SCIENCE NOTES.

Prof Albert van Szent Györgyi has been declared winner of the 1937 Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine. He was elected to receive the prize as a reward for his discoveries on the biological processes of combustion specifically in relation to Vitamins A and C. For the history of the discovery of Vitamin C readers of Current Science are referred to a contribution by the Nobel Laureate himself, in this Journal (Curr. Sci. 1936, 5, 285).

We regret to have to report the death of Prof. Hans Molisch, distinguished Botanist at the age of 81. The following account of the life and work of Prof. Molisch has been taken from Plant Physiolog. July 1937, No. 4.

Hans Molisch was born at Brunn (Mähren) on July 12, 1856. His parents were Johann and Franziska (Matz) Molisch. He was educated at the K.K. Deutschen Ober-Gymnasium at Brunn and at the University of Vienna which institution he entered in 1885. On March 10, 1888, he was married to Ida Knoller, who is the mother of two children, Paul, born in 1899, and Ines, born in 1904. In 1899 Hans Molisch became associate professor at the Technische Hochschule in Graz. Several years later he moved to Prague where in 1904 he was appointed ordinarius professor of the German University and Director of the Plant Physiological Institute. In 1906 he returned to Vienna with the same title. During 1923 to 1925 he was visiting professor in the Imperial University at Sendai, Japan and travelled extensively in the Orient. Since 1925 he has been at the University of Vienna an Emeritus Professor of Plant Physiology. Throughout these years of his professional life he was very active in his investigations and has published over 200 papers on plant physiology. He is also well known for his many books (about 20), some of which are standard text books used in the universities while others serve to increase popular interest in physiological experiments. He was elected a corresponding member of the American Society of Plant Physiologists at St Louis in 1935.

Gandhara School of Sculpture—The Archeological Survey of India has recently published a Guide to the sculpture of the Indian Museum, Part II which gives an account of the genesis of the Gandhara School of Sculpture. The Greek Buddhist School of Sculpture originated about the second century B.C. on the North-Western Frontier of India at the ancient Gandhara and remained at the service of the Buddha, Church for at least five centuries before it disintegrated with the coming of the devastation hordes of the white Huns who swept over the Indian plains. The Gandhara region was the meeting ground of three civilizations—Indian, Greek and Hellenistic and the Hellenistic culture found expression in a School of Art that employed a technique borrowed from the Greek and Roman masters, but modified according to Indian requirements. The first specimen of this style in the Indian Museum is a relief representing Buddha, collected in 1833-34 by Dr. Gerard near Kabul and presented to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Other valuable presentations to the Museum include, Sir Alexander Cunningham's collections from Jamalgarh and other sites in the Peshawar District in 1848 and 1870, and the sculptures discovered by Major Cole in 1883 at Sanghao to the north of Mardian and the large collection brought back by Caddy in 1895-96 from Ioryian Tangra in the Swat Valley. An important feature of the Guide is a map showing the principal sites of the Gandhara tract.

Archaeological Excavations in the Punjab and the U.P. Archeological excavations have recently been started at Khokrakot near the town of Rohtak in the Punjab and at Kosam which has been identified as the site of the ancient city of Kausambhi near Allahabad. There is at Khokrakot an extensive mound of ancient origin and it is hoped that the survey now started in the South East Punjab and Western U.P. will throw some light on India's ancient history which is particularly obscure in the space between the prehistoric Indus culture and the historic age of the spreading birth of Buddhism in the Lower Gangetic Basin. Two hoards of cast copper coins which were in use in the early centuries of the Christian era have been discovered in the excavations and the place bids fair to be the richest site for antiquities in Northern India. In a new departement of these excavations is the arrangement made to associate with the work, scholars deputed from Universities. In response to the suggestion made by the Director General of Archeology to the Universities of India the Benares University has sent one scholar to Kausambhi to work with the official explorer, and the Punjab University another who is now associated with the work at Rohtak. One of the greatest needs in archeological work has all along been for men who combine in themselves intellectual abilities of the highest order with considerable physical stamina to bear up against hardship. The steps now taken to associate young scholars fresh from their Universities with the strenuous work of an archeological explorer who works in the field, it is believed will in time remove this long felt want.

