

Council minutes as among the most liberal donors to the Museum, Jonathan Hutchinson and Frank Buckland being others in the like category. In 1884 his growing reputation led to his appointment to the curatorship of the museum at St. Thomas's Hospital in succession to Prof. Charles Stewart, who then succeeded Flower at the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1887 Shattock was appointed lecturer on surgical pathology in the Medical School at St. Thomas's, retaining the post until his death. There followed a period of ten years (1887-1897) during which he did work of high value.

Shattock was for many years one of the mainstays of the Pathological Society of London. As editor of its Transactions, after the Society had become a section of the Royal Society of Medicine, he did much to help on the cause of international science by publishing summaries in Latin of contributions which might otherwise not have been well understood by remoter foreigners. To enumerate the many positions of honour held by him in connexion with his particular branch of science would serve no purpose here. The crowning honour was reached when in 1917 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

Shattock's best work was done at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, where under Stewart, and then under Keith, he laboured from 1897 to within a few months of his death in the cause of surgical pathology. Appointed pathological curator of the Hunterian Museum more than twenty-six years ago, he ceased not day and night—for he was often in his laboratory late at night—to carry on the noble tradition of John Hunter, whom he in some ways resembled, and of Hunter's famous successors. In 1923 the seal was set to his labours in Room III. of the Hunterian Museum, where the collection of general pathology will remain as his monument. His long last illness prevented his finishing the section of special pathology, which, however, his son and assistant, Mr. Clement E. Shattock, continues in his spirit.

Samuel Shattock will be remembered not only as the leading pathological anatomist of his time in England, but as a pioneer, with Sir Charles Ballance, in cancer research, and as one of the protagonists of bacteriology. Throughout his life, as his biographer in the *Lancet* points out, he fought vehemently against "the temptation to substitute conjecture and verbal formulæ for accurate knowledge," and of the latter he had accumulated during forty years of tireless activity an unusual amount. He died at his house at Wimbledon on Sunday, May 11, having borne a long illness with calm and self-effacing fortitude. Deeply religious, he may be said to have occupied an exceptional position in the world where, in old-fashioned popular opinion, there are two infidels among every three medical men. But he defended his beliefs in act rather than in speech, carrying into his work much of the single-mindedness, the unworldliness, the ascetic severity of his beloved Thomas à Kempis. Others even than his correligionists may have echoed in their hearts the closing phrase of the Requiem Mass with which he was honoured on May 15:

"Chorus angelorum te suscipiat, et cum Lazaro, quondam paupere, aeternam habeas requiem."

V. G. P.

PRINCE ROLAND BONAPARTE.

H.I.H. PRINCE ROLAND BONAPARTE died on April 15 last; he was a conspicuous scientific figure, and by his death we have lost a generous promoter of progress in science as well as a contributor himself to natural knowledge. Born at Auteuil, near Paris, in 1858, Roland-Napoléon was the son of Pierre-Napoléon Bonaparte and grandson of Lucien, second brother of Napoléon I. After having been a brilliant pupil of the Lycée St. Louis, he entered the military school of St. Cyr, and two years after he was appointed second-lieutenant. Although he had, as well as his father, throughout his life given many proofs of his respect for the republican form of government, he was compelled to retire from the army by the Act of June 22, 1886, which prohibited all members of families having reigned in France from being soldiers.

His military career being broken, Prince Bonaparte devoted all his activity to the studies of Nature and began, as a naturalist, to travel all over the world—through tropical lands as well as in the Polar regions. In all the countries he visited his inquiring mind brought him into contact with many branches of science: anthropology, ethnography, geography, zoology, and botany. From his voyages he brought home material for books on the discoveries of Tasman, on the inhabitants of Surinam, on the colonial work of the Dutch in New Guinea, on the people of Lapland, and specially on the geographical distribution of ferns. He had gathered together a magnificent botanical collection, and he died, pen in hand, just when he was writing the last word of his sixteenth pteridological paper, dealing specially with the ferns of Madagascar.

The library of Prince Bonaparte, containing more than a hundred thousand volumes, was of wide-world fame, and in his last years, during his long illness, it was with his books that he spent the most part of the day. His life was entirely devoted to science; once or twice every year, only, he used to go for a few weeks to Switzerland, where he loved climbing the peaks of the Alps—thus were spent his holidays. For many years he was president of the French Alpine Club.

Modest even to timidity, he was happy, thanks to his wealth, in being able to promote the progress of science. The "Fonds Bonaparte," given annually by the Paris Academy of Sciences, are well known, but many charitable gifts have been secretly made and have remained unknown even to his intimate friends.

Since 1907 Prince Bonaparte had been a member of the Institut de France, and of that he was proud, being the third Bonaparte belonging to the Academy of Sciences, his uncle, Prince Laurent Bonaparte, having been elected in the section of anatomy and zoology and Napoléon I. in the section of mechanical arts. He was also an honorary member of the Royal Geographical Society and an honorary doctor of science of the Universities of Cambridge and Uppsala.

Many scientific societies have had Prince Roland Bonaparte as president, but the association he was most intimately associated with was the Geographical Society of France, at the head of which he remained fourteen years, up to his last day, having had, three years ago, the joy of presiding at its centenary celebrations.

G. GRANDIDIER.