Gulland (biochemistry, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine); Dr. William Robson (biochemistry, King's College); Dr. Edward Mallett (electrical engineering, Imperial College—City and Guilds College); Mr. Albert Rushton (electrical engineering, Imperial College—City and Guilds College); Dr. G. I. Finch (general chemical technology, Imperial College—Royal College of Science); Mr. V. C. Illing (geology—petroleum technology, Imperial College—Royal School of Mines); Dr. A. Morley Davies (palæontology, Imperial College—Royal College of Science).

NOTTINGHAM.—The Massey scientific research fellowship, of the value of £400 per annum, which has recently been established at University College, Nottingham, for the purpose of promoting research on cancer by physical and chemical methods, has been awarded to Dr. L. A. Woodward. After two years' research under Dr. N. V. Sidgwick at Oxford, Dr. Woodward was awarded a senior grant by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to carry on, under Prof. P. Debye, spectrophotometric research on the Raman effect in electrolytes.

APPLICATIONS are invited for Tate, Morgan, and Holl scholarships at the Battersea Polytechnic. The scholarships range in value from £20 to £30 per annum with free tuition and are tenable for two or three years. Particulars are to be had from the Principal, Battersea Polytechnic, S.W.11. The last day of entry is April 16.

AT a dinner, on Jan. 18, given by the Argentine Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, the Prince of Wales announced the provision of scholarships at the University of Oxford, on the lines of the Rhodes scholarships, to enable students from the University of Buenos Aires to study in Great Britain. So far, provision has been made for two students from the University of Buenos Aires to go to the University of Oxford for a period of two years.

THE subject for the essay for the Cecil Peace Prize of £100, which is offered annually for an essay on some topic connected with the maintenance of international peace, has been announced. For the year 1932, the subject is "The Danger from the Air. Discuss possible methods, by International Convention or otherwise, of dealing with it." Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, 88A Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

Calendar of Geographical Exploration.

Feb. 3, 1488.—The Cape of Good Hope.

Bartholomew Diaz de Novaes touched the south coast of Cape Colony at Mossel Bay (Bahia dos Vaqueiros), midway between the Cape of Good Hope and Port Elizabeth. Diaz sailed from Lisbon for the Congo river in 1487 and thence surveyed the coast of Africa southwards to Walfish Bay. The currents off the South African coast hampered him, and he sailed far to the south of the Cape of Good Hope into the region of the westerlies, but finally reached the coast on the above date. Thence he proceeded to the mouth of the Great Fish river, but the discontent of the officers and men compelled him to return. In December 1488 he was back in Lisbon. His voyage opened the way for the route round Africa to the east, and added 1260 miles of coast-line to the map of Africa. Fragments of the pillar which he erected on Diaz Point in 26° 38′ S. (South-West Africa) still remain. Diaz accompanied Cabral on his voyage in 1500, when Brazil was discovered, and should have helped to guide the fleet thence to India, but perished in a great storm off the Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 3, 1643.—Japan and Sakhalin.

Martin Gerritszoon Vries sailed with two ships from Batavia in search of imaginary islands, one supposed to be rich in gold and one in silver. The ships were nearly wrecked off Nippon, but reached Yezo and discovered an island, probably Iturup, passing through the strait which still bears the name of Vries. Part of the coast of Sakhalin was then explored, and descriptions of the hairy Ainu were brought back. The companion ship, instead of sailing through Vries Strait, passed along the outer shores of the Kurile Islands, reaching 47° 8′ N., twelve degrees east from the most easterly point of Nippon.

Feb. 4, 1823.—Lake Chad.

Lake Chad was seen by Europeans for the first time. Denham, Clapperton, and Oudney had set out from Tripoli in the hope of gaining further knowledge of the Niger. The party crossed the Sahara, reached Bornu, explored Lake Chad, and proved that the Niger was in no way connected with it. They brought back accounts of the Arabs, the Berbers, the Fulah, and of many negro tribes. The information thus collected about the kingdoms of the Central Sudan threw much light on the writings of Arab travellers.

Feb. 5, 1725.—Bering's Voyages.

Vitus Jonassen Bering set out from St. Petersburg to conduct an expedition to north-east Siberia in order to find whether Asia and America were separate. Peter the Great had appointed Bering to be commander, but in 1724 Peter died before the preparations were completed. Bering and his companions crossed Siberia by land, going from stream to stream and carrying with them the materials for the boats, which were built in Kamchatka. Bering sailed north-eastwards along the coast of Kamchatka, surveying it as he went. On Aug. 15, 1728, he sailed past the north-eastern promontory of Asia in 67° 18′ and observed that the coast trends westwards, as the Chuckchee had already told him. He considered that he had thus fulfilled his mission and returned to Kamchatka, whence he tried to reach America, but was driven back by bad weather conditions.

In 1740, Bering fitted out two vessels at Okhotsk, the *St. Paul* and *St. Peter*, the latter being commanded by Chirikov, and they set out for America. During a storm the vessels separated. Bering reached America between lat. 58° and 59° N., where the naturalist, Steller, who was with him, noted the volcano, Mount St. Elias. With great difficulty owing to continuous fog, the *St. Paul* rounded the peninsula of Alaska. Scurvy broke out among the crew, and the ship drifted helplessly at the mercy of wind and wave among the Aleutian Islands. It finally ran aground on Bering Island, where Bering died on Dec. 8. Thirty-two out of a party of seventy-six had died, but the survivors built a new vessel, and ultimately reached Kamchatka. Steller wrote a full account of the six months' stay on an uninhabited island, giving a valuable description of the fauna. Chirikov also reached the coast of America, in lat. 56° N. Bering's voyages decided the question of the existence of a strait between North Asia and North America. The strait had been passed by Dezhnev eighty years before, but no record had been kept of this. Bering's and Chirikov's voyages brought to light the existence of the long chain of volcanic islands between Alaska and Kamchatka.