

financial support was increasingly difficult to obtain, individual guarantees facilitated the publication of volumes relating to Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Rutland and Kent. In 1932 Page offered to the University of London, subject to certain conditions, the copyright and unused material—a considerable and important collection—of the "History", and the offer was gratefully accepted by the Court of the University in November of that year. The Pilgrim Trust afterwards made a grant to the University of £500 a year for three years to assist in carrying on the work, and a University Committee associated with the Institute of Historical Research was established for the purpose. It is indeed difficult to imagine that a task so well and truly begun, and already carried so far, should be allowed to lapse, and it is scarcely necessary to express the hope that, in accepting the legacy of Page's great work, the University has accepted the responsibility of completing it.

Page never courted any sort of recognition for his devoted work, but he was long a distinguished fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a vice-president from 1916 until 1920, and in 1932 he received the degree of hon. D.Litt. (Oxon.).

WE regret to announce the following deaths :

Baron Alphonse Berget, professor of physical oceanography in the Institut Océanographique, Paris, who published many works on physics and meteorology, on December 29, aged seventy-three years.

Prof. F. W. Hardwick, emeritus professor of mining in the University of Sheffield, a past president of the Midland Institute of Mining, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, on January 24, aged seventy-three years.

Prof. T. E. Peet, reader in Egyptology in the University of Oxford since 1933, formerly Brunner professor of Egyptology in the University of Liverpool, on February 22, aged fifty-two years.

Sir Vincent Raven, K.B.E., president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in 1925, who published several works on electric locomotives and traction, on February 14, aged seventy-five years.

Prof. Howard C. Warren, professor of psychology in Princeton University since 1914 and editor of the *Psychological Review*, on January 4, aged sixty-six years.

News and Views

Fundamental Cosmological Problems

PROF. M. N. SAHA, in his presidential address to the Indian Science Congress at Bombay delivered on January 2, dealt chiefly with fundamental cosmological problems. He believes that recent discoveries in nuclear physics will provide the key to the problems of stellar structure. In the absence of decisive evidence, he inclines to the view of Kothari and others that the neutron should be regarded as a dipole consisting of a proton and an electron, and he believes that this structure has far-reaching astrophysical consequences. The problem of the ultimate fate of radiation has been radically transformed by the discovery of the positive electron, and the idea that final stagnation of the universe is inevitable is vitiated by the fact that it ignores the possibilities of conversion of radiation into matter and the combination of small into large energy quanta. Prof. Saha considers that the experimental fact of "electro-fission of quantum", that is, the conversion of γ -ray quanta of sufficient energy into a pair of electrons, positive and negative, inside the nucleus, may prove to be the realisation, possibly on the cosmic scale, of the first possibility. With regard to the second, he sees no theoretical reason why, in the radiation of space (presumably continuous from the hardest rays to visible light), hard cosmic rays may not be the result of fusion of softer quanta. He expressed the view that continuous evolution is confined to portions of the universe such as the earth and solar system, the cosmic process as a whole being cyclic.

Scientific Organisation in India

THE latter part of Prof. Saha's address was devoted to problems of scientific organisation. The present world is a single economic and cultural unit, and this fact should direct political and economic action. Practical problems can be solved only by the application of scientific principles, and a new educational scheme should be devised by a world's congress of foremost thinkers, with the object of training the coming generation to a proper appreciation of the beauty and powers of science. The lack of scientific organisation and preliminary research is particularly obvious in Indian public works, with serious consequences to the vitality of the population and resulting in great waste of money. Prof. Saha supported the formation of an Indian Academy of Science, organised somewhat on the lines of the Royal Society, which would co-ordinate Indian scientific work, and act generally for the promotion of scientific research and its utilisation in national and international affairs. He adduced evidence of the need of such a body, quoting in support of his view the statement of Sir F. Spring on river problems in India, that "more money has been wasted, for want of just such knowledge as a River Commission might provide, than would have sufficed to pay the entire cost of it many times over"

Dinosaur Skeletons in Brussels

WE regret to learn that the remarkable skeletons of the Wealden Dinosaur *Iguanodon*, which form the most striking feature of the Royal Museum of