

University and Educational Intelligence.

MANCHESTER.—Prof. H. R. Dean, having been appointed to the Chair of Bacteriology in the University of London, has resigned his appointment as Proctor Professor of Pathology.

THE University Colston Society has decided to establish, with the aid of industrial firms, a number of Colston Research Fellowships in the faculties of arts, science, medicine and engineering of the University of Bristol. It is proposed to approach firms in the area served by the University with the view of obtaining support for fellowships by the payment of yearly sums of 150*l.*, in return for which it would be possible for the donor to earmark the award for a particular branch of study, subject, or person, subject to the approval of the University faculty involved. These fellowships, which will be of the annual value of 150*l.*, will be awarded to graduates of the University of Bristol and be tenable for one year. Should no suitable graduate of the University present himself a fellowship may be awarded to a graduate of another university or to any approved person. This scheme comes as an addition to the numerous grants which for many years past have been made by the Colston Society for the encouragement of research in the University of Bristol.

THE Association of University Teachers, the president of which is Prof. J. Strong, of the University of Leeds, has issued, the first number of a publication, the *University Bulletin* (6*d.*), which it is intended to produce terminally. Its primary object is to serve as the organ of the association, and an editing committee, composed of Prof. J. Strong, Mr. R. D. Laurie, and Mr. F. Smith, is in charge. In an editorial note in the issue before us it is stated that the *Bulletin* will bring to the notice of its readers the doings and policy of the council of the association, and will endeavour to foster the effort to extend the influence of the universities in the life of the nation. Other items which the first issue contains are by Sir Michael Sadler on the threefold allegiance of university teachers to their institution, to the university life of the nation and of the world; an article by Prof. Strong on the aims and activities of the Association of University Teachers; and an historical sketch by Mr. Laurie of the movement which led to the formation of the association. There are also critical notes on the University Grants Committee's Report, Parliamentary representation of teachers, superannuation for university teachers, and similar topics.

FOLLOWING the lines of previous years, Mr. F. S. Marvin has arranged, in conjunction with Dr. Charles Singer, a course of lectures on "Science and Social Progress," for the Unity History School, to be held at Woodbrooke, Birmingham, from Thursday, July 27, to Friday, August 4. A sketch in broad outline will be given of the history of science, especially in its relation to the contemporary social evolution, and this will be followed, in the latter half, by discourses on the problems that are being raised to-day by the growth of science. First the historical retrospect, then the living problem, and the whole looked at from the completely human point of view. The lecturers will be Prof. J. L. Myres, Dr. J. L. E. Dreyer, Prof. J. A. Platt, Dr. C. Singer, Prof. A. N. Whitehead, Prof. C. H. Desch, Prof. J. A. Thomson, Mr. Julian Huxley, Mr. A. E. Heath, Prof. F. G. Donnan, and Mr. F. S. Marvin. Communications concerning this holiday school should be addressed to Mr. Edwin Gilbert, 78 Mutley Plain, Plymouth. All letters requiring reply should contain stamps covering the necessary postage.

NO. 2732, VOL. 109]

Calendar of Industrial Pioneers.

March 9, 1908. Henry Clifton Sorby died.—Sorby came of an old Sheffield family of cutlers. He was of independent means. Devoting himself to scientific investigations, he became known among geologists as the father of microscopical petrology, while his microscopic study of iron and steel opened out a field of research of immense importance to the metallurgist.

March 10, 1874. Moritz Hermann Jacobi died.—German by birth, Jacobi became a professor at Dorpat and St. Petersburg, where in 1837 he discovered the art of electrotyping. He also improved the voltaic battery, and made a trial on the Neva of a boat driven by an electro motor.

March 10, 1902. Charles Yelverton O'Connor died.—An eminent civil engineer, O'Connor held important positions in New Zealand, and in 1891 became engineer-in-chief to Western Australia. He constructed the harbour at Fremantle, and was responsible for the Coolgardie Water Supply Scheme, in which water is conveyed 328 miles through 30-inch steel pipes, an undertaking costing 2,660,000*l.*

March 11, 1916. Erasmus Darwin Leavitt died.—Trained as a mechanical engineer, Leavitt served in the United States Navy during the Civil War, and afterwards as a consulting engineer was responsible for many of the most important steam-engine installations in America. He was a founder of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and in 1883 served as its president.

March 12, 1898. Ferdinand Hurter died.—After serving an apprenticeship to a Swiss dyer, Hurter studied chemistry under Bunsen, and in 1867 settled in England, finally becoming principal chemist to the United Alkali Company. He was a pioneer in the application of mathematics to technological chemistry, and with Driffeld carried out a long and fruitful investigation of the chemistry and physics of photography.

March 12, 1914. George Westinghouse died.—A great industrialist, the president of no less than thirty companies, Westinghouse first gained a reputation by his invention of the compressed-air brake for railway trains. Tried in 1868, the brake was made automatic in 1872, and has been universally adopted. Westinghouse was a pioneer in the development of alternating current electric machinery, he assisted Tesla in his work on the induction motor, and made the first ten generators for Niagara.

March 13, 1719. Johann Friedrich Böttger died.—The discoverer of the method of making porcelain from the reddish clays found in the neighbourhood of Meissen, Böttger began life as an apothecary's apprentice in Berlin, but his discovery was largely the outcome of his alchemical experiments. For many years he was maintained as a sort of prisoner by the Elector of Dresden.

March 15, 1808. Sir Henry Bessemer died.—The greatest metallurgist of the nineteenth century, Bessemer, by the invention in 1856 of his direct process of converting pig-iron into malleable iron or mild steel, provided mankind with abundant supplies of a superior structural material at a diminished cost. Several notable metallurgists contributed to the success of the process, which reached its perfection in 1879 by the discoveries of Sidney Gilchrist Thomas.

E. C. S.