along lines approved by him. As the fund will shortly be closed, any further subscriptions to increase the value of the scholarship should be sent at once to the Treasurer, The Smithells Fund, Beechwood, Roundhay, Leeds.

DR. H. MARTIN LEAKE has been appointed Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in succession to Sir Francis Watts, who will retire next November. Dr. Martin Leake was formerly Director of the Department of Agriculture and a member of the Legislative of the United Provinces, India. In 1919 his services were lent to the Egyptian Government, which he advised on cotton, and last year he was a member of a joint commission with Sir John Russell to advise the Sudan Government on the organisation of agricultural research.

THE Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have awarded Senior Studentships for 1924 to the following: (1) Mr. T. M. Cherry (Melbourne and Cambridge) for research in mathematics, on the recommendation of the University of Cambridge; (2) Mr. Malcolm Dixon (Cambridge) for research in bio-chemistry, on the recommendation of the University of Cambridge; (3) Dr. R. D. Haworth (Manchester) for research in organic chemistry, on the recommendation of the University of Oxford; (4) Mr. R. W. Lunt (Liverpool) for research in physical chemistry, on the recommendation of the University of London, University College; (5) Mr. G. M. Morant (London) for research in anthropology, on the recommendation of the University of London, University College.

THE progress of education in India, 1917–1922, is reviewed in a report recently issued by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India (Superintendent of Government Printing, India, Calcutta, Rs. 1.6). The report, a very readable one, shows that throughout the quinquennium the course of educational administration was affected strongly by political movements. The years 1917–1920 saw a flood of ill-informed enthusiasm for "fighting illiteracy" and so enabling the masses to read political "literature" and ballot papers. Then came "non-co-operation" and the boycotting of schools recognised by Government, accompanied by the setting up of so-called national institutions showing no distinctive feature worthy of imitation and some highly objectionable. Some indication of the resultant changes is given in the following statistics of enrolments in each of the three years 1919–20, 1920–21, 1921–22: (000 omitted) Arts Colleges, 52½, 48, 46; High Schools, 632, 601, 595; Middle Schools, 650, 654, 645; Primary Schools, 6134, 6328, 6310. The leaders of this movement found an effective weapon in the growing dissatisfaction with the contents of the school and college curricula, and the Education Departments should profit by the attention thus directed to the necessity for a restatement of their educational aims. A particularly useful part of the report is a summary of the origins and points of resemblance and difference of the new universities. In this connexion, it is noteworthy that with the transfer of educational control from the central to the local government, there is a growing danger of an exaggerated provincialism, especially in higher education. The universities, as well as the Departments of Education, are helped to keep in touch with one another by the Bureau of Education and by the Central Advisory Board set up by the Government of India in 1921, but the project for an Association of Indian Universities debated at the congress, held in the same year, of all the universities of the British Empire, has not materialised.

Early Science at the Royal Society.

June 22, 1664. The dog, that had a piece of his skin cut off [for grafting purposes] being inquired after, and the operator answering, that he had run away, it was ordered that another should be provided against the next meeting for the like experiment, Dr. Wilkins and Dr. Charleton to have the better care.

June 23, 1686. A note from Mons. Justel was read, giving an account of a book about hygrometers then printing at Paris; that the hygrometer of the Society was the first.

June 24, 1663. Mr. Graunt mentioned that he knew a fishmonger, who in 1658 put three carps into a pond, which at the end of four years were multiplied into 875, the smallest of which were 15 or 16 inches long. He was desired to bring the story, with all its circumstances, in writing. And all those members, who had opportunity were to make several experiments on several fishes relating to their growth.

1669. The president having proposed from the commissioners of the navy, that the Society would undertake the weighing up of the wrecks in the Thames at Woolwich; upon debate, it was resolved, that his lordship should be desired to return this answer, that the Society being destitute of the necessaries for undertaking such a work were ready to give their assistance to his Majesty's officers therein, and to depute certain persons of their body to take care of the performance, referring themselves to his Majesty's gratification upon the effecting thereof.

June 25, 1684. There was shewn an account of the weather during the month of May last, as it was observed at Dublin by Mr. William Molyneux.

June 26, 1679. Mr. Hooke produced an intire cocoa-nut, which was newly brought from Barbados; and he caused it to be cut in sunder, and poured out of the middle of it a glass full of liquor . . . tasting sweetish and pleasant like an emulsion.

June 27, 1666. The experiments appointed for the next meeting were—The prosecution of a circular pendulum to be applied to a clock.—The two balls on a pendulum, to show the motion of the earth and moon, with the contrivance of a sand-box to have the sand run out, for representing the line of that motion.

1667. It was proposed to have a rarefying engine made of wood big enough for a man to sit in. This was approved of by Mr. Boyle. Mr. Hooke was ordered to have one made as soon as possible. He proposed a contrivance, which he had, to make a vessel [to] swim in under water, of any dimension, wherein he might pass as fast as in a wherry upon the Thames, and at any depth he pleased, with safety. He was ordered to compute the charge of such an engine, and report it.

1678. Mr. Wicks brought in and read a paper, delivered to him by some Quakers, concerning the great benefit that would accrue to the nation by the setting up and encouraging several new manufactures whereby to keep the poor at work. To which the Society returned for answer, that their address was more proper to the parliament, the matter not properly lying before the Society.

June 28, 1665. It was resolved that the public assemblies of the Society be henceforth discontinued [as from this date on account of the spreading of the plague] till summoned again. The members of the Society were then exhorted by the president [Viscount Brouncker] to bear in mind the several tasks laid upon them, that they might give a good account of them at their return; and Mr. Hooke was ordered to prosecute his chariot-wheels, watches, and glasses, during the recess.