The Records of the Mysore Geological Department (Vol. 35), which we have just received contains in addition to the Director's General Report for the year 1935-36 a few papers dealing with some of the deposits of economic value occurring in Mysore. In the paper on the Gold bearing Venujam in the Tunganahada and its tributaries in the Shounga and Honnall Taluks Mr. S. Lakshmana Rao gives a brief account of the physical features and geology of the area and proceeds to describe in detail the several localities where the occurrence of alluvial gold has been noted. The author concludes that the several deposits are of such small value that they do not justify the undertaking of any large scale dredging operations. Mr. T. P. Krishnachari has described some occurrences of clays and kaolins in the neighbourhood of Bangalore and shows that the former are well suited for the manufacture of steam pipes, etc., and the latter for making porcelain. Mr. M I. Ananthadrayan Iyer has an interesting
paper on a graphical representation of the composition of some manganese minerals, including a discussion of the nature of the mineral Vredenburgite.

**Technological Reports on Standard Indian Cottons.**—The Director of the Technological Laboratory, Indian Central Cotton Committee, has recently brought out a Bulletin dealing with the various improved strains of cotton grown regularly and on a large scale in the different provinces of India. It embodies the following details:—Season in which it is grown, Botanical Classification, History, Grader’s Report, Fibre Properties, Spinning Tests, Yarn Tests, etc. The publication will be found useful to the producer, breeder and spinning and weaving mills, inland and abroad, who are concerned with standard Indian cottons. Copies of the Bulletin can be had of the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, at Rs, 1–8–0 plus postage.

**Microbiology in the Preservation of Animal Tissues.** The successful storage of animal tissues is, in the first instance, an exercise in applied microbiology. It is thought, therefore, that a useful purpose may be served by an attempt to gather together an account of some of the more fundamental bacteriological aspects of the problem.

In the first part of a Report issued by H. M. Stationery Office (Food Investigation; Special Report No. 45), consideration is given to the effect of ante-mortem factors; in the second, an outline of the physiology and biochemistry of certain microorganisms is sketched, and in the final section, an attempt is made to indicate the lines along which control of infection and growth may best be carried out.

**Official Publications on Motoring Subjects.**

H. M. Stationery Office has placed on sale a number of official publications dealing with various aspects of road traffic matters. Recent reports include the following:—(1) The use of coloured light for Motor Car Headlights, (2) Regulations on construction and design, etc., (3) Road Traffic, (1) Noise, (5) Road Surfaces, (6) Experimental Work on Roads and (7) Road safety among School Children.

**The Science Press of India.**—A Science news service, under the name of the Science Press of India has been started to serve the daily and weekly press of India with (1) Important science news from all parts of the world; (2) Views of leading scientists of India on matters of scientific industrial, agricultural and medical importance; (3) Short popular articles dealing with every-day science and with the work of Indian scientists; and (1) Reviews of important works on science of interest to the general public. It will be run on the lines of similar organisations that are functioning in England, Germany and America.

Further details regarding the Science Press of India can be had from Dr. B. R. Lange, D.S.C., F.R.S., F.R.M.S., F.A.S.C., F.N.A., K.H.M., Director, Science Press of India, Hotungshing Road, Lahore.

**Zoological Expedition to Burma.**—A party of twenty students of the Banaras Hindu University is under the leadership of Dr. A. B. Misra, Professor of Zoology, went to Burma in October 1937, to study the zoo-ecology of animal life in certain selected parts of that country. The party visited Rangoon, Toungoo, Pathein, Thanaung, Mandalay, Madalaiya, Moulmein, Biliguny island, Paung and Zingayik. Some of these places which were selected especially for the purpose of ecological work proved to be excellent localities for field-work. Part of the expenses of this expedition was defrayed by the Benares Hindu University, and the remainder met out of funds raised from private sources. This adventure had been approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, Pandit M. Malaviya. At the request of Dr. Misra, Mr. Ramnivas Bagla of Moulmein has presented a Gold Medal to be awarded to the best field-worker among the students, and this has been won by Mr. Narayan Chandra of the B.Sc. (final) Class.

