University and Educational Intelligence.

Allahabad University:

Court.—The Court at its meeting held on 4th December. 1935, re-elected Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B., as Vice-Chancellor of the University for a further period of 3 years.

Convocation.—On the 5th December, 1935, a convocation of the University for conferring degrees and diplomas was held when His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces and Chancellor of the University presided. His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal delivered the Convocation address.

Degrees.—The degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on Messrs: (1) P. K. Sen Gupta, (2) D. N. Chakravarti, (3) G. Gopalarao, (4) N. N. Ghatak.

Staff.—Mr. Dhirendra Varma, Head of the Hindi Department and Mr. R. K. Saksena have returned from Europe after taking the degree of D.LITT. and D.SC. respectively from the University of Paris.

Special Lectures.—Prof. Noguchi, Poet-Laureate of Japan who was invited by the University delivered two lectures on "Some Aspects of the Arts and Literature of Japan."

Appointments.—Mr. Hari Har Prasad Dube, B.A., has been appointed as Chief Instructor of Physical Training with effect from January, 1936.

Annamalai University:

Special Lectures.—Under the auspices of the University, the following gentlemen delivered courses of special lectures during January 1936, on the subjects noted against their names:—

Mr. K. R. Subrahmaniam, Professor, Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram; three lectures on "The Ikshvakus of Andhra".

Prof. A. Gopala Menon, M.A., B.COM. (Lond.), Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, three lectures on "Agricultural Indebtedness and Some Remedies."

Dr. B. L. Manjunath, M.SC., D.Phil. (Oxon.), four lectures on "The Chemistry of Plant Products."

Prof. Yone Noguchi of Japan, three lectures on "Japanese Arts and Poetry".

Technology.—The Syndicate has appointed a Special Committee to investigate the possibilities of starting at an early date a department of Oil Technology in this University. A draft scheme involving a recurring cost of Rs. 16,070 and a capital expenditure of Rs. 70,000 suggested by its Sub-Committee is under consideration.

New Degrees.—It has been decided to institute a Ph.D. degree awardable on the basis of a thesis embodying the results of approved research work done for a prescribed period. Regulations governing the award of the degree are under consideration.

Deputations.—The following members of the Staff attended, as delegates of the University, the Conferences noted below:—

Prof. Rao Sahib C. S. Srinivasachariar and Prof. K. Rama Pisharoti.—The All-India Oriental Conference at Mysore.

Mahavidwan R. Raghava Ayyangar.—The First All-India Oriental Poets' Conference, at Mysore.

Prof. A. Narasinga Rao and Mr. B. Ramamurti.—The Mathematical Conference at Delhi.

Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu and Mr. M. K. Muniswami.—The 19th All-India Economic Conference at Dacca.

Dr. S. Ramachandra Rao.—The Annual Meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bombay.

The Vice-Chancellor opened the 11th All-India Educational Conference at Nagpur. He has been nominated to represent the University at the Quinquennial Congress of the Universities of the British Empire to be held at Cambridge in July, 1936.

Mr. R. G. Grieve, M.A., C.I.E., D.P.I. (Madras) (Retired), the representative of the University on the Universities Bureau, has also been appointed a delegate for the Quinquennial Congress.

Aligarh University:

Prof. Max Born's Visit.—Professor M. Born paid a visit to the Muslim University on the request of the authorities from the 5th to the 9th of January. During this time he gave a course of lectures on wavemechanics and a popular lecture and took part in many discussions and colloquia with the Aligarh Scientists concerning the problems now engaging their attention.

Before he delivered the popular lecture, Professor Born was introduced by Dr. Zia-Uddin Ahmed, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, to the staff and students of the University. Dr. Zia-Uddin, in welcoming Prof. Born, paid a glowing tribute to the extraordinary merits of Prof. Born as a scientist of prolific activities. He mentioned particularly his contributions to the theory of relativity, the dynamic theory of crystals and to many problems of atomic and molecular physics. He emphasised the importance of his work which paved the way for the discovery of quantum mechanics, for which his pupil Heisenberg, who worked the last step, was awarded the Nobel Prize. Prof. Born, in expressing his thanks, recollected the many former associations with Dr. Zia-Uddin as his class-mate in Goettingen. He expressed his great satisfaction at the work, which is being carried on in the Physics Department, where his old friend and pupil Prof. R. Samuel continues the tradition of Goettingen with his collaborators.

In the course of his lecture, Prof. Born touched upon the relation between technical and pure science. He was convinced that technical and industrial progress can be achieved best by an efficient education in pure science. This opinion was based on the industrial development of Germany, which he had watched closely for many years and which was mainly due to the pure scientific research work of University professors in their small laboratories.

