Thomas Cuthbert Day, F.C.S.

MR T. CUTHBERT DAY died in Edinburgh on June 13, 1935, in his eighty-third year. He was born at Burton-on-Trent, where his father, the Rev. Henry Day, was headmaster of the Grammar School. In his early years Day was a keen student of chemistry, and to various practical applications of that science he devoted himself enthusiastically throughout a long and active career.

For many years Day was engaged in the brewing industry, and about forty-five years ago he came to Edinburgh to join the staff of one of the city's brewing firms. During this part of his career he wrote a number of papers dealing for the most part with experiments on germinating wheat and barley. These were published in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, the *Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh*, and the *Proceedings of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh*.

On account of a change in his religious outlook Day decided to sever his connection with the brewing industry, and he later found a congenial outlet for his chemical skill when, in the late nineties, he joined the firm of Hislop and Day at a time when many new developments were impending in photo-engraving. Day visited the Continent in order to study the newest processes, particularly in colour reproduction, and he was mainly responsible for developing the firm's work on thoroughly scientific lines.

Day was a Fellow of many scientific societies, including the Royal Society of Edinburgh, to which he was elected in 1917, the Edinburgh Geological Society, of which he was President in 1921 and 1922, the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, and the Scottish Natural History Society. During the last thirty years of his life Day devoted himself enthusiastically to geological research, contributing fully a score of papers to the *Transactions of the Edinburgh Geological Society*. His most noteworthy achievements in field geology are recorded in his papers dealing with his successive discoveries of many unrecorded volcanic necks in East Lothian. It was along chemical lines, however, that Day worked most profitably for the advancement of geological knowledge. His long series of chemical analyses of the igneous rocks of Fife and the Lothians forms a contribution of outstanding merit, and will be of great service to future workers engaged in petrological research.

Day did much to popularise geology by lecturing and by leading field

excursions. He wrote also a beautifully illustrated volume on "*Arthur Seat. A Ruined Volcano*" as a guide for beginners.

Ever ready to place his skill as chemist and photographer at the service of others, Cuthbert Day was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-workers. His genial presence will be missed at the meetings of the many societies of which over a long period he had been such an active member.

R. C.