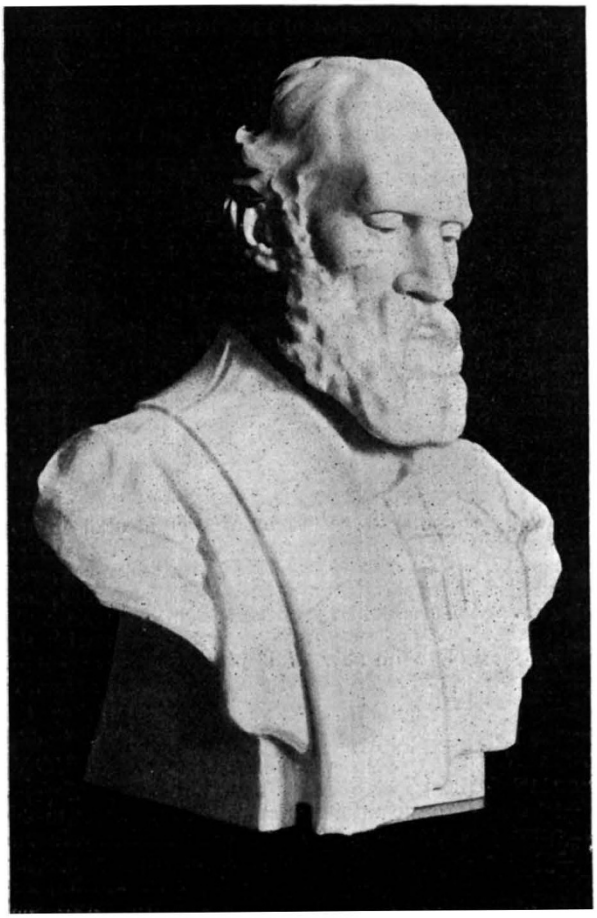
terms of a percentage of the average of mean daily areas are given as follows:—

Period	$13\frac{1}{3}$ months.	Percentage	13·6
,,	$7\frac{1}{2}$,,	,,	9·1
,,	$6\frac{1}{3}$,,	,,	10·1

Mr. Royds concludes by adding that other independent prominence data which are sufficiently complete and continuous are, however, highly desirable in order to establish firmly the reality of these periods.

PRESENTATION OF BUST OF LORD KELVIN.

AT the general statutory meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, held on October 27, a marble bust of the late Lord Kelvin, by Mr. A. M'Farlane Shannan, which had been given by Lady Kelvin



Marble bust of Lord Kelvin.

to the society, was formally presented and received. Sir William Turner, the retiring president, occupied the chair, and there was a large and representative gathering of the fellows and the general public. Prof. Crum Brown made the presentation in the name of Lady Kelvin. After referring to Lady Kelvin's thoughtful kindness in giving this beautiful bust as a permanent possession of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and to his own lifelong friendship with Lord Kelvin, Prof. Crum Brown referred especially to Lord Kelvin's "supreme love of truth and of his intense interest in everything, however apparently trivial, connected with the constitution or with the working of the physical universe. These were the prime motives to his work, and he carried it out in the same spirit. Having formulated a problem, he followed the straightest course to its solution. Of course, he encountered difficulties; these he did not evade, he surmounted them. To do so he had often to invent and construct special instruments of wholly novel type. . . Lord Kelvin was a great mathematician. He was never at a loss to find the mathematical key. . . . Lord Kelvin was no intellectual miser. When in the course of his scientific work he came across something which could be so applied as to be of practical use, he developed this application, and thus became the inventor of instruments, truly scientific instruments, differing in character from those he made for purely scientific purposes only in this, that they were also used and very highly prized by those who were not necessarily scientific, who perhaps did not care about the dissipation of energy or vortex motion. These practical men, by using Lord Kelvin's inventions, came to see that pure science was not vain; they came to know something of the tree from its fruit. Lord Kelvin was quite free from selfishness or jealousy. He rejoiced in his own work and discoveries; he also rejoiced in the discoveries of others. In questions of first importance to man, where science gave no help, Lord Kelvin was a humble and devout disciple. In Lady Kelvin's name I hand over to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, through you, sir, as president, this beautiful work of art and striking likeness of Lord Kelvin, one of the greatest discoverers in pure science, a true benefactor of mankind, our honoured president and dear friend."

In accepting the bust in the name of the society, Sir William Turner referred more particularly to Lord Kelvin as a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He joined the society in 1847, and continued so to be for the remaining sixty years of his life. His early communications were on the theory of heat, and their Transactions contained a valuable record of that brilliant work. Numerous communications followed, and his last paper was communicated in 1906, just a year before his death. This was upon the initiation of deep-sea waves, and, as all knew, the sea and the deep-sea formed important features in his practical career. Lord Kelvin occupied the presidential chair for three different periods, from 1873 to 1878, from 1886 to 1890, and from 1895 to his death in 1907. The second period was only for four years, the council of the society relieving him from the full five years at that time in order that he might be able to accept the invitation of the Royal Society of London to act as their president, an arrangement which was carried out by mutual understanding between the two councils. He asked Prof. Crum Brown to be good enough to convey to Lady Kelvin their most devoted and hearty thanks for that admirable bust of her late husband, which would be one of their precious possessions.

ORNITHOLOGICAL NOTES.

TO the *Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou* for 1912 Prof. P. P. Suschkin contributes an article of more than 200 pages on the bird-fauna of the Minussinsk district of the Upper Yenisei, the Sahan Mountains, and the Urhanchen country, an area of special interest on account of being the meeting-place of several sections of the Eastern Holarctic fauna. To the north and east, for instance, is the realm of the East Siberian fauna, while on the west we enter the great plain of western Siberia, with a fauna differing but slightly from that of Europe. To the southward is the fauna of Central Asia, and, finally, to the south-west that of Turkestan.