cheer reverberated through his whole being, and left such deep impression as doubtless would be with him to the end.

In the evening of his long life, when he stood apart from the honours which had been showered upon him, there remained to him the greatest of all rewards, a clear conscience and the knowledge that he had devoted his life to and had achieved a great work for the good of humanity.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

DR. A. D. ROSS, lecturer on natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow, has been appointed to the chair of mathematics and physics in the University of Western Australia.

AT a special meeting of the council of Hartley University College, Southampton, held on December 30, Dr. Alexander Hill, late master of Downing College, Cambridge, was unanimously elected principal at a salary of 1000*l*. a year.

MR. FRANK ROSCOE, who for the past twelve years has been master of method in the Day Training College of the University of Birmingham, has been appointed secretary of the Teachers' Registration Council.

THE general meeting of the Association of Public School Science Masters will be held at the London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C., on January 8 and 9; in connection with the meeting Dr. T. P. Nunn will deliver a series of addresses on the afternoons of January 6 and 7, upon "The Theory of Science Teaching, with Special Reference to the Conditions in Boys' Schools." On Wednesday, January 8, the president of the association, Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., P.R.S., will deliver an address, and there will be a discussion upon the aims and uses of school science societies. On January 9 the subjects to be discussed are:—Practical examinations in science, the teaching of mechanics, and the value of presenting the historical aspect in teaching science. A paper urging that the teaching of density should be placed in the background and be superseded by the idea of "Roomage," or specific volume, will be read by Mr. G. F. Daniell.

WE learn from *Science* that by the will of the late Prof. Morris Loeb, formerly professor of chemistry in the New York University, large bequests are made to scientific and educational institutions. Subject to the life interest of Mrs. Loeb, 100,000*l*. is bequeathed to Harvard University for the advancement of physics and chemistry, 5000*l*. is left to the American Chemical Society for the establishment of a type museum of chemicals, to be established in the Chemists' Club of New York City, the U.S. National Museum, or the American Museum of Natural History, and 500*l*. is bequeathed to the National Academy of Sciences. The Hebrew Technical Institute receives 10,000*l*. The residuary estate, subject to Mrs. Loeb's life interest, is to be divided equally among the Smithsonian Institution at Washington and certain New York institutions, including the American Museum of Natural History, the Hebrew Technical Institute, and the Educational Alliance. The Smithsonian Institution receives its bequest to further the exact sciences. The American Museum of Natural History is to secure a collection for the illustration of the industrial use of natural products in ancient and modern times. The Hebrew Technical Institute is to establish technical courses for mechanics.

THE report of the hundred and sixteenth session of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, which used to be known as the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, is a record of satisfactory progress. The number of day students for the session 1911–12 was 572; of evening students, 4691; and of students in affiliated continuation classes, 8682. The college is therefore the centre of an organisation responsible for the education of 13,945 individuals. The corresponding number for the preceding session was 13,473. The increase in the number of day students was twelve. The roll of students contained the names of 157 graduates of the four Scottish universities, and of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, Durham, Leeds, Sydney, Adelaide, Calcutta, Allahabad, and Heidelberg. Although seven large laboratories were provided for pure and applied chemistry in the new buildings recently opened, they have already proved insufficient, and, in consequence, an additional chemical laboratory, to accommodate seventy-two students, has been provided by transferring to the corridors on the same floor the contents of the museum of technical chemistry. Such rapid development of an industrial department is good evidence that the college maintains its position as possessing one of the leading schools of applied chemistry. The new lectureship in sugar manufacture, founded with the aid of subscriptions from firms and individuals interested in this industry, has been established. Proposals have been made for the establishment of a lectureship dealing with leather-tanning, but the governors are obliged to postpone taking steps in this direction until subscriptions are forthcoming to meet at least one-half of the probable expense, as was done in the case of the lectureship in sugar manufacture. In other departments of the college there are similar developments, and the report makes it clear that under its new name this Scottish technical college is entering on a career of increased usefulness.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

LONDON.

Linnean Society, December 19, 1912.—Prof. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., president, in the chair.—Cecil H. **Hooper**: Experiments on the pollination of hardy fruits, with observations on the insect visitors to the blossoms. Strawberries, provided there is wind, set fruit well without insects. Raspberries and loganberries set fruit imperfect in shape if insects are excluded. Currants and gooseberries, owing to the construction of their flowers and pollen, cannot be pollinated and set their fruit without the visits of insects. All these plants set fruit perfectly with pollen of the same variety or even of the same flower; but in the case of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry, this is not always the case, many varieties being self-sterile, and almost all produce more abundant and finer fruit with pollen of another variety. In these trees there is little transference of pollen by the wind, and even if a self-fertile tree is enclosed in muslin whilst in blossom (there being ample movement of the wind, insects only being excluded), it is the exception for any fruit to set; it is the same with gooseberries and currants. In trials with apples, only nineteen varieties out of sixty-five proved self-fertile; in pears, four out of thirty; in plums, twenty-one out of forty-one; in cherries, five out of twelve; whilst, when cross-pollinated, in three-quarters of the trials one or more fruits set on a truss. There seems to be a preference as to pollen, some varieties setting better with pollen of one variety than with that of another;