either of great men of science or of great institutions, and yet—in spite of these—we read in the course of the first third of the century about the decline of science in England. That such could be seriously said of a country which within fifty years had in astronomy discovered a new planet (the first addition to the number known to the ancients), had discovered oxygen, latent heat, and the decomposition of water, applied the galvanic current for isolating the most refractory metals, laid the groundwork for the undulatory theory of light, established the atomic theory, put forth in statics and dynamics two of the most important modern generalisations,[1] and introduced in the treatment of electric and

4. Alleged decline of science in England.

1810. Brown (1773-1858) publishes his 'Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ,' &c.
1811. Charles Bell (1774-1842) asserts the difference of sensory and motor nerves.
1813. Brewster (1781-1868) begins his experiments on refraction and dispersion.
1813. Davy discovers iodine.
1813. Wollaston publishes his synoptical scale of equivalents.
1814. Wells (1757-1817), essay on dew.
1815. William Smith (1769-1839) publishes his work on 'Strata.'
1815. Brewster gives his law for determining the polarising angle.
1815. Leslie (1766-1832) experiments on radiant heat and temperature of the earth.
1816. Prout (1785-1850), Memoir on the position of hydrogen.
1817. Young (in a letter to Arago) suggests transverse vibrations of light.
1819. Kater (1777-1835) measures the length of the seconds-pendulum.
1821. Faraday (1781-1867) discovers the rotation of a coil round a fixed magnet.
1821. Brown, monographs on botanical subjects.
1821. Sabine (1788-1883) experiments on the dip of the magnetic needle.
1823. Rowan Hamilton (1805-65) presents his paper on Caustics to the Irish Academy.
1823. Faraday condenses chlorine and other gases.
1824. Sir J. Herschel (1792-1871), observations of double stars.
1825. Sir J. Herschel, on the parallax of fixed stars.

[1] The two important generalisations I refer to are contained in:
1. George Green, 'An Essay on the Application of Mathematical Analysis to the Theories of Electricity and Magnetism,' published