**Sir Martin Forster, F.R.S.,** delivered the twentieth Streitcheld Memorial Lecture on the 13th October. Sir Robert H. Pickard, F.R.S., who presided, in introducing the lecturer, said that Sir Martin was an authority who was well known and successful of those who had been pupils of Frederick William Streitcheld at Finsbury Technical College. The subject of the address was "Chemical Changes and Changes", the merits of which can be best appreciated by reading through the entire text which has been published by the Institute of Chemistry. At the conclusion of the address, the President handed Sir Martin Forster, the Medal presented by the City and Guilds of London Institute together with a photograph of Streitcheld.

**Sir S. Radhakrishnan.**—The term of the appointment of Professor S. Radhakrishnan, Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics, Oxford, has been extended to a period of 13 years. This has been done at the instance of the three faculties of Theology, Philosophy and Oriental Studies of the University. The arrangement also permits Sir S. Radhakrishnan to spend six months in the year at the Calcutta University.

**Sir James Jeans, President Elect of the forthcoming Indian Science Congress, Calcutta, and Dr. F. W. Aston, F.R.S.,** have been awarded the Joy Kisen Mukerji Gold Medals for the year 1937, and 1938 respectively by the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. Sir John Russell, F.R.S., was the first recipient of this medal.

**The United Provinces Pharmaceutical Association.**—The General Annual Meeting of the U.P. Pharmaceutical Association was held in the Department of Pharmaceutics, Benares Hindu University, on the 19th November 1937. After the acceptance of the annual report and audited statement of accounts, the Office-bearers of the Council of the Association for the year 1938 were elected. Rai Bahadur Dr. B. N. Vyas, Lucknow, was elected President and Capt. S. K. Choudhury, Chief Medical Officer, Benares State, was elected Vice-President. Prof. M. L. Schroff, Head of the Department of Pharmaceutics, Benares Hindu University, was elected Hon. Secretary.

The U.P. Pharmaceutical Association has been recently registered under the Societies Registration
Act of 1860 and has the following aims and objects: (a) To train men for the pro-
ession of Pharmacy in the United Provinces who will be at par with those in other
civilized countries and to devise ways and means for the
attainment of this ideal. (b) To promote the
cause of the science and art of Pharmacy in all
their different branches. (c) To raise the status,
outlook and ethics of those who are directly or
indirectly engaged in pharmaceutical trade and
professions by absorbing in the Association the
various allied associations of the Province.
(d) To participate in matters of interest affecting
the science, art or profession of Pharmacy by send-
ing representatives or otherwise, to various bodies
dealing with or interested in such matters.
(e) To hold examinations under the Association and
to grant degrees and diplomas to properly quali-
fied persons. (f) To establish a laboratory for
the investigation of indigenous drugs with a view
to incorporate the useful ones in an Indian Phar-
camopoeia when it is published (g) To edit and
publish journals, books, magazines, documents and
other publications for promoting the cause of
Pharmacy in India.

The ordinary membership of the Association
will be open to those persons who hold the follow-
ing qualifications: (a) Persons who have
graduated in Pharmacy or Pharmaceutical Chemistry of
any University or College recognized by the Asso-
ciation. (b) Persons who have been registered
as pharmacists in any recognized pharmacists of
medicine or surgery. (c) Persons who
have worked for at least five years in some dis-
sensory or hospital subsequent to the passing of
an examination for the certificate of a compounding
or dispensing chemist (e) Persons who have
passed any other examination requiring at least
two years training in Pharmacy and Pharmacoe-
tical Chemistry subsequent to the Matriculation
Examination or an equivalent examination held
by any University or Board or High School and
Intermediate Examination of the United Pro-
vinces (e) Persons who have passed any of the
examinations of this Association. (f) Persons
who have been engaged in any manufacturing
Pharmaceutical laboratory for at least five years
subsequent to their graduation from a University.
(g) Persons who have been engaged in teaching
pharmaceutical subjects including Chemistry

Indian Chemical Society — At the ordinary
meeting of the Society held on November 19th,
the following gentlemen were admitted as Fel-
lows: (1) Sailesh Chandra Sen M Sc (Pusa) ;
(2) Sardar Doghar Singh (Trivancore); (3) Dr
A N Ghol, M.B, B.S, D.T.M. & H (Lahore);
(4) Mr M Raman Navar, M.A, A.I.S.C (Luck-
now); (5) B N Pramanik M.Sc Ph.D (Shyama
hampir), (6) N.K. Brahmanchar, M.Sc (Calcutta)

National Institute of Sciences of India —
The Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the
National Institute of Sciences of India was held
at Delhi on Saturday, the 6th November, Prof
M N Saha presiding.

