ponent of wave forms produced by components combined in different phases may enable us to distinguish one wave form from another, although, as has been proved experimentally, the forms must be different.

JOHN G. MCKENDRICK.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE second annual exhibition of the Society of Colour Photographers will be open at 24 Wellington Street, Strand, until June 27. It includes about 230 examples prepared by the various methods that are now available. The section of transparencies on Lumière's autochrome plates is the largest; there are a few reproductions of autochromes, some pinatype transparencies, transparencies by the Sanger-Shepherd process, a good show of three-colour prints prepared with the Rotary Company's tissues and with the Autotype Company's tissues, some pinatype three-colour prints, and a few miscellaneous examples. It is clear that all these methods can be made to give good results, but in every section there is evidence that success cannot be expected without skill and practice.

There are no transparencies that surpass, if any equal, the examples of the Sanger-Shepherd process exhibited by Messrs. Sanger-Shepherd and Co., but we are glad to see some excellent autochromes, such as Nos. 108, 113, and 114 by Mr. J. C. Warburg, and No. 89 by Mr. Maurice Meys, as autochrome plates present the simplest method yet known for getting colour results. Many of the autochromes have an unpleasant coloured granulation obvious to anyone of keen vision when the plate is held at the normal distance from the eye. This is doubtless due to the grouping together into patches of the similarly coloured starch grains, and its absence in some examples may justify the hope that the makers can more thoroughly mix the differently coloured grains now than heretofore.

The application of autochrome plates to photomicrography is well exemplified by Drs. O. Rosenheim and H. R. Hurry. These gentlemen also show photomicrographs of the starch grain itself, and the area of the black filling between the coloured grains is larger than one would have expected, probably larger in the particular plate photographed than in many other plates. Mr. Welborne Piper's copies of autochromes on autochrome plates are very interesting as showing the result of attempts to multiply these colour photographs by exposure in the camera and also by superposition. It is clearly possible to use an autochrome that has not been reversed in the making as a negative from which to prepare other autochromes. Of the prints on paper, those by Mr. H. J. Comley, the secretary of the society, and by the Rotary Photographic Company are specially good, the latter showing excellent portraits of the German Emperor ar Empress and of Prof. Ostwald.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.—Lord Rayleigh will visit Cambridge on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 16, 17, and 18, in order to be installed as Chancellor. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday, June 16, he will open the new extension of the Cavendish Laboratory. On Wednesday, June 17, the Chancellor will hold a levée of members of the Senate in the Fitzwilliam Museum at 11.30. On the same day there will be a Congregation at 3.15 p.m., at which honorary degrees will be conferred. The Chancellor will visit the colleges on the morning of Thursday, June 18, and will be received at the gate of each college at times which will be notified.

Mr. A. C. Pigou, King's College, has been elected professor of political economy in succession to Mr. Alfred Marshall, who has resigned the chair.

Dr. Hobson has been re-appointed as Stokes lecturer in mathematics, and Dr. Baker as Cayley lecturer in mathematics, each for five years from Michaelmas, 1908.

THE Bradford City Council has resolved to extend the technical college at a cost of 19,000*l.*, including equipment and machinery.

A COURSE of three lectures on "Plankton" will be given by Dr. G. Herbert Fowler at University College on June 10, 15, and 23 at 5 p.m. The lectures are to be addressed to advanced students of the University of London and to others interested in zoology; they will be open to the public without fee or ticket.

MR. R. N. RUDMOSE BROWN has been appointed to the newly instituted lectureship in geography in the University of Sheffield. Mr. Brown accompanied the Scottish Antarctic Expedition in 1902 as naturalist to the expedition. He acted in 1906 as Special Commissioner, under the Indian Government, for the investigation of the pearl oyster fisheries of the Mergui Archipelago.

THE International Congress of Historical Science is to be held in Berlin on August 6–12. The work of the congress will be carried on in general and sectional meetings. Among the eight sections are sections on Oriental history; history of Greece and Rome; history of civilisation and the history of thought, mediæval and modern; sciences subsidiary to history (archives, libraries, chronology, diplomatic, epigraphy, genealogy, historical geography, heraldry, numismatics, palæography, study of seals). Copies of the programme can be obtained from the secretary of the congress, Dr. Caspar, Kaiser-Allee 17, Berlin W. 15.

A COMBINED examination for twenty-three medical entrance scholarships and exhibitions of an aggregate total value of about 1500*l.*, tenable in the faculties of medical sciences of University College, King's College, and in the medical schools of King's College Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Westminster Hospital, and the London School of Medicine for Women, will be held in London by the London Inter-collegiate Scholarships' Board on September 22 and following days. Full particulars and entry forms may be obtained on application to the secretary of the board, Mr. Alfred E. G. Attoe, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C., or to the deans or secretaries of the medical schools concerned.

THE establishment of the proposed university for Bristol and the west of England, to which frequent reference has been made in these columns, will make desirable a scheme of cooperation between the Bristol University College and the Merchant Venturers' Technical College. The Society of Merchant Venturers has had the matter under consideration from time to time, and the proposals of the society, signed by its treasurer, have been printed and circulated. The technical college is carried on in three departments, viz. a secondary school, adult day classes for the study of the higher branches of applied science and technology, and evening classes in technological and commercial subjects for artisans. Only a part of the work is of university standard, and such part the society proposes to submit to the control of the new university, but to continue as before the remaining larger part of the teaching not of university standard. The society has expressed its willingness to undertake the faculty of applied science and engineering in the proposed university, and to hand over this work to academic control, a scheme the society maintains would prevent friction and overlapping. These proposals differ in essential respects from those of the university committee, which appears to have thrown out the suggestion that the society's secondary school should be discontinued in connection with the technical college; that the college buildings in Unity Street should be transferred to the University and used only for applied science and engineering, and that another school of technology under a composite committee should be established. To provide a new site and new secondary school—as was done in the similar case of University College, London—would cost, it is said, some 28,000*l.*, and the money does not seem to be forthcoming. The other suggestions of the university committee fail at present to meet with the approval of the society, but we are hopeful that when the money necessary for the establishment of a new university is available it will prove possible by mutual concessions to develop a plan which, while utilising all work of university standing at present being done, will in no way interfere with other good educational work being accomplished in the city.