

begun until last year, when Mr. Frankfort carried it to its conclusion.

Naville's other scientific work related chiefly to the "Book of the Dead," of which he published the first critical edition. He was always specially interested in the religious side of Egyptian culture, and published a short work on "Egyptian Religion."

Naville was always proud of his knowledge of England, in the fortunes of which he took steady interest. In fact he was politically almost an Englishman, and showed his partiality by his impassioned defence of our action in the Boer War, when he published many pamphlets in all tongues in our favour, gaining rather an unenviable notoriety thereby on the Continent. He was a man of the courage of his opinions, and a keen polemicist, as his attacks on "the Higher Criticism" of the Old Testament and his long disputes with the German Egyptologists on the question of the Semitic origin of the Egyptian language or the succession of the Thutmosids show; and in polemic he by no means always came off second-best.

Naville possessed many British and foreign degrees, was an Hon. F.S.A. and foreign associate of the Institute of France. During the War he was a prominent member of the Central Red Cross Committee at Geneva, over which he presided. No notice of him would be complete without a word regarding his devoted wife. Mme. Naville (*née* de Pourtalés) assisted him enormously in his work by copying descriptions, piecing together fragments of monuments, and so forth; her knowledge of Egyptology was considerable, and he always emphasised the value of her assistance to him in his scientific work.

H. R. HALL.

DR. FRANCIS WARNER.

THE passing of Francis Warner has removed one of the last of the group of physicians and physiologists who studied movements and gaits, attitudes and postures in the 'seventies of the last century. Much of the study was conducted by means of pneumatic tubes connected with Marey's recording tambours. This phase of Warner's work was set out in his well-known work, "Physical Expression," and in his Hunterian lectures to the Royal College of Surgeons. Modern electrical methods and cinematography have modified and extended the conclusions then reached. Warner's clinical observations on the postures and movements of nervous and defective children made at the East London Hospital for Children, and later supplemented at the London Hospital, still remain standards for all observers.

In the early days of compulsory elementary education, it was soon found that many children were unable to profit by the facilities offered; in some instances, such as those who were blind or deaf, the need for special schools was obvious and was soon supplied in gradually increasing measure, but in the case of others with mental or physical defects, public opinion was more slowly influenced. It is largely to Dr. Warner's efforts in investigating the conditions of some 10,000 children in the London elementary schools and to his labours on a series of commissions that the present provision in London, unequalled anywhere in the world, came into being. Warner made a great point of observing the

child at rest and while performing certain very simple movements, such as looking at an object or holding the hands straight in front of the body with the palms down. He directed attention to slack or convulsive postures of the hand which indicated nervous instability, to the knitting of the eyebrows, which might indicate nervous strain or hypermetropia, to muscular overaction of various kinds.

For some years Warner's tests formed a large part of the examination of children suspected of needing special education, and though they have been supplemented and in part replaced by tests of the Binet-Simon pattern, and other tests of power of performance and of adapting thought and movement to new requirements, they are still an essential item of a complete examination. Above all things, Warner stressed the point that an examination should be dynamic rather than static, that evidences of defect as shown by stigmata, then popular as supposed indices of mental status, were as nothing compared to that derived from actual movements and performances.

Dr. Warner was one of the first of a series of school hygienists and child students, who did much himself and, by his example and ready help and advice, laid the foundations of the present system of care for the health of scholars and the comfort and sanitation in the broadest sense of our schools.

PROF. CARLOS SPEGAZZINI died on July 1 of this year. He was born on April 20, 1858, at Bairo, Italy, and was a pupil of the late P. A. Saccardo at Padua. In 1878 he contributed his first paper on mycology, a study of coprophilous fungi, to the short-lived periodical *Michelia*, which Saccardo edited. He published a series of notes on the diseases of the vine and began to issue fascicles of dried specimens ("Decades mycologicae Italicæ"). In 1880 he went to the Argentine as professor of natural history at Buenos Aires. The number of fungi recorded for the Argentine was then thirty-nine. Spegazzini worked this virgin soil to the full, and until his death made continuous contributions to the mycological flora, extending his investigations to most countries of South America. His work was that of a general systematist, and in the thousand or so new species he described, practically all groups are represented. His work appears to be much more carefully done than is usual in such mass production, and is illustrated by clear and attractive drawings. Spegazzini not only accomplished an enormous amount of mycological work but also published numerous papers on Phanerogams, specialising during the last few years more particularly on Leguminosæ. Odd papers on all sorts of subjects testify to his great interest in general natural history and science.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Sir Edward Busk, sometime Vice-Chancellor and Chairman of Convocation of the University of London, and a member of the governing bodies of the Imperial College of Science and Technology and of several well-known schools, on October 29, aged eighty-two years.

Mr. R. N. Lennox, formerly assistant to the late Sir James Dewar at the Royal Institution, on November 1.