

As an educationist Cavenagh had a wide range of interest. His philosophic outlook was early evidenced by his study of "The Ethical End of Plato's Theory of Ideas" which was published in 1909. His educational views were based on carefully thought-out principles; but he was no mere theorist. He was particularly interested in adult education, a member of the council of the British Institute of Adult Education and editor of its journal. He kept closely in touch with current educational developments and problems, and his criticism was always both wise and constructive. His contributions to the "Year Book of Education" and to the *Journal of Education*, as well as to other educational periodicals, were scholarly, judicious and authoritative. He had, perhaps, a particular interest in nineteenth-century English education, and this is evidenced by his admirable editions of the educational writings of James and John Stuart Mill, and of Herbert Spencer. Large-hearted, understanding, sincere, he leaves a

place among his colleagues and friends that will be hard to fill.
H. C. BARNARD.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Mr. E. G. Boulenger, formerly director of the Aquarium of the Zoological Society of London, on April 30, aged fifty-seven.

Dr. S. Flexner, For.Mem.R.S., emeritus director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, on May 2, aged eighty-three.

Count Hermann Keyserling, author of "The Travel Diary of a Philosopher" and works on the psychology of nations, on April 26, aged sixty-five.

General Georges Perrier, member of the Section of Geography and Navigation of the Paris Academy of Sciences, formerly general secretary of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, aged seventy-three.

NEWS and VIEWS

Retirement of Dr. F. H. A. Marshall, C.B.E., F.R.S.

IN 1943 Dr. F. H. A. Marshall officially retired from the readership in agricultural physiology in the University of Cambridge on account of age, but he consented to carry on with the duties during the war period. These duties he relinquished at the beginning of 1946. By the production of his book on "The Physiology of Reproduction" in 1910, and the subsequent edition in 1922, Marshall laid the foundations for much scientific work on this subject both in Great Britain and in the United States: the discovery of the hormones of the anterior pituitary and much of the modern science of endocrinology was stimulated by the publication of his book. In addition, as reader in agricultural physiology at the School of Agriculture, Cambridge, he initiated the application of the science of physiology to the problems of animal production and has stimulated and encouraged many generations of agricultural students to study the animal and the way it works, to the great advantage of the animal-breeding industry. His work has been recognized by a number of academic distinctions and by the award of the Royal Medal of the Royal Society in 1940. It is felt, however, by many of his friends, that some more personal tribute should be paid to him on this occasion, and a fund is, therefore, being set up at the School of Agriculture, Cambridge, in order to make him a presentation, a part of which it is hoped to use for a portrait.

Physical Society and the Société Française de Physique: Holweck Prize and Medal

EARLY in 1945 Prof. E. N. da C. Andrade, then president and now foreign secretary of the Physical Society, on behalf of the Council issued to fellows and friends of the Society an appeal for contributions for the foundation of a prize as a mark of their admiration for, and sympathy with, their French colleagues who had worked strenuously under great difficulties during the German occupation, and as a memorial to Dr. Fernand Holweck, the distinguished director of research at the Institut du Radium in Paris, who had died at the hands of the Gestapo, and to other French physicists who met

their deaths or suffered privation. The sum collected has enabled the Physical Society to establish a Holweck Prize, to be awarded annually for ten years alternately to a French and British physicist for distinguished work in experimental physics, the presentation to the French winners to be made in London and those to the British winners in Paris. The scheme evoked lively interest and profound gratitude in French circles, and the Société Française de Physique, with which intimate co-operation in the selection for the Prize has been sought, has founded a Holweck Medal which is to be presented to each recipient of the Holweck Prize.

The first award of the Holweck Prize has been made to Prof. Charles Sadron, of the Institute of Physics, University of Strasbourg, in recognition of his many researches, notably those on the mechanical properties of liquids. He is, fortunately, one of the survivors of the horrors of the ill-famed Buchenwald concentration camp. The presentation will take place at a meeting of the Physical Society at the Royal Institution on May 16, in the presence of His Excellency the French Ambassador, and the president and other distinguished representatives of the Société Française de Physique; it will be followed by a discourse by Prof. Sadron on "Some Physical Properties of Long-chain Molecules".

University Entries for 1946-47

IN a statement made in the House of Commons on April 30, Mr. G. A. Isaacs, Minister of Labour and National Service, announced the conditions which are to govern entry of students to universities in Britain for the year beginning October 1946. They fall into three sections: preference will be given to those who have served in the Armed Forces or in civilian work of national importance; places in all subjects are to be filled; and those granted deferment from military service will be called up on the completion of their university courses. Universities can apply for release from the Forces of scholars and highly promising students in release groups 1-55, and they may also admit students who have completed three years of national service; the latter will be granted continued deferment to enable them