

Evans, Dr. Thurnam, and Profs. Gaudry, Steenstrup, Capellini, Broca, Rüttimeyer, and Virchow. In this book Boyd Dawkins draws the important conclusion that "it is unlikely that man lived in Europe in the Pliocene age" . . . but that "he appears just in the Pleistocene stage in the evolution of mammalian life in which he might be expected to appear." He divided palaeolithic man into two great groups, river-drift man and cave man; a classification which is accepted in a broad way today, but the differentiation into the several stages that has resulted from the researches of later observers he was never inclined to accept; he was not, indeed, willing even to accept the classification of deMortillet without reserve. "Early Man in Britain," however, is still in demand, and is an example of his extremely clear and logical presentation of facts, often of a highly technical nature, in such a way that the reader, while grasping the details, never loses sight of the main conclusions. It is eminently a readable book and impresses one as the work of a master-hand.

Boyd Dawkins was never content to study geology as pure science only, for he applied himself to its industrial and commercial applications, and acted in the capacity of 'expert adviser' on numerous questions involving geological knowledge. Like Prestwich, he devoted much time to the study of water supply to cities, and was consulted with regard to the schemes involved in those of London, Manchester, and Liverpool. His knowledge of the geology of the areas where engineering works were contemplated was employed in the schemes for the Manchester Ship Canal and the Humber Tunnel, and he was entrusted with the survey of the English and French coasts when the question of the Channel tunnel came up in 1882. His civic work in Manchester is still highly prized. As a result of his inferences, the search for coal in the concealed coal-field under Kent was largely undertaken, and his advice was often sought in working the Cheshire salt deposits.

His work was early recognised by his election to the Royal Society in 1867, and in after years numerous honours were bestowed upon him. The Geological Society of London, to which he was elected fellow in 1861, awarded him its Lyell medal in 1889, and very appropriately the Prestwich medal in 1918; he served on the council for four long sessions. He received the degree of D.Sc. from Oxford in 1900 and from Manchester the Hon. D.Sc. He was married twice, first in 1866 to Frances Evans (died 1921), by whom he had a daughter, and secondly in 1922 to Mary, widow of Mr. Hubert Congreve.

SIR HENRY TRUEMAN WOOD.

THE death of Sir Henry Trueman Wood on Jan. 7, at eighty-three years of age, removes from the intellectual and the administrative world a remarkable figure, who, in his prolonged years of great activity did much, indirectly, to shape the conditions under which many of us live. Numerous notable persons, still living, and eminent in the

manifold fields in which he laboured, will sincerely regret the disappearance of his well-known tall and spare but distinguished figure, which is so well portrayed by Herkomer in his oil painting which hangs in the council room of the Royal Society of Arts, in the home which Robert Adam, one of the famous brother architects, built for the Society in 1774, in John Street, Adelphi. Here he did much for the Society, as secretary, for thirty-eight years, and was largely instrumental in bringing together a galaxy of talent which included Sir William Siemens, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Sir Frederick Abel, Sir Douglas Galton, Sir Richard Webster, Sir John Wolfe Barry, Sir William Preece, Sir William Abney, Lord Sanderson, and many others, all of whom were chairmen of the council during his secretaryship.

Born in 1845, Sir Henry was educated at Harrow, and at Clare College, Cambridge, where he was a scholar and twice won the Le Bas prize for the best English essay on a subject of general literature. On leaving the University he became a clerk in the Patent Office, where he acquired a knowledge of inventions which afterwards proved very useful to him and to others, while it enabled him to suggest very useful modifications in the patent laws which were dealt with by Parliament by a special Act in 1883. In 1872 he became editor of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, where, six years later, he became, in 1878, secretary, in which capacity he followed a so well known and eminent predecessor as Peter le Neve Foster, and where he occupied a seat which, more than a hundred years before, had been coveted by no less considerable a personality than Oliver Goldsmith, the author and poet.

Before concluding this account of Sir Henry Wood's services to the Royal Society of Arts, there must not be omitted some reference to the history of the Society, which he wrote. This was published by John Murray in 1913, and gives an illustrated and vivid account of the very varied activities of the Society from its inception in 1754, with references to the many eminent persons that were from time to time connected with it.

On his retirement from the secretaryship Sir Henry Wood was elected a member of the council, and served as its chairman for the year 1919-20. Later, in recognition of his signal services, he was nominated, by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the president, to a vice-presidency, which he held up to his death, while at the same time members of the council raised a fund to provide an annual Trueman Wood lectureship, in connexion with which a number of brilliant addresses have been delivered by eminent men of science.

Sir Henry Wood took a leading part in the inauguration and management of many and great exhibitions, where the knowledge of inventions that he had gained at the Patent Office proved to him invaluable. Among these were the series of international shows started at South Kensington in 1871 by Sir Henry Cole, in close association with the Royal Society of Arts. Sir Henry edited many of the reports of these exhibitions, and served in

various capacities in connexion with them, which included the Health Exhibition of 1884, the Inventions Exhibition of 1885, and the Colonial Exhibition of 1886.

