found a Jenner professorship of bacteriology, and in addition, or as an alternative, of a Jenner scholarship.

The resolution having been briefly seconded by Lord Davey, and supported by Mr. Brudenell Carter, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.—Mr. H. M. Vernon, of Merton College, has been elected Radcliffe Travelling Fellow for the year 1897. Mr. Vernon took a first class in the Natural Science School in 1891.

EX-MAYOR WILLIAM R. GRACE, of New York City, and his wife and daughter have given two million dollars to establish in that city a school of manual training for women and girls.

THE first Huxley medal and prize of 10*l.*, open to students of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School at the end of their second winter session, has been awarded to Mr. Arthur Gentry Pitts. The awards were founded last year, in memory of the late Prof. Huxley—a former student of the school.

IT has been decided that the memorial to the late Rev. William Rogers shall take the form of a physical laboratory, to be erected and fitted up in connection with the Charterhouse Schools, which were inaugurated by the Prince Consort, and were the first schools with which Mr. Rogers was connected on his entry into parochial work in London.

THE state of chemical industries in Germany, France and England, and the position of chemistry in higher education, forms the subject of an article, by M. M. A. Haller, in the *Revue Générale des Sciences* for March 30. Referring to the efforts which are made in this country to obtain a fuller recognition of the value of chemistry to manufactures, the author says: "Industriels et Professeurs prennent part à cette campagne, sans que les pouvoirs publics s'émeuvent." It is this lack of interest shown in scientific matters by State authorities that astonishes men of science on the continent.

BY the will of the late Mr. John Crerar, of Chicago, who died October 19, 1889, the residue of his estate, after the payment of numerous bequests, both private and public, was given for the creation and endowment of a free public library, to be called the John Crerar Library, and to be situated in the city of Chicago. Having sympathetically reviewed the library section of John Crerar's monumental will, and carefully considered the library facilities and needs of the city, the directors unanimously decided to establish a free public reference library of scientific literature. This library was opened on April 1. Its special field is that of the natural, the physical, and the social sciences, with their applications, the adopted classification being into general works, social sciences, physical sciences, natural sciences, applied sciences. The directors propose, however, to make the library exceptionally rich in scientific periodicals, American and foreign. The total endowment is estimated to be over 2,500,000 dollars, and the income should be sufficient ultimately to allow the making of a good collection within the proposed limits. At present the library has 15,000 volumes ready for use, and nearly 7000 more in process of preparation. The number of periodicals in the reading-room is 800, with 400 others to be added. By the end of 1898 it is expected that there will be 40,000 volumes on the shelves.

THE following are among recent announcements:—Dr. A. F. Dixon, senior demonstrator of anatomy at the School of Medicine of Dublin University, to be professor of anatomy at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, in succession to Prof. A. W. Hughes, now professor of anatomy in King's College, London; Dr. Classen, of the Polytechnic Institute at Aachen, to be professor of chemistry in the University at Kiel; Dr. A. Palladin to be professor of plant anatomy and physiology at the University of Warsaw; Dr. de Vries to be professor of geometry in the University of Utrecht; Prof. von Kries, who had been offered the chair of physiology in Berlin in succession to Dr. du Bois Reymond, has decided to remain in Freiburg; Dr. Ernst Gaupp to be associate professor of embryology at Freiburg; Dr. Wernicke to be associate professor of hygiene at Marburg; Dr. Karl Bohlin, of Upsala, to be director of the Stockholm Observatory; Dr. James Clark to be professor of agriculture at the Yorkshire College, Leeds, in succession to Prof. James Muir; Dr. Karl Fütterer to be associate professor of mineralogy and geology in the Polytechnic Institute at Karlsruhe; Mr. Louis M. Dennis to be professor of analytical chemistry in Cornell University; Mr. Henry S. Jacoby to be professor of civil engineering; Mr John Henry Barr to be professor of machine design; and Mr. Joseph E. Trevor to be professor of physical chemistry in the same University (Cornell); Dr. Karl Kaiser to be associate professor of physiology in the University of Heidelberg.

THE *Journal* of the Society of Arts gives the following particulars with reference to the fourth meeting of the Congrès International de l'Enseignement Technique, to be held this year in London. The previous meetings of the Congress were—in 1886 at Bordeaux, in 1889 at Paris, and in 1895 at Bordeaux. The meeting will be held at the invitation of the Society of Arts, and of the Worshipful Companies of Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Merchant Taylors, and Clothworkers. The Congress will be opened at 11 o'clock, on June 15, by an address from the President, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., and from the President of the last Congress, M. le President Léo Saignat. The meetings will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The subjects for discussion at the Congress will include:—Technical Education: (1) Advanced Instruction. Polytechnics, Universities, Colleges. (2) Secondary Instruction. Higher Technical Schools; Secondary and Intermediate Schools; Evening Schools. Commercial Education: (1) Advanced Instruction. Colleges; High Schools and Institute of Commerce. (2) Secondary Instruction. Commercial Schools; High Schools; Classes for Adults. It is not proposed to deal with elementary technical or commercial education. The education of both sexes will be included. The proceedings of the Congress will be reported in English. Papers intended for the Congress may be in French, German, or English, and speakers may make use of any of these languages. All communications relating to the business of the Congress should be addressed to the Secretary, Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

CHILDREN are always interested in natural history, and with a little help and encouragement they become keen collectors and quick observers. Prof. W. A. Herdman relates, in the tenth annual report of the Liverpool Marine Biology Committee, how the aquarium at Port Erin is used as an educational influence. "For example," he says, "if a boy brings us a light-coloured shanny, caught in a shallow exposed pool, we can place the little fish in a deep vessel in semi-darkness under a table, or cover it with some brown sea-weed, the result being that when the boy comes next day to look for his specimen, he has been known to exclaim, 'Hullo! where is my shanny? There is only a black one here.' It is then easy, by putting the fish into a shallow white dish in the bright sunlight, in a short time to turn the black shanny into what he recognises as the light-coloured one he caught. You can then tell him of the beautiful pigment cells of the skin, and show them to him under a microscope in a small living fish, in a watch-glass full of sea-water. You can show him a speckled shrimp hiding in sand and a mottled shrimp in gravel, and the little prawn *Virbius*, which may be almost any colour according as you change its surroundings from green to red or to dark brown sea-weeds. You explain the difference in pigmentation on the upper and lower sides of a flat fish, you remind him of the chamæleon, tell of Lord Lister's observations on the change of colour in the skin of the frog, and—most beautiful experiment of all—show him the 'blushing' of the newly-born cuttle-fish. From this there opens up a wide range of physiology, of the influence of light and the controlling action of nerves, not to mention natural selection and evolution in general. This is only one of many examples that might be taken. Almost any of the common marine animals, if carefully watched as to structure and habits, show us interesting cases of adaptation to their surroundings and mode of life."

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

LONDON.

Royal Society, March 4.—"Second Report on a Series of Specimens of the Deposits of the Nile Delta, obtained by Boring Operations undertaken by the Royal Society." By John W. Judd, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology in the Royal College of Science. Communicated by desire of the Delta Committee. Received February 11.