

chlorides throughout the district, not the optical abundance of cubes in every slide. Moreover, brine solutions cannot be detected unless sufficiently concentrated to deposit crystals. It is quite likely that in the slide referred to all the fluid inclusions are saline, even though only one of them can be proved by the microscope.

A. R. HUNT.

FOXWORTHY, MORETONHAMPSTEAD,
2nd October, 1907.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR CHARLES STEWART, LL.D., M.R.C.S.,
F.R.S., F.L.S., F.R.M.S.

BORN 1840.

DIED SEPTEMBER 27, 1907.

By the death of Professor Charles Stewart, which has occurred after a somewhat protracted illness, the Royal College of Surgeons of England has lost one who has successfully filled the office of conservator of the museum for the past twenty-three years. After attending as a medical student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Professor Stewart became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in the year 1862. He was admitted a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1866, and was President of that body during the years 1890 to 1894, and in the following year served as Vice-President. Professor Stewart was also a Fellow and Vice-President of the Royal Microscopical Society, and became one of its honorary secretaries in 1878. He was Treasurer of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland from its foundation until 1891. During the period 1894–1897 he held the office of Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution, and delivered several evening lectures at the same place. He was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1896, and obtained the honorary LL.D. of Aberdeen University. Before being appointed Conservator of the College of Surgeons' Museum Professor Stewart was curator of the museum of St. Thomas's Hospital, lecturer on Comparative Anatomy, and joint lecturer with Professor John Harley on Physiology at that institution. He was subsequently appointed Professor of Biology and Physiology at Bedford College. In the year following his appointment at the College of Surgeons he was elected Hunterian Professor of Human and Comparative Anatomy, and held the post until the year 1894. The true value of Professor Stewart's scientific work is not to be judged solely by his writings, which, in spite of the vast extent of his knowledge gained from his personal observations, were comparatively few in number, but it is to be seen rather on the shelves of the College Museum in the unrivalled series of preparations and dissections by which he sought, in continuation of the work of previous Conservators, to illustrate important phases in the evolution of the organic world and thus to amplify the original scheme of John Hunter, whose collection forms the nucleus of the College museum. Professor

Stewart was a master in the art of lecturing. His easy and lucid style, combined with a rare power of swift and effective drawing on the blackboard, would have made his addresses notable quite apart from the peculiar charm of his delivery.—*The Morning Post*, Saturday, September 28th, 1907.

EDMUND MOJSISOVICS VON MOJSVAR, Sc.D.

WE regret to record the death at Mallnitz, on the 2nd October, of the eminent Austro-Hungarian geologist and palæontologist, Johann August Georg Edmund Mojsisovics, Edler von Mojsvár, Sc.D. Camb., Foreign Memb. Geol. Soc. Lond., author of numerous memoirs on the Cephalopoda of the Austrian Trias, to the description and illustration of which he devoted very many years of his life. He was a member of the k.k. Geologischen Reichsanstalt in Vienna; and usually resided at Strohgasse, 26, Vienna 3/3. We hope to give a fuller notice of Dr. E. Mojsisovics later on.

REV. RICHARD BARON, F.L.S., F.G.S.

BORN 1847.

DIED OCTOBER 12, 1907.

WE regret to record the death (from heart-failure, following an attack of malarial fever) of the Rev. Richard Baron, who for thirty-five years was engaged in missionary work at Antananarivo, Madagascar, in connection with the London Missionary Society. Mr. Baron was a frequent contributor to the *Antananarivo Annual*, and took an earnest interest in the botany, geology, and palæontology of Madagascar. In March, 1889, he communicated to the Geological Society of London, through the Director-General of the Geological Survey, some interesting notes on the geology of Madagascar, with an appendix on some fossils collected by him, by Mr. R. Bullen Newton, F.G.S., of the British Museum (Natural History). At the same meeting, March 6th, 1889, Dr. F. H. Hatch, F.G.S., contributed some notes on the petrographical characters of some rocks collected by Mr. Baron (*Geol. Mag.*, 1889, pp. 234–235, and *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, 1889, vol. xiv, pp. 305–331, pl. xiii, and map). A second extensive collection of Invertebrate fossils was made by Mr. Baron in 1891, during a journey of 1,200 miles, in which he visited the east coast, the northern end of Madagascar, and the north-west coast and adjacent islands. His description of the geology and the rocks examined form the subject of an excellent paper read before the Geological Society, November 21st, 1894 (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. li, 1895, pp. 57–71, pl. i), to which Mr. R. B. Newton contributed a description of the fossils obtained by Mr. Baron (op. cit., pp. 72–92, pls. ii and iii).

From Mr. Baron's observations and collections we learn that sedimentary rocks occur mainly on the western and southern sides of the island. From the fossils brought home it appears that the following formations are represented, namely: Eocene, Upper Cretaceous, Neocomian, Oxfordian, Lower Oolitic, and Liassic rocks.