

can still be turned to account in committee work of the kind that is increasingly done under such official bodies as the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

I have learnt to value committees as instruments of research. Often they achieve results which would otherwise be out of reach. It has been said of them that they keep minutes and waste hours. The jibe would be pointless if it did not contain a half truth. But in fact, when sensible men serve on a committee, not much time is wasted. One finds that in some kinds of research, especially in the application of science to industry, the directing is best done by a committee.

In a committee, an old member, particularly when he happens to be in the chair, can do much to check waste of time. His very age becomes a useful asset. It has developed his historical sense; it gives him a sort of authority. He will focus attention on essentials. He will explore the minds of his colleagues, collect their ideas, induce each to contribute, and finally lead them to discover, perhaps to their surprise, that they are in agreement. A committee is a fluid holding potential wisdom in solution, from which conclusions are to be crystallised out. The process should not be hurried; but if, in the long run, a report issues which has some of the definiteness of a crystal, the time of the committee will not have been misspent.

### Societies and Academies.

#### LONDON.

**Royal Society, Mar. 12.**—E. W. Fish: On the reaction of the dental pulp to peripheral injury of the dentine. A series of earlier experiments in which diffusible dyes were placed in the pulps of human teeth indicated that when primary dentine is injured at the periphery either by caries or attrition, the whole tract of affected tubules dies and becomes walled off from the pulp by secondary dentine. The nature of the reaction is found to vary with the severity of the lesion. The usual result is that the pulp ends of the injured tubules are sealed off by a deposit of calcium salts, and this is followed by a deposit of secondary dentine.—E. B. R. Prideaux: The combination curves, hydrogen ion regulating power, and dissociation constants of gelatin. The properties of gelatin as an ampholyte have been deduced from the combination curves, in which  $\rho H$  is expressed as a function of added acid or alkali. Considerable differences were noted between the combination curve of gelatin and those of amino acids. By means of equations which express the simultaneous relations: (a) absence of inflection at the isoelectric point, (b) the existence of the isoelectric condition; the constants of the basic and acidic dissociations have been calculated on the assumptions that gelatin consists mainly (i) of undissociated molecules, (ii) of amphoteric ions at its isoelectric point. On either theory, three constants are obtained, of which one acidic and one basic constant are nearly equal to one another.—R. Snow: Experiments on growth and inhibition. Since it had been found previously (*New Phytologist*, vol. 28, p. 345; 1929) that in older and taller pea seedlings the young leaves near the apex inhibit the axillary buds near the base of the stem more strongly than in very young short seedlings, experiments were carried out to test whether the increase in strength of inhibition is due to the greater length of intervening stem. It is concluded that the strength of inhibition increases with increasing length of intervening stem. Axillary buds normally grow to a certain length before they are stopped by inhibition, and they are susceptible to inhibition during their early growth as well as later.

The interpretation of the increase of inhibition is briefly discussed.—C. H. Lea: The effect of light on the oxidation of fats. A quantitative iodimetric method for estimation of the peroxide oxygen present in rancid fats is described. By this means it is possible to follow the atmospheric oxidation of pure fats or of animal fats in the tissue, and, in conjunction with a suitable source of light, to forecast the relative susceptibilities of fats to oxidation. This method, with a quantitative modification of the Kreis test, has been used to investigate the effect on the oxidation of fats.—H. Munro Fox and H. Ramage: A spectrographic analysis of animal tissues. Tissues of annelids, molluscs, man, and some other animals have been studied. Iron and copper were present in all kinds of protoplasm investigated. Manganese was widely distributed. The manganese content of tissues varies with the locality in which a given species of animal lives. Nickel and cobalt occurred spasmodically, the former being more frequent. Except in one case, all high concentrations of nickel were accompanied by cobalt. In one tissue only did cobalt occur without detectable nickel. Lead and silver both exhibit an irregular distribution (see also *NATURE*, Nov. 1, 1930, p. 682).—A. S. Parkes: The reproductive processes of certain mammals (1). *Cricetulus* failed to breed under laboratory conditions, but it was found possible to investigate the cyclic changes occurring in the non-pregnant females, about half of which possessed perfectly normal reproductive organs. The cycle is very similar to that of the mouse. Cornification of the vaginal epithelium, diagnosed in the live animal by examination of the vaginal contents, was found to be associated with the period of ovulation. The average length of cycle was a little under five days, and the average number of follicles maturing at one period of ovulation was eight.—F. G. Spear: The delayed lethal effect of radium on tissue cultures *in vitro*—comparison of continuous and spaced radiation. It was found to be immaterial whether the radiation was given in one dose of six hours or in six fractional doses of 60 minutes each at 24 hourly intervals.

