

Hamburg, where he had time for faunistic studies. In 1868 he went to Kiel as professor of zoology, and it was there that he did what was probably his best work, which is embodied in great part in the book already referred to. He had his share of travel too, and made collections and observations of importance in Mauritius, the Seychelles, and elsewhere. In 1880 he had the pleasure of seeing the completion of the Zoological Museum and Institute at Kiel, to the organisation of which he had devoted himself wholeheartedly. In 1887 he was called to Berlin as director of the new Zoological Museum, a position which he held until the end of 1905. His first zoological paper was on "The Nests of Social Wasps." Of the many others, we may mention "Die Fauna der Kieler Bucht" (along with H. A. Meyer), "Beiträge zur Meeresfauna der Insel Mauritius und der Seychellen," "Die Fische der Ostsee," "Die Bildung, Geltung und Bezeichnung der Artbegriffe." He was particularly interested in marine creatures, in molluscs especially, but he ranged over a wide field, from alcyonarians to fishes. It is but a few months since his "Aesthetik der Tierwelt" was published, expressing with unabated enthusiasm his delight in the sea's endless progeny.

The Festschrift to Möbius with which his students honoured him on his eightieth birthday was an eloquent testimony to his efficiency as a teacher; the list of his papers—faunistic, bionomical, practical, and theoretical—suggests a strenuous life; and his position as president of the fifth International Congress of Zoologists in Berlin in 1901 was an indication of the esteem in which he was so widely held.

THE BRITISH MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

THE subjoined address was presented to Monsieur Fallières, the President of the French Republic, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, May 27, at 11 a.m.

In the absence of Sir Joseph Hooker, the *doyen* of the British members of the Institute, who was elected in 1866, the address was presented by Sir Norman Lockyer (elected in 1873), with the following words:—
"En l'absence du *doyen* des membres de l'Institut de France dans ce pays, j'ai l'honneur de vous présenter cette adresse avec le plus profond respect.

"Les sentiments de fraternité ont été maintenus depuis plusieurs siècles entre les littérateurs, les savants et les artistes de la France et de l'Angleterre.

"Nous nous réjouissons qu'à présent tout le monde va suivre notre exemple."

The President made a sympathetic reply, fully acknowledging the importance of science and culture in bringing nations together and cementing their friendship.

The members of the various academies were then presented to the President, who cordially addressed a few words to each.

To the President of the French Republic.

SIR,—On the auspicious occasion of your visit to England we, the undersigned Associates and Correspondents of the Institute of France, desire to be permitted to offer to you an expression of our sincere respect. The intellectual pursuits to which that illustrious Institute is consecrated form some of the most potent and enduring bonds that link the nations together in peace and goodwill. As representatives of these pursuits in this country we are proud of our connection with the Institute of France, which has for so long been one of the great centres of culture in the world. We rejoice that the feelings of sympathy and

brotherhood which have for centuries been maintained between the cultivators of Literature, Science, and Art in France and Great Britain are now daily spreading more widely and deeply among the peoples of the two countries, and we are sure that your visit cannot but give a powerful stimulus to the progress of this peaceful and beneficent alliance. We desire to express the fervent hope that your tenure of the high office which you hold with such lustre and distinction may long continue to be prosperous.

We trust that you may be pleased to receive the assurance that the people of this country are heartily united in their sentiment of admiration and friendship for the people of France.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, with the deepest respect,

Your obedient servants,

1866. Sir Joseph Hooker, G.C.S.I., O.M., C.B.
F.R.S. 1900, A.
1873. Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., F.R.S.
1874. Sir William Huggins, K.C.B., O.M., F.R.S.
1878. Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., F.B.A.
1891, A.
1881. Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, O.M., R.A.
1891, A.
1883. The Rev. R. Flint, D.D., LL.D.
1887. Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S.
1890. The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, P.C., O.M.,
Nobel Laureate, P.R.S.
1890. Sir Hubert von Herkomer, C.V.O., R.A.
1896, A.
1890. Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., I.S.O.
P.B.A.
1891. Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., F.R.S.
1891. The Right Hon. James Bryce, P.C., F.R.S.,
F.B.A. 1904, A.
1893. A The Right Hon. Lord Lister, P.C., O.M.,
F.R.S.
1903. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., F.B.A.
1903. Sir Henry Roscoe, F.R.S.
1894. R. W. Macbeth, R.A.
1895. Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., Nobel Laureate,
F.R.S.
1896. Sir William M. Christie, K.C.B., F.R.S.
1896. Sir David Gill, K.C.B., F.R.S.
1898. Sir Edward Poynter, Bart., P.R.A.
1899. Sir Edwin Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S.
1901. A Sir William Q. Orchardson, R.A.
1901. J. S. Sargent, R.A. 1905, A.
1902. J. E. C. Bodley.
1902. The Right Hon. Lord Reay, P.C., G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., F.B.A. 1906, A.
1903. John H. Lorimer, R.S.A.
1903. W. G. John, A.R.A.
1903. Edward Caird, LL.D., D.C.L.
1904. Stanhope A. Forbes, A.R.A.
1905. Arthur J. Evans, F.R.S., F.B.A.
1905. Sir Francis Seymour Haden, P.R.S.P.E.
1905. Barclay Vincent Head, D.Litt., D.C.L., Ph.D.
1905. Richard Phené Spiers, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.
1906. Sir William Crookes, F.R.S.
1907. Sir George Darwin, K.C.B., F.R.S.
1907. The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, G.C.B.
1908. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., F.R.S.
1908. E. A. Abbey, R.A.

The following is a French translation of the Address:—

A son Excellence, Monsieur Fallières, Président de la République Française.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT,—Nous saisissons avec empressement l'occasion de votre visite officielle à Londres pour vous prier, en notre qualité de Membres associés et correspondants de l'Institut de France, de vouloir bien accepter l'expression de nos plus respectueux hommages.

