

of our Water Powers and their Effect on the Progress of Canada." Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, representing Section IV., spoke on the destruction of trees by insects in Canada and modern methods of fighting them.

The following officers were elected:—President, Sir Adolphe B. Routhier; vice-president, E. F. Burton; hon. secretary, Duncan C. Scott; hon. treasurer, C. Gordon Hewitt; hon. librarian, D. B. Dowling. Three new fellows were elected on the scientific sections:—Section III., F. B. Allan and F. M. G. Johnson; Section IV., Sir Thomas G. Roddick.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.—It has been decided by the Council of the Senate to allow terms and leave to postpone examinations to all undergraduates who are prevented from residing by the requirements of military service at the present time. There is no reason for supposing that the University will not reassemble as usual for the Michaelmas term.

LONDON.—The Vice-Chancellor has written to the *Times* to say that the Senate is anxious to do all in its power to render it easy for members of the University, and especially for cadets of the Officers' Training Corps, to offer their services to the Government. To this end, in the first place, all fees paid in for examinations which a student is for the above reason unable to take will be remitted. In the second place the Senate will take each and every step possible to prevent students who are serving their country from being in any way prejudiced in their university career, and will willingly make any special arrangements that may be possible for the same purpose.

Emergency first-aid and nursing classes have been arranged to be held daily, under the direction of Sir John Collie, who will lecture on first aid. Dr. Christine Murrell will lecture on nursing. The courses began on Monday last. Particulars are obtainable from Miss Claire Gaudet, care of the University Extension Registrar, University of London, South Kensington.

OXFORD.—The Vice-Chancellor has sent a letter to the daily Press with reference to the measures likely to be taken by the University in order to relieve undergraduates from any disabilities which might arise under statutes relating to them, in consequence of their absence on military service. He says:—“(1) At the time of the war in South Africa a general decree was passed allowing men who owing to their absence would have passed the time-limit for entering the honour schools to have an extension of time. I propose to introduce a similar decree when the term begins. (2) Other undergraduates were allowed to count the terms which had elapsed during their absence as if they had been in residence. These cases were provided for by a separate decree for each individual. I should propose that this procedure should be repeated. (3) The case of candidates for scholarships who may, owing to their absence, be unable before the age of nineteen to come up for examination is much more difficult, and can only be dealt with by cooperation amongst the colleges.” The Vice-Chancellor further states that he sees no reason why term should not proceed as usual.

It is stated in the *Lancet* that several citizens of Toronto have agreed to contribute sums amounting to 15,000 dollars for five years in order that research work may be engaged in at the University of Toronto. It also states that Dr. D. A. Campbell, of Halifax,

Nova Scotia, has promised 60,000 dollars to endow a chair of anatomy at Dalhousie University, Halifax, in memory of his son, the late Dr. George Campbell.

The prospectus for the session 1914-15 of courses and regulations for degrees in arts and science in the University of Leeds has been received. We notice that, in common with other of the more modern English universities, the degree of bachelor of science may be taken in applied as well as in pure science. In his final course the candidate for a degree may select from the following branches of applied science: mechanical, civil, electrical, mining, or gas engineering; agriculture; and applied chemistry. Applied chemistry includes two branches, namely, colour chemistry and dyeing, and the chemistry of leather manufacture. The university also awards diplomas in applied science and technology, and offers facilities to persons desiring to pursue original research in the University laboratories.

THE Staffordshire County Council Education Committee has issued its directory for higher education, 1914-15, containing the regulations of the committee and details of schemes in operation throughout the county. The arrangements outlined are very complete, covering many branches of pure science and technology, and it is possible to refer to one or two departments only. Instruction in mining is provided by means of lecturers, whose whole time is devoted to the work, and their assistants. For this purpose the county is divided into two portions, comprising the North Staffordshire Coalfields and the South Staffordshire Coalfields respectively. Theoretical and practical classes in metallurgy and iron and steel manufacture are conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Education and the City and Guilds of London Institute. The principal centre in South Staffordshire is Wednesbury, where it is hoped the new County Metallurgical and Engineering Institute will be opened this autumn. Lectures and laboratory classes in subjects related to engineering will be conducted at the new institute. The course will include instruction in mathematics, physics, applied mechanics, theory of heat engines, and so on, with the necessary workshop practice. Among other subjects in which instruction is to be provided in various parts of the county may be mentioned: pottery and porcelain manufacture, silk manufacture, agriculture, horticulture and hygiene, home-nursing, and first aid. The system of scholarships of which particulars are given seems well designed to ensure that every student should have the opportunity of carrying his education as far as his powers make possible.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

LONDON.

Geological Society, June 24.—Dr. A. Smith Woodward, president, in the chair.—V. C. Illing: The paradoxical fauna of a part of the Stockingford Shales. This communication deals mainly with a small subdivision of the Stockingford Shales occurring at the base of the Oldbury division. The beds have been termed the Abbey Shales, and are about 100 ft. thick, consisting mainly of blue laminated shales, although glauconitic sandy horizons occur at frequent intervals. This small subdivision passes down into the Purley Shales, while it is separated from the overlying shales (which are probably of Lower Maentwrog age) by a calcareous conglomerate lying upon an eroded surface of the underlying blue shales, although the irregularity of the eroded surface does not appear to be great in the somewhat poor exposures. The beds have been examined in a series of trenches