#### LEEDS.

**Philosophical and Literary Society, Dec. 9.**—G. J. Blakey: The parabolic developable of the trinodal cubic surface. The following results are due to Prof. A. E. Jolliffe and W. P. Milne: "There is a sextic envelope  $\Gamma_6 \equiv J_6 - U_2 I_4 = 0$  (where  $J_6$  and  $I_4$  are respectively the harmonic and equiharmonic envelopes of the plane quartic curve, and  $U_2$  is a conic), which touches the 24 inflexional tangents of the quartic, and the 12 bitangents of a Steinerian Complex. The conic  $U_2$  is a sextangent conic of  $J_6$ , and there are 63 such conics corresponding to the 63 Steinerian Complexes". Dr. Blakey has carried out the analogous investigations in the case of a trinodal cubic surface.—E. C. Stoner: The specific heat of electricity in ferromagnetics. The theory of the specific heat of electricity based on the application of the Fermi-Dirac statistics is inadequate, as it leads to values incorrect in magnitude and sign. A metal is treated as an equilibrium distribution of atoms, ions, and free electrons. It is shown that the observed change in the specific heat of electricity at the Curie point in nickel is consistent with the ferromagnetic properties.—G. W. Brindley: On the damping of the torsional oscillations of a sphere in a viscous medium. An expression is developed for the damping of the torsional oscillations of a sphere in a viscous medium from which the viscosity of the medium may be obtained. The expression has been tested for water, but the observed damping is found to be 5-10 per cent greater than the calculated value.—J. Duffey:

The electric beam discharge in argon. Electron beam phenomena at low pressures are described, and space-potential measurements obtained by use of a cold exploring electrode given. Certain parts of the discharge can be explained on the ordinary space-charge theory.—J. E. Taylor: Experiments on the efficiency of an electron gun. An improved type of electron gun is described in which better focusing and higher beam efficiency are obtained by interposing between the emitting filament and gun muzzle a negative screen with a small central hole. This screen has low negative potentials applied to it, and curves are given which show that maximum efficiency is attained at a certain screen potential which varies with the gas pressure. The device resembles in its action the soft three-electrode valve.—H. M. Dawson and E. Spivey: The determination of catalytic coefficients from iso-catalytic data. Values for the coefficients which measure the catalytic activity of the non-ionised acid ( $k_m$ ) and the acid anion ( $k_a$ ) may be derived from the minimum reaction velocities (iso-catalytic velocities) which are observed when acetate buffers of the type  $c \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H} + x \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$ , in which  $c$  is constant and  $x$  variable, are employed as catalysts for the reaction between acetone and iodine. The experimental data for series of solutions with  $c=0.02, 0.1,$  and  $0.5$  respectively and a  $0.75$  molar solution of sodium chloride as the reaction lead to values of  $k_m=1.3 \times 10^{-6}$  and  $k_a=3.3 \times 10^{-6}$  for the undissociated acid and the acetate ion. (Temperature,  $25^\circ$ ; acetone concentration,  $20$  c.c. per litre.)—J. W. Belton: The activity coefficient of a non-electrolyte in aqueous salt solutions from solubility measurements. Measurements of the solubility of *N*-chloroacetanilide in aqueous solutions of sodium chloride, barium chloride, and magnesium sulphate show that the quantity of the anilide dissolved by  $1000$  grams of water is an exponential function of the ionic strength ( $\mu$ ) for each of these electrolytes up to  $\mu=4$ .—J. Grainger and Edith Angood: The insect transmission of raspberry mosaic. The mosaic disease of raspberries has been shown to have an insect vector in a species of aphid—*Aphis rubiphila*. The mottling associated with the mosaic disease was induced in unmottled plants by caging aphids, transferred from a diseased cane, on the wild plants. Untreated controls remained healthy, so the insect is deemed to be the transmitter.—R. D. Preston: The structure of the wall of *Valonia ventricosa*. Recent X-ray work has shown that the cellulose wall of the plant is built up of repetitions of anhydro-glucose residues in a space lattice. This lattice has a definite orientation with reference to the surface of the wall, but the data leave open the orientation of the anhydro-glucose chains in the tangential plane. As a result of investigations with the polarising microscope, the wall of *Valonia ventricosa* is seen to consist of a mosaic of small areas, each with its own chain direction.

