

physically difficult, and he succeeded in delivering the first course. The second course has been interrupted by death, but the series of lectures is written and about to be published under the title "A Faith that Enquires."

Sir Henry Jones was born in 1852 in North Wales. In his twenty-third year he obtained the means to enter as a student in the University of Glasgow, and there came under the influence of Edward Caird, from whom he learnt the Hegelian idealism of which he was throughout his life an enthusiastic and consistent exponent. In 1878 he graduated with first class honours in philosophy and became Prof. Caird's assistant. After various appointments, and when Prof. Caird became Master of Balliol in 1894, he was appointed his successor and has held the chair since. He was an LL.D. of the University of St. Andrews, a D.Litt. of the University of Wales, and a fellow of the British Academy. He was knighted in 1912. He served on the Commission of Inquiry which preceded the Act for the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales. His name was included in the last New Year's honours list.

It is as a teacher that Sir Henry Jones will live in the memory of the many students who were inspired by him. As an author the value of his work is literary and social rather than scientific or philosophical. His books are popular expositions, marked, indeed, by keen appreciation and insight, but motivated by strong moral enthusiasm rather than by any theoretical interest in investigating scientific or philosophic problems. His most important work in philosophy was a small volume on "The Philosophy of Lotze," published in 1894, which was

for many years the chief source for English readers of their knowledge of the philosophy of the German professor.

#### PROF. V. GIUFFRIDA-RUGGERI.

DR. VINCENZO GIUFFRIDA-RUGGERI, professor of anthropology in the University of Naples, one of the leading anthropologists in Europe, died on December 21, after a brief illness. He was born at Catania, Sicily, in 1872, became a doctor of medicine in the University of Rome, 1896, and was thereafter appointed assistant to the professor of anthropology in that university, G. Sergi. He then commenced a career of extraordinary industry, contributing year after year some eight or ten original papers to the current literature of his chosen subject. Although Prof. Giuffrida-Ruggeri neither initiated any form of revolutionary idea nor opened any new chapter, yet his voluminous writings reflect more fully than those of any other writer the anthropological problems discussed by his contemporaries in Europe and America. The papers of his earlier years were devoted to studies of the skull, particularly of the face, but as time went on they broadened out into a study of human races in all parts of the world. He made a close study of the fossil remains of man, and in more recent years devoted himself to the evolution of man and to the origin and relationship of modern human races. The conclusions he had reached are set forth in two of his more recent books, "L'Uomo Attuale, Una Specie Collettiva" (1913), and "Su l'Origine dell' Uomo," 1921. By his death modern anthropology loses one of its most imposing and interesting figures.

A. K.

### Current Topics and Events.

MME. CURIE was elected a free associate member of the French Academy on Tuesday—an event which marks a red-letter day in the history of feminism, and is a richly merited recognition of the memorable achievements of a woman who, although not French by birth, has conferred imperishable lustre on French science. So signal a distinction—unique in the history of that particular section of the Academy of which Mme. Curie becomes a member—is but the just reward for services rendered, not only to France, but also to the whole world, and brings honour to the illustrious body that has bestowed it. It was significant of the universal sentiment of approval with which Mme. Curie's candidature was greeted that her several male competitors should, one after the other, have waived their claims in her favour—a circumstance which adds a measure of grace to her triumph. On behalf of British workers in science—men and women—we beg to tender our warm congratulations to the new Academician, and trust she may long enjoy her well-earned *fauteuil* among the Immortals.

THE address of the president of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Georges Lemoine, published in *Comptes rendus* of December 12 last, refers to

NO. 2728, VOL. 109]

matters which must be kept in mind in England also. After pointing out the growing necessity for costly apparatus and laboratories in the progress of physical and natural science, M. Lemoine deplored the fact that the most important factor of all, namely, the man of science himself, is being more and more tempted to forsake the domain of science and to devote himself to industrial pursuits. Although the general rise of prices may partly account for this fact, it does not justify it. The supply of research workers from the universities and colleges is insufficient for national needs. It is absolutely necessary for the production of good work that the material conditions of existence should be assured for a much larger number of young men of science, at all events for a period of a few years. But there must also be an adequate number of posts, teaching and otherwise, free from anxiety as to the supply of daily needs and affording time for individual work, to which the young investigator can look forward as a future career. The address closes with an eloquent appeal to young people not to place too high a value on material wealth, but to remember the incomparable satisfaction which awaits the discoverer of new knowledge.