During his course of lectures, Prof. Born dealt with the wave-mechanical theory of valency; it was interesting to note that he preferred any development in which the basic ideas of Heitler and London's original theory gained more prominence. He welcomed the results of many experimental investigations, carried out in Aligarh which all lead to this view-point.

The visit of Professor Born and his inspiring lectures and presence, have left a deep impression.

Calcutta University :

The following delegates have been appointed to represent the University on the next *Quinquennial Congress of the Universities of the Empire* to be held at Cambridge :—

Mr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., BAR-AT-LAW, M.L.C.

Mr. Bidhanchandra Roy, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.S.M.F.

Prof. Sisirkumar Mitra, D.Sc.

Sir William Ewart Greaves, Kt., M.A., D.L.

The following are some of the subjects suggested by the University for discussion at the above Congress :—

State Control and Universities—particularly in relation to Grants.

Careers for University Students.

Interchange of Professors among Universities of the Empire.

Universities and Secondary Education, particularly in relation to training of teachers.

Availability to Indian Universities of Scholarships and Fellowships awarded in the United Kingdom to Universities of the Empire.

Student Health and Universities.

Dacca University :

At its meeting held on Saturday the Dacca University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science on Sir J. C. Bose and Sir P. C. Roy and the honorary degree of Doctor of Law on H. E. Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal and Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Legislative Assembly. Honorary degrees of Doctor of Literature were conferred on Sir Jadunath Sircar, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Mr. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, the famous Bengali novelist, and Sir Muhammad Iqbal.

Delhi University :

Dr. Ruth Young, Principal, Lady Hardinge Medical College, is appointed member, Council of Delhi University, *vice* Dr. C. D. Houlton, resigned.

Mysore University :

Personnel.—(1) Mr. F. N. Mowdawalla, M.A., B.Sc., Mem.A.I.E.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), Principal, College of Engineering, who was on leave, was, on his return from leave, transferred as Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore.

Mr. D. Srinivasachar, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Maharaja's College, whose present term of service expires on the 31st March 1936, has been permitted to retire from the 1st April, 1936.

Meeting of the Academic Council.—A meeting of the Academic Council was held on 10th January, 1936.

Among the decisions arrived at the meeting, mention may be made of the following :—

(1) That candidates successful in the M.A. and M.Sc. degree examinations should be classified in two classes.

(2) That of the four members to be elected by the Academic Council to the Senate, one may be elected from each of the four Faculties (Arts, Science, Engineering and Medicine).

Examinations.—The results of the Pre-Medical and the First M.B.B.S. examinations held in December 1935 were published during the month, as follows :

	Pre-Medical.	First M.B.B.S.
Number Examined ..	28	11
Number Passed ..	20	8
Percentage ..	71.4	72.7

Extension Lectures.—The following extension lectures were delivered :—

(*a*) Sir Martin Forster, F.R.S., on "Chemistry in Modern Warfare" in English at Bangalore and Mysore.

(*b*) Mr. M. Hayath, B.E., B.S.E.E., on "Electricity in the Service of Man" in English at Shimoga and Davangere.

(*c*) Mr. A. R. Wadia, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW, on "(1) The State in Contemporary Political Philosophy; (2) The Law of Karma in relation to the Individual and the Society," in English at Hassan.

Spun-Glass Wool.

A new factory for twisting glass fibres into thread or yarn for textiles is being established in Corning, N.Y. by the *Corning Glass Works*. After 11 years of research, the industrial possibilities of 'Spun-Glass Wool' have been realised, though glass wool was first developed in Germany (*Christian Science Monitor*, December 17, 1935). It is expected that the manufacture of glass awnings, tentage, bed-coverings, tapestry and eventually articles of clothing will become possible in course of time.

The new textile is extremely pliant. The molten glass is forced through tiny orifices under very high pressures. When hardened the fibres are so fine that nearly 90 of them are needed to form the equivalent of No. 60 thread. It can be spun into yarn and woven on standard textile looms and can withstand pressures up to 1,000,000 pounds a square inch. In the chemical laboratory it has been found excellent for insulation and filters.

At the same time, a process is being developed by the Owens-Illinois Company in Newark, Ohio, which enables molten glass to be assembled on a conveyor line in a fluffy mass, a downy substance that can be wound on spools and twisted into silk like thread and yarn on regular textile machines. A few experiments conducted on the new material, such as the knitting of a purse or pieces of embroidery work and the weaving of a glass rug about six feet long and three feet wide—which, curiously enough, cannot be easily distinguished from articles made of linen and other common fabrics—are all indicative of great industrial possibilities, though they are only novelties now.