

Elements of the Orbit of a Satellite revolving about a Tidally Distorted Planet" (op. cit., 1880).

Another of his memoirs may be appropriately recalled, bearing upon the same subject as that recently dealt with by Colonel Burrard (GEOL. MAG., September, 1913, pp. 385-8) and the Rev. O. Fisher: "On the Stresses caused in the Interior of the Earth by the Weight of Continents and Mountains" (op. cit., 1882).

In 1877 George Darwin became acquainted with Lord Kelvin, who from that time took a warm interest in all his work and greatly influenced his subsequent researches.

In 1884 he married Maud, daughter of Charles du Puy, of Philadelphia, and leaves two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Charles, was a scholar of Trinity in 1905, and graduated as Fourth Wrangler in Mathematics in 1909.

Sir George delivered a course of lectures at Boston, U.S., in 1897 under the title of "The Tides", which was subsequently printed as a popular volume entitled *The Tides and Kindred Phenomena of the Solar System* (1898).

He was a Vice-President of the International Geodetic Association, a member of the Meteorological and Solar Physics Committees, Doctor of nine Universities, Foreign Honorary Member of twenty Societies and Academies, and Foreign Correspondent of twelve others. He served as a member of Council of the Royal Society for seven years, and as Vice-President for two years, and was President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and Vice-President of the Astronomical Society.

Sir George Darwin was also the recipient of the Royal Astronomical Gold Medal in 1892, Royal Medal, Royal Society, in 1884, and the Copley Medal in 1911, and several others.

TEMPEST ANDERSON, M.D., D.Sc., F.G.S.

BORN 1846.

DIED AUGUST 26, 1913.

THE death is announced from enteric fever whilst on his voyage home from the Philippine Islands of Dr. Tempest Anderson, of York. The son of the late Mr. William C. Anderson, M.R.C.S., a member of an old and well-known Yorkshire family, Dr. Tempest Anderson was born at York in 1846. He was educated at St. Peter's School, York, and had a distinguished student's career at University College, London. He was a well-known scientist. As President of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society he spent a great deal of time and much money in its interests, and it was through his influence that a new lecture hall was recently added to the York Museum. Dr. Anderson's special branch of study was volcanic phenomena, and this subject, illustrated by photographs, he brought on many occasions before the British Association. He was author of *Volcanic Studies in Many Lands*, 1903 (see review by W. H. Hudleston, GEOL. MAG., 1903, p. 160). After the terrible eruption in May, 1902, of the Soufrière, in St. Vincent, one of the West India Islands, he and Dr. J. S. Flett were commissioned by the Royal Society to investigate the matter. Their joint report was published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1903. Dr. Anderson revisited the West Indies in 1907, and gave an account

of the subsequent changes in the volcanic districts of St. Vincent and Martinique, his report being published in 1908. Dr. Anderson was Tyndall lecturer on volcanoes at the Royal Institution. Professionally he was a specialist in diseases of the eye. He took a deep interest in the promotion of open spaces and garden cities. He was an extensive traveller, and there were very few places where volcanic eruptions were known to have occurred that Dr. Anderson had not visited. He was a noted Alpine climber and photographer, and had produced some splendid views of places of interest which he visited during his travels. Among the numerous appointments and distinctions which he held were the following: Consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the York County Hospital; Fellow of University College, London; member of Council and former Vice-President of the British Association; President of the Museums Association, 1910; and member of the Council of the Geological and Royal Geographical Societies. Dr. Tempest Anderson was one of the five original Trustees¹ of the 'Sladen Fund' established by his sister, Mrs. Walter Percy Sladen, F.L.S., for the advancement of scientific research in Anthropology, Zoology, Botany, and Geology. Dr. Anderson was unmarried.²

WILLIAM HENRY SUTCLIFFE, F.G.S.

BORN SEPTEMBER 25, 1855.

DIED AUGUST 18, 1913.

W. H. SUTCLIFFE was born at Ashton-under-Lyne, educated at Manchester Grammar School and Owens College (now Manchester University). Trained for the cotton trade, he was for some time manager of a cotton-mill near Rouen. In 1885 he became manager for Messrs. E. Clegg & Sons' cotton-mills at Shore, Littleborough, near Rochdale, Lancashire, and subsequently became one of the managing directors. The firm is one of the largest cotton manufacturers in the district and employs about 1,500 workpeople.

Apart from his business Mr. Sutcliffe was best known as a geologist and archaeologist and a member of many scientific societies. He early took an interest in the remains of primitive man found on the hills in the neighbourhood of Rochdale, and the fruits of his labours and that of other workers are to be seen in the fine collection of flint implements and other remains in the cases of the museums at Rochdale and Manchester University.

One of his most interesting contributions was a joint paper with Mr. W. A. Parker, F.G.S., on "Pigmy Flints, their provenance and use", in which they almost conclusively proved that the use of these minute flints was as skin-scrapers. He also communicated a paper to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society on March 18 last, on "A Criticism of some Modern Tendencies in Prehistoric Anthropology". This was an admirable study of recent theories as

¹ Dr. Tempest Anderson, F.L.S., F.G.S.; Henry Bury, M.A., F.L.S., etc.; Professor Herdman, F.R.S.; T. Bailey Saunders, M.A.; and Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S.

² For many of the above particulars we are indebted to the *Morning Post*, August 29, 1913.