

University and Educational Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. J. A. Carroll, Sidney Sussex College, has been appointed University lecturer in astrophysics. Mr. G. U. Yule, St. John's College, has been reappointed University lecturer in statistics. Dr. A. H. Evans, Clare College, has been appointed a member of the Council of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. A. Lourie, St. John's College, has been nominated to the Choate Memorial Fellowship at Harvard University. W. A. H. Rushton, Emmanuel College, has been elected to the Michael Foster Research Studentship in Physiology. C. S. Deakin, Queen's College, and W. B. C. Perrycoate, Sidney Sussex College, have been awarded the John Winbolt Prize for a joint dissertation on the "Theory of Transverse Oscillations of Girders."

The Botanic Garden Syndicate reports the addition of 85 specimens of rare species of the genus *Rosa*, presented by Mr. C. C. Hurst, also a valuable collection of species of *Iris*, mostly collected wild, from the executors of the late Hon. C. N. Rothschild. An alpine house has been presented to the Garden by Mr. J. Cherrington.

On the occasion of the meeting of the International Astronomical Union at Cambridge, the honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon President Campbell, M. Baillaud, Prof. de Sitter, Prof. Nagaoka, and Prof. Schlesinger.

The joint coal-mining diploma of the Universities of Cambridge and Birmingham has been approved by the Board of Trade.

DR. G. M. SHRUM, who has been associated with the low temperature laboratory at the University of Toronto since its inception, has been appointed assistant professor in physics at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

THE following awards for the year 1925-26 have been made by the Salters' Institute of Industrial Chemistry and approved by the Court of the Company:—1924-25 fellowships have been renewed to Mr. H. H. Evers, University of Liverpool; Mr. K. Knight Law, University College, Nottingham; Mr. H. S. Pink, University College, Nottingham, and University of Oxford; and Mr. V. E. Yarsley, the University of Birmingham. Fellowships have been awarded to Dr. R. Campbell, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and University of Oxford, and Mr. R. O. Gibson, University College, London. The Salters' Institute has also awarded 70 grants in aid to young men employed in chemical works in or near London to facilitate their further studies.

At Budapest an English College is to be established under the auspices of the Ministry for Religion and Public Instruction. Each year twelve students of the College will proceed to Great Britain for further study in one or other of the Universities of Oxford, London, and Aberdeen. Three years ago, Hungary's economic situation was so desperate that an inter-university committee was formed to save scientific workers from having to abandon their work owing to lack of equipment and means of subsistence. In a report by Prof. Emile de Grósz on the three years' activities of this committee, it is stated that the Rockefeller Foundation has made grants for travelling scholarships and sends 70 periodicals in the English language, while a German society sends 261 German publications for the use of the universities, and the American Science Extension Committee proposes to arrange exchanges of American and Hungarian scientific workers.

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Societies and Academies.

COPENHAGEN.

Royal Danish Academy of Science and Letters, October 17.—C. Wesenberg-Lund: Contributions to the anatomy and biology of the genus *Zoothamnium*. During two years' study of *Z. geniculatum*, special attention has been paid to the so-called macrogonidia, their origin and significance for the formation of new colonies.

December 12.—N. E. Nørlund: A table of the Riemann zeta function.—Harald Bohr: New proof of a general theorem of Kronecker on diophantine approximation.

January 9.—N. Bjerrum and L. Ebert: On some recent investigations concerning transference numbers and amalgam equilibria in mixtures of strong electrolytes. Some new experimental investigations, which have been regarded as incompatible with the hypothesis of complete ionisation of strong electrolytes, are discussed and explained from the view-point of this hypothesis.

January 23.—C. G. Joh. Petersen: How do whales swim? Whales swim by moving the caudal fin up and down; this is accomplished by means of the tail with its strong muscles, whereas the proper muscles of the caudal fin give this fin the rigidity suitable to the speed. When the speed is high, only small movements are made, for which reason the animal then only appears to quiver; the movements, therefore, are difficult to observe.

February 6.—Th. Mortensen: Antarctic zoogeographical studies. The study of the marine fauna, especially the echinoderms, supports the theory of a previous land connexion between Antarctica and South America (the Magellanic region). The Kerguelen group must also have been directly connected with that region. On the other hand, the so-called "subantarctic" islands, New Zealand, the Auckland-Campbell Islands, do not, as regards their echinoderm fauna, belong to the subantarctic region, but form a part of the New Zealand region. The correspondences between the Australian and the New Zealand echinoderm faunas would seem to be more naturally explained through Wegener's continental drift theory.

February 20.—N. Bohr: On the law of conservation of energy. The attempts to develop an atomistic interpretation of directly observable phenomena have led us to recognise the necessity of revising the ideas hitherto underlying the description of natural phenomena. Our present conceptions would not seem to allow of a detailed description of atomic processes which presumes the law of conservation of energy, which occupies a central position in the classical description of Nature.—C. Tate Regan: Dwarfed males parasitic on the females in oceanic anglerfishes (*Pediculati Ceratoidea*). (Proc. Roy. Soc. London, B, vol. 97, 1925.)

SYDNEY.

Royal Society of New South Wales, June 3.—A. R. Penfold: The essential oil of *Boronia citriodora* and the occurrence of citronellol. *B. citriodora* belongs to the snow regions where it thrives, being especially abundant around Cradle Mountain, Moina, Tasmania. The leaves and terminal branchlets yielded from 0.75 per cent. to 0.93 per cent. of a sweet odoriferous oil containing citronellol (80 per cent.), citronellol esters (principally acetate with some valerianate, d-a-pinene, sesquiterpene, a paraffin (m.pt., 64-65° C.), etc.