

(2) Establishments admitted for a year by the president.

Conservatoire national des arts et métiers. 15,000 francs to Léon Guillet for the installation of a radio-spectrograph in the metallurgical laboratory. 2500 francs to Emilio Damour for the purchase of apparatus for the glass laboratory.

(3) Independent requests.

4000 francs to Charles Alluaud, as a contribution to a zoological expedition to Morocco.

6000 francs to Benjamin Baillaud, for the construction and installation, in the time signal department of the Paris Observatory, of a pendulum maintained by light rays and a photo-electric cell.

2500 francs to Jules Baillaud for carrying on experiments with the view of establishing a primary standard of light.

3000 francs to Henry Chabanier, for the purchase of apparatus for carrying out researches on nephritis, and particularly on the mechanism of œdema resulting from lesions of the kidneys.

3000 francs to Henri Chaumat for the construction of a new wattmeter with an arrangement permitting the determination of the angle of phase of a magnetic field and of the current producing it.

9000 francs to the Comité français de Géodésie et Géophysique (Section of Atmospheric and Telluric Electricity) as a contribution to the cost of the sixth expedition dealing with the new magnetic network of France.

3000 francs to Hippolyte Janvier for his biological studies in the Chilian Hymenoptera.

2000 francs to Paul Nottin for the continuation of his researches on the saccharification of starch.

5000 francs to Jean Mascart for assuring the publication of documents concerning the study of the variable stars, centralised at the Lyons Observatory.

2000 francs to Paul Pallary for his researches on the fauna of Morocco and the extension of the glacial régime in the Moyen-Atlas and the upper basin of Oumer Rebia.

10,000 francs to Pierre Teilhard de Chardin as a contribution to a new palæontological expedition in China.

9000 francs to Jean Thibaud for extending his researches on the structure of the atom and the radiations of radio-active substances.

4000 francs to Henri Deslandres for the publication by the Meudon Observatory of synoptic charts of the upper solar atmosphere and the details characteristic of this layer.

2000 francs to Joseph Guillaume to assist him to continue, in his private observatory, the observations which he had pursued for thirty-three years at the Lyons Observatory.

6000 francs to the Comité de patronage de la faune coloniale française, for starting this important work.

6000 francs to the Faculté française de médecine de Beyrouth for contributing to the publication of the "Flores de Syrie."

University and Educational Intelligence.

BIRMINGHAM.—The subject of the Huxley Lecture to be delivered by Prof. Elliot Smith on Feb. 1 is "Science and Culture," the realisation of Huxley's ideals. The lecture will be open to all members and friends of the university.

CAMBRIDGE.—Through the University Association, a sum of £1025 has been bequeathed by the late

Michael Emil Lange, of Christ's College, for the further endowment of the University.

EDINBURGH.—The International Education Board of New York has given a sum of £74,000 as a contribution to the cost of the new Department of Zoology and in recognition of the work of Prof. J. H. Ashworth, professor of zoology in the University. The new Department will be at the King's Buildings, West Mains Road.

LONDON.—The two following courses of free public lectures at University College are announced: "Reproduction," by Dr. A. S. Parkes (on Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28, Mar. 7 and 14), and "The Action of the Sense Organs," by Dr. E. D. Adrian (on Feb. 9, 16, and 23). The lecture hour in each case will be 5 o'clock.

OXFORD.—Mr. A. G. Tansley, lecturer in botany in the University of Cambridge, has been appointed to succeed Sir Frederick Keeble as Sherardian professor of botany at Oxford. Mr. Tansley was president of Section K (Botany) of the British Association at the Liverpool meeting in 1923, and is the author of a number of papers and other works on plant ecology.

FIVE fellowships tenable for two years, each of the annual value of £200, will be awarded in 1927 to graduates of the University of Wales. Applications for the fellowships must be received before June 1, by the Registrar, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff, from whom further information may be obtained.

THE International Federation of University Women held its fourth conference at Amsterdam on July 28-Aug. 2, 1926. It has published a report (pp. 176, price 1s. 6d. post free, obtainable from the Secretary, 92 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1) containing much interesting information bearing on the various subjects discussed: international fellowships for research and travel, interchange of secondary school teachers, the problem of a language of international intercourse, the means of reconciling marriage with a professional career, and several others. The accounts given by ten distinguished members of the Dutch Federation of the work of university women in Holland and its colonies are of outstanding importance, indicating as they do, with considerable fullness, the place of university women in the national economy. Prominent among the sciences in which women have shown capacity for advanced work is biology. Of 245 women in Holland who have completed university studies in this branch of science, 45 are married and have no professional occupation, 129 are teaching, chiefly in secondary schools, and 41 are scientific workers in universities, including 21 in agricultural stations and 11 in museums, etc. Of 216 who have completed a medical course, 183 are practising doctors. Nearly half of them are married (59 to medical men) and 56 of these have full-time practices; 35 medical practitioners work in the Dutch East Indies, 19 holding government appointments. In pharmacy, women assistants (1698) largely outnumber the men (308), although there are only 217 fully qualified female pharmacists to 643 male. In dentistry there are 576 men to 132 women. In the Dutch colonies there are women physicians (35), dentists (22), chemists (10), biologists (9), doctors-in-law (9), teachers (16), and one theologian.