"From the point of view of a council which is to be, above all things, representative of the whole teaching profession, it is obvious that there must be a university group just as much as an elementary group and a secondary group. To speak of a professional council of the teaching profession without a full inclusion of the universities would obviously be absurd."

"Now the number of universities in England and Wales is eleven, and it is obvious that it would be quite impossible for these eleven universities to combine as an electoral college to name (say) five or six individuals to represent them, collectively, on such a council as is here in question, and the only conceivable method of meeting the case is that each of the eleven should have one representative.

"If, then, this group is to be composed of eleven members, this must be equally so in regard to the other three groups, according to the principle already proposed and accepted. . . . The council would thus be composed of four groups, each having eleven members."

The four groups which are each to be represented by eleven members are the university, elementary, secondary, and technological and specialist. In defining the last-named group, Sir Robert Morant remarks:—

"From some of the difficulties that have specially arisen in respect of that part of the scheme, it would seem that its nomenclature is, in some senses, inappropriate, and that what is really in question, on this side, is the need of representation of what may be called 'specialist teachers' (as well as technological teachers), as contrasted with what are usually regarded as teachers in the field of general education, or as 'general practitioners,' as was suggested at my second conference."

"It would therefore seem essential that the Teachers' Council, to be really representative of the whole profession, must comprise a representation of university teachers just as much as of elementary teachers, of secondary teachers, and of technological and specialist teachers; a council composed of these four elements would, in fact, be *representative of the whole teaching profession*, which otherwise would not be the case."

Again to quote the secretary of the Board of Education:—

"It will probably, however, be the case, from the very fact that the council will comprise representatives of widely different points of view as belonging to widely different branches of the profession, that its deliberations will best be managed under the chairmanship of someone not identified with any one of the several branches or sections; and from this point of view it would probably be desirable that the Order in Council should provide one vacancy for a chairman, to be chosen by the council from outside their numbers, who would doubtless be a man of distinction and possessing the characteristics requisite in an effective president of a body of this kind, whose deliberations would constantly be upon matters in which divergent interests and opposing points of view would frequently occur."

"This would bring the total number of the council to forty-five—a large body, but by no means too large to represent adequately the whole of so vast and important a profession as the teaching profession, nor, on the other hand, too large for arriving at effective decisions on the points likely to come before it, seeing that many of the more technical points would first have been thrashed out in special committees, and in meetings of one or more special committees meeting together, before coming before the council to be decided finally."

Mr. Runciman appends a note to the report signifying his agreement, and requesting Sir Robert Morant to have a draft made, as soon as possible, of an Order in Council on the lines outlined above.

## UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Harkness scholarship for 1911 has been awarded to Mr. T. C. Nicholas and Mr. J. Romanes. The Frank Smart prizes have been awarded to Mr. S. R. Price (botany) and Mr. S. T. Burfield (zoology).

Mr. C. T. R. Wilson has been reappointed demonstrator of experimental physics for a period of five years from Michaelmas, 1911.

Mr. F. T. Brooks has been appointed senior demonstrator of botany, and Mr. D. Thoday junior demonstrator of botany, both for two years ending September 30, 1913.

WE learn from *The Times* that Mr. Robert Christison, of Burwell Park, Lincolnshire, and late of Lammermoor, Queensland, has telegraphed to Sir William MacGregor, the Governor of the State of Queensland and Chancellor of the University of Brisbane, his willingness to contribute a further 1000*l.* (having already given 1000*l.*) for the foundation of a chair for tropical and sub-tropical agriculture.

IT is announced in *Science* that Mr. Morton P. Plant has offered to give an endowment of 200,000*l.* for the woman's college which is to be established at New London, Conn.; it is a condition that the name shall be changed to the Connecticut College for Women. From the same source we learn that the General Educational Board has made public a list of its latest grants for colleges and schools, amounting in all to 126,800*l.* All the gifts to colleges are conditional and are applied to endowment only. Other gifts may be applied to current expenses. The grants include:—

| College | Appropriation | To be raised |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Converse, Spartansburg, S.C. ... | 10,000 ... | 20,000 |
| Drury, Springfield, Mo.... ... ... | 15,000 ... | 65,000 |
| Franklin, Franklin, Ind. ... ... | 15,000 ... | 65,000 |
| Franklin and Marshall, Lancaster, Pa. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,000 ... | 45,000 |
| Huron, Huron, S.D. ... ... ... | 20,000 ... | 20,000 |
| Pennsylvania, Gettysburg, Pa. ... | 10,000 ... | 30,000 |
| Totals ... ... ... ... | 80,000 ... | 245,000 |

*Science* also states that Brown University receives a bequest of 17,000*l.* from Dr. Oliver H. Arnold, of Providence.

## SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

LONDON.

**Royal Society** June 15.—Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., president, in the chair.—Prof. T. G. **Brodie**: Croonian lecture: A new conception of the glomerular activity. All the more recent work upon the kidney has proved conclusively that Ludwig's explanation of the glomerular function, viz. that the glomerulus is a filtering mechanism, is incorrect. The structural details of this highly characteristic portion of the renal apparatus strongly suggest that in some way or other the blood pressure is made use of in the work of the glomerulus. Having excluded filtration in this connection, there is yet another way in which it could be directly utilised, viz. in setting up a pressure-head by means of which the watery part of the urine could be driven through the very long and narrow tubule. In reference to this side of its activity, it is suggested that the glomerulus be termed a "propulsor." An approximate calculation of the pressure-head necessary to drive the fluid along the tubule during the height of activity proves that one about equal to that present within the glomerular capillaries is required. Evidence of the action of a high intra-tubular pressure is at once obtainable from the microscopic examination of a kidney after activity. The capsules of Bowman are greatly distended and approximately spherical in shape, the glomeruli are moderately enlarged and no longer fill the capsular spaces. The tubules are straightened out, stretched, and possess a conspicuous lumen. All these changes are exaggerated by any procedure which favours the action of this intra-tubular pressure, such as a high arterial blood pressure, obstruction to the outflow of urine from the ureter, or the stripping of the capsule from the kidney. Further, the kidney during activity is tense and hard, and distends its capsule to the utmost. This conception of the glomerular function affords a complete explanation of the existence of a firm and inextensible capsule surrounding the kidney, as also of such phenomena as the maximum ureter pressure, the dependence of the rate of discharge of urine from the kidney upon the general blood pressure, and the degree of dilatation of the renal arterioles, &c. Applying