towards the advancement of his science, and for his manifold services to pharmacy in general, he will still live in the minds of his students as a beloved teacher. His personality was such as to endear him to his colleagues and commanded almost homage amongst all who were privileged to serve or study under him. The School of Pharmacy owes its individuality to its dean, and in the affections of its old students—scattered in many parts of the world—the 'Square' and 'the Dean' are inextricably bound together. The tradition—which is the school—has developed round the spirit of its dean, the best memorial to whom would be that the school of the future should be worthy of its past—and of Prof. Greenish.

Mr. W. J. Lewis Abbott

THE death is reported of William James Lewis Abbott, the well-known archæologist, at the age of eighty years, at St. Leonards-on-Sea. He was by calling a jeweller, and early in his career took up the scientific study of gem-stones, a subject on which he instituted classes and became a lecturer at the Polytechnic. Extending his studies to geology, his interests centred particularly on the more recent deposits of the south coast of England. It was inevitable at that time that he should be attracted to the investigation of the earliest evidence of man's handiwork, and the associated animal remains, in these deposits. As one of the pioneers in the study of man's first efforts in the shaping of stone implements, Abbott's views were those of a practical man and based upon his experience and study of the character of the material in which he himself had worked. He maintained that a scientific knowledge of the nature of stone was an essential preliminary to argument based upon technical considerations of form. Throughout his life a lover of a specialised terminology, he coined for this study the name 'lithoclasiology', as he had christened his earlier researches 'gemmology'.

Abbott's mind was fertile in theory, more so perhaps than balanced in its conclusions; but he must nevertheless always be held in esteem by archæologists as a pioneer and a substantial contributor by a long series of discoveries to the advancement of archæological studies in Britain. Of these discoveries the most noteworthy was the recognition of Tardenoisian microliths in kitchen-middens at Hastings, when this industry was scarcely known, and the discovery in 1880 and 1888 of eoliths in the Forest Beds of Cromer associated with remains of *Elephas meridionalis*. His discoveries were recorded from time to time in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* and other scientific publications. His extensive collections have found a home in the British Museum (Natural History) and the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. Humphrys Foord, formerly librarian of the Royal Dublin Society, on August 12, aged eighty-eight years.

Dr. A. W. J. MacFadden, C.B., formerly senior medical officer in charge of the Food Department of the Ministry of Health, on August 16, aged sixty-four years.

Dr. V. H. Veley, F.R.S., lecturer in science in the University of Oxford in 1879–1903, joint translator of "The Handbook of the Polariscope" and author of "The Micro-Organism of Faulty Rum", on August 20, aged seventy-seven years.

News and Views

Bicentenary of Dr. Thomas Hornsby

ON August 28 occurs the bicentenary of the birth of Dr. Thomas Hornsby, who for forty-seven years held the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford. Born in Oxford, he became an undergraduate of Corpus Christi College and took his degree of B.A. in 1753 and that of M.A. in 1757. On June 6, 1761, he observed the transit of Venus at Shirburn Castle, the seat of George Parker, second Earl of Macclesfield (1697–1764), who was then president of the Royal Society, and after Bradley's death in 1762 he was appointed to succeed him in the Savilian chair, a post he held for the remainder of his life. He was one of the many who observed the later transit of Venus of June 3, 1769, and he contributed to the Royal Society an account of the observations made by himself and others, and deduced the solar parallax of 8·78″. In 1772 he was made first Radcliffe Observer and to him fell the task of superintending the erection and equipment of the Observatory at a cost of some £28,000, and he was also responsible for the editing of the first volume of Bradley's observations. To his other duties was added that of the Sedleian professorship of natural philosophy and he was also made Radcliffe Librarian. He died at Oxford on April 11, 1810, at the age of seventy-six years, and was succeeded in the Savilian chair by Abraham Robertson (1751–1826), who previously had held the Savilian professorship of geometry.

Commemorative Service to Sir Ronald Ross

AN eloquent tribute of praise for the life and work of Sir Ronald Ross was paid by Mr. John Masefield, the Poet Laureate, at a commemorative service held at the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on Monday last, August 21. It was on August 20, 1897, that Ross first detected the malaria parasite in its disguised form in the wall of the stomach of an anopheles mosquito. He was thus able to prove not only where the cells of the parasite appeared in the tissues of the mosquito but also that a particular species bred by him from the larva stage, and fed on a

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