

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.—The following awards for post-graduate research have been made at Emmanuel College:—A studentship of 15*l.* to J. Morrison for continuation of research on the igneous rocks of the English Lake district; a grant of 25*l.* to G. Williams for study in animal nutrition; and a grant of 50*l.* to W. D. Womersley for investigation of the specific heat of gases at high temperatures.

LONDON (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE).—Dr. T. B. Johnston, lecturer on anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed lecturer and demonstrator of anatomy in the faculty of medical sciences, and Mr. G. N. Watson, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed a member of the staff of the department of pure mathematics for the session 1914-15, in succession to Dr. A. N. Whitehead, who has resigned.

DR. D. STARR JORDAN, Chancellor of Leland Stanford University, has been elected president of the National Education Association.

THE biennial Huxley lecture will be delivered by Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., F.R.S., at the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School on October 1.

THE University Court of Edinburgh University has received and approved a proposal from the honorary secretaries of the Royal Victoria Hospital for Consumption for the foundation of a chair of tuberculosis.

MR. A. J. MARGETSON, at present assistant professor at the City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington, has been appointed to the professorship of civil and mechanical engineering at the Technical College, Finsbury, in the place of Prof. E. G. Coker.

THE sum of 400,000 dollars has recently been given to the Yale Medical School of Yale University for the foundation of a fund to be known as the "Anna M. R. Lauder Fund," in memory of the late Mrs. George Lauder. The donors stipulate that a memorial professorship in public health be established for the benefit of the state of Connecticut.

THE report for 1914 of the Council to the members of the City and Guilds of London Institute has now been published. It deals fully with the work of the City and Guilds (Engineering) College, the City and Guilds Technical College, Finsbury, the South London Technical Art School, the Department of Technology, and the Leather Trades' School. During the past session 4859 classes in technological subjects were registered by the Department of Technology in 315 towns. These classes were attended by 54,510 students, showing an increase of 511 on last year's numbers. The examinations were held in 74 technological subjects, for which 21,878 candidates entered from centres in the United Kingdom alone. Including the candidates from India, and the Overseas Dominions and the candidates for special examinations and for teachers' certificates in manual training and domestic subjects, the total number examined was 25,339. Examinations were held this year in the following parts of the Empire outside the United Kingdom:—India, New Zealand, South Africa, Jamaica, Malta, and Singapore. The number of Indian candidates continues to increase and this year reached the total of 343; the number of candidates from New Zealand was 327. During the past session 232 new names have been added to the Institute's register of teachers in technology; 91 centres were visited by the Institute's inspectors; and in numerous other ways the department has been extending its

activities. There can be no doubt, says the report, that the teaching of technology has greatly improved during the past few years; but it is noted that the examiners have still to direct attention to the insufficient knowledge that some candidates possess of the principles of their subjects, and to the lack of practical knowledge shown by others, and they cannot escape from the conclusion that the unsatisfactory answers in certain groups of papers indicate faulty teaching as the source.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

DUBLIN.

Royal Dublin Society, June 23.—Prof. William Brown in the chair.—Prof. H. J. Seymour: Preliminary notes on the bathymetric survey of some Wicklow lakes. Those dealt with were the two lakes at Glendalough, and the larger of the two loughs Bray. The latter, which is a typical moraine-dammed corrie lake, is at an elevation of about 1200 ft. above sea-level and has a maximum depth of about 150 ft. A noteworthy feature is the occurrence in one part of the lake of a steep cliff, about 54 ft. high, the upper edge being 90 ft. below the surface of the water. The shape suggests that it is composed of rock and not of moraine. The large lake at Glendalough, about one mile long and a quarter of a mile broad is shallower and more uniformly contoured than the above. The deepest sounding obtained was approximately 100 ft. There is fairly satisfactory evidence that the trough in which the lake lies is "overdeepened."—Prof. J. Joly: Experiments on the presence of thorium in cancers, etc.—R. J. Moss: (1) The preparation of radium emanation for therapeutic purposes. (2) The reduction of radium sulphate.

CAPE TOWN.

Royal Society of South Africa, June 17.—Dr. L. Péringuey, president, in the chair.—Dr. W. A. Jolly: The electrical discharge of narcine. Curves of the electrical discharge of a fish of the Torpedo family (species not yet determined) were exhibited. The curves were photographically recorded by the string galvanometer. The direction of the current through the fish is from the ventral to the dorsal surface. The deflections which make up the shock occur with a rhythm of about 50 a second.—K. H. Barnard: Living Phreatoicus. Although in most respects an Isopod Phreatoicus has peculiar features which link it on to the Amphipods. So far the only members of this family have been found in Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. Last year, however, another species was discovered on Table Mountain. This is further evidence of a former land connection between the southern continents.—L. Péringuey: Bushman paintings from Southern Rhodesia. The tracings throw quite a different light on the technique and probably the mental evolution of the Bush people who executed them. As usual, animals abound, but they are much more skilfully delineated than those from the Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Natal, etc.; the graceful attitude and outline of some of them make those of the latter look commonplace. For instance, the spiral of the horns of the koodoo is very plainly indicated, which is not the case in any of the numerous transfers from the Cape, etc., known to the author. Then the representation of the human figure is of a much superior type, and seems to indicate a slight phase of transition with the hieratic style of Egypt.—Prof. Roseveare: (1) A proof by elementary methods, without complex quantities, that every algebraic function (with real coefficients) has factors of the form $x^2 - px + q$ (p, q real). (2) Malet's proof that every equation has roots, real or imaginary, equal in number to its degree.