

firmed. The college organisation for modern languages, literatures, and national histories, which best commemorates him, was conceived and founded just in time for the war, which so fully endorsed his foresight and amplified his opportunities, less perhaps among the Romance languages than in the Slavonic and modern Greek departments which lay nearest to his personal interests. Knowing as intimately as he did the problems and the possibilities of the city-state world of ancient Greece, he was able in an exceptional way to interpret here the ideals, no less than the failures, of the Balkan peoples, whom he understood and impressed like the naughtier boys in his settlement clubs. Honours conferred by the Greek and Serbian Governments, and the close personal relations which he maintained with leaders such as M. Venizelos and President Masaryk—the latter one of his professors until his own country claimed him—are testimony enough on this side, and he just lived to see in the act of realisation much for which he had long striven. Such a man would not spare himself, and he would lavish help and encouragement along the whole breadth of his interests at times when only the greatest prudence could have preserved his health; but so he loved to live.

WE regret to announce the death in London on May 6 of DR. J. HAMILTON FULLARTON, so long associated with scientific fishery research in Scotland. Dr. Fullarton was born at Brodick, Arran, in 1856. He had a distinguished career as a student at Glasgow University, taking many prizes and bursaries, and graduated M.A., with the highest honours in natural science, in 1881, and D.Sc. ten years later. After acting for some years as assistant to the professor of natural history in his *alma mater*, Dr. Fullarton entered the service of the Fishery Board for Scotland as a naturalist on the scientific staff in 1889, a post which he held for eight years. On quitting the Fishery Board service, Dr. Fullarton studied medicine with a view to a medical career, and received the qualifications of L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.(Edin.). After serving for a short period as medical officer on an Atlantic liner, he settled in London as a consultant, and gradually built up a considerable practice. Prior to this, on the initiation of the international fishery investigations, Dr. Fullarton re-entered the service of the Fishery Board, and did valuable work for a year in the supervision of the scientific investigations on board the research steamer *Goldseeker*. It is as an expert on fisheries that he will be chiefly remembered in scientific circles. He devoted himself in particular to the study of shellfish, such as the common edible mussel, the oyster, the cockle, and the "clam," and wrote numerous papers on their cultivation and natural history. In connection with this branch of his fishery work Dr. Fullarton on more than one occasion visited the districts in France and Holland where oyster-culture and mussel-culture are principally carried on. He also made

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a useful series of researches on the breeding and development of the European lobster.

THE death is announced at Copenhagen of the well-known Danish philologist, PROF. L. F. A. WIMMER, at eighty-one years of age. Prof. Wimmer was the author of an important book on the Runic alphabet, "Runeskriktens oprindelse og udvikling i Norden," published in 1874, in which he suggested that the Runes were really Latin letters adapted for carving in wood, and of four volumes on Runic inscriptions in Denmark. In several of the Sagas it is recorded that Runes were inscribed on round pieces of wood, called *Kefli*, or Runic sticks. It has been suggested that the Eddas were recorded in this way, but the evidence is not quite satisfactory.

THE bearer of a name highly esteemed in botanical circles has just passed away in the person of AUGUSTIN PYRAMUS DE CANDOLLE, who died at Vallon, near Geneva, on May 9, at the age of fifty-one, surviving his father only eighteen months. The family is of French origin, but for four generations it has been settled at Geneva, adopting the local fashion of employing a capital letter for *De*. Born in England in 1869, the late botanist visited our shores on many occasions; in 1889 he came to London to receive the Linnean gold medal awarded to his grandfather by the Linnean Society of London, and in 1904 he attended the British Association meeting at Cambridge. He published but little, only about a dozen short memoirs on systematic descriptions of new plants from Madagascar and Tonquin, on parthenogenesis, and on the influence of electricity on the germination of seeds. He filled the office of president of the Société Botanique de Genève in 1905. The brilliancy of the line was shown in the grèat-grandfather, A. P. De Candolle (1778-1841); grandfather, Alphonse De Candolle (1806-93); and father, Casimir De Candolle (1836-1918).

By the death, on February 27, of ALFRED J. MOSES, professor of mineralogy at Columbia University, the science of mineralogy has lost (says "H. P. W." in *Science*) one of its most eminent and valued exponents. Prof. Moses's work as a teacher, as a writer, and as a scientific investigator can scarcely be too highly esteemed, and his loss to all branches of his profession is most keenly felt. His text-book on "Mineralogy, Crystallography, and Blowpipe Analysis" will for many years remain the standard in a large majority of the universities in which courses in these subjects are given. His work on "The Characters of Crystals," published in 1899, is the first treatise published in America upon physical crystallography, a branch of crystallography which was early recognised by him as of primary importance to chemists, geologists, and mineralogists, and has within very recent years assumed a scope and developed practical applications which have more than justified his early visions of its future.