

University and Educational Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—Last week the large theatre of the School of Anatomy was the scene of an interesting presentation to Dr. W. L. H. Duckworth, fellow of Jesus College and senior demonstrator in anatomy, on the completion of twenty-one years of devoted service to the University as lecturer in physical anthropology. This remarkable tribute to the esteem and affection in which he is held was the spontaneous desire of every demonstrator, assistant, and student to contribute some token of appreciation of Dr. Duckworth's unflinching courtesy and ever-ready help. His sympathy and charm of manner have made him one of the most approachable of teachers, and endeared him to all who have come in contact with him during his period of service. A fine inscribed silver salver was presented to Dr. Duckworth, together with a book containing the signatures of two hundred and twenty subscribers, by Dr. D. Reid on August 13 in the presence of the staff and students of the anatomy department. In addition to his brilliant academic qualities, Dr. Duckworth has shown great capacity for organisation, especially during the past year, when the chair of anatomy has been vacant and the entire control of the anatomy department has devolved upon him.

THE Dr. Jessie Macgregor prize of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, has been awarded to Miss Lucy Davis Cripps for her work on tetryl.

THE following free illustrated lectures are to be delivered in the Canada Building, Crystal Palace, at 6 p.m., under the auspices of the Institution of Petroleum Technologists:—"Oil Prospecting," G. Howell (September 1); "Petroleum Refining," Dr. A. E. Dunstan (September 8); "Utilisation of Volatile Oils," Dr. W. R. Ormandy (September 15); and "Utilisation of Heavy Oils," Prof. J. S. S. Brame (September 22).

A PROSPECTUS of the faculty of engineering of the University of Bristol, which is provided and maintained by the Society of Merchant Venturers in the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, has just reached us. Courses of study are available at the college for persons intended to engage in civil, mechanical, electrical, or automobile engineering, and particulars of these courses are given in the prospectus. The ordinances and regulations relating to degrees and certificates in engineering subjects are included, and some particulars of the Bristol sandwich system of training engineers are also given. The prospectus can be obtained from the Registrar of the University, Tyndall's Park, Bristol.

THE Bureau of Education, Calcutta, India, has issued its Report on Education in British India for 1918-19, abundantly illustrated with photographs. The terrible epidemic of influenza which broke out at the close of the year 1918 and carried off millions of people throughout India, together with the widespread failure of the crops, caused grave dislocations in the schools and colleges, though it called forth all that was best in the life and spirit of many of these institutions. The number of pupils and students in the public schools and colleges on March 31, 1918, was 7,338,663, and in private institutions 597,914—a total of 7,936,577, or 3.25 per cent. of the total population of upwards of 241,000,000 in British India alone, which percentage is nearly one-third that of Russia, probably the most backward country in Europe. The number of pupils under instruction has risen from 300,000 in 1860 to nearly 8,000,000 in 1920, and the expenditure

has advanced from 200,000*l.* to upwards of 9,000,000*l.* within the same period. In 1918-19 140,000*l.* was granted for agricultural education and 60,000*l.* for technical education of a pressing nature pending the Indian Industrial Commission's report. The schools and colleges now number 162,330. One of the principal recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, viz. the transfer of intermediate classes to the school system, has been carried out at the Patna College. Many developments show that the universities are alive to the necessity of assisting in the commercial and industrial revival. Schools of economics have been established in the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab, whilst the Benares Hindu University is opening a college of mechanical and electrical engineering. Proposals for new universities at Rangoon and Nagpur are being completed, and sites have been acquired. A Bill was introduced in 1919 for a unitary university at Dacca. New outlying colleges have been opened or proposed in Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab. Many of the colleges are said to be overcrowded with youths unfitted for an academic career, which is also borne out in the report of the Calcutta University Commission. There is immense work for education yet to be accomplished in India.

Societies and Academies.

PARIS.

Academy of Sciences, July 26.—M. Henri Deslandres in the chair.—The president announced the death of Dr. Guyon.—G. **Bigourdan**: An economical means of utilising the energy of tides.—Ch. **Depéret**: An attempt at the general chronological co-ordination of Quaternary time.—L. **Maquenne** and E. **Demoussy**: The toxicity of iron (towards plants) and the antitoxic properties of copper in presence of ferrous salts.—F. **Widal**, P. **Abrami**, and N. **Iancovesco**: The proof of digestive hæmoclasis and latent hepatitis. A development of the method of detecting liver trouble described in an earlier communication. After the absorption of a glass of milk it is only necessary to determine the fall in the arterial pressure, the lowering of the number of white corpuscles, the inversion of the leucocytic coefficient, and other phenomena easily determined in the laboratory to discover the functional working of the liver. Numerous examples of the application are given, with especial reference to the disturbances caused by the administration of arsenic compounds in syphilitic cases.—A. **Perot**: Comparison of the wave-lengths of a line of the cyanogen band in the light of the sun and that of a terrestrial source. The solar wave-length is greater than the terrestrial wave-length, their difference in relative value being $(2.22 \pm 0.10) \cdot 10^{-6}$. This difference is reduced by a correction for the descending movement of the absorbing centres to $(1.6 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-6}$. The figure calculated from Einstein's theory of generalised relativity is between the corrected and uncorrected numbers.—A. **Schaumasse**: Discovery and observations of the comet 1920b (Schaumasse). This comet was discovered on July 18 at the Nice Observatory. It is about the 11th magnitude, and appears as a diffuse nebulosity of 2.5' diameter. It may be the second periodic comet of Tempel.—G. **Fayet**: Probable identity of the 1920b comet (Schaumasse) with Tempel's second periodic comet.—P. **Chofardet**: Observations of the periodic comet Tempel II. (Schaumasse) 1920a, made at the Observatory of Besançon with the bent equatorial. Three positions on July 20-21 are given. The comet was of about the 11th magnitude.—C.