

nical College and in the same year he was appointed lecturer in chemistry at Queen Margaret College.

The summers of 1899 and 1900 were spent at Jena, where he obtained the degree of Ph.D., and in 1901 he graduated D.Sc., of the University of Glasgow. He also prosecuted his studies at Heidelberg and at the Zurich Polytechnic under Prof. Lunge.

In 1903, on the retirement of Prof. Mills, Dr. Gray succeeded to the 'Young' chair of technical chemistry at the Royal Technical College, and in 1919 was appointed director of the School of Chemistry. He instituted, in the College, the first classes giving public instruction in fuels; and to acquire first-hand knowledge of methods of manufacture and of plant construction, he spent many of his summer vacations in chemical works. During the War period he placed his extensive scientific knowledge at the service of various Government departments, and two outstanding tasks which he undertook were the supervision of the production of benzene and toluene from the Scottish gas works for munition purposes, and an extensive survey of the coals of Scotland with special reference to their suitability for use in blast furnaces and for metallurgical coke manufacture.

The importance of his services during the War and his eminence as a chemist were recognised at the University of Glasgow by the conferment of the honorary degree of LL.D.

In 1918, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research invited Prof. Gray to supervise the design and organisation of the fuel research laboratories at East Greenwich, and from 1920 he acted as consultant to the Fuel Research Board for three years. At the time of his death he was a member of that Board.

Prof. Gray was a fellow of the Institute of Chemistry and of the Chemical Society, and acted as secretary for ten years and chairman for two years, of the Glasgow Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Among the committees on which he served, were the Education Committee of the Institution of Gas Engineers, the Scottish Coal Survey Committee, and the Committee on Sampling and Analysis of Coal of the Fuel Research Board, of which he was chairman. His services as an examiner in chemistry were retained by the boards of various institutions, among which were the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh. He was retained by the British Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Association as a consultant, and his services were much in demand as an expert witness in law cases dealing with chemical patents. Many of his scientific papers were published by the Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry and in the *Berichte*.

In analytical work, Prof. Gray carried accuracy to extremes; and in research his cleverness as a glass blower, and his ingenuity in designing apparatus from the simplest material, were remark-

able. An ideal teacher, he was held in high esteem by student and colleague alike. He had a quiet and attractive personality, and to have been included in his circle of friends was to have experienced an ever-increasing admiration for a very fine gentleman. W. J. SKILLING.

M. SALOMON REINACH

By the death of Salomon Reinach, which took place at Boulogne-sur-Seine on November 4, France has lost one of her most distinguished and widely-known sons, who for more than a generation held a foremost place in the world of scholarship and archæology.

Salomon Reinach was born at St.-Germain on August 29, 1858, and, with his two brothers, also destined to attain high distinction in the world of learning, was educated at the Lycée Condorcet. He afterwards attended the École Normale and took the degrees of doctor of law and doctor of letters at the University of Paris. From that time onward his life was devoted to archæological studies, but in no narrow sense. In his view of the past he saw life whole. The breadth of his knowledge of antiquity was equalled by his understanding of it; and it should be no matter for surprise that he attained a universal reputation as an authority in classical scholarship and the history of philosophy, religion and art as well as in archæology.

In 1879 Reinach at the age of twenty-one years became a member of the French School of Archæology in Athens and later acted as the secretary of the Archæological Commission in Tunis. In 1885 he was appointed to the staff of the National Museums and in the same year published his "Traité d'Épigraphie Grecque", a Latin grammar and a handbook of field archæology. These had already been preceded by a manual of classical philology, issued between 1882 and 1884. By the time he was appointed curator of the Museum of St.-Germain and professor at the Louvre School in 1902, his monumental catalogue of the prehistoric collections of that Museum, which has recently been revised and re-issued, had won for him an established position as an authority in prehistoric archæology. Archæological studies took him to Greece, North Africa, southern Russia, Asia Minor, the whole fringe of the Mediterranean and the Danube. In western Europe his expert knowledge extended from palæolithic man to Gauls and Romans; and his acquaintance with the European museums and their contents was probably unique.

