

sities; there are many of the smaller universities and polytechnic schools whose professors have won fame both in scientific research and as teachers.

In Austria and in Switzerland the majority of the more distinguished geologists and palæontologists since the year 1820 have belonged to academic circles. The famous names of Eduard Suess, Ferdinand von Hochstetter, and Melchior Neumayr are associated with Vienna. Bernhard Studer in Bern and Arnold Escher von der Linth in Zürich must be regarded as founders of geological science, while Louis Agassiz and Eduard Desor in Neuchâtel and Alphonse Favre in Geneva are names of world-wide fame.

In comparison with Germany the teaching element is less equally distributed in France and England. The huge metropolis in each of these countries has always been the leading centre of mental activities, and has dwarfed the minor centres throughout the country. More especially is this the case in France, where Paris has been the centre of all geological and palæontological efforts since the days of Buffon, Cuvier, Lamarck, and Brongniart. The great French representatives of these studies are connected with the Botanical Gardens, the Sorbonne, or the School of Mines. In the provincial towns geological teaching is given partly by University professors, partly by private teachers, and partly by mining engineers. In 1830, Constant Prévost, together with Ami Boué, Deshayes, and Desnoyers, founded the Geological Society of France, which has become, by means of its publications and its Congresses, the most influential French organisation in geology and palæontology.

In Great Britain, a no less important position is held by the Geological Society of London, founded in 1807. Its publications present a true mirror of the whole historical development of geology and palæontology in Great Britain during the last century, and the list of the Presidents of this Society, as well as of the Wollaston medallists, includes the most deserving geologists of the country. The old universities, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Dublin, which in the heroic period of geology gave some of the great founders to science, still maintain their reputation in geology under able professors, and some younger colleges, such as Birmingham, now rival the older schools as seats of scientific learning. In Edinburgh, a number of enthusiastic adherents of Hutton founded the