

usually voluminous, betray an immense amount of painstaking work, such as few would care to undertake. As an instance, his catalogue of British and European earthquakes, which covers some 250 quarto pages, in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy (vol. xxviii) may be mentioned. After retiring from his professorship in 1899, his papers were mainly on archæological subjects, and were chiefly descriptive of some of the older ecclesiastical remains in the neighbourhood of Dublin.

Since the year just mentioned, no less than ten papers were written and published by him; he was, in fact, working up to and actually on the very day of his death, which took place suddenly on the evening of the 6th of January of the present year.

HENRY J. SEYMOUR.

THOMAS WILLIAM SHORE, F.G.S.

BORN APRIL 15, 1840.

DIED JANUARY 15, 1905.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. T. W. Shore, who for many years was Curator of the Hartley Institution at Southampton, and one of the founders and Organising Secretary of the Hampshire Field Club. Mr. Shore was much interested in local geology and archæology, and was one of the secretaries of Section C of the British Association at the Southampton meeting in 1882, for which meeting he prepared the local guide.

He was the author of articles on "The New Dock Excavation at Southampton," with J. W. Elwes (1889), "The Clays of Hampshire and their Economic Uses" (1890), "Springs and Streams of Hampshire" (1891), "Hampshire Mudlands and other Alluvia" (1893), "Hampshire Valleys and Waterways" (1895); all published in the Papers of the Hampshire Field Club.

On retiring from the Hartley Institution, he settled at Balham, near London, and devoted himself more especially to antiquarian work. He assisted in founding the Balham Antiquarian Society, of which he was Secretary, and he was also Secretary of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society.¹

PROFESSOR GEORGE BOND HOWES, LL.D., F.R.S.

BORN SEPTEMBER 7, 1853.

DIED FEBRUARY 4, 1905.

BIOLOGICAL science has sustained a heavy loss by the death of Professor G. B. Howes, whose high scientific attainments, coupled with an exceeding amiability of character and ever ready disposition to assist those who needed his help in their work, had endeared him to a wide circle of friends and students.

George Bond Howes was born in London in 1853; he was the eldest son of the late Thomas Johnson Howes, and was educated at a private school. He entered the Biological division of the Royal School of Mines in 1874 under Professor Huxley. In 1881 he was

¹ We are indebted for some of the above particulars to the *Times*, Jan. 17, 1905.

made Demonstrator in Biology in the Normal School of Science, and in 1885 Assistant-Professor. Professor Huxley in that year was compelled by ill-health to resign all his public offices, only retaining his connection with the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines as Dean and honorary Professor of Biology. On Professor Huxley's death in 1895, Dr. Howes was appointed his successor as Professor of Zoology. He was formerly Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy to St. George's Hospital Medical School, and for several years was one of the Examiners in Biology to the University of London; a Vice-President and member of Council of the Zoological Society of London; Hon. Zoological Secretary Linnean Society; ex-President of the Malacological Society; and President of Section D, British Association in 1903. Dr. Howes was widely known by his "Atlas of Practical Elementary Biology," and by his papers on the morphology and physiology of the Vertebrata, both recent and fossil. He was joint editor with Dr. D. H. Scott of a revised and extended edition of Huxley & Martin's "Course of Practical Instruction in Elementary Biology."

His death at the comparatively early age of 51 years was doubtless accelerated by a combination of unfortunate accidents, which acting upon a highly nervous organisation proved too severe for his delicate constitution to sustain. He leaves a wife and daughter to deplore his loss.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOVER COAL-BORING.—It is satisfactory to learn that "At last the dogged perseverance of those who direct the policy of the Consolidated Kent Collieries Corporation (Limited), on whose shoulders have fallen the mantles of several Kentish coal companies, has been rewarded, and a workable seam of bituminous coal, one foot eight inches thick, has been 'struck.'" We quote these words from the *Morning Post* of February 4th. It will be remembered that a boring at Dover in search of coal was commenced in 1886, and the discovery of coal was announced in 1890. The present record of "Black Diamonds' at last" is simply the confirmation of the evidence obtained in the original boring by the sinking of a shaft through the same series of strata to a depth of 1274 ft. 10 ins. A coal-seam found in the original boring carried out by Mr. F. Brady has now been struck in the shaft at practically the same level, and about 12 tons of good coal have been raised. It is stated that a second shaft must be sunk before the coal can be worked. There is a second shaft which is over 600 feet deep, but it is calculated that at least two years must elapse from the time the plant has been secured before this shaft can be completed. Meanwhile the present shaft must be sunk more than 500 feet deeper to reach other seams proved in the original boring. From a geological point of view the prospect is encouraging.