

Imperial Institute of Entomology, where a special section has been formed for the collection and summarising of all the available information on locusts. Regular reports on the appearance and movements of locusts are being received in the Institute, where they are analysed and correlated, so that a clear picture of the situation is obtained and deductions can be drawn as to the possible source of each invasion. Data of this kind make it possible to draw conclusions as to which areas can be suspected as the probable permanent breeding grounds of locusts.

At present the Red Sea littoral of Africa, the northern provinces of Kenya, and certain areas in Arabia are marked down as deserving a close investigation, and two field entomologists will be sent shortly to the Sudan, and one to Kenya, to study the conditions on the spot. It is hoped that the field entomologists will be able not only to locate the breeding areas, but also to study the natural conditions which make them favourable for locust breeding. Thus, the first year's programme of work consists mainly of a preliminary ecological survey of the breeding areas. The whole scheme is planned to cover a period of five years, and it is proposed to establish a field laboratory for studying locust bionomics on the spot and for experimenting on natural factors which may be responsible for controlling locusts or encouraging their multiplication and the transformation into the swarming phase. Knowledge of this kind would make it possible to suggest methods for preventing outbreaks, or at least to forecast outbreaks, which alone would mean an enormous saving.

The investigations were proposed originally to include only British territories, but lately certain foreign governments have expressed their readiness to cooperate in the scheme. Such a concerted attack on the locust problem has never been attempted before, and valuable results can confidently be expected.

University and Educational Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—The report of the General Board in connexion with the scheme for the employment of the Rockefeller Endowment for Scientific Departments recommends that the following posts be established as from Oct. 1: a University lectureship in cytology in the Department of Agriculture; a University lectureship in plant physiology and a University lectureship in mycology in the Department of Botany; an additional University lectureship and an additional University demonstratorship in the Department of Biochemistry.

In a series of reports, the General Board recommends that readerships in the University should be created for the following: Mr. F. T. Brooks, of Emmanuel College, in mycology; Dr. A. D. Imms, of Christ's College, in entomology, and Mr. James Gray, of King's College, in experimental zoology. The following posts will also be created: a curatorship of the Sedgwick Museum in the Department of Geology; a senior curatorship and a junior curatorship of the Museum of Zoology.

At Clare College, Dr. H. Godwin, research fellow of the College and University demonstrator in botany, has been appointed to an official fellowship. At Trinity College the following have been elected to research scholarships: J. C. Jaeger in mathematics, W. G. Thompson in physics, E. F. Warburg in botany, and P. Ulyott in zoology.

EDINBURGH.—Dr. Walter Smith Kay, who died on April 22, has bequeathed to the University the sum of £5000, subject to Government duty, the annual income to be applied towards aiding research in mental diseases or psychiatry in such manner as the University Court and the professor of psychiatry shall think fit.

The Senatus has intimated that Prof. Sydney Smith is appointed dean of the Faculty of Medicine, in succession to Prof. Lorrain Smith, who died on April 18.

LONDON.—Dr. C. R. Harington (pathological chemistry) has had the title of professor conferred on him in respect of his post at University College Hospital Medical School; Mr. James Fairgrieve (education, with special reference to methods of teaching geography) has been appointed reader in respect of the post held by him at the London Day Training College; and Dr. R. C. J. Howland (mathematics) has been appointed reader in respect of the post held by him at University College.

The title of emeritus professor of experimental pathology in the University has been conferred on Sir Charles Martin, and that of emeritus professor of biochemistry in the University on Dr. Arthur Harden, on their retirement from the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

OXFORD.—In view of certain statements in the Report of the Library Commission, by which it appears to be contemplated that the part of the Old Ashmolean Museum at present occupied by those engaged on the Oxford English Dictionary shall be "retained as a first provision for large co-operative enterprises" such as the Dictionary of National Biography, the Association of Friends of the Old Ashmolean, at its annual meeting held on May 29, adopted a resolution strongly advocating the restoration of this historic building to scientific purposes akin to those for which it was originally founded. At the same meeting it was pointed out that there is still a confusion in the minds of many persons as to the relations existing between the two museums known as the "Ashmolean" and "Old Ashmolean" respectively. The Ashmolean Museum exists for the purpose of illustrating art and archæology; whereas the Old Ashmolean was intended for scientific studies, and has been intimately associated with the natural sciences ever since 1683.

THE Scientific Club of Winnipeg has awarded its Research Prize of 250 dollars, for the most meritorious investigations conducted by a post-graduate student in the University of Manitoba during the last three years, to Dr. P. A. Macdonald. The researches of Dr. Macdonald, which were carried out in the Department of Physics, consisted of studies of the senses of temperature, pain, vision, touch, and hearing, with particular reference, in the last three, to the validity of the Weber-Fechner law.

A NUMBER of studentships in relation to cotton growing, not exceeding eight in all, will be awarded in June next by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. They will be of two kinds, namely, specialist studentships and agricultural studentships. The first-named are intended to enable graduates, who believe that they have a leaning towards research, to equip themselves for posts in which work of that type is required. Successful candidates will, in general, be required to take a course in agriculture during the tenure of their studentship if they do not possess an adequate knowledge of the subject. The Agricultural Studentships are intended to enable men to receive such specialised instruction as their previous qualifications and experience show to be most desirable in order to equip them for agricultural posts in cotton-growing countries wherever opportunities for employment may present themselves, whether in government agricultural departments, with commercial cotton-growing companies, or under the Cotton Growing Corporation. Forms of application, returnable by, at latest, June 10, can be obtained from the Secretary, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Millbank House, 2 Wood Street, S.W.1.