

Oxford, and became demonstrator in the Clarendon Laboratory. In 1920 he became an Official Fellow of Brasenose College and then taught in the schools of both mathematics and physics. He did research on the measurement of temperature in the high-pressure arc and collaborated in *Photographic Photometry* (Clarendon Press, 1926). But it is as an administrator that his loss to the University is most particularly felt. He was Chairman of the Physical Sciences Board, Vice-Chairman of the General Board of the Faculties, and a member of the Hebdomadal Council. There he spoke with persuasion and authority of the varied needs of the physical sciences, reconciling them to the planning and spending departments of the University. In the last war he did distinguished service in the Royal Flying Corps on the scientific and experimental side and received the A.F.C. In this war he had done much work as Director of Studies in organizing technical courses for R.A.F. cadets.

His contribution to the technique of night flying, which he helped to develop towards the end of the last war, though too late to become operational, had doubtless some contacts with astronomy, but it is in *Photographic Photometry* that his work (here in association with Dr. G. M. B. Dobson and Dr. D. N. Harrison) has most astronomical interest. The problem considered was that of measuring the intensity of light by its effect on a photographic plate, chiefly through the device of the optical wedge. The details and difficulties that arise were reviewed both in the light of the experience of other workers in this field and from the authors' own application of the technique (*inter alia*) to the measurement of relative brightness across the Sun's disc and to the spectroscopic determination of the amount of ozone in the Earth's atmosphere. The result was a very practical handbook backed where possible by theoretical considerations.

Though military (and academic) experience had taught him when to resist, he showed in public affairs a sweet reasonableness and a patience that made him ideal as a chairman or a committee member. These qualities sprang from an unfailing kindness and from a natural habit of always thinking well of his fellow-creatures. His pupils owed much to this encouragement and to his insistence that they should give of their best: a long line of successes in the schools showed how admirable a teacher he was. His innumerable friends, too, thrived in his genial presence; he was always at their service for help or encouragement, and his house and college rooms were the scene of much unostentatious hospitality.

He found his recreation at every opportunity on the golf-course, where he was no mean performer, and, in vacation, among the mountains whether of the continent or of his native Wales. He delighted too in good music, though he was inclined to think that good music mostly ceased with Brahms.

In 1909 he married Alice Godfrey Isaac (who survives him) and leaves one son, John, who, after a notable undergraduate career at New College, is now Classical Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society on 1926 November 12.

T. W. CHAUNDY

JOHN JAMES HALL was born on 1845 December 11. One of the Society's oldest Fellows, he died at the age of ninety-six on 1941 January 15.

His long life was devoted mainly to horology, a science into which he poured all the energy and practical skill of an enthusiast. His name was widely known in horological circles not only for his contributions to *The Horological Journal*, *The English Mechanic*, *Watch and Clockmaker*, and other journals, but also for his active work on many clocks in Exeter and its surroundings. One of his best-known accomplishments was the restoration of a fourteenth-century clock in Exeter Cathedral, which was entrusted to him; his services were also called upon for the reconditioning or designing of turret clocks at Ottery St. Mary, Wimborne Minster and other west country churches. He had a special aptitude for devising safety mechanisms to meet special needs. "Some