University and Educational Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Vice-Chancellor has appointed Sir James Jeans to be Rede Lecturer for the year 1930.

Dr. R. A. Webb, Peterhouse, has been appointed University lecturer in pathology.

The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize for the year 1928–29 has been awarded to Dr. W. Shaw of St. John's College.

At Pembroke College Mr. J. M. Whittaker has been elected into a fellowship and appointed lecturer and director of mathematical studies. Mr. Whittaker obtained a first class in Part 2 of the Mathematical Tripos in 1927 and was awarded a Smith's prize this year.

LONDON.—Dr. G. A. Harrison has been appointed as from Oct. 1 last to the University readership in chemical pathology tenable at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College. In 1919–24 Dr. Harrison was biochemist to King's College Hospital and lecturer on medical chemistry to the Medical School. For the next two years he was biochemist at the Hospital for Sick Children, Gt. Ormond Street, and since 1926 has been chemical pathologist to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and lecturer on this subject in the Medical College.

The following doctorates have been conferred: D.Sc. in chemistry on Mr. Harry Baines, for a thesis entitled "New Methods for the Analysis of Photographic Products and Raw Materials", and other papers; D.Sc. in physics on Mr. A. C. G. Menzies, for a thesis entitled "The Spectra of Fuses in the Ultra-violet and Schumann Regions", and another paper.

The Right Hon. the Earl Beauchamp was installed as Chancellor of the University on Nov. 22.

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY has graciously consented to open the new wing of the Battersea Polytechnic on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 6.15 P.M. The additional accommodation provided will include a physical chemistry laboratory, a bacteriology laboratory, and two lecture rooms.

THE Institution of Chemical Engineers, Abbey House, Westminster, S.W.1, announces that application forms and particulars of its associate membership examination for 1930, together with the memorandum on "The Training of a Chemical Engineer", are obtainable from the Honorary Registrar at the address given. Completed forms must be returned by Dec. 23.

THE Chelsea Polytechnic directs special attention in its prospectus for the current session to its provision for the study of the scientific bases of some modern developments of industrial processes: in the department of physics, for example, technical acoustics and electricity for students of domestic science and demonstrations of electrical domestic appliances; in chemistry, preparation of compounds by industrial methods, technical analysis, including gas analysis, and the chemistry and microscopy of food and drugs; in natural science, the study of plant diseases, genetics, and industrial bacteriology. Its College of Science and Technology embraces mathematics, surveying, physics, chemistry, pharmaceutics, metallurgy, botany, geology, geography, mineralogy, zoology, anatomy, physiology, and hygiene.

Calendar of Patent Records.

December 1, 1671.—On Dec. 1, 1671, Prince Rupert was granted a patent for his new invention of "converting into steel all manner of edged tools, files, etc., forged and formed in soft iron, or any part of the said tools, after they are set, forged, and framed". The patent was to run from May 6, the date of an earlier grant which had been surrendered. In connexion with the patent, Prince Rupert was authorised in the following January to administer an oath to "the several workmen, artificers, and persons concerned in the said arts, neither directly nor indirectly to divulge or make known to any person whatsoever, except his Majesty . . . the said arts or how they are used or with what instruments or materialls the same are made".

December 1, 1898.—The telegraphone, an instrument which utilises the action of magnetism on a magnetisable wire for the recording and reproducing of sounds, was the invention of Valdemar Poulsen, the Danish engineer, who was granted a patent for the invention in Denmark, dated Dec. 1, 1898. The apparatus has the advantage that the recording is not easily interfered with by subsidiary noises, and that the record can be 'wiped out' to enable the same wire to be used again by the simple process of demagnetising the wire. Communications telephoned in the absence of the subscriber at the receiving station are recorded directly by the apparatus and may be given out by it to the subscriber whenever required. The apparatus was also used for the simultaneous transmission of speech to a number of subscribers.

December 2, 1856.—Frederick Siemens' British patent for his regenerative furnace is dated Dec. 2, 1856, and though utilising ideas proposed by Robert Stirling in 1816, is one of the most important in the history of the steel industry. The open-hearth method of making steel by the Martin-Siemens process, rendered possible by this invention, accounts for by far the larger proportion of steel made in the world to-day.

December 2, 1893.—The pince-nez with pivoted nose-grips which can be expanded by the thumb and finger and allow the glasses to be placed easily on the nose with one hand was the invention of the French spectacle maker Jules Collet, and was first patented on Dec. 2, 1893, in Great Britain in the name of A. W. Newbold. The eyeglasses were originally sold under the name of 'Movillette' by Joseph Raphael, opticians, of London.

December 3, 1901.—The United States patent for the Gillette safety razor was applied for on Dec. 3, 1901, and granted in November 1904.

December 4, 1806.—The camera lucida, "an instrument whereby any person may draw in perspective or may copy or reduce any print or drawing", was the invention of William Hyde Wollaston, secretary of the Royal Society, and was patented by him on Dec. 4, 1806.

December 6, 1679.—To John Bellingham is due the introduction of the crown glass industry into England from France. A patent was granted to him and Nicholas Hubin on Dec. 6, 1679, "they having been at great expences in bringing to perfection the manufacture of makeing Normandy window-glass in this kingdom which hath never yet been made here", and manufacture was started probably the same year at Bellingham's glass-house at Vauxhall. A second patent for window-glass was granted to Bellingham in 1685, and by the end of the century crown glass was superior to Normandy glass and fetched a higher price than any foreign window-glass.