## PARIS.

Academy of Sciences, Feb. 2.—V. Grignard and L. Lapayre: The  $\beta$ -enynes and  $\beta$ -diynes. A study of the influence on an intermediate  $\text{CH}_2$  group of two triple bonds or one double and one triple bond. The hydrocarbons  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}:\text{C}:\text{CH}_2$ ,  $\text{C}:\text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ ,  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}:\text{C}:\text{CH}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$ , and  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11})_2\text{C}:\text{C}:\text{CH}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$  have been prepared and the acidity of the central  $\text{CH}_2$  group examined by three methods, treatment with sodium, heating with sodium amide, and allowing to react with alkyl magnesium compounds.—Edmond Sergent: A. Donatien, L. Parot, and F. Lestoquard: The mode of transmission of North African bovine theileriosis by the tic *Hyalomma mauritanicum*. The larva nymphs

of *H. mauritanicum* are infected by cattle carriers of *Theileria dispar* and, in the adult state, contaminate fresh cattle. The *Theileria dispar* infection is not hereditary in the tic.—Émile Cotton was elected *correspondant* for the section of geometry, and Seitiro Ikeno *correspondant* for the section of botany.—Chevalley: The relation between the number of classes of a sub-body and that of a super-body.—Paul Lévy: The maximum gain in the course of a game of heads and tails.—P. Vincensini: A characteristic property of spiral surfaces.—J. Doubnoff: The tensorial characteristics of certain classes of surfaces and of their networks.—V. Lalan: The covariant derivatives of tensors.—V. Romanovsky: The zeros of stochastic matrices.—Georges Valiron: A general property of meromorphic functions.—Basile Demtchenko: Some bidimensional applications of the cavitation theory of Riabouchinsky.—Edgar Pierre Tawil: The electricity set free in quartz crystals by bending. Detailed account of experiments on the electrical effects produced by bending quartz cylinders. The results appear to be in contradiction with the conditions of symmetry of the crystal and with the laws of piezo-electricity.—Benjamin Jekhowsky: A new expression of the  $j$  orientation of the great circle of asteroids.—R. de Malleman and P. Gabiano: The magnetic rotatory power of the halogen derivatives of the saturated hydrocarbons in the gaseous state. The figures given, together with those previously published, permit the approximate calculation of the atomic magnetic rotatory powers of hydrogen, carbon, chlorine, bromine, and iodine. The rotatory powers of the ions in aqueous solutions are much greater than those of the corresponding atoms. For the three halogen elements, however, the ratio of the Verdet constants is the same, about  $3:2$ .—Er. Toporescu: The variation in the colour of cobalt chloride solutions. At laboratory temperature, cobalt chloride in solution in methyl alcohol is rose violet, but in ethyl, *n*-propyl, *n*-butyl, and amyl alcohols it is an intense blue. On lowering the temperature the colour changes from blue to pink in each case. It is concluded that the change of colour of the solutions is a function of the dielectric constant and is caused by a change in the molecular condition of the solvent.—Mlle. Suzanne Veil and L. Bull: The microscopic and cinematographic study of Liesegang rings.—A. Travers and Schnoutka: The separation of beryllium and aluminium. A modification of Berthier's method, based on the precipitation of alumina with alkaline bisulphite.—M. Tiffeneau and Mlle. Jeanne Lévy: The benzoin condensation. The influence of the nature of the radicals on the formation of mixed benzoin.—C. Gaudfroy: New applications of an apparatus for measuring the angle of the optic axes.—Roger Heim: The phyletic connexions between the ochrospore Agarics and certain Gasteromycetes.—Maurice Hocquette: The influence of the substances secreted by the radicles in the course of formation on the nucleus of the neighbouring cortical cells.—O. Munerati: Competition between *Ustilago Tritici* and *Tilletia Tritici* in the same wheat plant.—Mlle. M. L. Verrier: The sensorial organs of some deep sea fish. The results of the examination of a dozen specimens collected at depths of  $2900$ - $3000$  metres. It is difficult to find in these fishes a relation between the morphology of the sense organs and what is known of their mode of life and their habitat.—Raymond-Hamet:  $3.4$ -Dioxyephedrin and  $3.4$ -dioxynorphedrin.—Tchang-Li: A new case of embryogenic condensation in a nudibranch (*Doridopsis limbata*).—L. Doljanski, J. J. Trillat, P. Lecomte du Nöuy, and An. Rogozinski: The action of X-rays on tissue cultures *in vitro*. The results of the experiments

