haus demonstrated his new, but already widely adopted, fall apparatus for the control of chronoscopes and other time-measuring instruments (for full description, see *Zeitschr. f. Psychologie*, xxx., 292). Several other apparatus were exhibited, but unfortunately not in such rich variety as at Giessen.

The other papers were those of Jerusalem (Vienna), on remembering and forgetting; Witasek (Gratz), on the methodics of measuring memory; Pfeiffer (Würzburg), on a method of determining qualitative types in school-work; Lipmann (Berlin), on the effect of suggestive questions; Asher (Bern), on the law of the specific energies of the senses; Detlessen (Wismar), on colour-values and colour-measurement; Hughes (Soden), on single affective states; Schultze (Würzburg), on accentual effects (Wirkungsakzente); Decroly (Brussels), on anthropometrical and psychological tests for children; v. Aster (Munich), on the third dimension of the spatial presentation (visual); and Kobylecki (Cracow), on psychological experiment without introspection.

On the whole, the congress showed itself strongly influenced by the universal and increasing reaction against the materialistic atomism of the early days of experimental psychology. The admission is ever gaining ground, that consciousness is something more than a mechanically changing conglomeration of sensations and feelings in varying quality, intensity and complication.

The earnest scientific tone and strict attention to business which had so favourably distinguished the Giessen congress from the international ones was on the present occasion even more marked. The members allowed themselves no relaxation until after the close of the proceedings, when a general picnic was made to the beautiful Veitshöchheim "Pleasure Palace" of the former Prince-Bishops. The next congress will be held at Frankfort (on the Main) on April 22–25, 1908. C. SPEARMAN.

THE MILAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE Milan exhibition, which was opened in state by the King and Queen of Italy on April 28, is still far from complete. The reason for its unfinished condition is to be found in the increased scope of the exhibition. As originally planned, it was intended to commemorate the opening of the Simplon Tunnel by confining the exhibition to a display of progress in transport by land and water. Gradually other branches of industry were added, and support has been accorded by the leading European countries, France predominating with an area of 250,000 square feet. Austria follows with 180,000 square feet, Germany with 160,000 square feet, Belgium with 108,000 square feet, Great Britain with 75,000 square feet, and Hungary with 32,000 square feet. The exhibition covers an area of 400 acres, of which more than half is covered by buildings of a decorative character. Italian exhibitors occupy about one-half of the space, and the exhibits afford striking evidence of the remarkable industrial progress that has been made in Italy of late years. Altogether the exhibition is exceptionally attractive from a popular and a business point of view, whilst from a technical point of view its chief interest is due to the fact that it is the first international exhibition in which electricity has been used for driving the machinery shown in operation.

Of the exhibits of scientific interest, the most interesting are those of the Italian Admiralty. The methods employed in the preparation of charts and the manufacture of torpedoes are well shown. The retrospective exhibition associated with the transportation section is also of great interest. The early history of navigation and of steam transport is illustrated in an admirable manner. Exhibits of historical interest are contributed by the Board of Education, the Corporation of London, Lloyd's Register, the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, and the Iron and Steel Institute.

In the various international sections valuable prizes are offered by the King of Italy. They include 400*l.* for the best exhibit of machinery, 400*l.* for the best type of workman's dwelling, 400*l.* for the best flying machine, 400*l.* for the best motor omnibus, 200*l.* for automatic railway couplings, 200*l.* for the best method of testing high-voltage electric currents, 200*l.* for motor-boats, and 200*l.* for the best motor-plough.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.—The University Alembic Club celebrated its hundredth meeting on Saturday, April 28, by holding a dinner in the banqueting room of the Town Hall. The professor of chemistry, the Lee reader, and the Aldrichian demonstrator were present. All the past-presidents of the club and a number of old members attended.

The 283rd meeting of the Junior Scientific Club was held on Friday, May 4, when papers were read on "Bubbles and Emulsions," by Dr. W. Ramsden, and "Who were the Greeks?" by Mr. J. L. Myres.

CAMBRIDGE.—The council of the Senate has nominated Prof. Woodhead, Mr. A. Sedgwick, and Mr. A. E. Shipley, and the special board for biology and geology has nominated Prof. Langley, Mr. J. J. Lister, and Mr. F. F. Blackman, to be members of the board of managers of the Quick fund. The election to the Quick professorship of protozoology rests with the board of managers, who will also control the expenditure of the income derived from the bequest of the late Frederick James Quick.

Mr. F. G. Hopkins, of Emmanuel College, and Mr. W. M. Fletcher, of Trinity College, have been elected examiners to the Gedge prize in physiology.

It is arranged that the voting on the proposals of the Studies and Examination Syndicate with reference to the doing away with compulsory Greek for mathematical and natural science students will take place on the afternoons of Friday, May 25, and Saturday, May 26.

Prof. Macalister, Prof. Langley, and Dr. Hill have published a time-table of courses in human anatomy, physiology, and histology to be held during the long vacation, beginning on July 4.

In addition to the ordinary classes in general pathology and pharmacology to be given at the New Medical Schools during the long vacation, the series of shorter courses dealing with more advanced work will be repeated this year. These courses are open to medical men and senior students only.

A COURSE of seven lectures on "The Morphology of the Bryophyta" was commenced by Prof. J. B. Farmer, F.R.S., at the Chelsea Physic Garden on Tuesday, May 8. Admission is free by ticket, obtainable on application to the Academic Registrar of the University of London.

A COURSE of eight lectures on the "Structure and Functions of the Central Nervous System," with special reference to the brain stem, will be commenced in the physiology department of University College, London, by Dr. W. Page May, on Wednesday, May 16. The lectures are open to all students of the University of London, also to qualified medical men on presentation of their cards.

THE following benefactions to higher education in the United States are announced in *Science*:—The University of California has received a gift of 20,000*l.* from the widow of the late Judge John H. Boalt. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered 8000*l.* to Denison University for a new library building on condition that a like sum is secured elsewhere for the endowment of the library. Through the generosity of Mr. Robert S. Brookings and Mr. Adolphus Busch, the medical department of Washington University (St. Louis) has received a gift of 10,000*l.*

AN earnest and well-informed plea for the provision of more adequate funds for the University of Cambridge is made in the current number of the *Quarterly Review*. Though it is a mistake to suppose that the flow of benefactions to the old universities has ceased entirely, the fact remains that Cambridge has twice appealed, once in 1898 and again in 1904, for help to meet her responsibilities. It is alleged that the demands of science have emptied the University chest, and yet there is a popular belief that the university of Newton and Charles Darwin, of Maxwell and Rayleigh, is still shrouded in mediæval shadow. When it is remembered that the expenditure on buildings devoted to science alone since 1862 must have exceeded 300,000*l.*, and that other great expenses have been incurred in the same direction, it is not difficult to understand that it has been done only with external help, and that unless more