

panied Lord Mayo on a journey through southern Angola. Thence he marched away northwards by himself to meet Stanley on the Congo. This journey and his book ("The River Congo") describing it displayed the power and resource of the young explorer. As a result he was chosen to lead the scientific expedition to Kilimanjaro organised by the British Association and the Royal Society. Politics, science, and art marched with Johnston on this, as on all later occasions; the fruits of the expedition were important biological collections, a valuable book ("The Kilimanjaro Expedition"), and a crop of satisfactory treaties with the native chiefs. In 1885, as vice-consul in Cameroon and the Niger Delta, Johnston showed his capacity for courageous administration. Later came special missions to, or long spells of administration in Nyasaland, what is now called Northern Rhodesia, British East Africa, Uganda, and Liberia, where his labours in Africa terminated in 1906.

In spite of all difficulty and danger, and of the pressure of onerous duties, Sir Harry Johnston never lost his early enthusiasm for Nature and art. No administrator in Africa or elsewhere has ever done so much as he did to advance science in the countries under his control. His own contributions to science were many; his explorations of Kilimanjaro, Ruwenzori, and the Semliki Forest, the discovery of the okapi, anthropological investigations among the pygmies and other African people, and studies of the native languages being among the most important. Firm in the belief that white rule in Africa depends ultimately upon a complete knowledge of the country, its natural history, its people and their institutions, Johnston lost no opportunity to collect information and material himself; and what was still more important, he urged all his subordinates to the performance of a similar duty. He was too wise to fritter away his time in a vain attempt to work out everything for himself. On one occasion one of his lieutenants was heard to grumble. "I collect endless mammals and birds," he said, "but Sir Harry won't look at them. All he says is, 'Put them in the box.'" But in due course the boxes came home to South Kensington to play their part in building up our knowledge of African zoology.

Sir Harry Johnston wrote many books dealing with natural history and exploration; of these the most important are "The Kilimanjaro Expedition" (1885), "The Uganda Protectorate" (1902), and "Liberia" (1906). Lucidly written and charmingly illustrated by reproductions from the water-colour paintings of the author as well as by good photographs, these books are of permanent scientific value as sources of original information. Despite its weight and its date, the best guide that the traveller interested in natural history can carry in West Africa is the second volume of "Liberia." In addition, Sir Harry Johnston also wrote various political works, novels, and a play.

The present writer first saw Johnston at a meeting of the Zoological Society of London in 1905. He knew that appearances were often

deceptive; yet he found it hard to believe that the dapper little man reading out a long list of native names for animals in a curiously high-pitched voice could be in the sterner places of the world the strong leader of men. A broad view of this remarkable man and of his life and work seems to suggest comparison with another great pioneer of Empire—Raleigh. There are differences of course. To-day the way of the universal genius is both harder and easier than it once was; thanks to science and the press, so many have now become vocal that genius, unless it be of the narrow specialist kind, has difficulty in making itself heard above the general din and very little chance of being remembered in the restless seas of modern distraction. Had he lived three centuries ago, Johnston would have become a popular hero and he would have gone to the block; to-day, except on those rare occasions when he chanced to share headlines with the doubtful figures of a *cause célèbre*, Raleigh would attract little attention and would die quietly in bed.

M. A. C. H.

NOTICES on the life of Dr. Carl H. Eigenmann, by David Starr Jordan and Fernandus Payne, in *Science*, vol. 65, No. 1691, give good accounts of the work of this eminent ichthyologist, able teacher, and indefatigable explorer, who died on April 24 last. A student under Prof. Starr Jordan, he succeeded him in 1891 as professor of zoology in Indiana University, and in 1908 was made dean. For some years he was curator of fishes in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, and in 1895 he established a fresh-water biological station in Northern Indiana, of which he was director up to a few years before his death. One of his most important works is on the blind cave fishes of North America, and for the purpose of collecting material for this study he made expeditions to the cave regions of Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, and Cuba, and for the detailed exploration of the fish fauna of the Amazon and other Brazilian rivers he made four trips to South America, besides sending students on other expeditions. In all, 195 new genera, containing about 600 species, were defined by Eigenmann and his colleagues, and his technical papers number upwards of 170. It is an interesting fact that Dr. Eigenmann entered the university as a student in Latin, but most fortunately it was not too late to change when in his second year he discovered that his tastes were zoological rather than classical.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Mr. S. C. Champion, who collected entomological material for Podman and Salvin for their "Biologia Centrali-Americana" and contributed largely to the published work, on Aug. 8, aged seventy-six years.

Mr. Alban H. G. Doran, who collaborated with Sir James Paget and Sir James Goodhart in the compilation of the second edition of the Catalogues of the Pathological Series in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and also prepared a descriptive Catalogue of Surgical Instruments in the Museum, on Aug. 23, aged seventy-seven years.