The mean temperature for the year ended on April 30 was 50·9° F., or 1·4° above the average. October was 6·3° above the average, the warmest October for 80 years. The rainfall was 16·49 in., or 7·75 in. below the average.

Wireless time signals from Eiffel Tower, Nauen, Bordeaux, Lyons, and Moscow are recorded on a syphon recorder; a special series of rhythmic signals from Lyons, for longitude purposes, was observed between June 20 and July 12.

The Carnegie Trust and Scientific Research.

THE twentieth annual report (1920–21) of the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland contains several points of interest. In relation to scientific training and research there are three important matters to distinguish, namely, buildings and equipment; scholarships and fellowships; and part-time research assistants and lecturers. This last is a new feature of the research scheme and is to be commended as combining facility for research with experience in teaching.

So far there are thirteen of these combined posts in the four universities of Scotland and all in the departments of chemistry and physics. They are covered by an annual outlay of 360*l*. Of the 14,419*l*. awarded to the four universities for research fellowships, scholarships and grants, nearly half is given to history, the remainder being fairly well distributed among the departments of physics, chemistry, natural history, and medicine. Of this sum 26 per cent. goes to St. Andrews, 16 per cent. to Glasgow, 15 per cent. to Aberdeen, and 43 per cent. to Edinburgh. Thus Edinburgh distinctly leads in research; but activity is specially noteworthy in St. Andrews, which, as regards the number of students in attendance, is much the weakest of the four.

As is natural, the conditions of tenure of scholarships and fellowships, which cannot be held with other remunerative appointments, lead to many resignations in the course of the year, so that of the sum initially awarded only a total of 8123*l*. has been expended. From the point of view of research this is to be regretted. The further development of the part-time assistantship scheme may in future supply a remedy.

Under the quinquennial distribution, the schemes of the universities and other institutes of learning include buildings, equipment, libraries, and endowments of chairs and lectureships. These require on the average 50,000*l*. per annum; and of this sum 72 per cent. is devoted to buildings. For new buildings in the Faculty of Arts and the Department of Zoology, Glasgow University has appropriated 91 per cent. of its share; and the new King's buildings for chemistry are absorbing 81 per cent. of Edinburgh's share. The ultimate influence of these developments on scientific research will no doubt be great; the more immediate effect will be a demand for increase of staff and a corresponding increased expenditure in the teaching of science.

Of the 65,000*l*. expended under what is known as Clause A, nearly 13,000*l*. is devoted directly to individual research; while of the remainder by far the greater part is being used for providing suitable laboratories, for extending libraries, for endowing chairs and lectureships, and for helping in the publication of books and memoirs, the influence of which on scientific progress cannot be over-estimated. In these respects the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland seems to be fulfilling admirably its high function in the advancement of science.

University and Educational Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dr. Roderick, Emmanuel College, has been reappointed demonstrator in surgery, and Mr. E. A. Milne, Trinity College, has been appointed University lecturer in astrophysics. A grant of 50*l*. from the Worts Fund is to be made to Mr. J. L. Evans, St. John's College, towards the expenses of a journey to make researches on the economic conditions of south, central, and south-eastern Europe since the treaties of peace, and on the question of the protection of minorities under the various treaties in the same region.

It is proposed to confer Honorary Degrees on H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta, K.G., and on Col. Sir Gerald Lenox-Conyngham.

The Statute giving the University power to confer by diploma titles of degrees upon women students of a recognised institution has now been approved by His Majesty the King in Council. The University now has power to name the recognised institutions and to lay down the conditions under which students of these institutions may qualify for these titles. It may admit members of such institutions to instruction in the University as well as to the use of its libraries, laboratories, and museums, in such numbers and on such conditions as it may determine. It may allow past residence kept and examinations passed by students of Girton College or of Newnham College as partial or complete qualification for titles of degrees.

Thus after four years of struggle does the University yield what the supporters of women's higher education asked twenty-five years ago, and one is tempted to wonder what the next twenty-five years will bring, and how long it will be before the next step in this old controversy will be taken.

Col. Sir Gerald Lenox-Conyngham, Trinity College, has been appointed reader in geodesy, and Mr. W. Dawson, Gonville and Caius College, has been re-appointed reader in forestry. Mr. C. Fox, Christ's College, has been re-appointed principal of the Cambridge University Training College for Schoolmasters.

Sir Ernest Moir has offered to endow a prize in the Engineering Department in memory of his son, Rex Moir, Gonville and Caius College, who was killed in the war. This offer has been accepted.

EDINBURGH.—On Thursday, June 8, Prof. T. H. Morgan, professor of experimental zoology in Columbia University, New York, delivered a lecture in the Natural History Theatre of the University of Edinburgh to a large audience of the staff and students on "Old and New Ideas about Heredity." The vice-chancellor, Sir Alfred Ewing, presided. Prof. Morgan gave an account of the more recent developments of the work on inheritance in Drosophila which is being carried on in his laboratory. After showing that the facts of inheritance lead to the conclusion that the Mendelian characters are carried by the chromosomes and that the hereditary factors or genes are arranged in a linear series in each chromosome, he discussed briefly the evidence available for forming a rough estimate of the upper limits of size of the factors. At the close of the lecture the dean of the faculty of law presented Prof. Morgan to the vice-chancellor for the honorary degree of LL.D. The dean remarked that the ceremony was reminiscent of the graduation proceedings of an older time when the candidate for university honours was required to maintain against all comers a thesis upon some abstruse subject of his choice, and he thought the audience would agree that Prof. Morgan's treatment