

frequently using words and ideas that bore no relation to the mental development of the children. He advocated more attention to methods of presenting the matter of geography.

Among many aspects of the subject on which Prof. P. Geddes touched was the necessity for travel, for student and teacher alike, in order to broaden the outlook and bring the study of geography into touch with realities. Geography that relied solely, or even mainly, on maps was as lifeless as anthropology which depended solely on skulls.

Centenary of McGill University, Montreal.

McGILL University of Montreal, which has just been celebrating the centenary of its foundation, has shown of late a capacity for attracting prodigious benefactions, such as may well excite the envy of less fortunate institutions even in America. A gift of 1,000,000 dollars from the Carnegie Corporation, New York, "in recognition of the noble and devoted service and sacrifice of McGill towards Canada's part in the Great War," was followed by subscriptions last year by citizens of Montreal and graduates amounting to more than 4,000,000 dollars, a grant of 1,000,000 dollars by the Quebec Provincial Government, and 1,000,000 dollars for medical education from the Rockefeller Foundation of New York. To few institutions has it been given to receive within a short space of time such magnificent tributes from such various sources.

The University was founded by the Hon. James McGill, a leading merchant of Montreal, who died in 1813. Among the principal events in its history are: the opening of the Peter Redpath Museum, 1882; opening of Royal Victoria College, founded and endowed by the late Lord Strathcona as the Women's Department of the University, 1899; opening of Macdonald College, founded and endowed by the late Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, including the School of Agriculture, School for Teachers, and School of Household Science, 1907; gifts of estates valued at 1,117,640 dollars by Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, and of 1,500,000 dollars by various donors, chiefly Montreal citizens, 1911.

Of McGill's two most important professional schools, the Medical and the Engineering, the former will itself soon be able to celebrate its centenary, its first session having been opened in the Montreal Medical Institution in November, 1824. Engineering courses were first established thirty years later. They are now organised on a system thus described by the principal, Sir Arthur Currie, in an address delivered at the Congress at Oxford last July: "Four academic sessions of formal instruction, with the accompanying laboratory, drawing-room exercises, and shop-work, alternating with three summers of practical experience in some branch or branches of the work of the student's future profession." Among recent developments in the advanced courses in chemical engineering is the provision for instruction in the technology of the paper industry, for which the Government Forests Products Research Institute, adjacent to the University, affords special facilities.

Canadian Insect Pests.

IN the Report of the Dominion Entomologist and Consulting Zoologist for the years 1917-18 the late Dr. C. G. Hewitt presents a record of much useful work carried out on behalf of the Canadian Government. During the two years under review

the work of controlling the brown-tail moth in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is regarded as satisfactory, but it is solely due to the careful scouting for, and destruction of, the winter webs during each winter. The control of several indigenous insects is being attempted by means of the introduction and dissemination of their parasites. The "mussel scale" is largely preyed upon by the predaceous mite *Hemisarcoptes malus*, and colonies of the latter have been liberated in infected orchards; the future of the experiment will be awaited with interest. The cabbage-root maggot continues to extend its ravages, and not only was the value of tarred felt-paper discs again demonstrated, but promising results were also obtained with bichloride of mercury. A remarkable and extensive outbreak of the sugar-beet webworm, *Loxostege sticticalis*, occurred in the Prairie Provinces. The millions of migrating caterpillars caused much alarm among the farmers, but, as usual, they confined their attention in the fields to weeds, and the only cultivated crops attacked were garden plants. Owing to the increasing prevalence in many parts of Canada of insects affecting livestock, special attention is now being given to these pests, in conjunction with the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture. A joint study has been entered upon with reference to the bot-flies of horses, and many new facts have been discovered relating to their life-histories from the point of view of preventive measures. Entomologists will also be interested in the plans of an underground insectary which are appended to this report. It is hoped by such a contrivance to overcome the difficulties in conducting investigations on soil-infesting insects, particularly during the high temperature which prevails in the summer months.

University and Educational Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dr. O. Inchley, St. John's College, has been appointed assistant to the Downing professor of medicine, and Mr. C. Warburton, Christ's College, has been re-appointed demonstrator in medical entomology.

GLASGOW.—The University Court has appointed Dr. Percy A. Hillhouse to the John Elder chair of naval architecture and marine engineering in succession to Sir John Biles, retired. Prof. Hillhouse was appointed in 1898 the first European professor of naval architecture in the Imperial University of Tokyo. Since 1907 he has been the chief naval architect to the Fairfield Co., Govan. The Court has also promoted Dr. William J. Goudie from the lectureship in heat engines in the University to the newly established James Watt chair of the theory and practice of heat engines, endowed in commemoration of the James Watt centenary by the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow. Dr. Goudie was formerly reader in the University of London.

The University Court has appointed Dr. G. W. O. Howe, head of the department of electrical standards and measurements at the National Physical Laboratory, to be the first James Watt professor of electrical engineering in the University of Glasgow. From 1909 to 1921 Prof. Howe was assistant professor of electrical engineering in the Imperial College of Science and Technology (City and Guilds), South Kensington. He is recorder of the Engineering Section of the British Association and editor of the *Radio Review*. The new chair was one of those endowed by the Institution of Shipbuilders and Engineers of Glasgow in commemoration of the James Watt centenary.