



THE LATE MR. C. R. DARWIN, F.R.S., LL.D.

THE LATE SIR HENRY COLE.

We have recorded the death of this distinguished member of the Civil Service, and of what may be called the Social Service, who during fifty years worked successfully for the public benefit in a variety of institutions, but more especially in the Great Exhibition, and at the South Kensington Museum. He was born at Bath, on July 15, 1808, the son of Captain Cole, 82nd Foot; was educated at Christ's Hospital, entered the Civil Service in 1823, and became an assistant keeper of Public Records. He wrote several works under the *nom de plume* of "Felix Summerly," and gained a prize of £100 offered by the Government for suggestions for developing the penny postage plan of Sir Rowland Hill. As one of the executive committee of the Exhibition of 1851, he laboured with great zeal and ability, and was equally active in promoting the formation of the Science and Art Department, under the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. To the Science and Art Department, in 1852, he was appointed senior Secretary, and subsequently Inspector-General. In 1860 he was appointed Superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, which establishment he organised. In 1855 he was British Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition, and in 1867 acted as Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition of that year. For his eminent services in connection with the various British, Foreign, and Colonial Exhibitions, and the Science and Art Department, with South Kensington Museum, he was created a C.B. in 1871, and a K.C.B. in 1875. On his retirement, in 1873, he was succeeded

in his office by Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., who had long helped energetically to ensure the complete working of Sir Henry Cole's plans of art instruction.

The funeral of Sir Henry Cole, which took place at West Brompton Cemetery on Saturday last, was attended by Earl Spencer, President of the Committee of Council; the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., Vice-President; General Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C. (representing the Prince of Wales); Sir Charles Dilke, M.P.; Sir F. Sandford; Mr. Poynter, R.A.; Sir Edmund Du Cane, Sir G. Birdwood, Professor Huxley, and many of the officials and workmen employed at the South Kensington Museum. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen was prevented from attending, but among the mourners were Mr. Fowke and Colonel Donnelly (the chief executive officer and assistant-secretary of the South Kensington Museum). Canon Knox Little, of Manchester, delivered an impressive address, in which allusion was made to the character and work of the deceased.

An influential meeting was held at the Mansion House on the 20th inst. in support of the International Fisheries Exhibition, proposed to be held in London in 1883. The Duke of Edinburgh spoke warmly in behalf of the scheme; and the American Minister expressed a confident hope that the proposal would be cordially responded to by the United States. Resolutions approving of the exhibition, which is to be under the patronage of the Queen, were unanimously adopted.

THE LATE MR. DARWIN.

The death, on Wednesday in last week, of Mr. Charles Robert Darwin, the eminent naturalist and philosophical inquirer of world-wide renown, has called forth, in England and in every civilised country, unanimous and unqualified testimonies to his great merits as the leading scientific mind of his time. During forty years past, living in comparative retirement at his country residence, Downe House, near Farnborough, Kent, Mr. Darwin has steadfastly pursued his experimental researches, and has from time to time published their results, with those of his profound and comprehensive speculations, till he has gradually won the assent of all well-informed persons to a few grand principles concerning the development of specific forms of organic life. His theory of the origin of species, vegetable and animal, referred them to the operation of a general law of nature, in the universal struggle of living organisms for subsistence, and in the competition for opportunities of reproducing their kind, tending to the survival of the fittest types, and to the modification of their progeny, in the course of successive generations, by more and more distinctive peculiarities growing up in those organs or features which aided most effectually in the preservation of the race. Individual types of exceptional vigour, and with particular adaptation to surrounding circumstances, would thus become the progenitors of distinct species. Mr. Darwin went so far, in his famous book which appeared in November, 1859, formally announcing this view of natural history, as to say,

