the size of the subscribing undertakings, is sufficiently large to ensure that the association, if successful, will have ample funds at its disposal.

It is generally admitted that much remains to be done to bring about closer co-operation between science and industry, and it is therefore satisfactory to note that the new association proposes to arrange systematic conferences between manufacturers and teachers, at which the methods of teaching and the production of the particular type of trained man which manufacturers desire for their laboratories and works can be discussed.

PRINCE BORIS GALITZINE, For.Mem.R.S.

PRINCE BORIS BORISOVITCH GALITZINE died at Petrograd, after a short illness, on May 4/17 of this year, at the early age of fifty-four years. At the time of his death he was director of the meteorological service of the Russian Empire, which has its centre, in the winter, at the Nicholas Central Observatory, Petrograd, and, in the summer, at the Constantine Observatory at Pavlovsk, about twenty miles away. For that appointment he was chosen by the Imperial Academy in succession to Lieut.-General Rykatcheff, who retired in 1913 after many years' service.

Before his appointment he was a member of the Academy, to which he was appointed in 1894, sometimes acting as secretary, a professor in the University of Petrograd, and in charge of the seismological station at Pulkovo, which had been initiated by him, with the co-operation of Prof. Backlund, in November, 1906.

Born at Petrograd on February 18, 1862 (O.S.), Prince Galitzine was brought up at first abroad, and spent the eight years, 1880-1887, as a naval officer; he graduated in philosophy at Strasburg in 1890, and became Privatdocent in Moscow, and afterwards professor of physics in Jurjef, before his promotion to Petrograd in 1893. His earlier scientific papers were chiefly on the properties of gases and liquids, and the critical state, but his work covered also other branches of general physics. So early as 1887 he published, with General Rykatcheff, a handbook of meteorology, and later he organised, carried out, and reported upon the observation of clouds and other meteorological and hydrographical observations of the expedition of the Imperial Academy of Sciences to Nova Zembla in 1896.

He is, however, best known for his work in seismology, in which department of science he was a distinguished leader. He was elected president of the International Seismological Association at the meeting at Manchester in 1912. He designed the instruments which go by his name, and which are recognised as giving records specially adapted for the analysis of the various displacements of the solid earth, transmitted in the form of earthquake waves from one point to another of the globe.

A complete set of instruments of this type was presented by Prof. Schuster to the observatory at

Eskdalemuir—the pair of horizontal recorders in 1911, and the vertical recorder in 1912. Prince Galitzine came to England with his wife in 1911, and made use of the opportunity to visit Eskdalemuir and supervise the erection of the horizontal pendulums there. Thereafter he took a paternal interest in the observatory. He visited it again at the time of the meeting of the International Association in 1912, and in the same year he gave a remarkable address to the meeting of the International Mathematical Association at Cambridge.

He received the degree of Sc.D. from the University of Manchester in 1911, and was only recently elected a foreign member of the Royal Society. His untimely death will be felt as a great loss by all who are interested in meteorological and geophysical subjects. His genius was undoubted. His energy and goodwill inspired confidence and commanded success.

NAPIER SHAW.

NOTES.

WE notice with very deep regret the announcement that Prof. E. Metchnikoff, foreign member of the Royal Society, died at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, on July 15, at seventy-one years of age.

THE death of Mrs. McKenny Hughes, wife of the Woodwardian Professor of Geology in the University of Cambridge, which occurred on the 9th of this month, will be widely regretted. She was the constant companion of her husband in his geological expeditions, not only in Great Britain, but also so far as to the Caucasus and western America, which they visited after meetings of the Geological Congress in Russia and in the United States. She took a keen interest in natural history, was a lover of flowers, especially the Alpine kinds, as was shown by the charming garden at their house in Cambridge, and had great artistic tastes, sketching admirably in water-colours. Sharing her husband's interests in geology and archæology, she joined him in writing the volume on Cambridgeshire in the "Cambridge County Geographies," and her hand may be seen in two drawings illustrating his paper on the Cae Gwynn cave in the forty-fourth volume of the Geological Society's Quarterly Journal. She made the mollusca, recent and subfossil, her special study, determining those found in that cave, and contributing an excellent paper on the subfossil contents of some Cambridgeshire gravels to the *Geological Magazine* for 1888. Her death takes away from Cambridge a lady of rare attractiveness and most valuable as a social influence, for she never flagged in helping her husband to make young geologists feel, as they passed through the University, that, great as was her love for the inmates of her home, she could yet find a place for them.

ECONOMICS has suffered a serious loss in the death of Capt. W. J. Mason, who was killed in action on July 3. Although only twenty-seven years of age, Capt. Mason, without contributing to the literature of economics, was making his influence felt, both as a lecturer and as a member of that rising school of economists which is devoting its attention to the social aspects and living problems of the science. Capt. Mason, whose experience was unusually wide, having been an examiner in the Exchequer and Audit Department, after a distinguished academic career at the London School of Economics, where he obtained both the Gerstenberg scholarship in 1911 and the