

a part of the earth will draw scientific workers from every country. In Berkeley with Lawrence there is much of the spirit of the Cavendish, and in Lawrence there is one who, like Rutherford, can gather round him a team of men and inspire them to do great things.

Dr. Donald Cooksey, who has forwarded the photograph reproduced herewith, showing Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence (right) and Prof. M. L. Oliphant (left), has sent the following particulars of the cyclotron and the laboratory which is being built to house it.

The magnet is 56 ft. long, 30 ft. high and 184 in. wide. It rests on 1,200 tons of concrete, contains 3,700 short tons of steel and 300 tons of copper.

The pole diameter will be 184 in., and the gap between the poles 40 in. The steel construction is complete except for the upper core and the pole tips.

The laboratory enclosing this magnet, which is about to be erected, will be a 24-sided building, on a spur overlooking the Berkeley campus and the whole of San Francisco Bay; in fact, it is directly opposite the Golden Gate, the elevation above sea-level being 881 ft. The views involved probably make it the most spectacular site for any physics laboratory in the world. The construction work has now been under way for about a year, and it is estimated that approximately two more years will be required for its completion. This cyclotron is being designed to give 100 million electron-volt deuterons.

OBITUARIES

Mr. H. M. Wallis

HENRY MARRIAGE WALLIS died on November 10 at the age of eighty-seven in Reading, where he had resided since 1872. He was a member of a well-known Quaker family from Ipswich. He had travelled widely in Europe and North Africa, spending each winter in and around the Mediterranean. He was 'father' of the Reading Museum and Art Gallery, with which institute he had been associated for half a century as the honorary curator of vertebrates.

As the result of a deep passion for, and love of, Nature, Wallis became known for his multitude of observations, especially on birds and mammals. His knowledge (based on first-hand experience) was profound and was passed on to his fellows by contributions to a number of scientific and other journals and to the Press and by lectures—the latter covering many branches of science and history.

Wallis corresponded with Darwin on the subject of the hair upon the ears of new-born babies. Wallis also did research work on ancient breeds of pigs, having been stimulated by those he saw in Bulgaria and those depicted on Greek coins.

He was responsible for the acquisition of specimens of the British deer—red, fallow and roe (male, female and young of each)—from the herd of the late King George V at Windsor, which now make the magnificent groups in Reading Museum. The birds of prey of the Pyrenees were a special study of his, and I am indebted to him for minute guidance to the avi-fauna of that region. Besides his study of local birds and mammals, Wallis took a leading part in the experiment in 1930 of introducing a colony of large copper butterflies in the Kennet valley.

He was a founder member of the Reading and District Natural History Society and was president during 1891–93. He was also a member of the

British Ornithological Union, the British Trust for Ornithology.

H. M. Wallis was a lovable and humble man and will be sadly missed by a multitude of friends, both personal and scientific. W. A. SMALLCOMBE.

Mr. Richard T. Baker

WE regret to record the recent death in Australia of Mr. Richard T. Baker. For thirty years Baker was curator of the Technological Museum, Sydney, and for thirteen years lecturer in forestry at the University of Sydney. He is perhaps best known to botanists for his comprehensive work on the Coniferae of Australia, published in 1910, in which he was assisted by Mr. H. G. Smith, assistant curator and economic chemist at the Technological Museum, Sydney. Mr. Smith also collaborated with him in his valuable researches on the genus *Eucalyptus*, (especially with reference to their essential oil, and the results were published in 1902. The conifers were profusely illustrated by numerous photographs of the trees *in situ* and of herbarium specimens, as well as photomicrographs showing anatomical structure, some of them in the colours with which they had been stained.

Baker also published a large number of small papers on various Australian economic plants, and these are scattered through the volumes of the *Journal and Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*. Nearly all of them are accompanied by first-rate black-and-white drawings by the author, with full details of the structure of the flowers and fruit.

Baker was a fellow of the Linnean Society of New South Wales and served on the Council during 1897–1922. In 1922 he was awarded the Clarke Medal of the Royal Society of New South Wales, of which he was elected a fellow in 1894.