

"I am afraid that too much importance has been hitherto attached to the differentiation of stone-celts into axes, adzes, wedges, scrapers, &c.: the savage certainly does not recognise the fine distinctions embodied on the labels attached to these articles in an ethnological museum. . . . The actual manufacture of a celt is now a lost art in Queensland. . . . The original celt in its simplest form is a water-worn pebble or boulder, an adaptation of a natural form; otherwise, it is a portion removed from a rock, &c., *in situ*, either by fire, indiscriminate breakage or flaking."

A record of a careful excavation of Jacob's Cavern, McDonald County, Missouri, by Messrs. Charles Peabody and W. K. Moorehead, is given in *Bulletin* i., department of archæology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. The implements are of well known types, and nothing suggestive of Palæolithic culture was discovered; it is possible that the cave-dwellers were different from the Osages and from the lower Mississippi tribes. The paper is illustrated by eleven plates. The Phillips Academy is to be congratulated on its activity.

An interesting and well illustrated *résumé* of the recent archæological discoveries in Crete is given by M. S. Reinach in *l'Anthropologie* (Tome xv., Nos. 3-4, p. 257). The author tentatively proposes the following chronology of the development of the Cretan civilisation:—(1) 4500 (at least) to 2800, Neolithic period. Black pottery, with angular designs and no spirals; numerous stone vessels; no metal; rudimentary figurines of burnt clay. (2) 2800 to 2200, period of Kamares or Minoan I. About 2800 first certain contact with Egypt (twelfth dynasty); introduction of copper and bronze into Crete; painted pottery derived from Neolithic pottery. (3) 2200 to 1900, period of transition or Minoan II. Building of first palace. Continuation of relations with Egypt and commercial dealings with the islands of the Archipelago, notably with Melos. (4) 1900 to 1500, culmination of the period of Kamares or Minoan III. Building of the second palace; great development of ceramics, glyptics, and painting. An artist of Knossos went to Phylakopi, in Melos, and executed the "flying-fish fresco"; the linear Cretan writing occurs on Melian pottery. An insular confederation (?) took possession of Knossos and there established a new dynasty (?). (5) 1500 to 1200, Mycenaean period. Ceramics with zoomorphic and curvilinear designs. The centre of civilisation passed to the Peloponnesos; decadence and abandonment of the palace. The last king of the Minoan dynasty, Idomeneus, left Crete about 1200 for Italy, and founded Salentium; shortly afterwards the Dorians conquered Crete, and the island entirely retrogressed into barbarity.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.—The report of the studies and examinations syndicate on the previous examination, in which it is proposed that a modern language may be substituted for Greek or Latin, will be discussed in the Senate House on December 1.

Dr. H. F. Baker, F.R.S., St. John's, and Mr. F. H. Neville, F.R.S., Sidney, have been appointed members of the general board of studies. Prof. J. J. Thomson, F.R.S., has been appointed a manager of the Gerstenberg studentship in moral philosophy for students of natural science.

Dr. Myers has been appointed demonstrator of experimental psychology.

The Isaac Newton studentship in astronomical physics and optics, value 200*l.* a year for three years, will be vacant next term. Candidates must be B.A.'s of the university, and under twenty-five years of age on January 1, 1905. Application is to be made to the Vice-Chancellor before January 26.

Additional benefactions to the university, amounting to some 3500*l.*, have been paid or promised since February of the present year. A considerable number are ear-marked for the endowment of a Huddersfield lectureship in special pathology.

Two Walsingham medals in biology have been awarded this year, one to Mr. R. P. Gregory, fellow of St. John's College (for botany), and one to Mr. K. Lucas, fellow of Trinity College (for physiology).

New buildings of the Borough Polytechnic Institute, including buildings for engineering, building trades, domestic economy, &c., are to be opened as we go to press by Mr. J. W. Benn, M.P., chairman of the London County Council.

LORD REAY will deliver the prizes at the Northampton Institute for the session 1903-4 on Friday, December 9, at 8 o'clock. The prize distribution will be followed by a conversazione, which will be continued on Saturday, December 10.

DR. FREDERIC ROSE, His Majesty's Consul at Stuttgart, and the author of a series of diplomatic and consular reports on technical instruction in Germany, has been elected assistant educational adviser to the Education Committee of the London County Council.

THE committee in charge of the fund for the development and better equipment of the science schools in Trinity College, Dublin, has announced that 15,886*l.* has now been subscribed towards the 78,000*l.* necessary for the annual up-keep of the new schools. It will be remembered that Lord Iveagh offered to provide the sum of 34,000*l.* required to erect the new buildings if the amount required for up-keep were obtained by public subscription. The committee, in making an earnest appeal for further subscriptions, points out that the next most urgent need of the university is the development of the school of botany and plant physiology.

IT may be taken as indicative of the widespread interest in higher education among the Welsh people that large sums of money are contributed in a great number of small amounts towards the expenses of the university colleges. For instance, in the preliminary list of subscriptions, paid or unpaid, towards the permanent buildings fund, published in the calendar of the University College of North Wales for the session 1904-5, we notice that more than 6500*l.* is made up of amounts under five pounds, and, in addition to this, there are more than two hundred gifts of five guineas or five pounds. The total amount of subscriptions up to the present towards the permanent buildings fund reaches 27,190*l.*

THE Education Committee of the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire arranged last summer for the attendance of a group of art-masters from the schools in their administrative area to attend for six weeks at the School of Industrial Arts, Geneva. The committee has now published extracts from the report received from the administrator of the Geneva school on the work of the Yorkshire teachers, and a summary of the reports submitted by the art-masters who studied at Geneva. The teachers seem to have benefited greatly by their visit, and there can be little doubt that a first-hand acquaintance with Continental methods is of great value to English teachers. One interesting way in which scientific observation may be rendered useful in art instruction comes out in the report of one of the visiting masters, who writes of the Geneva School of Industrial Arts that: "Another very useful adjunct is a garden where Nature is allowed to have very much of her own way. Here the form and colour of plants and flowers and their growth at various stages can be carefully and leisurely studied."

SPEAKING at the Birmingham Municipal School on Tuesday, Mr. Alfred Mosely referred to some lessons taught by the American educational system. He remarked that America differs from us in an intense belief in education, and the realisation by manufacturers of the value of the thoroughly trained college student in their factories. We are face to face with a condition of things which is somewhat alarming. A scientific education has become an absolute necessity if we are to hold our place industrially. We have an Empire such as those who have not travelled do not realise, an Empire teeming with natural resources in every direction, merely awaiting the skilled hands of the mechanic and farmer to develop them. What we have in Canada and our other colonies makes the United States pale by comparison, but the United States have learnt to develop their resources, while we have been quarrelling over the village pump. It is Mr. Mosely's intention at an early date to approach some of the steamship companies to see whether facilities can be arranged for some school teachers to visit the United States and observe what is done there.