

eminent man on some aspect of Napier's life and work; that, in response to an invitation from the directors of Merchiston Castle School, a garden-party be held in the grounds of Merchiston Castle; that papers be read on methods of calculation and of mathematical teaching; that exhibits be made of all kinds of calculating machines, of logarithmic and other mathematical books which are necessary for calculation, and of objects of historic interest associated with the name of Napier; that eminent mathematicians be invited from foreign countries to take part in the celebration; that a memorial volume be published containing the more important of the addresses and communications; that, to meet preliminary expenses, a donation list be opened, to which societies and individuals may contribute; that those interested in the proposal be asked to become founder members, the subscription being £2; and that the ordinary subscription be kept as low as possible.

The executive committee was given powers to add to its number and to appoint subcommittees to take charge of the special departments of work indicated above, and of any other lines of development which might occur to them.

THE METHOD OF "SHOCK-EXCITATION" IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

IN *Die Naturwissenschaften* of January 24 there appears an excellent short descriptive article on the principles and the advantages of the "shock-excitation" method of generating electrical oscillations, written by Dr. G. Eichhorn. The method of shock-excitation is used in wireless telegraphy on the large scale by the Gesellschaft für drahtlose Telegraphie ("Telefunken" system), and was first properly investigated and explained by Max Wien. Its essence consists in using a very short-lived oscillatory discharge in a primary circuit, to excite oscillations in an antenna arranged as a secondary circuit, the life of the primary oscillation being, in the ideal arrangement, just so long as to admit of the transference from primary to secondary of the maximum fraction of the initial energy—that is, the energy stored on the condenser in the primary circuit just before the beginning of its discharge. The points especially discussed are the conditions governing, and the means of realising, this ideal arrangement.

Dr. Eichhorn starts with the fact that in a pair of coupled circuits the phenomenon known as "beating" takes place, and that in the time of a beat the oscillatory energy passes from the primary to the secondary and back again. The time of a beat depends on the closeness of the coupling, being shorter with closer coupling. But in the quenched spark method of exciting oscillations the stoppage of the primary oscillation is effected by cooling the spark—that is to say, by de-ionisation of the spark-gap—and the critical moment for the stoppage is the first occasion on which the whole energy passes from the primary to the secondary, namely the moment of the middle of the first beat in the secondary circuit. Thus the better the quenching the closer can the coupling be made. The author shows that the primary must be tuned to the secondary the more exactly, the less effective the quenching is. Among the advantages claimed for the method that of economy is placed first, and a comparison of published researches shows that this method of shock-excitation may have an efficiency of 75 per cent. as against the 25 per cent. of the ordinary spark or the 10 per cent. of the Poulsen arc method.

A SUPERANNUATION SCHEME FOR ENGLISH UNIVERSITY TEACHERS.

THE advisory committee on the distribution of Exchequer grants to universities and university colleges in England has issued its second report (Cd. 6617). In the first report it was recommended that a certain proportion of the grant of 149,000*l.* available for distribution among the English colleges should be reserved pending consideration of a superannuation scheme, and should be regarded as applicable to the institution of such a scheme and to other purposes.

Several conferences have been held between a subcommittee of the advisory committee and representatives of the universities and colleges concerned, existing schemes have been examined, the possibility of a federated scheme has been considered, and the present report gives the governing principles which the committee suggests should underlie each scheme.

I. *Scope*.—(a) The new scheme should come into force on October 1, 1913, when—

(1) It should be compulsory on all new entrants in receipt of a salary of not less than 300*l.* a year.

(2) All new entrants in receipt of less than 300*l.*, but not less than 200*l.* a year, should be entitled to join the scheme.

(3) Any new entrant in receipt of less than 200*l.*, but not less than 160*l.* a year, should, with the consent of the governing body, be allowed to join the scheme.

(4) Any member of the existing staff who satisfies the salary conditions under (1)–(3) above should, with the consent of the governing body, be allowed to join the new scheme under such provisions as to his interest (if any) in any existing scheme of superannuation as may be approved by the governing body.

(b) Provided always that no member of the staff should have a claim for inclusion in the scheme who does not, in the opinion of the governing body, devote his main time to his duties as a member of the teaching or administrative staff.

II. *Contributions*.—(a) The total contributions in all cases should be 10 per cent. of the salary, except that in the case of salaries above 1000*l.* a year no contributions should be made in respect of the excess above 1000*l.*

(b) The normal contributions should be 5 per cent. of salary by the beneficiary and 5 per cent. by the institution, but if the governing body desire, it should be able to increase its proportion of the total 10 per cent. and diminish correspondingly the proportion payable by the beneficiary.

(c) If a person is a member of the staff of two or more institutions both within the federated system, the combined salary should be taken into account and the institutions should contribute *pro rata*.

III. *Benefits*.—(a) The benefit should include an annuity on reaching the age at which the benefit matures, or, so far as the governing body thinks desirable in each case, an equivalent cash payment. The beneficiary should, however, have the option of choosing a form of provision which secures in addition a benefit in the event of death.

(b) The age at which the policies mature should be fixed at sixty.