Condolence resolutions touching the death of
Prof Albert Heim and Lord Rutherford of
Neilsen were passed.

The following gentlemen were elected
Ordinary Fellows — Prof V Bharadwaja,
Principal B I Bhatia, Prof G R Paranjpe,
Dr H Sumasas Rao Dr K Rangadharma Rao
Prof M R Siddiqui, Prof A C Srikar,
Dr M B Soparker Hon ble Sir Shah M Sulaiman
and Col F C Temple

Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal — At the
Ordinary Meeting held on Monday 6th December
Chandra Das Gupta read an interesting paper
titled Bibliography of Ancient Indian Terracotta
Figurines. The paper constitutes the
first attempt to give a complete bibliography of
ancient Indian terracotta figurines.

At the same meeting, Mr Chotanarayan Chakravarti exhibited manuscripts of a Tantric Work
sent to the family history of the royal
patron of the author. Two communications
(1) Poibilities of the Persian quaran by
L S Dugan and (2) The Study of Heracleitus, by
John van Menen, were made at the same
meeting.

Allahabad University — At the Special Con-
vocation held in connection with the Golden
Jubilee Celebrations of the Allahabad University
presented by H H Sh. Harry Haug the
Chancellor Honorary Doctorates were conferred
on the following eminent Scientists —
Dr. Sira Shal Salaman, Sir P C Ray,
Sir Arthur Eddington and Dr V H Blackman
Ment Doctorates were conferred on
Mr Suresh Kala, Mr Muralidhar Srivastava,
Mr G D Bala Rao Mr Radharaman Agarwal,
Mr S K Banerji Mr S K Mukherji Mr San-
tasasad Tandon Mr I S Mathur and
Mr V N Chatterji

Andhra University — Dr C R Reddy, Vice
Chancellor, Andhra University, announced, on the
occasion of the annual convocation held on
the 2nd December that H I H The Maharaja of
Trivancore and Maharani Sethu Parvathai Bai
have donated a lakh of Rupees for the Univer-
sity. He also announced that a sum of Rs one
lakh has been most generously donated by
H H H The Nizam of Hyderabad.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature
was conferred on H H The Maharaja of Travancore and on Her Highness the Maharani Sethu
Parvathai B in recognition of their great and
courageous act of social liberation and national
significance effected through open the tem-
ple's in their traditionally orthodox State to the
entry of Harijan.

The Raja Sahib of Chalapalli has been pleased
to donate Rs 8,000 to found a senior Student
ship in the University. The Maharaja of Jeypore
and Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar have donated
Rs 1,000 each for the creation of two Student
ships.

Benares Hindu University — At the Twenty
First Annual General Meeting of the Court of the
Benares Hindu University, held on the 27th
November Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
Vice-Chancellor, announced that H I H The
Maharaja Sahib of Bikam had been pleased to
donate a sum of Rs 25,000 on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of his accession to the throne.

Seth Mathuradas Vaswani donated a sum of Rs. one lakh which is in the form of an endowment the interest of which will be utilized for the purposes of the University. The Vice-Chancellor also announced that H.H. The Maha Aja of Panna has promised a donation of Rs 1 lakh and H.H. The Maharaja Sahib of Dewas (Jmorn) Rs 20,000.

In pursuance of its policy to encourage the advancement of technical and professional education the Senate has introduced courses of instruction in glass technology. The regulations provide for two degree examinations, B.Sc and M.Sc in Glass Technology and a Certificate Examination. The UP Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs 8,000 to the Department of Research.

University of Mysore — 1 Personnel

(1) Mr. A. B. Macintos, M.A., on his return from leave took charge of the Principalship of the Central College, Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 4th November, from Mr. C. R. Narayan Rao M.A., L.T., Professor of Zoology and Acting Principal, permitted to retire from that date.

(2) Dr. A. Subba Rau, B.A., D.Sc. (Lond.), Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Mysore, appointed as Professor of Zoology, Central College, vice Mr. C. R. Narayan Rao, took charge of his new office on the forenoon of the 22nd November 1937.

