

University and Educational Intelligence.

LONDON.—The following special advanced lectures have been arranged at King's College for post-graduate and other advanced students. The dates given are those on which the courses begin:—"Liquid Fuels," Mr. Harold Moore, October 17; "Liquid Fuel Engines," Dr. W. R. Ormandy, October 24; "Bridge Construction," Mr. H. W. FitzSimons, October 13; "Cascade Induction and Synchronous Motors and Generators," Mr. L. J. Hunt, October 18; "Reinforced Concrete," Dr. Oscar Faber, January 19, 1922; "Accurate Measurements in Mechanical Engineering: The Use and Testing of Gauges," Mr. F. H. Rolt, January 24; "Wireless Transmitting Valves," Prof. C. L. Fortescue, January 23; and "The Cheapening of Electrical Energy in Great Britain," Mr. C. H. Wordingham, February 27.

OXFORD.—Mr. J. H. Jeans, secretary to the Royal Society, has been appointed Halley lecturer for 1922.

BIRMINGHAM.—By the retirement of Mr. W. H. Cope, the University librarian, the University loses a valuable servant whose place will be difficult to fill. In forty years of strenuous and whole-hearted devotion to duty Mr. Cope has brought the rapidly growing library to a state of efficiency out of all proportion to the expenditure involved. Regardless of the fact that his salary was a mere pittance and that the library was deplorably understaffed, he always gave of his best; and by his ever-ready assistance he earned the gratitude of many generations of staff and students whose good wishes will follow him into his retirement.

THE Herter lectures are to be delivered at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, on October 5, 6, and 7 by Sir Arthur Keith, who will take as his subject "The Differentiation of Human Races in the Light of the Theory of Hormones."

DR. D. BURNS, Grieve lecturer on physiological chemistry in the University of Glasgow, has been appointed professor of physiology in the University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in succession to the late Prof. J. A. Menzies.

AMONG the free public Gresham lectures shortly to be delivered at Gresham College are the following:—Physic, Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, October 11, 12, 13, and 14; Astronomy, Mr. A. R. Hinks, October 18, 19, 20, and 21; and Geometry, Mr. W. H. Wagstaff, November 7, 8, 10, and 11. The lecture-hour is 6 o'clock.

THE Prospectus of University Courses in the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, for the session 1921-22 has recently been issued. Systematic training extending over a period of three or four years is provided in mechanical, electrical, municipal, and sanitary engineering, the technology of the chemical and textile industries, photography and printing, etc. University courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor and Master of technical science in these subjects are available, and, in addition, there are numerous part-time day and evening courses for the benefit of engineers, apprentices, and others who cannot attend for full-time instruction. In conjunction with the Students' Union there is a technical section consisting of the Chemical, Engineering, and Textile Societies, the objects of which are to discuss technical subjects of interest to the members and to arrange for periodical visits to works and factories. These visits serve to amplify the generous arrangements made in the college itself for practical work in the laboratories.

Calendar of Scientific Pioneers.

September 22, 1703. Vincenzo Viviani died.—The last pupil of Galileo, Viviani took a prominent place among the geometers of the seventeenth century, and became mathematician and chief engineer to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

September 22, 1874. Jean Baptiste Armand Louis Léonce Elie de Beaumont died.—Professor of geology in the Collège de France and successor to Arago as permanent secretary of the Paris Academy of Sciences, Elie de Beaumont had a leading share in the geological survey of France, and among his best-known works are those relating to the age and origin of mountain systems.

September 23, 1738. Hermann Boerhaave died.—The most famous physician of his day, Boerhaave as a professor of botany, medicine, and chemistry raised the University of Leyden to the summit of its fame. His writings were translated in many languages.

September 23, 1877. Urbain Jean Joseph Leverrier died.—Sharing with Adams the honour of the discovery of Neptune, Leverrier was one of the greatest French astronomers of last century. He succeeded Arago as director of the Paris Observatory, where he carried out the complete revision of planetary theories and the formation of new tables.

September 23, 1882. Friedrich Wöhler died.—Born in 1800, Wöhler while a teacher in the Berlin Trade School first prepared the metal aluminium, and in 1828 effected the synthesis of urea. He collaborated with Liebig, and, like him, was a great teacher. From 1836 he held the chair of chemistry at Göttingen.

September 24, 1541. Paracelsus died.—A remarkable figure in the annals of science, Paracelsus—or Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim—was the contemporary of Copernicus and Luther. An erratic genius of extraordinary insight, but notorious habits, he was a leader in the revolt against authority which marked the beginning of modern scientific progress.

September 25, 1777. Johann Heinrich Lambert died.—One of the group of learned men attracted to Berlin by Frederick the Great, Lambert enriched both mathematics and astronomy by his researches and discoveries.

September 26, 1703. Johann Christoph Sturm died.—Sturm has been called the restorer of the physical sciences in Germany. He was for many years at the Academy of Altdorf, and persistently advocated the introduction of science into the schools of Germany.

September 26, 1868. August Ferdinand Möbius died.—Holding the chair of higher mathematics and astronomy at Leipzig, Möbius was regarded as one of the leaders in modern projective geometry.

September 27, 1908. John Macon Thome died.—As assistant and successor to Gould at the Cordoba Observatory, Thome did much for astronomy in South America.

September 28, 1895. Louis Pasteur died.—Honoured as a benefactor of mankind, Pasteur was a great chemist and a great biologist. He was drawn to the study of chemistry by the lectures of Dumas, and became a professor first at Strassburg, then at Lille, and in 1867 at the Sorbonne. The Pasteur Institute in Paris contains his tomb, and his record of services is inscribed upon it thus:—

"1848, Molecular dissymmetry. 1857, Fermentations. 1862, Spontaneous generation. 1863, Studies on wine. 1865, Silkworm diseases. 1871, Studies on beer. 1877, Contagious diseases of animals. 1880, Vaccination against contagious diseases. 1885, Prevention of hydrophobia." E. C. S.