Reinach's literary output in the fields of classical scholarship, philosophy, comparative religion, art and archæology was very large. In 1902 he became the director of the *Revue Archéologique*. Throughout his life a stream of papers, monographs, books and articles came from his pen. It was characteristic of his humanistic attitude that he should also contribute to contemporary history and controversy—in this field he wrote *inter alia* a history

of the War and one of the Russian revolution, while the concluding chapters of the latest edition of his "Orpheus" is a masterly review of post-War tendencies in religious and political thought from his special point of view, that of the philosopher and historian who sees current events broadly, not as an ephemeral manifestation of human activity, but as part of a panoramic whole in which the springs of action are deep-rooted in the principles which govern the growth of humanity and the development of civilisation. He admitted himself something of a disciple of Voltaire, and his "Orpheus", a study of the history of religion in which religions are treated as natural phenomena, aroused some antagonism by his attitude towards Christianity. His writing, in truth, was not always uncoloured by emotion, and it was this, perhaps, which sometimes rendered his judgment open to question, as in his endorsement of the authenticity of the 'antiquities' from Glozel. Yet it is a remarkable tribute to the authority and enduring quality of his work that several of his books ran through more than one edition and of the "Orpheus" there were no less than thirty-eight French editions, the translation of the last appearing in England in 1931.

DR. C. B. MARSON

DR. C. B. MARSON, recently appointed head of the Chemical Department of the Hull Municipal Technical College, died suddenly on October 26.

Dr. Marson was apprenticed to Capt. J. A. Foster, public analyst of Hull, and during most of

the War was attached to the French army at Verdun. After that he was on the chemical staff of the British Thomson-Houston Company, Rugby. He resigned that post in order to enter on a course in the Department of Coal Gas and Fuel Industries at the University of Leeds, which was terminated by his taking the B.Sc. degree with first-class honours in fuel and metallurgy, and later the Ph.D. degree. Since that time he has been in succession Gas Research Fellow at the University of Leeds, chemist on the staff of the Joint Research Committee of the Institution of Gas Engineers and the University of Leeds, and chief chemist of the Northern Coke Research Committee, stationed at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, until he took up his post at Hull a few weeks ago.

Dr. Marson was conspicuously successful in every post that he filled, and his untimely death has undoubtedly cut short a promising career.

H. J. H.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. Marcus Benjamin, industrial chemist and editor of the publications of the United States National Museum, on October 22, aged seventy-five years.

Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S., who was elected president of the Institution of Civil Engineers for this year, but was unable to take office owing to ill-health, and was distinguished by his pioneer work on internal combustion engines, on November 12, aged seventy-eight years.

News and Views

H.R.H. the Duke of York, F.R.S.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK attended the ordinary meeting of the Royal Society on November 10, signed the roll, and was formally admitted a fellow by the president, Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins. The Duke had been elected on June 16 last. As is generally known, the opening page in the charter book, denoting the Society's inauguration, bears the signatures "Charles-Founder", "James [Duke of York, afterwards James II.] Fellow", and "Rupert"; the latter was the cousin of the reigning monarch. But another signature—"George", is there, and posterity may well conjecture how his name comes to be subscribed in alignment with that of "Rupert", and not beneath it. There was never a George Rupert; the name was that of George of Denmark, who married the Princess Anne. Elected (or brought into) the Society on its anniversary day, in 1704, and not long after Newton became president, it was the latter who waited on the Prince that day (with others), to obtain his signature, and adherence. Queen Anne herself never signed the charter book.

The Royal Family and the Royal Society

THE election of royal personages, subsequent to
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the year 1820, whether as patrons (being reigning sovereigns), or, as of blood relationship, is of interest. William IV (elected 1831) signed as patron. Queen Victoria inscribed her name on June 20, 1838, the Prince Consort signing below after election in 1840. King Edward VII signed when Prince of Wales, and again as patron (1901). In the former instance he had been elected in 1863, being proposed by Maj.-Gen. Sabine, the president. It would seem that it was not until March 2, 1882, whilst William Spottiswoode was president, that the Prince attended and inscribed his name. Also, in that year, his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, was elected. Another brother, the Duke of Connaught, was elected on November 8, 1906, on the proposal of Lord Rayleigh, president, attending for admission in December following. His Royal Highness is, happily, still on the roll. His Majesty King George V was elected a fellow on June 8, 1893, when Duke of York, on the proposal of Lord Kelvin and Sir Michael Foster; on becoming Prince of Wales he then inscribed, and again in 1910 as monarch and patron. More recent times have witnessed the election and admission of Prince Arthur of Connaught (1914), His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (1919, on the proposal of Sir J. J. Thomson, president); lastly, the Duke of York.