prove conclusively that the idea of an exceptional resistance of cells cultivated *in vitro* is unfounded.—**Léon Velluz and Jean Loisleur**: The properties of proteo-cellulosic membranes.—**R. Vladesco, D. Simci, and M. Popesco**: A new function of the stomach. The rôle of this organ in the metabolism of urea.—**C. Levaditi, P. Ravaut, P. Lépine, and Mlle. R. Schœn**: The presence of a virus pathogenic for the ape in certain venereal buboes of man.

Official Publications Received.

BRITISH.

Journal of the Indian Institute of Science. Vol. 13A, Part 12: i. The Spike-Disease of *Dodonaea viscosa*, by B. N. Sastri and N. Narayana; ii. Studies in the Proteins of Indian Foodstuffs, Part 3: The Globulins of Bengal Gram (*Cicer arislinum*, Linn.) and Horse Gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), by Nuggihalli Narayana. Pp. 147-158. (Bangalore.) 12 annas.  
Records of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. 63, Part 4. Pp. 379-450+11+plates 10-19. (Calcutta: Government of India Central Publication Branch.) 2.12 rupees; 5s.  
International Geological Congress. Comptes rendus of the XV Session, South Africa, 1929. Vol. 1. Pp. xiv+314+42 plates. Vol. 2: Scientific Communications. Pp. x+688+97 plates. (Pretoria: Wallachs, Ltd.) 40s.  
Board of Education. Report of the Consultative Committee on the Primary School. Pp. xxix+290. (London: H.M. Stationery Office.) 2s. 6d. net.  
The Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland. Twenty-ninth Annual Report (for the Year 1929-30) submitted by the Executive Committee to the Trustees on 11th February 1931. Pp. iv+94. (Edinburgh.)  
Royal Society of Arts. Report on the Competition of Industrial Designs, 1930. Pp. 52. (London.)  
Ollscoil Na h-Eireann (The National University of Ireland). Calendar for the Year 1930. Pp. viii+298+511+222. (Dublin.)  
The First Annual of the Pure Rivers Society, 1930. Pp. 60. (London.) 1s.  
An Index to Acts of Parliament and Statutory Rules and Orders affecting the Chemical Industry. Published for the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers. Pp. 24. (Cambridge: W. Heffer and Sons, Ltd.) 2s. net.

FOREIGN.