(3) Mr. S. Rama Murthy, M.B.B.S., Assistant Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Mysore, was appointed to act as Professor of Physiology in the College, vice Dr. A. Subba Rau, transferred to the Central College.

(4) Consequently on the grant of three months’ leave to Dr. P. R. Subba Rao, Professor of Ophthalmology, Medical College, Mr. A. M. Ponnambalam, Professor of Pharmacology, was appointed as Professor of Ophthalmology.


3. Meeting of the Senate — The ordinary meeting of the Senate for the year was held on the 27th November 1937.

Among the propositions that were passed, mention may be made of the following —

(i) Provision of the minimum percentage of marks to be obtained by candidates for the S.S.C. Examination under the revised scheme for being eligible for admission to University courses of study.

(ii) Course of studies and scheme of examination in Hindi as an optional subject for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

(iii) Addition of the following to the list of optional groups for the B.Sc. degree examination —

- Physics
- Mathematics
- Economics
- Chemistry
- Geology
- Botany
- Chemistry
- Zoology

(iv) Provision for candidates failing in the Honours Degree examination to take the ordinary degree examination.

(v) Limiting the number of attempts at the Pre-Medical Examination to two instead of three.

The following proposals were recommended to the University Council for consideration —

(a) Institution of a course for diploma in Music controlled and recognised by the University.

(b) Institution of a course in Insurance Business as one of the branches of study in the University.

(c) Reduction of the scale of tuition fees in all the colleges to the old scale.

(d) Institution of a system of voluntary service by the graduates of the University.

The Senate resolved to record its sense of gratitude to Rajabahubhushana Dwarakanath Bhadur Dr. Sir K. P. Patil for his generous donation to the University.

Nagpur University — The University Council has accepted the recommendation of the Academic Council to confer the degree of LL.D. on Mahatma Gandhi. The Court has also decided to confer the same degree on H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan.

Mr. T. J. Kedar was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University at the meeting of the Court, held on the 11th December.

Travancore University — Dr. D. I. Mowdull, D.Sc., has been appointed as the Director of research in the University to conduct research in applied science in the Central Research Institute which aims at co-ordinating the research work carried out in the laboratories attached to various departments of the Government of Travancore.

Mr. H. Parameswaran, D.Sc., has been appointed Director of Technology.

Modified Schering Bridge — For the purpose of determining the characteristics of samples of both liquid and solid dielectrics, the Leeds & Northrup Company has developed a modified form of Schering Bridge in which convenience, safety and accuracy are considerably enhanced. High voltage is applied only to the test sample and to the standard air capacitor. All adjustable elements being confined within a grounded shield, the operator is fully protected and accuracy is assured. The guard rings of the standard capacitor and of the sample are brought to the proper potential by merely connecting them to the grounded shield.

A method of compensation for residual capacitance is used which enables results to be calculated from simple equations. In the case of low power factors the result is read directly. Capacitances ranging from 40 mmf to 0.020 mf and power factors from 0.0091 to 0.70 can be accurately determined.

The bridge is intended for use on 60 cycle circuits and the standard air capacitor and sample holders are rated at 10 K V. Apparatus for other voltages and frequencies can be supplied.

For further details, ask for Catalog E-54 (2) from Leeds & Northrup Company, 4934 Stenton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, or their Sole Agents in India, The Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd., 5 A Albert Road, Allahabad.
Announcements

Chronica Botanica.—From February 1938, Chronica Botanica will be issued bi-monthly and no longer as a Year-book. The annual subscription will be reduced from 15 to 7 guineas. The new periodical will continue to give all the essential information which was given in the old year-book, and will include some important new sections as well. Like the Year-book, the new Chronica will aim at promoting direct contact and will provide a vehicle for the promotion of plant science. Results of research will be published only in the first two sections. The world list of plant science institutions and societies will appear as an annual supplement. The contents of the reorganized Chronica will be as follows—

1. Scientific Communications: A medium for the quick publication of short preliminary notes on the results of recent research or announcing new discoveries.
2. Forum Botanici: Reviews of the latest literature.
3. Announcements: Letters to the Editor, including announcements of new periodicals, new collections, new addresses, etc.
4. Quotations: From recent articles of general and timely interest.
5. Miscellaneous: News notes of all kinds of plant science institutions, experimental stations, gardens, etc., including notes on new research projects.
6. Herbarium and Museum News: Exploits, new collections, new acquisitions, etc.
8. Miscellaneous: New addresses, etc.
10. New Periodicals: Short account of new plant science periodicals, changes in existing periodicals.

