

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.—The degree of D.Sc. *honoris causa* has been conferred upon Dr. Oliver Lodge, and the degree of D.Litt. *honoris causa* upon Dr. F. J. Furnivall.

Mr. A. E. Boycott, of Oriel, has been elected to a senior demyship at Magdalen College to enable him to continue research in physiology and pathology.

CAMBRIDGE.—The collection of ethnological specimens formed in the Maldive Islands by Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner has been gratefully accepted by the University for the Museum of Ethnology.

Dr. A. W. Ward has been elected a member of the council of the Senate in the place of Bishop Ryle.

The following have been appointed electors to professorships:—Chemistry, Dr. A. Macalister; Plumian (astronomy), Dr. Ferrers; Anatomy, Prof. Newton; Botany, Prof. Bayley Balfour; Geology, Dr. R. D. Roberts; Jacksonian (natural philosophy), Dr. J. Larmor; Downing (medicine), Prof. Liveing; Mineralogy, Mr. J. E. Marr; Zoology, Mr. F. Darwin; Mechanism, Prof. Forsyth; Physiology, Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith; Surgery, Dr. D. MacAlister; Pathology, Prof. Allbutt; Agriculture, Dr. D. MacAlister.

Mt. Clinton T. Dent has been appointed an examiner in surgery in the place of Prof. Chiene.

The Isaac Newton Studentship in physical astronomy has been awarded to Mr. S. B. McLaren, of Trinity, third wrangler 1900.

The Adams Prize, for a memoir on electric waves, has been awarded to Mr. H. M. Macdonald, Fellow of Clare.

A Shuttleworth Scholarship in botany and comparative anatomy, of the value of 55*l.* a year for three years, will be filled up at Caius College in March. Candidates must be medical students of not less than eight terms' standing. Application is to be made to the senior tutor by March 1.

MR. E. J. GARWOOD has been appointed to the Yates Goldsmid chair of geology and mineralogy at University College, London, in succession to Prof. T. G. Bonney.

PROF. H. LLOYD SNAPE has been appointed Director of Education to the Lancashire County Council. Formerly the directorship was limited to technical instruction, but the duties of the office have now been enlarged by the inclusion of all education other than elementary. For more than twelve years Dr. Snape has held the chair of chemistry at the University College of Aberystwith.

THE Manufacturers' Association of New York recently voted the sum of 2000 dollars for an industrial scholarship, including the cost of tuition for four years and incidental expenses. The purpose of the association in providing means for the industrial education of a young man of Greater New York is to encourage young men to qualify themselves for leadership in industrial pursuits. A committee has been appointed to arrange the details and to conduct the examination of the candidates.

A PAPER on the national organisation of agricultural education, contributed to the January number of the *Record of Technical and Secondary Education*, directs attention to the need for establishing instruction in agriculture upon a foundation of general science instead of regarding it as a special science with its own particular principles. Other articles in the *Record* deal with the organisation of individual secondary schools, local schemes of commercial education, education at the Paris Exhibition, horticultural education in Surrey, and school gardens.

THE following is a single week's statement of gifts to educational and scientific institutions in the United States. The announcements are from *Science*. John D. Archbold, of New York City, a vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, has given 400,000 dollars to the endowment fund of Syracuse University, on the condition that a like amount be raised among other friends of the institution; Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given 225,000 dollars to the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, Ia., to be used preferably for a library, and 50,000 dollars to Aurora College, an Illinois institution; Augustana College at Rock Island, Ill., has received about 30,000 dollars from Messrs. E. C. and J. A. Ericsson, of Boone, Ia.; Mr. John D. Rockefeller has offered to give 15,000 dollars to Carson and Newman College, a Baptist institution in Tennessee, provided 50,000 dollars in addition be raised; Carleton College, at Northfield,

Minn., has added 150,000 dollars to its permanent endowment fund, 50,000 dollars being the gift of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, and the remaining 100,000 dollars being raised from various sources.

A RETURN just issued by the Board of Education brings together a large amount of information as to the award of scholarships by County Councils in England. The scholarships are divided into three classes, viz. (1) junior scholarships intended to enable pupils in elementary schools to proceed to secondary schools; (2) intermediate scholarships, usually in continuation of junior scholarships, and tenable at secondary schools or technical colleges; (3) major or senior scholarships, comprising also those awarded in various special subjects. It appears from the Return that of the 4678 winners of junior scholarships specified, 4231 were in attendance at an elementary school, and 447 at a secondary or other school. Of the 519 winners of intermediate scholarships, 307 had previously held junior scholarships. The number of major scholarships awarded by the County Councils for general proficiency is 360, in addition to which 188 are awarded for agricultural subjects, 43 for horticultural subjects, and 150 for mining. These scholarships vary considerably in value, but generally they are of larger amount than those of the other classes, and some of them enable students to proceed to institutions of University rank. Particulars are given in the Return of all the County Council scholarships awarded in England in the three financial years ending on March 31, 1899, and also of the occupations of the parents of the winners of the scholarships. We see from this that the children of "professional and general" parents head the list of scholarship winners, and are followed by those of "clerks, agents and warehousemen," and then by children whose parents follow "building trades." It is evident, however, that the relative abilities of the children of parents of the different classes cannot be estimated from the positions of the children in the list without knowing the proportional numbers of each class in the population.

THOUGH there are few signs that the scheme for the establishment of a West of England University is making much headway, the speech by Sir Michael Foster at a meeting held at University College, Bristol, last week, and attended by many men of influence and means, should do something to bring about a *modus operandi* between the authorities of the educational institutions which would form part of the University. Sir Michael Foster remarked in the course of his speech:—"One idea in the establishment of Universities in the renaissance was that each University was a guild for the advancement of learning, and that had, with various changes, remained their object ever since. They were institutions for the advancement of learning; not only for the spreading of knowledge, but for the pushing forward of the known into the unknown. They had been through all time, with little variation, the great instruments of inquiry and research. A teaching body, whether it was called a college or a University, was a University in principle and in reality, and the whole of its actions were governed by the dominant principle of research, of inquiry into the unknown. Universities, to be real and true Universities, ought not to be merely machines for converting knowledge into pap and distributing it into open mouths. They ought to have some living feature and act as ferment upon the young minds, inducing changes, so that knowledge would grow up of itself in the mind when the mind was brought under its influence. It was this vital and living feature which was the dominant feature of a University, or a University College, or of the teaching of any University, by whatever name it was called. He would say to the citizens of Bristol that they had in their midst a body—whether they called it a University or a University College it was practically a University—the teachers of which he knew from personal knowledge to be truly inspired with the feeling of the necessity of inquiry into the unknown. He ventured to suggest that it was desirable such an institution, which must have great influence on all the intellectual progress, and therefore on the material advance of the West of England, ought to be founded, not upon the shifting sands of annual subscription, but upon the solid rock of permanent endowments." The citizens of Bristol should learn from this that they have in University College a nucleus of a modern University like that founded in Birmingham upon Mason College. Nothing should be permitted to delay the formation of an organic plan, to realise which an appeal for endowments can be made. The West of England ought to show that it can nurture education and science as well as the Midlands.