The prince of Monaco and oceanographical research

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their true value. The assessable values as returned for 1909 were:
East Coast, £2160, North, £1300, West, £1317, and the total catch
was 13,911 fish, including grilse, of which 2675 were taken by rod.
These figures do not include the rivers of the Oykell basin, for which
no returns are available, except the assessable rental £4315, which
includes the Ross-shire fishings.

(To be concluded.)

THE PRINCE OF MONACO AND OCEANOGRAPHICAL
RESEARCH.

By WILLIAM S. BRUCE, LL.D., F.R.S.E.

(With Illustrations.)

By the opening of the Oceanographical Institute in Paris on January 23rd,
the Prince of Monaco has rendered unique service to the science of
Oceanography.

The inauguration of the Institute in Paris marks the successful cul-
mination of the Prince's efforts for the science of Oceanography during
the past twenty-five years. Beginning his work in a small schooner—
the Hirondelle—as a seaman and a fisherman, he soon found the craft too
small for his aims and efforts; consequently he provided himself with an
auxiliary steam schooner of some 500 tons register, and fitted her out
completely for oceanographical research. In 1898, however, the exten-
sion of the Prince's researches compelled him to build a larger ship, and
the Princesse Alice II., a steamer of 1300 tons, capable of steaming
thirteen knots, was built. On board this ship, which has more than
once visited Scottish waters, the Prince has continued his work until the
present day, when once again he finds himself compelled to build a new
ship, not very much larger, but still more efficiently equipped. Side by
side with this, during the last twelve years or more, there has been
building on the noble rock of Monaco, the great Oceanographical
Museum, which is a store-house and a treasure-house of the Prince's
collections during his many voyages. To make the museum thoroughly
efficient, two other small vessels have been attached—a small motor
fishing-boat, the Ste'no, and a larger steamer, the Eider. These two boats
are in charge of Dr. Jules Richard, for many years the Prince's valued
scientific chief on board his yachts, and the able Director of the Oceano-
graphical Museum of Monaco. Those who are familiar with the Prince
of Monaco's work know the extensive and valuable publications that he
has issued from the Oceanographical Museum at Monaco.

Not satisfied that his establishment was thoroughly complete, the
Prince felt it necessary to build in Paris an Oceanographical Institute,
which has just been opened. This fine building has for its object the
retailing of the research work carried out on board the different ships
and in the Oceanographical Museum of Monaco, and for this purpose the work of the Institute centres round two Lecture Theatres—one for popular lectures, capable of accommodating 800 people, and a small one for the accommodation of eighty students, who are there for the special purpose of taking up Oceanography as a part of their special scientific course. There are three professors attached to the Institute—Professor Joubin, who devotes his attention to Biological Oceanography; Professor Berget, who devotes his attention to Physical Oceanography; and Professor Portier, who deals with the physiology of marine plants and animals. All three professors have for many years been associated with the Prince in his researches. The Director of the Institute is Dr. Paul Regnard. Each professor has his private apartment and an extensive laboratory of his own magnificently equipped with every necessity, and even many scientific luxuries. A photographic dark room and laboratory is attached to each of the three departments. The laboratories of
the professors are capable of accommodating several people, so that they can have plenty of room for research students. Besides this, there are some smaller laboratories which are set aside for specialists in oceanographical subjects, who desire to work at the Institute. These laboratories are for the free use of any scientific person of any nationality with proper credentials. There is also a good library.

Two big rooms are set apart for aquaria, one containing four large tanks, and the other containing many smaller tanks for the observation of animals and plants. An aseptic dissecting theatre forms an inter-

estingly part of the Institute, as well as a crematorium for disposing of organic waste products.

The theatre for public lectures is a "thing of beauty," a fine example of rich Florentine architecture, the work of M. Nénot, the architect of the Institute. It is decorated with mural paintings by the well-known French artist, M. Tenayr, representing different scenes in the oceanographical work on board the Princesse Alice,—the handling of the trawl, the examination of the freshly caught animals by the scientists and the artist, who is always one of the important people on board the yacht, and so forth.

In speaking of decorations one must specially notice the beautiful work of M. Léon Laugier, in his scheme of decoration for the secretariat. The secretary lives, as it were, in the sea, the walls and ceiling of his room representing scenes of animal life, living and moving in the sea, and culminating in a whirlpool in the centre of the ceiling, in the middle of which is a great cuttle-fish, with outstretched arms.
There is also a handsome Council Chamber, where the meetings of the Executive are to take place.

The Oceanographical Institute is composed of two sections—the Museum at Monaco and the Institute at Paris. There is a "Conseil d'Administration" and a "Comité de Perfectionnement." The former manages the business affairs of the Institute as a whole, whereas the latter is for the scientific guidance of the work of the Institute.

In an eloquent address at the inauguration, the Prince of Monaco pointed out that the Oceanographical Institute was at the same time French and International—French, because its seat is in Paris, and because the "Conseil d'Administration" is French; International, because the men who take upon themselves the technical and scientific direction in the form of the "Comité de Perfectionnement" are chosen from the whole world without distinction of nationality, among savants who are most qualified in the science of Oceanography.

The Prince likened the Oceanographical Museum of Monaco to a ship anchored on the coast, filled with riches taken from the deep, and pointed out that he had given it as a bond of alliance to the savants of all nations.

The inauguration was altogether a most important gathering, and was presided over by the Prince of Monaco himself, who gave an account of the aims and objects of the Institute. It was graced by the presence of the President of the Republic and a brilliant assemblage of Members of the Home and Diplomatic Corps, as well as representatives not only of French, but also of foreign scientists; Britain was represented by Sir
John Murray, Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, and the writer, all Members of the "Comité de Perfectionnement," of which the Prince of Monaco is President, and Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, Vice-President. It is not unworthy of notice that all three British representatives were associated with the work of the *Challenger* expedition, and in this connection the Prince made special mention of the important part Sir John Murray had played in the history of oceanographical research.

Situated in the heart of the Latin quarter of Paris, in close proximity to the Sorbonne, the Oceanographical Institute is destined to play an important part in the intellectual future of Paris. It has been erected on ground that was the old property of the monastery of the "Dames de Saint Michel," which was acquired in 1906 by the University of Paris, with the help of the State, of the City of Paris, and of the Prince of Monaco, to whom the University ceded a portion for the site.

Already, at the back of the Institute, the University is beginning to lay the foundations of its new chemical laboratories, and other academic buildings will occupy the rest of this magnificent and historic site.

The foundation of the Oceanographical Institute is a model which can well be followed, for it has not merely been the case of an individual placing a large sum of money at the disposal of others to suddenly build up such an institution, but it has been a gradual development of the labours of one man during twenty-five years, learning step by step what was necessary for the final and permanent establishment of such an institution.

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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**

At a meeting of Council held on Monday, 13th February, the following ladies and gentlemen were elected Ordinary Members of the Society:—

Miss Georgina J. Gordon. Miss K. I. Fleming.
Miss J. Russell Gunn. Miss E. M. Barclay.
Major D. A. Wauchope, D.S.O. George Sloan.
T. Archdale Pope. Wm. B. Conochie.
Alex. Agnew. Andrew Baxter.
Robert Hill. T. B. Copeland.
A. Stephen Cameron, Junr. John Macdonald.

The following were elected Teacher Associate Members:—

Miss Elsie Shepherd. Miss Margaret May.
Miss Jenny S. M‘Innes. Miss Marie Wells.
John T. Dunn, F.E.I.S.

**HONORARY FELLOWS.**

Mr. Laurence Pullar, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.E., was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society in recognition of his work in connection with the