

Chodat was a good systematist, as is shown by his monograph of the Polygalaceæ; but the wideness of his interests is attested by his publications on fossil plants and genetics as well. His wide and philosophic outlook is mirrored in his excellent "Principes de Botanique", which is in every way an admirable textbook. A stimulating teacher, Chodat trained many first-rate botanists whose researches do credit to their master. So eminent a botanist was sure to receive due recognition abroad, and Chodat was awarded honorary degrees by the universities both of Manchester and of Cambridge, and last year he was awarded the Linnean Medal of the Linnean Society of London, of which he had been a foreign member since 1914. Unfortunately, during the last few years, partly due to systematic overwork, he suffered from ill-health, and shortly after his return from a visit to Egypt and Palestine he died after a short illness. He will be greatly

missed in England, as well as Switzerland, for he was a frequent and welcome visitor to this country, where he had many friends. F. E. W.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. M. G. Foster, son of Sir Michael Foster and author of numerous papers on balneology and climatology, on June 16, aged sixty-nine years.

Dr. C. E. Grunsky, consulting engineer, president of the California Academy of Science, president in 1924 of the American Society of Civil Engineers, an authority on water engineering and supply, on June 9, aged seventy-nine years.

Prof. Thomas H. Macbride, emeritus president of Iowa State University, professor of botany in the University in 1884-1914, an authority on Myxomycetes, on March 27, aged eighty-six years.

News and Views

Sir Robert Mond

THE honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred by the University of Toronto, on June 6, at the time of the annual Convocation, on Sir Robert Mond. Sir Robert, who was knighted in 1932, is the eldest son of the late Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., and has inherited his distinguished father's scientific tastes, as is shown by his association with many learned societies, including the Faraday Society, of which he is a past president. Another side of his scientific activity is shown by his interest in archaeological studies, and he is president of the Egypt Exploration Society. Sir Robert was one of those chosen to receive an honorary degree at the opening of the new wing of the Royal Ontario Museum in the autumn of 1933, but was unable to visit Toronto until the recent Convocation. The Royal Ontario Museum owes Sir Robert a great debt of gratitude, not only for actual gifts of great value, but also for his constant advice during the development of the Museum from very small beginnings. His most recent gift is in sharing with Dr. Sigmund Samuel, of Toronto, and Bishop White, formerly of Honan, China, now professor of Chinese literature in the University of Toronto, in the donation of a very valuable library of Chinese books, now known as the Chinese Library of the University of Toronto, and containing more than forty thousand volumes.

Excavations at Tell el Duweir, 1933-34

AN exhibition of the material discovered by the Wellcome Archaeological Research Expedition to the Near East in the second season's excavation at Tell Duweir, 25 miles south-west of Jerusalem, under the direction of Mr. J. L. Starkey, will be held at the rooms of the Palestine Exploration Fund, 2 Hinde St., W.1, on July 2-21. The work of the Expedition during the past season has now established the extent of the Early Copper Age

site as covering at least 150 acres. It includes the remains of a large dolmen. The upper terrace of a limestone ridge flanking the Tell across the western valley was found to be honeycombed with caverns which had been artificially enlarged and adapted as dwellings in the Early Copper Age, and re-used at a later date as burial places. Metal here occurred rarely, but unique for this early period was a heavy gold bead, contemporary with proto-early dynastic age in Egypt. Rough castings from moulds were found on the surface. Pottery was hand-made; and small pottery bowls showing a sharp impress afforded evidence of textiles. A large necropolis lower down the side of the ridge yielded contracted burials in small oval chamber-tombs with a shallow shaft. In these were daggers or darts, food vessels, etc. This cemetery is equated with the Egyptian Old Kingdom. At the north-west corner of the Tell, the Hyksos fosse and revetment were uncovered; and the later system of defence was traced in its entirety. The Persian residency superimposed on the Jewish palace-fort destroyed in the sixth century B.C. was cleared.

AMONG other discoveries, by far the most interesting and important was that of a small temple found in clearing the fosse. This consisted of a square sanctuary containing an altar and shrine, with two small store chambers. Free-standing benches were arranged on three sides of the sanctuary. This building had been destroyed by fire and its contents were thus found complete, although damaged by the flames. They consisted of a large number of ceremonial vessels and utensils, toilet articles, etc. The most important is the painted pot, of which the inscription has already given rise to much discussion among experts, as to the affinities of the script and its translation. Other exhibits from the temple include a number of scarabs bearing the name of Amenhotep III, notably one recording the killing of 102 lions