

—The Secretary, Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, 13 George Square, Edinburgh (June 28). A lecturer in geography at Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—The Registrar, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (June 28). An assistant part-time lecturer in the biology department of the Plymouth and Devonport Technical College—The Education Office, Rowe Street, Plymouth (June 29). A full-time teacher, for building trade subjects, at the Cheltenham Technical School—The Principal, Technical School, Lansdown Road, Cheltenham (June 30). Four assistant conservators in the Indian Forest Service—The Secretary, Services and General Department, India Office, S.W.1 (July 1). An assistant in geography at the London School of Economics and Political Science—The Secretary, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, W.C.2 (July 1). A mining engineer under the Safety in Mines Research Board—The Under Secretary for Mines, Establishment Branch, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, S.W.1 (July 2). An assistant or junior lecturer in the department of zoology of the University of Edinburgh, with special knowledge of invertebrates—The Secretary, the University, Edinburgh (July 5). A professor of physiology at the Medical College, Vizagapatam, Madras—The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, General Department, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1 (July 6). A senior lecturer in biochemistry in the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa—The Registrar, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch,

South Africa (July 31). A lecturer in mathematics at the Gordon College, Khartoum—The Controller, Sudan Government, London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. A resident tutor (woman) to take geography and some education at the Edgehill Training College, Liverpool—The Principal, Edgehill Training College, Liverpool. A lecturer in electrical equipment of the motor-car at the Wimbledon Technical Institute—The Principal, Technical Institute, Gladstone Road, S.W.19. A teacher of building subjects at the Croydon Polytechnic—The Principal, Croydon Polytechnic, Scarbrook Road, Croydon. A lecturer in building at the Huddersfield Technical College—The Director of Education, Education Offices, Huddersfield. A male junior assistant at the Chemical Warfare Research Department of the War Office—The Chief Superintendent, Chemical Warfare Research Department, 14 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. An assistant lecturer in physics at the University College of Hull—The Secretary, University College, Hull. An assistant in the mechanical engineering Laboratory of University College, London—The Secretary, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1. Two male laboratory assistants in the Research Department, Woolwich, with laboratory experience in physics—The Chief Superintendent, Research Department, Woolwich, S.E.18. A head of the experimental branch under the directorate of ballistics of the Research Department, Woolwich—The Chief Superintendent, Research Department, Woolwich, S.E.18.

Our Astronomical Column.

FIREBALL OF MAY 30.—A brilliant fireball was observed from several stations in Cornwall on May 30 at about 11.0 P.M. G.M.T. Observations have, however, come in from only Lostwithiel and Bugle, and these are of somewhat rough character. The meteor gave a very brilliant flash and lit up the surroundings to such a degree that the observers found it difficult to note exact features of the path. It passed along the southern sky from west to north and was evidently from a radiant in the southern region of the heavens. Its motion was moderately slow, for it occupied 4 or 5 seconds in its flight. One of the observers, who was walking in the direction away from the object, says that he observed a great light behind him as though a brilliantly illuminated motor-car was overtaking him. It appeared like a dazzling ball of fire, but when a good view was obtained of it the nucleus looked relatively small, though surrounded by a strong glare which apparently lit up the country. Further observations are required of this interesting object, which came on the night of the general election, and on this account may have attracted notice from a greater number of observers than it would otherwise have done.

VENUS A MORNING STAR.—Venus is now a 'morning star' and will continue to precede the sun during the remainder of the present year. The planet will attain its greatest elongation on June 29, when its position will be 46° west of the sun. Its brilliancy is now declining, but not to any great extent. Atmospheric conditions introduce more variations than are sometimes brought about by real differences. Thus Venus will appear brighter when its computed lustre is less and when the air is very clear, than at a time when atmospheric vapours dim its light.

Venus is now approaching Jupiter, and the two planets will arrive at conjunction on July 14 at 10 A.M., when Venus will be placed about 3° S. of Jupiter. Before sunrise this pair of attractive objects may be viewed in the E.N.E. sky before sunrise, Venus rising ten minutes after midnight, and Jupiter fifty-seven minutes after midnight. If the morning sky is clear the two planets may be easily identified and their relative brightness compared.

SATURN.—The planet Saturn will reach opposition to the sun on the night following June 21. The apparent magnitude will be +0.2, and the planet will appear brighter than at an ordinary opposition because of the more favourable conditions prevailing. The rings will be widely open and the planet will be situated almost midway between aphelion and perihelion. At an unfavourable opposition, Saturn may shine as a star of +0.8 mag. only, but with attendant conditions favourable it may appear as a +0.2 mag. star. It is true the aspect is by no means starlike, for the planet shines with a steady, dullish light, much in contrast with the sparkling diamond-like brilliancy of the fixed stars. At the time of Saturn's best display this year, its position will be placed on the extreme west border of Sagittarius, and as the planet is moving westwards it will shortly after enter the south region of the constellation Ophiuchus, and be visible to the north-east of the star 44 Ophiuchi. For critical observation the planet cannot be considered in a good position, its declination being 22° south, and its altitude, when passing the meridian, not greater than 16° or 17° to observers in the south of England.