IV. *Means of Securing the Benefit*.—Every beneficiary should have the option of securing his benefit by means of an insurance policy. The governing body should have the power, however, if it thinks desirable, in individual cases, and if the beneficiary concurs, to accumulate the contributions by separate investment in trustee securities on behalf of the beneficiary. These separate investments may be in addition

to, or in substitution for, an insurance policy. Thus the various types of options would be as follows:—

(a) A deferred annuity or equivalent cash payment with a considerable benefit in the event of death while in service—to be obtained from insurance companies by means of "endowment assurance" policies of varied types.

(b) A deferred annuity or equivalent cash payment with return of accumulated contributions in the event of death while in service—to be obtained from insurance companies by means of a "sinking fund" policy (or, if necessary, in individual cases by separate investment as above).

(c) A deferred annuity without any return of premiums in the event of death while in service—to be obtained from insurance companies.

V. *Ownership of Benefit*.—(a) The governing body should hold the policy or other equivalent accrued benefit in trust for the beneficiary so long as he remains at the institution, and the beneficiary should execute some form of legal document which would enable the governing body so to do.

(b) On the transfer of a beneficiary from one institution to another within the federated system, the whole of the accrued benefit should be transferred to the second institution.

(c) In the event of a beneficiary leaving an institution before the retiring age, for any reason other than that indicated in (b) above, he should have the right to the whole of the accrued benefit, but the governing body should have the right to determine how the accrued benefit should be given.

The advisory committee states that universities and colleges would be prepared to inaugurate a super-annuation system on the basis of the foregoing principles, but, as in most cases increased outlay will thereby be involved ultimately, it is unreasonable to expect them to adopt the proposals until they know the amount of the assistance they may expect to receive by way of grant. The committee therefore makes recommendations for a further distribution of the money held in reserve.

Grants are made to thirteen universities and colleges varying from 1000*l.* each in the case of the Universities of Liverpool and Manchester, to 300*l.* each in the case of Bedford College, London, London School of Economics, East London College, and Reading University College. The colleges at Nottingham and Southampton do not receive additional grants.

The additional grants now recommended, together with those announced in March, 1912, dispose of a yearly sum of 148,000*l.* out of the 149,000*l.* available. The committee recommends that the annual balance of 1000*l.*, together with the balance of 2550*l.* from previous Exchequer grants, should be held over to meet contingencies.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Lord Mayor of Birmingham has opened a fund for the establishment of a memorial to the late Vice-Chancellor, Alderman C. G. Beale, whose services to the city were such as to demand a permanent monument to his name. It is proposed to devote the money subscribed to two objects, both of which would certainly have had the approval of the late Vice-Chancellor, viz. the endowment of a chair in the University (to be called the Beale chair), and the equipment of one of the rooms in the new Natural History Museum of the city with a collection of British birds and their nests in natural surroundings. Already promises to the amount of 9000*l.* have been

received, including one donation of 5000*l.*, earmarked for the Beale chair, from that most generous friend of the University Sir Charles Holcroft.

CAMBRIDGE.—The General Board of Studies will proceed shortly to appoint a University lecturer in the philosophy of religion. The appointment is for three years from October 1, 1913. The annual stipend is 100*l.* Candidates are requested to send their applications to the Vice-Chancellor, with testimonials, if they think fit, on or before Friday, April 11.

Mr. A. Harker has been nominated to represent the University at the twelfth International Geological Congress to be held in Canada in August next.

OXFORD.—Sir William Mitchell Ramsay will deliver the Romanes lecture at the Sheldonian Theatre on Thursday, May 8, at 3 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Imperial Peace."

Mr. R. B. Bourdillon, lecturer in chemistry at Balliol College, has been elected to a fellowship in chemistry on the teaching staff of University College.

The degree of M.A. has been conferred by a decree of Convocation on Prof. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., fellow of Magdalen College, the recently elected Waynflete professor of chemistry.

At the same Convocation, the statute altering the constitution of Congregation by abolishing the qualification of residence, and making other changes with the view of confining the membership to the "teaching and administrative elements in the University and the colleges," passed its final stage by 77 votes to 49.

In the Educational Supplement of *The Times* of March 4 an important letter appears from Prof. Poulton, F.R.S., pointing out that the extension of the scientific departments of the University was one of the principal objects had in view by the promoters of the original purchase for the University of the ground known as the Parks. The letter directs attention to a scheme which was devised some years ago, though not accepted by the University, in accordance with which a space of ten or eleven acres adjoining the museum at the south-west angle of the Parks would be definitely allocated to the purposes of the scientific departments at present existing or to be established in future. This would leave six-sevenths of the present open space untouched and unthreatened by building.

SHEFFIELD.—Dr. Sophia M. V. Witts has been appointed to the newly instituted post of lady tutor in anatomy.

MR. AUGUSTINE HENRY, reader in forestry, University of Cambridge, has been appointed to the professorship of forestry recently established in the Royal College of Science for Ireland.

DR. A. R. FORSYTH, F.R.S., formerly Sadlerian professor of pure mathematics in the University of Cambridge, has been appointed chief professor of mathematics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington.

As announced already, a course of four public lectures on the theory of the solid state, will be delivered at University College (University of London), by Prof. W. Nernst, director of the Institute of Physical Chemistry in the University of Berlin, at 6 p.m. to-day, March 6, and at 5 p.m. on March 7, 10, and 11. The chairman at the first lecture will be Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B.

At the annual meeting of the court of governors of the Middlesex Hospital, on February 27, Prince Alexander of Teck, in moving the adoption of the report, announced an anonymous gift of about