When it was proposed to hold an International Exhibition in Paris in 1889, the British Government declined co-operation owing to an objection by Queen Victoria, because the exhibition was to be a celebration of the taking of the Bastille in 1789, and of the French Revolution. It was proposed that the Society of Arts should undertake the organisation, and the Prince of Wales at first consented, but afterwards withdrew his consent. Eventually a committee was formed under Sir P. de Keyser, the Lord Mayor of London, as chairman, and Sir Henry Trueman Wood as secretary. The British section was successfully organised and carried through without Government aid, this being the first and only occasion on which the British section at a great international exhibition was established without Government funds. On the conclusion of this successful exhibition, Sir Henry received the honour of British knighthood, and that of an Officer of the Legion of Honour from the French Government.

In 1893 the council of the Royal Society of Arts was appointed a Royal Commission to administer a sum of £70,000 granted by the British Government to support a British Section at the Chicago Exhibition, and Sir Henry Wood went to Chicago and remained there throughout the holding of the Exhibition.

Nor must there be forgotten the contributions that Sir Henry made to technical education. In 1877 reports were asked for from him, as also from Prof. Huxley, Sir John Donnelly, Sir Douglas Galton, Sir William Armstrong (afterwards the first Lord Armstrong), and Sir George Bartley, for formulating a scheme of technical education for the committee of the City Guilds, who had recently taken up the subject. The suggestions of Sir Henry Wood were practically adopted, which led to his acting as secretary for some time to the committee of the City Companies.

In 1878, Sir Henry became secretary to Section G (Engineering) of the British Association, and continued to hold this office for seven years.

Sir Henry's interest in photography went back to wet collodion days, before the introduction of the dry plate. He read papers on photography both before the Royal Photographic Society and the Camera Club, and became president of the former Society from 1894 until 1896, after having previously been several years on its council. After this, it is perhaps not surprising to learn that for many years he served as a director on the board of Kodak, Limited, and until recently was chairman of the European section of that world-famous company. For more than a quarter of a century he was a well-known member of the Athenæum Club, and served on the executive committee, of which, for several years, he was chairman.

Amongst Sir Henry's other publications was a volume on "Industrial England in the Middle of the 18th Century"; a volume on "Methods of

Illustrating Books," which, for its date, was full of information; besides numerous articles in magazines and in the daily press. Sir Henry leaves behind him a memory of a kindly but sagacious personality, with wide culture, both scientific and literary, and a record of unusual capacity and industry directed by a very sound judgment both as regards affairs and also concerning men.

A. A. CAMPBELL SWINTON.

MR. R. H. CAMBAGE, C.B.E.

By the death of Richard Hind Cabbage, which took place suddenly on Nov. 28, 1928, Australian science has lost one of its most prominent figures. He was born at Milton, N.S.W., on Nov. 7, 1859. Having been trained as a surveyor, he joined the public service in 1882, serving for three years as a draftsman in the Department of Lands. He was then, in 1885, appointed mining surveyor in the Mines Department, and his duties in this position carried him to all parts of the State and gave him the opportunity of obtaining a wide field knowledge of the botany of the State. In 1902 he became Chief Mining Surveyor, which position he held until he became Under Secretary for Mines on Jan. 1, 1916. He retired from the public service on Nov. 7, 1924, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a member of the Licensed Surveyors' Examination Board from 1903 until 1918, and also lecturer in surveying at the Sydney Technical College from 1909 until 1915. He was elected president of the Institute of Surveyors of New South Wales for three successive years, 1907-1909.

In the work of scientific societies in Australia, Cabbage was one of the recognised leaders, and at the time of his death he was president of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Australian National Research Council. His wide and active interests are indicated by the offices he had held in scientific societies, amongst them being president of the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1912 and 1923, of the Linnean Society of New South Wales in 1924, of the Wild Life Preservation Society in 1913, and of the New South Wales Branch of the Australian Forest League in 1928. He was honorary secretary of the Australian National Research Council from 1919 until 1926, and one of the honorary secretaries of the Royal Society of New South Wales, 1914-1928 (except 1923 and 1924). As honorary secretary of the Australian National Research Council he did the lion's share of the organising work for the second Pan-Pacific Science Congress held in Melbourne and Sydney in 1923. For several years he was also a trustee of the Australian Museum. He was one of the few who are willing and able to shoulder the onerous duties inseparable from the successful management of scientific societies. He was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society of London in 1904, and in 1905 was created C.B.E.

Mr. Cabbage's scientific work was chiefly botanical and may be divided into three sections. He had a very wide field knowledge of the Australian flora, and it may safely be said that there are few, if