Les Arts et les Sciences au progrès desquels se

dévoue l'illustre Institut de France constituant des liens à la fois parmi les plus puissants et les plus durables qui unissent les nations dans le maintien de la paix et de la cordialité. Comme représentants de ces différentes branches de culture intellectuelle en Angleterre, nous sommes heureux et fiers d'être en rapports intimes avec l'Institut de France, depuis si longtemps l'un des grands foyers de lumière du monde entier.

Nous nous réjouissons à la pensée que les sentiments de sympathie et de fraternité qui se sont maintenus depuis plusieurs siècles entre les littérateurs, les savants et les artistes de la France et de la Grande Bretagne s'étendent et se fortifient journellement entre nos deux nations, et nous sommes persuadés que votre visite ne peut manquer de stimuler puissamment le progrès de cette alliance pacifique et bienfaisante.

Nous vous prions, Monsieur le Président, de vouloir bien nous permettre d'ajouter l'expression de notre ferme espoir que votre occupation du poste élevé dont vous remplissez les fonctions avec tant de lustre et de distinction continuera longtemps à être heureuse et prospère; et nous espérons qu'il vous sera agréable de recevoir l'assurance que la nation Britannique est unanime dans ses sentiments d'admiration et d'amitié pour la nation Française.

Nous avons l'honneur d'être avec le plus profond respect,

Monsieur le Président,
Vos très obéissants serviteurs.

The Address, which was beautifully illuminated, had been approved by the President and officers of the Royal Society and the President of the Royal Academy. The organisation of the deputation and the correspondence connected with it were undertaken by the British Science Guild.

NOTES.

THE local secretaries for the Dublin meeting of the British Association desire to direct the attention of officers of the association and members who intend to be present to the urgent necessity of filling up and returning forthwith the post-card sent out with the invitation circular. Many have already done so, but the work of the hospitality subcommittee, which has to be completed months beforehand, and, as everyone knows, is of a delicate and difficult nature, is now at a standstill owing to the fact that information has not been received from a large number of the chief members of the association as to whether they will be accompanied by lady members of their families or not. This information is asked for on the card referred to, which is the only source at the command of the local committee.

A STATUE of Liebig is to be erected in Darmstadt, where he was born in 1803. The corporation of Darmstadt has contributed 150*l.* towards the expenses.

THE death is announced of Dr. R. Chalmers, of the Canadian Geological Survey, at the age of seventy-four years. Dr. Chalmers, says *Science*, joined the survey about twenty-three years ago, and conducted work in Pleistocene geology, especially in his native province of New Brunswick.

At the anniversary meeting of the Linnean Society on Monday the King of Sweden was elected an honorary member of the society. Dr. Dukinfield H. Scott, F.R.S., was elected president in succession to Prof. W. A. Herdman, F.R.S., and Dr. Otto Stapf, F.R.S., was chosen

to fill the office of botanical secretary thus vacated by Dr. Scott. The gold medal of the society was presented to the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, F.R.S.

A REUTER message states that an International Association for Cancer Research was inaugurated in Berlin on May 23 to promote the investigation of cancer and the care of cancer patients, the collection and publication of international cancer statistics, and the establishment of an international centre of information on all matters concerning cancer research. The association proposes to publish an international technical organ, and to organise international cancer conferences. So far, thirteen States, including all the great Powers except Great Britain, have joined the association, the seat of which will be at Berlin.

THE inauguration of the International Institute of Agriculture took place in Rome on May 23 in the presence of the King of Italy, who formally opened the new building for the use of the permanent delegates. The *Times* correspondent reports that the Italian Government was represented by seven ministers and the chief State officers. Thirty foreign delegates, including Sir Thomas Eliot, representing Great Britain, attended, and were entertained at dinner by the King. The new building is the gift of the King of Italy, who also has endowed the institute with an income of 12,000*l.* a year, bringing the total annual income up to 40,000*l.* The international character of the institute is assured by the fact that it is receiving the support of every nation, and nearly all have appointed delegates. It was only in June, 1905, that the conference assembled in Rome at the invitation of the King of Italy to consider the project, and the excellent progress which has been made already augurs well for the permanent success of the institute.

THE Royal medals and other awards given annually by the Royal Geographical Society for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery were distributed at the anniversary meeting of the society on Monday. The founder's medal was presented to Lieut. Boyd Alexander, for his African explorations and careful trigonometrical survey of the region between the Benue and Lake Chad. Lieut. Boyd Alexander devoted a considerable time to the exploration of Lake Chad, and added materially to our knowledge of that constantly shifting lake. A careful study was made of the hydrography of the various river systems, the Niger, the Congo, and the Nile, through which the expedition passed. Detailed maps were made of the more unknown parts of the region, such as the Bamingi, Kibali, and the Yei rivers. Much information was gathered concerning the physical features of the region passed through; careful studies were made of several of the types of natives, and important additions were made to our knowledge of the natural history of the extensive region. The patron's medal was awarded to H.S.H. the Prince of Monaco, for his work in oceanography. Among the notable additions to scientific knowledge made on board the *Princess Alice* are:—(1) the results of using the deep-sea traps invented by the Prince, which threw a new light on the life on the floor of the deepest parts of the ocean; (2) successive seasons' exploration on the coast of Spitsbergen and in the adjacent seas; and (3) studies of the conditions of the upper air by means of meteorological kites in mid-Atlantic. Other awards were as follows:—Murchison award to Colonel Delmé-Radcliffe, for his work when as resident in the Nile province of Uganda he napped the whole province, and for the work which he did afterwards when in charge of the English section of