United States Department of the Interior: Geological Survey. Professional Paper 100: The Coal Fields of the United States. General Introduction, by Marius R. Campbell; Ohio, by J. A. Bownocker. Pp. iv+101+9 plates. Professional Paper 160: Geologic History of the Yosemite Valley. By François E. Matthes. Pp. vi+137+52 plates. 1.10 dollars. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.)  
United States Department of the Interior: Geological Survey. Water-Supply Paper 623: Surface Water Supply of the United States, 1926. Part 3: Ohio River Basin. Pp. vii+333. 50 cents. Water-Supply Paper 628: Surface Water Supply of the United States, 1926. Part 8: Western Gulf of Mexico Basins. Pp. v+207. 35 cents. Water-Supply Paper 646: Surface Water Supply of the United States, 1927. Part 6: Missouri River Basin. Pp. vi+216. 20 cents. Water-Supply Paper 647: Surface Water Supply of the United States, 1927. Part 7: Lower Mississippi River Basin. Pp. iv+98. 20 cents. Water-Supply Paper 648: Surface Water Supply of the United States, 1927. Part 8: Western Gulf of Mexico Basins. Pp. v+117. 20 cents. Water-Supply Paper 655: Surface Water Supply of Hawaii, July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927. Pp. v+151. 25 cents. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.)  
United States Department of the Interior. Fifty-first Annual Report of the Director of the Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1930. Pp. ii+91+1 plate. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.) 15 cents.  
Smithsonian Institution: United States National Museum. Report on the Progress and Condition of the United States National Museum for the Year ended June 30, 1930. Pp. ix+219. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.) 35 cents.  
Institut de France: Académie des Sciences. Annuaire pour 1931. Pp. 390. (Paris: Gauthier-Villars et Cie.)  
Calendario del Santuario e delle Opere di Beneficenza Cristiana di Pompei, 1931. Pp. 272. (Pompei.)

CATALOGUE.

Catalogue of Rare Books. (No. 32.) Pp. 71. (London: William H. Robinson, Ltd.)

Diary of Societies.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC BIOLOGISTS (in Btany Lecture Room, Imperial College of Science and Technology), at 2.30.—Dr. A. C. Thaysen: Retrospects and Prospects of the Economic Application of Microbiology.—H. J. Bunker: A General Review of the Microbiology of Cellulose and its Associated Compounds.  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE (Balneology and Climatology Section), at 5.—Dr. W. Edgecombe and others: Discussion on Osteoarthritis.  
LONDON SOCIETY (at Royal Society of Arts), at 5.—Lord Moynihan: Ancient Methods of Surgery.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY (at Imperial College of Science) (Annual General Meeting), at 5.—Presentation of Duddell Medal, 1930, to Sir J. Ambrose Fleming.  
ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE (at Technical College, Lincoln), at 5.—L. O. Need and others: Discussion on Houseboats on Inland Waterways.—S. C. Baggott and others: Discussion on Refuse Collection and Disposal.  
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, at 5.—Sir Arthur Keith: Demonstration of the Anatomy and Nerve Supply of the Diaphragm.  
INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, at 6.—R. S. Allen and W. E. W. Millington: Modern Methods of raising Water from Underground Sources.  
NORTH-EAST COAST INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS (at Mining Institute, Newcastle-upon-Tyne), at 6.—T. Millican: Corrosion with Reference to Boilers.  
INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS (Meter and Instrument Section) (Informal Meeting), at 6.30.—W. Lawson and others: Discussion on Should the Bottom Bearings of Meters be Oiled?—W. Holmes and others: Discussion on Are Cobalt Steel Magnets Desirable for Use as Permanent Magnets for Instruments?—Lt.-Col. K. Edgumbe and F. Hope-Jones: Discussion on Are Synchronous Motors or Clocks More Suitable for Time Service?—J. W. Record and W. Phillips: Discussion on Are Long Scales Preferable to Short in Indicating Instruments?  
SOCIETY OF DYERS AND COLOURISTS (London Section) (at Dyers' Hall, E.C.), at 6.45.—Capt. Whiteman: Spray Dyeing.  
INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY (Manchester Section) (Annual General Meeting) (at "Manchester Ltd.", Manchester), at 7.—Prof. R. M. Caven: Lecture.  
INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (jointly with Institution of Automobile Engineers) (at Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Bristol), at 7.—Dr. J. S. Davies: An Experimental Investigation into Induction Conditions, Distribution and Turbulence in Petrol Engines.  
SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY (Newcastle Section) (at Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne), at 7.30.—H. W. Howes: Pyrex Glasses, their Properties and Uses.  
JUNIOR INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS, at 7.30.—W. S. Roberts: Some Token Systems of Railway Signalling.  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE (Electro-Therapeutics Section), at 8.30.—Dr. Chalmers Watson: Radiation in Relation to Human and Animal Life.  
ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, at 9.—Prof. E. N. da C. Andrade: Sound, Sand, and Smoke: New Light on Old Problems.  
GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION (North-East Lancashire Group) (at Technical College, Blackburn).—J. Ranson: The Structure of the Alps (Lecture).

