

keenly interested in Puritan history and biography, for the pursuit of which study his retirement from the Museum in 1895 gave increased opportunity. His younger son, John Bennett Carruthers, who predeceased him, held important botanical posts in several parts of the Empire, Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, and Trinidad.

A. B. R.

ADOLPHUS COLLENETTE.

MR. ADOLPHUS COLLENETTE, who died in Guernsey on May 7, in his eighty-first year, was an active worker in local climatology and physical geography, as well as an interesting personality, full of enthusiasm for the scientific point of view. His frequent expositions of scientific discoveries and theories in addresses, papers, and articles in the local society's transactions and the local press made him a well-known figure, and undoubtedly helped to arouse a good deal of scientific interest in an island which gives special opportunities for study. He was one of the moving spirits in what has now become the Société Guernesiaise, and his very active temperament made him one of its best-known guides in the long series of excursions which it has organised to teach its members the features of the Channel Islands. It is noteworthy that the research interest was well to the fore in this work. For many years Mr. Collette kept detailed meteorological records in succession to those of the late Dr. Hoskins, so that the book he was writing at his death on the climate of Guernsey would have been based on observations registered continuously for nearly eighty years.

Mr. Collette read a great deal of contemporary scientific literature and studied local details in the light of this reading. His was an attitude of courageous adventure; he made frequent suggestions criticising or modifying the theories of recognised authorities, sometimes with serious evidence to back him, always, at any rate, with the stimulation of discussion and further observation as a result of his work. Like Mr. Joseph Sinel of Jersey, he concerned himself especially with the relations of land and sea, and did a good deal towards the tracing of the raised beaches and some submerged beaches around Guernsey. One set is at maximum elevations between 23 and 30 feet, another varies between 46 and 65 feet; higher elevations range up to 75 feet. Mr. Collette tried to identify platforms of marine denudation in connection with these beaches, and claimed to show that there were former sea-levels at practically all elevations from ordnance datum up to 300 ft.

While both Mr. Sinel and Mr. Collette broadly accepted Mr. Clement Reid's view that the coast-level has been relatively stable during the past 2000 years, they nevertheless think that, in detail, there has been slow submergence around the Channel Islands within that period, and the evidence is by no means negligible. It was characteristic of Mr. Collette that he upheld the view that Guernsey once had an ice-cap, and he claimed to show that Guernsey is rich in primitive implements, rostro-carinates and the like, including many made of crystalline rock. On this last point judgment must be left to the future.

Mr. Collette gave attention to problems of local fruit-growing and contributed to research on tomato diseases. He was also honorary curator of the museum at the Guille-Allès Library and shared in its pioneer efforts for scientific education. It is greatly to be hoped that in the reconstruction which must follow his death, an effort will be made to combine all the local antiquities at the now public Lukis Museum, which is so important scientifically, and thus to permit the further development of the biological and geological collections at the older institution.

THE death on April 25 of Dr. Jenö Holzwarth, professor of radiology at the University of Budapest, is announced in the issue of the *Lancet* for May 20. Prof. Holzwarth studied at one time under Prof. Röntgen and afterwards acted as surgical radiologist in the clinic of Prof. Dollinger. During the earlier years, when insufficient protective appliances were in use, he suffered injuries which later developed into malignant disease. His chief contributions to the subject of radiology were on the therapeutic side, and his main papers are to be found in the *Orvosi Letil*, Budapest, during the years 1907-12. This publication appears to have ceased since the war.

WE much regret to record the death, on June 10, of Prof. William Gowland, F.R.S., emeritus professor of metallurgy, Royal School of Mines, in his eightieth year; also of M. Ernest Solvay, the distinguished industrial chemist and founder of the Solvay Institute of Chemistry, at the age of eighty-four years.

THE *Chemiker Zeitung* of May 27 announces the death of Prof. C. V. Zanetti, Director of the Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Toxicology in the University of Parma.

Current Topics and Events.

THE second conversazione of the Royal Society this year will be held in the rooms of the Society at Burlington House on Tuesday, June 20.

AT the annual meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Prof. A. S. Eddington and Sir T. Clifford Allbutt were elected honorary foreign members.

THE annual conversazione of the Institution of Electrical Engineers will be held at the Natural His-

tory Museum, South Kensington, on the evening of Thursday, June 29.

THE unveiling and dedication of the War Memorial in memory of the members of the Institution of Electrical Engineers who fell in the Great War will take place at the Institution building on Wednesday, June 28, at 4.30 P.M. The memorial will be dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryle, Dean of Westminster, and unveiled by Air Chief Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart.