Kremers, emeritus professor of pharmaceutical chemistry in the school of Pharmacy, University of Wisconsin, on July 9, aged seventy-six.

Prof. E. E. Maar, professor of the history of medicine in the University of Copenhagen, aged sixty-eight.

Prof. Paul Sabatier, For. Mem. R.S., professor of chemistry in the University of Toulouse, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1912, aged eighty-six.

Eng.-Capt. J. Fraser Shaw, chief engineer of the Fuel Research Station, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Mr. W. A. Taylor, O.B.E., formerly a superintending examiner at the Patent Office, on August 18.