SATURDAY, MARCH 21.

BRITISH MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY (in Botanical Department, University College), at 11 A.M.—Miss D. Ashworth: Development of Spores in Choanophoraceae.—Miss M. Brett: Reversible Saltation in *Stemphylium*.—P. H. Gregory: The *Fusarium* Bulb-root of *Narcissus*.—W. M. Ware: Mushroom Growing: its Scientific and Practical Aspects.  
INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS (Yorkshire and North-Western Districts) (at College of Technology, Manchester), at 2.30.—Dorman, Long and Co., Ltd.: The Building of the New Tyne Bridge, The Building of Imperial Chemical House, and The Sydney Harbour Bridge.  
MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION (at Bedford College), at 3.—S. Inman: Contracted Methods in Arithmetic.  
ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, at 3.—Lord Rutherford: Recent Researches on the Alpha-Rays (3).  
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION (at 20 Bedford Square), at 3.—R. Borlase Matthews: The Importance of Electrical Development to the Countryside.—M. Fordham: Marketing and Employment.

MONDAY, MARCH 23.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, at 5.—R. T. Payne: Demonstration on Pathological Specimens Relating to Diseases of the Gall-Bladder and Extra-hepatic Biliary Passages.  
INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (Annual Meeting), at 6.45.—Short Papers.  
INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS (North-Eastern Centre) (at Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne), at 7.  
INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS (South Midland Centre) (at Birmingham University), at 7.—J. W. Rissik and H. Rissik: Heavy-Duty Rectifiers and their Application to Traction Substations.  
INSTITUTE OF FUEL (at Institution of Civil Engineers), at 7.30.—R. A. Burrows: Self-help in the Coal Industry.  
BRITISH KINEMATOGRAPH SOCIETY (at Film House, Wardour Street), at 7.45.—L. Rowson: Some Aspects of Camera Work in Hollywood.  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—Capt. A. G. D. West: The Recording and Reproducing of Sound (Cantor Lectures) (3).  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE (Odontology Section), at 8.—Clinical Meeting.  
ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, at 8.30.—Dr. C. Christy: Liberia in 1930.  
SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY (Yorkshire Section) (Annual General Meeting) (at Leeds).—H. J. Pooley and others: Discussion on the Activities of the Society.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 4.30.—Dominions and Colonies Meeting.  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE (Medicine Section), at 5.—Dr. Janet Vaughan, Dr. S. C. Dyke, Dr. J. F. Wilkinson, and others: Discussion on The Value of Liver in Treatment.  
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, at 5.—Sir William Willcox: Toxic Jaundice (Lumleian Lectures) (2).  
ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, at 5.15.—Dr. C. D. Darlington: The Cytological Theory of Heredity and Variation (3).  
EUGENICS SOCIETY (at Linnean Society), at 5.30.—W. Palin Elderton: Heredity and Insurance.  
INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 6.—G. C. Minnitt: The Washaway and Reconstruction of the Nerbudda Bridge on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—The late P. Allan: The George's River Bridge, New South Wales.