

Human Electricity. For forty years, with but slight intermission, he had one of Alexander Bain's electric clocks at work. As a meteorologist he was most painstaking and diligent in taking observations. As a boy he had knocked about a good deal off the Hampshire coast, and the knowledge then acquired of tides, wind, currents, and nautical matters never forsook him. His fifty-three years' residence in one house at Black Rock gave him a very accurate knowledge of the meteorology of Brighton.

This is not the place in which to record his inner life. We may only say that he was a most charitable man, and as years increased the love of giving increased. He spent a busy, practical, and useful life, with only a brief period of rest. He laid down to die after he had commenced his 90th year.

He was elected a Fellow of this Society, 1835, January 9.

JAMES WIGGLESWORTH was born in 1825, and during the whole of a very busy life had but one recreation, viz. the study of Astronomy. He was an exceedingly careful observer, and had it not been that his health gave way almost immediately after the erection of his large observatory at Scarborough, much good work would have been done there with the assistance of Mr. Lohse, who was engaged by him as observer. Mr. Wigglesworth was on very intimate terms with the late Thomas Cooke, and in 1853 purchased the first 6-inch refractor made by him. This instrument was in use by Mr. Wigglesworth for thirty years. In 1879 Mr. Wigglesworth purchased the Buckingham Works of Messrs. Cooke at York, and that old firm of eminent opticians is now carried on by his son in connection with Messrs. F. and T. Cooke. Mr. Wigglesworth was elected a Fellow of this Society 1885, January 9.

(Omitted Obituary for 1883.)

KARL KNORRE, the son of Christoph Knorre, Extraordinary Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dorpat, was born in that town $\frac{28 \text{ March}}{9 \text{ April}}$, 1801. In his tenth year he lost his father, whose widow, being left with three children, and in poor circumstances, then went to live with her brother, Karl Senff, who was also a professor in the Dorpat University.

Knorre had from childhood shown great mathematical talent, which rapidly developed under the encouraging instruction of his father into a striking inclination for the exact sciences. This gave him the power even during the lifetime of his father (while yet only eight years old) to perform some minor services in the teaching of mathematics, and after his father's death the boy assisted his mother with the small income derived from the lessons which he gave.

In 1812 Knorre entered the Dorpat Gymnasium, and five years later proceeded to the University, where, in accordance with the wish of his uncle, he commenced the study of theology.