

seconds. The longest were somewhat over-exposed near the limb, and showed structure to about three-quarters the lunar diameter. Six photographs were taken with the Bredikhine coronagraph, the first of which only was successful, most of the others being much over-exposed. On the good plate the star ρ Leonis was photographed, thereby giving an accurate means of orienting the plates for determining the position angles of the prominences and coronal streamers. These values are tabulated for the more important streamers. M. Hansky considers that the results obtained confirm the idea that the corona varies, not only in form, but in brightness and spectrum, with the sun-spot period. During this last eclipse the brightness was probably ten times that of the full moon, while at epochs of minimum spots the corona has only been about as bright as the full moon. Owing to the sky being frequently clouded over, the actinometric observations are of only small importance, but the character of the record obtained indicates that Crova's instrument is very convenient for such investigations.

Shadow bands were observed before the commencement of totality, the direction of their displacement on the ground being from west to east. They were badly defined at their edges, but became more definite as totality approached. They appeared of a brownish colour, and moved with a velocity of 2-3 metres per second, the motion being apparently oscillatory, and not translatory. Their distance apart was not more than 25 centimetres. Other observations made at Anpostea showed the bands to be 5-7 cm. wide and 10-15 cm. apart, the displacement being from north-west to south-east. At the end of totality the corona disappeared immediately, and no shadow bands were seen. The sunlight appeared to return suddenly, without any gradual change such as was observed before totality.

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UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.—The following examiners have been appointed:—In zoology, Dr. J. W. Jenkinson, Exeter College; in preliminary physics, R. E. Baynes, Christ Church; in preliminary chemistry, H. B. Hartley, Balliol College; in preliminary animal physiology, Prof. F. Gotch, Magdalen College; in preliminary zoology, R. W. T. Günther, Magdalen College; in medicine, Dr. A. E. Garrod, Christ Church; in organic chemistry, N. V. Sidgwick, Lincoln College; in materia medica, Dr. R. Stockman; in anatomy, Prof. A. Thomson, Exeter College; in physiology, Dr. H. M. Vernon, Magdalen College; in pathology, Prof. G. Sims-Woodhead; in forensic medicine, Dr. H. H. Littlejohn; in surgery, D'Arcy Power, Exeter College; in obstetrics, J. S. Fairbairn, Magdalen College.

Dr. J. W. Jenkinson, Exeter College, has been appointed lecturer in comparative and experimental embryology.

T. Lindsay, Glasgow University, has been elected to a Brakenbury scholarship in natural science at Balliol College.

An examination for a Radcliffe travelling fellowship of the annual value of 200*l.*, tenable for three years, will commence on February 26, 1907. Intending candidates should send their names to the regius professor of medicine by February 9.

CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. A. G. Tansley, assistant professor of botany at University College, London, has been appointed lecturer in botany in succession to Mr. A. C. Seward, who has succeeded the late Prof. Marshall Ward in the chair of botany.

The Vice-Chancellor has published a further list of donations to the benefaction fund, which has now reached a sum of 96,400*l.*

Mr. T. G. Bedford, of Sidney Sussex College, has been appointed assistant demonstrator at the Cavendish Laboratory to hold office from January 1, 1907, to September 30, 1911.

Prof. B. Hopkinson has been appointed chairman of the examiners for the mechanical sciences tripos, 1907.

The Arnold Gerstenberg studentship (1906) has been awarded to A. E. Baker, Trinity College, for an essay entitled "A Critical Examination of Descartes' Philosophy of Nature."

The special board for biology and geology has adjudged the Walsingham medal for 1906 to W. E. Agar, for his essay on "Researches into the Embryology of the Dipnoi," and W. L. Balls, for his essay entitled "Studies of Egyptian Cotton."

It is proposed that, in accordance with a recommendation of the general board of studies, a university lecturer in hygiene be appointed for a period of five years, in connection with the special board for medicine, and with an annual stipend of 100*l.* payable out of the funds in the hands of the State Medicine Syndicate.

The authorities of Gonville and Caius College, having decided to close their chemical laboratory at the end of the present academic year, a syndicate was appointed on November 8 to consider the assignment of a site for the extension of the chemical laboratory. The conclusion arrived at is that, of the sites available, the one site which is not liable to considerable objection lies between the chemical laboratory and the new medical schools, with a frontage next Pembroke Street.

The antiquarian committee recommends that it be authorised to hire an old malting house at Newnham for a period of five years in which to store some of the collections under its charge. The need for a new museum of ethnology and archæology is indeed becoming pressing. The University has assigned a site for such a building, and a building fund has been started by Baron von Hügel, curator of the museum, but until that fund is very considerably augmented the University will be compelled to store away many of its treasures in a building inaccessible to students, and quite unworthy of the treasures it contains. The committee also recommends that the numerous small sums which it receives from the financial board for the upkeep of the museum be consolidated, and that an annual grant of 420*l.* be placed at its disposal for each of the five years 1907 to 1911.

THE fourth annual prize distribution of the Sir John Cass Technical Institute was held on December 4, when Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S., delivered an address and distributed the prizes. The chair was taken by Sir Owen Roberts, chairman of Sir John Cass's foundation. In reviewing the work of the institute, Sir William Ramsay dwelt upon the scope and aims of those who follow the study of science with the view of making discoveries, whose main object is to extend the boundaries of science and to gain knowledge, in contrast with those who, on the one hand, restrict their work to duties of a more mechanical character, involving less responsibility, and are satisfied with the discharge of their daily task, and with those, on the other, who find their work and interest in the direction and guidance of business concerns and in the control of their fellow-men. The comparative rewards and the nature of the successes of these various classes of workers were contrasted, and the possibilities of the institute in training students to fill one or more of these different spheres of activity were outlined. Turning to the awards made on the work of the past session, Sir William Ramsay advised students not to aim at prizes; if prizes come, well and good, but they should not be the object of work. The chief aim, he said, should be to get on with the work in hand, to do it as well as possible, even if the labour brings no immediate reward, and to seek for knowledge: for the great thing in life generally is to be, and not to get. Previous to the distribution, Mr. George Baker, chairman of the institute committee, made a short statement of the work of the institute, in which he pointed out that its relation to the industries of East London is beginning to be known and appreciated by manufacturers, and expressed the hope that it would in the course of time prove a real and progressive help to the trades and industries of the district.