

were conveyed to that body. The name was changed to that of the Norman Lockyer Observatory and the management and control were vested in a council of astronomers and other men of science.

In addition to the land on which the Observatory is situated, Sir Norman and Lady Lockyer contributed during their lifetimes sums amounting to about £11,000 to the Observatory, as well as valuable instruments. Sir Robert Mond, who was chairman of the Corporation until his death in 1938, had a new photographic equatorial constructed and a building erected to house it, his gifts amounting to about £7,500. Sir Francis McClean presented the fine twin-telescope used by his father, Dr. Frank McClean, and other gifts amounting to about £10,000, and his brother, Captain W. N. McClean, has contributed about £5,000 to the funds of the Observatory in addition to designing the domes of the chief instruments and supervising their construction. No other observatory in Great Britain has been built, equipped and maintained on this rich scale of donations from private benefactors.

By Lady Lockyer's death, the Observatory is provided with additional means for its development, in which she always took the keenest interest, and of which she was the honorary treasurer until her death. She has bequeathed to the Observatory Corporation the freehold house at Salcombe Regis in which she and Sir Norman lived, and most of its contents, as well as about forty acres of land up to the summit of the hill on which the Observatory stands, and a farm of eighteen acres and a cottage. It is rarely that such substantial benefactions are made in Great Britain for the advancement of astronomy, though they are common in the United States. They ensure permanent provision for purely scientific research at a time when attention is chiefly concentrated on investigations of possible industrial or other practical value. All who are interested in the pursuit of knowledge and the intellectual expansion produced by it will pay grateful tribute to the spirit and service by which Lady Lockyer used her faculties and means with wisdom and social understanding, not only during her life, but also provided for the continuance of this influence after she had passed into silence.

Lady Lockyer was elected a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1923, a few years after the Society had decided to admit women into its fellowship. Her cheerful and stimulating presence will be greatly missed by all who came into contact with her and she will long remain in esteemed and cherished memory.

R. A. GREGORY.

### Mrs. Thoday

MRS. MARY GLADYS THODAY (*née* Sykes), whose death at the age of fifty-nine occurred on August 9, will long be remembered as a keen and versatile botanist. A distinguished student of Girton College, Cambridge, she obtained first-class honours in both the first and the second part of the Natural Sciences Tripos, after which she commenced research work in botany first as Bathurst student and later as fellow of Newnham College.

Attracted to cytological work, she published some interesting contributions on the structure and the division of the nucleus in *Funkia* and also some important accounts of the histology of several of the Laminariaceæ and the histological relations between *Cuscuta* and its hosts. But her active mind was

many-sided in its interests, and even while engaged in the researches just mentioned she turned her attention to the anatomy and morphology of some of the peculiar vascular cryptogams like *Psilotum* and *Tmesipteris*, also of the Gnetaceæ; publishing accounts of first-rate importance of both groups in the *Annals of Botany* and the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*. She also collaborated with one of her contemporaries at Cambridge, David Thoday (now professor of botany at University College, Bangor) in work on the physiology of plants and in genetics. Those who remember the eagerness of her mind at this time are not surprised at the remarkable output of her scientific work.

In 1910 she married David Thoday, but family cares did not interrupt her botanical work, and when her husband was appointed lecturer in plant physiology in the University of Manchester she was elected honorary research fellow in the University, and in addition to her private investigations she took some share in the botanical teaching. On their removal to Cape Town, where Thoday was appointed to the professorship of botany in 1919, Mrs. Thoday joined her husband in the study of the flora of South Africa on extensive botanical excursions and also continued her investigation of the Gnetales, and at the request of Prof. Seward revised and completed the authoritative book on this group of plants which the late Prof. H. W. Pearson had left unfinished and on which she expended much time and labour. After the return of the Thodays to Great Britain, Mrs. Thoday's interest in botany continued, and she was appointed honorary lecturer in botany in the University College of North Wales.

During a visit to Canada with the British Association in 1924 she collected material of the minute mistletoe *Arceuthobium pusillum*, and an investigation on this plant was begun on the lines of her earlier work on *Cuscuta*, but it was left unfinished owing to her serious illness.

During the War of 1914-18, Mrs. Thoday threw herself actively into the constitutional movement for women's suffrage, and while in South Africa she became interested in native welfare and the complex racial problems which beset that country.

After a serious illness in 1925 public affairs again claimed her interests and she gave an increasing amount of her time and energy to the promotion of international understanding and goodwill. The deterioration of the European situation towards the end of 1938 played no small part in her tragic breakdown in health in 1939, from which she never fully recovered. Those who know the prodigious amount of secretarial and organizing work, as well as public speaking, which she accomplished during the years 1925-38, can well imagine how much she might have continued to contribute to botanical knowledge in a peaceful world. Her four sons are all serving overseas.

F. E. WEISS.

### Dr. H. G. Baynes

DR. H. GODWIN BAYNES, who died on September 6, was the leader of the Jung school of analytical psychology in England. His chief interest was not always, however, directed towards the intangible gossamer of the soul. He was a man well over six feet high, with breadth not belying his height, and with physical powers that gave him his 'blue' and led him in his university days to row for Cambridge against both Harvard and Oxford.

Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he became house physician at 'Barts' during 1909-10. He acted as surgeon in the Red Crescent Mission to Turkey in the Balkan War of 1911-12, and after an interval of general practice at Wisbech became captain in the R.A.M.C., and in this capacity served in France, Mesopotamia and Persia. After the War of 1914-18 he took up a post on the resident staff at the Maudesley Hospital, and it was in connexion with his psychiatric work that he became, during 1919-22, assistant to Prof. (then Dr.) C. G. Jung in Zurich.

This was the turning point in Baynes' career. Henceforth his energies were devoted, both through the practice of psychotherapy and through the printed word as well as by means of numerous addresses to public and private bodies, to the dissemination of Jung's psychological doctrines. He not only translated Jung's major scientific work "Psychological Types" and edited and translated his "Contributions to Analytical Psychology" and "Two Essays on Analytical Psychology", but also wrote, in addition to numerous papers on psychiatry, medicine and folklore, a 900-page work entitled "Mythology of the Soul", and a last work on "Germany Possessed".

Baynes also organized and took part in the expedition which Jung made to East Africa during 1925-26 for the purposes of psychological research among the Massai tribes of Mount Elgon in Kenya.

Psychologists are apt to be thought of as formidable, if at times misguided, intellectuals. Baynes was far removed from such a category. Large-hearted as well as large-limbed, he added to his technical knowledge a warmth and sympathy that gave heart and assurance to those whom he helped to find their way, through the labyrinthine passages of the soul, towards that state of integration which results from a full recognition of the healing factors that lie buried in the collective unconscious in which he was such a firm believer. His loss is keenly felt by numerous patients and yet more numerous friends, and not least by the members of the Analytical Psychology Club in London, which he founded and led until his untimely death in full vigour at the comparatively young age of sixty-two.

JOHN LAYARD.

#### Dr. L. F. Barker

DR. LEWELLYS FRANKLIN BARKER, the eminent American anatomist and physician, who died after a long illness at Baltimore on July 13, was born at Norwich, Ontario, on September 16, 1867. He received his medical education at Toronto, Leipzig, Munich and Berlin, and qualified in 1890 at Toronto, where he worked at the general hospital for a year, and from 1894 until 1900 was attached to the Johns Hopkins University as associate professor of anatomy and pathology. From 1900 until 1905 he was professor of anatomy at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and for the next eight years was professor of medicine and chief physician at Johns Hopkins Hospital; he was appointed emeritus professor in 1921.

Prof. Barker was a prolific writer both on anatomical and medical subjects. His anatomical work included a translation of Spalteholz's "Hand Atlas of Human Anatomy" (1933), "Laboratory Manual of Human Anatomy" conjointly with Dean DeWitt Lewis and D. G. Revell (1904), and "Anatomical Terminology with special reference to the B.N.A." (1907); his chief medical works were

"Tuesday Clinics at Johns Hopkins Hospital" (1922) and "Clinical Diagnosis of Internal Diseases" (1923), "Degenerative Diseases" with T. P. Sprunt (1925) and "Rheumatism; its Meaning and its Menace" (1926). He was also editor of "Endocrinology and Metabolism", by ninety-eight contributors (1922-24), in which he wrote part of the section on the parathyroid glands. His last works were "Psychotherapy" (1940) and his autobiography entitled "Time and the Physician" (1942).

In 1931-32 in honour of his sixty-fourth birthday, *International Clinics* published a Lewellys Barker *Festschrift* to which more than forty medical men contributed, including the well-known historian Fielding H. Garrison, who summarized his character as follows: "An austere devotion to duty and the things of the mind is set off by a distinction of appearance, a charm of personality, an hospitable nature, an open-minded freedom from prejudice, an innate kindness of disposition, which are by no means least among the attributes of the beloved physician".

He received many honours, being hon. M.D. of the University of Toronto and LL.D. of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and McGill University, Montreal. He was vice-president of the American Medical Association (1916-17), president of the Association of American Physicians and the American Neurological Association. He also enjoyed a European reputation, being foreign member of the Budapest Royal Society of Physicians, the German Society for Internal Medicine and Children's Diseases, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh and the Swedish Medical Society.

J. D. ROLLESTON.

#### Dr. H. C. H. Townend

DR. HERBERT CHARLES HENRY TOWNEND, who was accidentally killed on August 19, was born in London on March 18, 1896, and was educated privately. In 1915, he enlisted as a private in the Honourable Artillery Company and after receiving a commission in the London Regiment was attached to the Royal Air Force as an observer and served in Salonika, Egypt and Palestine. On returning to civil life, in 1919, he became a student at the Northampton Polytechnic, University of London, and obtained the B.Sc.(Eng.) (Lond.) degree, with first-class honours, in 1923. In October of that year he joined the staff of the National Physical Laboratory as a scientific officer. He took part in experimental work in the Aerodynamics Department covering a number of different subjects, but was best known to the outside world as the inventor of the Townend ring, a cowling device used to reduce the drag of the exposed cylinders of air-cooled engines. He made this discovery by accident when engaged on work with quite a different object, a chance observation directing his thoughts in a direction which ultimately led to the development of the ring. Townend was granted a patent on the device and it was at one time very widely used. For his work in this sphere he was awarded the Silver Medal of the Royal Aeronautical Society in 1931 and was awarded a D.Sc.(Eng.) (Lond.) in 1932. Dr. Townend was elected an associate fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society in 1930 and a fellow in 1933. He was also an honorary scientific member of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences of the United States.

Townend's greatest contribution to the service of aerodynamics, however, was his fundamental study