

duties, or what was commonly called "beer money." This contribution from the Exchequer would be sufficient to pay the interest on the outlay, provide a sinking fund, and leave a balance of 1250*l.* per annum towards the annual expenditure.

In an introductory address delivered at the Yorkshire College, Leeds, on Friday last, Mr. T. R. Jessop described the magnificent provision made for the study and practice of medicine and surgery in some of the cities in Russia. He said that he found several of the Russian hospitals and clinics far in advance of our own. Of the recently completed Moscow clinics it was difficult to speak in adequate terms. Built at a cost of about half a million pounds sterling, half of which was contributed by a few wealthy ladies, whilst the remainder, as well as an endowment of 43,000*l.* yearly, was guaranteed jointly by the Imperial Government and the municipality, they consisted of a dozen or more separate detached handsome buildings, erected on an open estate of from forty to fifty acres, situated about a mile and a half outside the busy city. Each building was a complete hospital, with its own lecture room, laboratory, professor's room, &c., and in those requiring it there was provided a suite of operating rooms which might well serve as models for any hospital. Each building was adapted for a special purpose, for dealing, namely, with surgical or medical cases, children's diseases, ophthalmic, contagious, nervous, nasal, and aural affections, and so on. And all this had been done for the sole purpose of educating medical students, and providing the country with competent medical men.

THE following entrance scholarships have been awarded in medical schools:—*Guy's Hospital Medical School*: Scholarship for University students (anatomy and physiology), of the value of 50*l.*, to Mr. A. H. Davies, Caius College, Cambridge. Open scholarships in science.—First scholarship, of the value of 150*l.*, to Mr. A. E. H. Parkes, *Guy's Hospital Medical School*; second scholarship, of the value of 60*l.*, to Mr. W. H. Harwood-Yarred, Dulwich College. *St. Mary's Hospital Medical School*: Science scholarships.—144*l.*, Mr. M. F. Kelly; 78*l.* 15*s.*, Mr. J. B. Albury; 78*l.* 15*s.*, Mr. D. E. Finlay; 52*l.* 10*s.*, Mr. J. H. Wells; exhibition of 26*l.* 5*s.*, Mr. H. R. Kidner and Mr. M. T. Williams. University Scholarships.—57*l.* 15*s.*, Mr. F. C. Eve; 57*l.* 15*s.*, Mr. C. Killick; exhibition of 26*l.* 5*s.*, Mr. A. Whitmore. *St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School*: First entrance scholarship in natural science (150*l.*) to Mr. W. H. Harwood-Yarred, and the second, of the value of 60*l.*, to Mr. Francis H. Whitehead. The University Scholarship, of the value of 50*l.*, to Mr. Frank Cecil Eve, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. *Charing-cross Hospital Medical School*:—Livingstone Scholarship (100 guineas), to Mr. S. A. Boyd; Huxley Scholarship (55 guineas), to Mr. W. J. O'Brien; Universities' Scholarship (60 guineas), to Mr. W. G. Rogers. Entrance scholarships have also been awarded to Mr. E. Bayley (60 guineas), Mr. C. L. Lakin (40 guineas), and Mr. G. S. Welham (30 guineas). *London Hospital Medical College*.—Price Science Scholarship (120*l.*), Mr. J. Jones; Price Anatomy and Physiology Scholarship (60*l.*), open only to competitors from Oxford or Cambridge, Mr. C. Warren (Oxon.); science scholarship (60*l.*), Mr. R. T. Dolbey; science scholarship (35*l.*), Mr. M. T. Williams.

SCIENTIFIC SERIALS.

*Symons's Monthly Meteorological Magazine*, September.—Climatological records for the British Empire in 1896. A table is given showing the chief climatological elements at eighteen stations in various parts of the globe, and is accompanied by interesting remarks upon the results. The highest shade temperature, 111°·2, occurred, as is most frequently the case, at Adelaide, in January. A temperature of 104°·8 was recorded at Malta, in August, which appears to be unprecedented. No station has ever approached Winnipeg in respect of minimum shade temperature, and the daily and yearly range, but the values for 1896 call for no special remark. The least daily and yearly range were recorded at Grenada; the values appear to be normal, and are very similar to those obtained at Barbados in former years. The highest mean temperature always occurs at Ceylon; in 1896 it was 81°·5, but the average for fifteen years at Bombay is less than a degree below that for Ceylon. The driest station, viz. that recording the lowest relative humidity, has for many years

been Adelaide, while Esquimalt is the dampest. The highest temperature in the sun, 177°, was recorded at Trinidad, and the lowest temperature on grass was -23°·5 at Toronto; the radiation temperature is not registered at Winnipeg. The greatest rainfall, 101·06 inches, occurred at Colombo, and the least, 15·17 inches, at Adelaide, this value being much below the average. The fall at Mauritius, 68·17 inches, is the greatest since 1877. The greatest amount of cloud was recorded at Esquimalt, which slightly exceeds that of London; the clearest sky was observed at Grenada, where the average amount was 3·6, the scale being 0 to 10.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

PARIS.

Academy of Sciences, September 27.—M. A. Chatin in the chair.—On the hypocycloid with three inflections, by M. Paul Serret. A continuation of a preceding paper.—On the stability of the phosphorescent sulphides of strontium, by M. J. R. Mouret. Specimens of phosphorescent strontium sulphide, prepared by five different methods, and exposed to air and sunlight at a temperature of 45° C., undergo a decomposition with production of hydrogen sulphide, and a sulphate.—On parastannyl chloride, by M. R. Engel. Metastannic acid, if washed with boiling water before drying in a vacuum, contains two molecules of water less than the acid prepared with cold water. This gives with hydrochloric acid an insoluble metastannic chloride, Sn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, which differs from the chloride previously known by two molecules of water. From this a new stannic acid is obtained, to which the name of parastannic acid is given.—On some double chlorides formed by cinchonamine, by MM. Léon Boutroux and P. Genvesse. The alkaloid forms double chlorides with cadmium, zinc, and copper chlorides, the analyses and crystallographic characters of which are given.—On the improvement of humous earths, by M. J. Dumont. The application of potash manures, with a small proportion of lime salts, or of phosphatic slag, is recommended.

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