

Health, who endeavoured to show that they had done as much as they could.

A paper by Messrs. R. Unwin and Poynton-Taylor, chief and chief assistant architects respectively of the Ministry of Health, dealt with the problem of the domestic fire and set out the methods at present available. In the discussion on this there was an expression of opinion against the 'all-electric' house as a possible solution of the smoke problem, owing to the high cost of electricity and the absence of the ventilating effect with electric heaters. Messrs. Unwin and Taylor described the theory of 'zoning,' whereby the factories in a new town should be located outside the town, and on that side where the prevailing wind would blow the smoke away from the living quarters. Dr. Owens criticised the soundness of this principle, suggesting that it is the light anti-cyclonic, rather than the strong turbulent south-west, prevailing wind which should govern the position of factories; concentration and low drift of smoke are characteristic of the former, while dilution—owing to high velocity and turbulence—with the latter makes smoke of less consequence. He therefore suggested that factories should be so situated that the light easterly anti-cyclonic wind does not blow smoke over the living quarters.

Dr. Leonard Hill gave to the conference a paper on ventilation and heating, in which he stated that the most healthful form of heating is by a bright, visible source. He said, "We want, then, an elastic system of heating, not plenum or stove heating with windows all sealed up, but a fire which can be made up or let down, and an open window." Radiant heat and cold air are his ideals of healthful heating.

The chief interest in the conference centred round the domestic heating problem and the need for a cheap, smokeless, solid fuel which, apart from ordinary gas coke, is not available in sufficient quantity at present to help materially. Probably the most valuable effect of the conference was to keep before the public the importance of smoke abatement rather than any specific contribution towards the solution of the problem.

### University and Educational Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—The commemoration of the tercentenary of the death of Francis Bacon will take place on October 5. The University is conferring honorary degrees upon Sir Ernest Rutherford and Prof. William Holdsworth. A reception at Trinity College will be followed by a lecture upon Bacon, by Dr. C. D. Broad. In the evening, Trinity College will entertain a number of guests to dinner.

AN interesting programme of lectures has been arranged by the British Institute of Philosophical Studies for the forthcoming session, beginning October 4. In the Michaelmas term the Hon. Bertrand Russell will give two courses of lectures: (1) on the problems of philosophy, (2) on mind and matter. Dr. T. W. Mitchell will deliver ten lectures on medical psychology. Prof. G. Dawes Hicks will deliver ten lectures on the development of philosophy since Kant. A course on general psychology, by Prof. C. W. Valentine, should appeal to a wide audience. In the Lent term Dr. C. Delisle Burns will lecture on the philosophy of social life, and Prof. J. S. Mackenzie on social values. The Very Rev. Dean Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, has promised to give a course of six lectures on the philosophy of religion, in the Summer term. A full syllabus of lectures can be obtained on application to the director of the Institute, 88 Kingsway, W.C.2.

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### Contemporary Birthdays.

September 21, 1867. Rt. Hon. Lord Bledisloe, K.B.E.

September 23, 1850. Prof. W. Mitchinson Hicks, F.R.S.

September 23, 1863. Mr. William Lutley Sclater.

September 23, 1850. Prof. Richard von Hertwig.

September 25, 1843. Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlin.

September 25, 1866. Prof. Thomas H. Morgan, For. Mem. R.S.

Lord BLEDISLOE was educated at Sherborne and Eton, graduating at University College, Oxford. Until lately he was chairman of the Lawes Agricultural Trust Managing Committee. In 1922, at the Hull meeting of the British Association, he was president of Section M (Agriculture), delivering an informing, if pessimistic, address on efficient organisation in agriculture and the means of its development. Lord Bledisloe is now Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

Prof. HICKS, born at Launceston, was educated at Devonport, graduating 7th wrangler at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was principal of and professor of physics in the University of Sheffield from 1883 until 1905. At the Ipswich meeting of the British Association in 1895 he was president of Section A (Mathematics and Physics). The Royal Society awarded a Royal medal to Prof. Hicks in 1912 for his contributions to hydrodynamics and those on vortex motion. He is Hon. D.Sc., Victoria.

MR. SCLATER, bearer of a name much honoured in the scientific annals of a past generation, was educated at Winchester and Keble College, Oxford. He was a science master at Eton College, 1891-95; afterwards director of the South African Museum, Cape Town, from 1896 until 1906.

Prof. RICHARD VON HERTWIG, distinguished as a zoologist, emeritus professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in the University of Munich, and director of the Zoological Institute, was born at Friedberg, Hesse. He has specially studied the Radiolaria and the Rhizopoda, whilst he contributed two monographs on the Actiniaria to the reports of the *Challenger* Expedition. Prof. Hertwig is Hon. Sc.D., Cambridge, and a foreign member of the Linnean Society.

Dr. CHAMBERLIN, the veteran geologist, was born at Mattoon, Illinois, U.S.A. He graduated at the University of Michigan. Professor of natural science in the State Normal School, Whitewater, Wisconsin, 1867-1872, he held afterwards the chair of geology in Beloit College from 1873 until 1882, transferring then to a similar chair in the University of Chicago, retiring in 1919. Dr. Chamberlin has rendered valuable geological service to the State of Wisconsin. He acted as geologist in the Peary Relief Expedition of 1894. He is a foreign member of the Geological Society.

Prof. T. H. MORGAN, occupant, since 1904, of the chair of experimental zoology in Columbia University, N.Y., was born at Lexington, Kentucky. He was educated at the State College of Kentucky and Johns Hopkins University. Prof. Morgan is a foreign member of the Royal Society. In 1924 the Society awarded him its Darwin medal for his researches in biological evolution, variation, and inheritance. He is the author of "The Mechanism of Mendelian Heredity" (1915) and "The Physical Basis of Heredity" (1919).