

generally effective, if scientific workers are incapable of learning lessons from administrative life, it stands to reason that the collective interests of science and of the body scientific must remain unrepresented and unvoiced—to the great detriment of progress and of the public.

Science must be organised, in fact, as other professions are organised, if it is to be an effective agent in our civilisation; the problems pressing upon us are of such magnitude and of such infinite importance that we can no longer afford to be without wisdom.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.—At Emmanuel College the exhibition of 50*l.* offered to a research student commencing residence in the present term has been awarded to L. Harrison, University of Sydney, for research in zoology. An additional exhibition of 50*l.* has been awarded to A. J. Philpot, University of London, for research in physics.

THE authorities of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, including the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and the City and Guilds (Engineering) College, have information of some three hundred of their present staff and students who are now serving with the forces of the Crown, but they have no means of knowing to what extent old members of the college have answered their country's call. They desire it to be known that they will be glad to receive from these or their friends any particulars in respect of service and welfare which may be of interest to the college. The registrar will be glad to deal with any matters of this kind.

IN 1902 Dr. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter, of New York, gave to the Johns Hopkins University the sum of 5000*l.* "for the formation of a memorial lectureship designed to promote a more intimate knowledge of the researches of foreign investigators in the realm of medical science." According to the terms of the gift, says *Science*, some eminent worker in physiology or pathology is to be asked each year to deliver lectures at the Johns Hopkins University upon a subject with which he has been identified. The selection of the lecturer is to be left to a committee representing the departments of pathology, physiological chemistry, and clinical medicine, and if "in the judgment of the committee it should ultimately appear desirable to open the proposed lectureship to leaders in medical research in this country there should be no bar to so doing." The eighth course of lectures on the Herter foundation will be given by Dr. T. Lewis, lecturer on diseases of the heart, University College Hospital Medical School, London.

A copy of the current calendar of University College, University of London, has been received. It is arranged on the same general lines as in previous years and provides full particulars as to the preparation for various degrees of the University, the scholarships, and exhibitions available, the facilities for post-graduate study and research, lists of graduates from the college, and much other useful information. A full account is given at the end of the volume of the assembly of the faculties of arts, laws, science, engineering, and medical sciences held last July when Sir Archibald Geikie presided. The provost, Dr. T. Gregory Foster, in his report on the work of the session 1913-14, pointed out that the progress of the college in the matter of buildings and equipment, as well as of endowment, continues to be greatly advanced by the work of the equipment and endowment fund

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committee, which was established in 1902. The completion of the new school of architecture and the erection of the building for the department of applied statistics and eugenics, as well as that for chemistry, had been seriously hindered owing to the labour disputes—in fact, little work had been done on either building for more than twenty weeks. The delay caused the greatest inconvenience, and it has also largely increased the cost of both buildings. The college is still short of the funds necessary to complete the equipment of the new chemical laboratories, and is looking anxiously for a benefactor who will come forward and provide the amount yet needed. It is also looking for a benefactor who will give the funds requisite for the purchase of All Saints' Church and its equipment as a great hall for the college. Rapid development of the work in almost every department, the demand and necessity for the institution of new courses and new departments, make it more difficult every day, with the present accommodation, to progress with the times and to meet the new requirements. The provost then went on to announce the grant of 30,000*l.* by the London County Council, and said that at least another similar amount is necessary to complete the works in progress. The calendar also includes a list of the honours and appointments of former students and other persons connected with the college, and a comprehensive list of original papers and other publications from the various departments of the college during the session 1913-14.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

PARIS.

Academy of Sciences, October 5.—M. P. Appell in the chair.—G. Bigourdan: The passage of Mercury across the sun of November 7, 1914. Precautions are suggested for the observations of the forthcoming transit of Mercury.—J. Boussinesq: Addition to a recent note on the coefficient of filtration with sand with more or less fine grains. Calculation of the coefficient for the heterogeneous sand used by Darcy in his experiments.—L. Landouzy: The auxiliary hospital of the institute, No. 265.—A. Laveran: Experimental infection of mice by *Leishmania tropica*. Twelve white mice were inoculated, eight males and four females. None of the latter were infected, but six out of the eight males developed the disease, of which full details are given.—E. Delorme: General considerations on the treatment of wounds received in battle. Disease in the French Army is almost non-existent, dysentery and typhoid fever scarcely reaching the figures in times of peace. The conditions under which the present campaign is being carried out differ from those in 1870 in that battles are carried on continuously for days and weeks, and prompt removal of the wounded from the firing line is impossible. It follows that by the time the wounded are received at the rear sup-pururation has in many cases already set in. This especially applies to wounds caused by shrapnell and fragments of shell, in which infection by earth is common. As a result cases of gaseous gangrene and tetanus are widespread, and necessitate a complete change in the surgical practice at the front. Hospitals must now be concentrated as close to the firing line as possible, and the work to be done at these hospitals is sketched out. The frequency of complications due to gaseous gangrene and tetanus is specially mentioned, and the best means of dealing with them close up to the firing line discussed.—Remarks by A. Laveran on the preceding communication. Suggestions as to the best means of using anti-tetanus serum.—Observations of M. Roux. Remarks on anti-tetanus serum.—Reply of L. Landouzy to the communication of E. Delorme.—E. Maurant: Ephemeris of the