* * *

Indian Statistical Conference.—The Conference will be held at Calcutta from 7th to 13th January 1938. Prof. A. S. Radhakrishna will be the General President. The work of the Conference will be carried on in three divisions: one on Theoretical Statistics, another on Agricultural Statistics and the third on the Theoretical Statistics, have been organised. One or two sessions of the Conference will be devoted to Economic Statistics and one session to Public Health and Vital Statistics. The minimum subscription for membership of the Conference will be Rs. 10.

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The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Chemical Society will be held at Calcutta in the Chemistry Section Room of the Indian Science Congress, on 5th January 1938.

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Lucknow University Studies.

The following Science Lectures have been arranged for the Winter Session (1937-38).

Jan 12 and 14 (Biological Theatre) — The theory of non linear partial differential equations.

By Dr. M. N. Siddiqui, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Jan 20, 21 and 22 (Biological Theatre) — Physiology and psychology.

By Dr. W. Burrage, Prof. of Physiology and Dean, Faculty of Medicine.

Feb 4 and 6 (Biological Theatre) — The nature of protective foods.

By Dr. S. M. Gupta, Ph.D., Assistant Public Analyst, Lucknow.

Feb 19, 20 and 21 (Biological Theatre) — The temperature coefficient of chemical reactions.

By Dr. A. C. Chattopadhy, Lecturer in Chemistry.

Feb 26 and 27 (Biological Theatre) — Chemical processes in gaseous systems.

By Prof. P. S. MacMahon, Head of the Chemistry Department.

March 5 and 6 (Biological Theatre) — The problem of plant immunity.

By Dr. N. Das Gupta, Reader in Botany.

March 18 and 19 (Biological Theatre) — The poisonous plants of India.

By Brev. Col. R. K. Marwa, Sc.D., I. M. S., School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

March 20 (Biological Theatre) — The solar atlas.

By Dr. M. Saha, B. Sc., B.S., Professor of Physics, Allahabad University.

We acknowledge with thanks, receipt of the following:

ACADEMIES AND SOCIETIES.

Indian Academy of Sciences

November 1937 SECTION A—S. R. SAVUR Evaluation of $I_{p}$ in $r$ and $r + 1$. R. SAMUEL An Energy-Dependent Interpretation of the Semipolar Double Bond.—Based on a number of experiments on the photo dissociation of inorganic molecules, it is shown that the essential features of the concept of a semipolar bond can be retained as far as chemical reactivity is concerned without introducing this second variety of covalency for such molecules N. R. TAWDE and D. D. DESAI Role of Argon in the Production of Swan Bands.—A systematic study has been made of the intensity changes that take place in the Swan system by the gradual addition of argon to a discharge tube of $H$ pattern having a capillary tube and filled with carbon electrodes. R. K. ARUNDE and S. MUKHERBA Karim On the Emission Spectrum of $H_{2}$.—The spectrum is studied under different conditions of the flowing vapour and with condensed and uncondensed discharge. The nature of the spectrum undergoes certain radical changes under varying conditions of the flowing vapour. R. D. DESAI and S. A. HAMID Heterocyclic Compounds Part V. Synthesis of 2-Methyl-6 ethyl-7-hydroxy-chromone and its Derivatives. —Kostanek's reaction has been applied to 2-4 hydroxy-3-ethylacetophenone to prepare 7 ace toxyl 4 ethyl-3 acetyl 2-methyl chromone and its derivatives. S. CHOWLA On a Triangulometric Sum.

S. N. Saha and K. B. Mathur The propagation of electromagnetic waves through the atmosphere. B. N. SRIDHARAYA Joule Thomson expansion of a non-degenerate gas.

Meteorological Office Colloquium, Poona

November 9 and 16, 1937—Dr. C. W. B. Norman Morqule's work on the theory of storms. He explained how the main results regarding energy changes were obtained graphically by the use of indicator diagrams like tephrigrams.

Errata.


Page 220 Column 1 line 17, for “Sodium nitrate” read ’Sodium nitrite.

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