

successfully original research of a high order. The holder must reside in New Haven during the college year, ranging from October to June. Applications should be made to the Dean of the Graduate School, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A., before May 1 next, and should be accompanied by reprints of scientific publications, letters of recommendation, and a statement of the particular problem which the candidate expects to investigate.

THE Royal Technical College, Glasgow, directs attention in its report for 1923-24 to the part taken by it for many years in the further education of adults. The evening classes of last session were attended by 2587 adult students of ages ranging from twenty-one to seventy-five and, in addition, 546 enrolments were received for the "Elder" lectures on astronomy by Prof. George Forbes on "The Old Astronomy and the New," and by the Rev. E. Bruce Kirk on "Stars in their Associations." The College maintained also its press campaign for informing the public of the important part taken by chemistry in the life and industry of the country, and numerous papers of a popular character were published by members of the staff on such subjects as the utilisation of waste, chemistry and wireless, etc.

FROM the University of Leeds we have received a copy of the Council's annual report for 1923-24, which was issued on the eve of the Jubilee and "Coming of Age" celebrations of December 15-20. In it the Council announces, after summarising the serious and numerous present deficiencies in accommodation and equipment and in the provision for the social and athletic life of the University, that action is being taken to meet the most pressing requirements and to make the Jubilee year a starting-point for another period of progress. That they are able to do so is due in large measure to increased local aid. Grants from local authorities during the past year amounted to 30,000*l.*, not counting the fees, amounting to 4500*l.*, remitted to students as a condition of such grants. The other chief sources of revenue were: endowments, donations, and subscriptions, 21,000*l.*; parliamentary grants-in-aid, 58,000*l.*; and fees for tuition, examinations, graduation, Students' Union, etc., 60,000*l.*

THE December number of *The University Bulletin*, issued by the Association of University Teachers, contains an address by the president of the association, Prof. Alexander Mair, on the significance of this organisation as marking a distinct phase in the evolution of the university system in Great Britain. Among the many *éclaircissements* produced by the War were, Prof. Mair says, the revelation to English people that in the universities they had a *national* asset, and a clearer awareness on the part of the universities themselves of their function and destiny. A "get-together" spirit took the place of particularism, and one of the indications of this was the appearance of the Association of University Teachers. At present about 75 per cent. of all the teachers in the university institutions of England and Wales belong to its 25 branches, although "Oxford and Cambridge are still hesitant, and their absence makes the one (an important) gap in an otherwise continuous front." In referring to the spirit of co-operation as between universities and the recognition of their value to the nation as post-War phenomena, Prof. Mair seems to have overlooked the fact that the first Congress of Universities of the Empire took place, and the Universities Bureau of the British Empire was constituted in 1912.

Early Science at the Royal Society.

January 10, 1662/3. Mr Howard mentioned a way of roasting in a very short time, with basting the meat with flames of lard poured upon it: Dr. Wilkins, that of boiling and stewing meat with lamps: Mr. Hoskyns, that of roasting many pieces of meat with a fiery globe of plated iron standing in the middle: Sir Cyril Wyche, that of keeping water and other things warm in a double pot, separated by an interstice.

January 11, 1671/2. Mr. Isaac Newton was elected. [Newton had written earlier "I am very sensible of the honour done me by the Bishop of Sarum in proposing me candidate, and which I hope will be further conferred upon me by my election into the society, and, if so, I shall endeavour to testify my gratitude, by communicating what my poor and solitary endeavours can effect towards the promoting philosophical design."]

1664/5. Sir Robert Moray mentioned, that the King had made an experiment of cold, with three glasses filled with sweet water, used for washing, one glass bigger than the other, taken out of a trunk by the King's barber, and freezing, after they had a very little while been opened, first at the top, and then with shootings of ice to the bottom, and so congealing together.

January 13, 1663/4. The president acquainting the council, that Mr. Hooke had discovered to himself, Sir Robert Moray, and Dr. Wilkins, an invention, which might prove useful to England, and to the world, and that he had a good opinion thereof; but that it was necessary, that some experiments should be made for farther certainty, before it was made public which would require some charges not so fit to be put upon the inventor; it was ordered, that the President, Sir Robert Moray, and Dr. Wilkins have power to employ any sum under ten pounds of the society's money for the said purpose.

1669/70. Mr. Oldenburg produced a manuscript sent and addressed to the president by Mr. Flamstead of Derby, giving an account of some of the more notable celestial phenomena of the year 1670 to be conspicuous in the English horizon, among which was an eclipse of the sun visible in England, April 9, but omitted by all other astronomers. The society declared that this was a very useful labour for the improvements of astronomy; and that therefore the author should receive their thanks by the secretary.

January 15, 1661/2. Prince Rupert sent the society a description in High Dutch, of the method of making good gun-powder; which Mr. Oldenburg was desired to translate, and Sir Robert Moray to return their thanks to his highness.

1673/4. It being moved that Dr. Daniel Cox having made many observations and experiments concerning the nature and figures of all sorts of salts, might be desired to impart them to the society, he was desired accordingly, and promised, that he would do so, after he had viewed and examined such salts by such a microscope, as had been approved of for its goodness by the Society: and a microscope being brought by Mr. Cock to be examined, the trial of it was referred to a fitter time, it being then candle-light.

January 16, 1667/8. Mr. Oldenburg mentioned that he had received advice from Paris, that the person formerly said to have undertaken the translation of the "History of the Royal Society" into French, had not yet begun it, and was willing to forbear, upon notice sent him, that there was one in London, who would perform it. And Dr. de Molin being the person, who had undertaken that work in England, and now present, was desired by the Society to proceed in what he had begun with all possible care and diligence.