

### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN reply to an inquiry, official confirmation has reached us of the announcement made by the registrar at the meeting of the council of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, on December 15, to the effect that friends of the college had expressed their intention of contributing the sum of 100,000*l.* to the funds of the college, subject to a reservation of their right to make such proposals as they may deem expedient to the council, either as to the capital or as to the income therefrom. The sum of 20,000*l.* will be set aside annually by the donors for this purpose for the next five years.

THE annual meetings of the Geographical Association will be held on Friday and Saturday, January 5-6, at the London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C. After the presidential address a discussion on the value of modelling in the early teaching of geography will be opened by Miss N. Catty, and a lecture on regions in human geography, with special reference to Europe, will be given by Prof. H. J. Fleure. There will also be a discussion on the resolutions drawn up by the Five Associations (now the Council for Humanistic Studies), to be opened by Mr. H. J. Mackinder. On January 6 a joint meeting of the Geographical and Mathematical Associations will be held to discuss "The Teaching of Map Projections." This discussion will be opened by Prof. T. P. Nunn.

THE Journal of the British Science Guild for November contains several reports and memoranda on the organisation of science and the improvement of facilities for education. In the "Memorandum on the Encouragement of Teaching and Research in Science in British Universities" attention is directed to the great variations in the salaries of professors in the faculty of science at different institutions. Liverpool and Manchester head the list with average salaries of 853*l.* and 888*l.* respectively, Southampton and Aberystwyth coming last with 325*l.* and 320*l.* Reference is particularly made to the inadequate arrangements as regards salaries and facilities for scientific education in the University and colleges of Wales, and it is suggested that such institutions should receive additional State support. Other suggestions include the elimination of temporary and associate professorships at State-aided universities, and the substitution of "Regius Professorships," appointment and dismissal resting with the Crown or with a body appointed by the Crown. Another important matter is the provision of an adequate scale of pensions. The "Report on Reforms necessary in National Education" covers wide ground, a series of concrete recommendations being made. Various steps are suggested to eliminate the gaps between elementary schools, secondary and technical schools, and the universities. It should be incumbent on employers to provide facilities for persons between the ages of fourteen and seventeen to attend continuation schools for six hours per week within the hours of employment, "leaving certificates" should be established at elementary and secondary schools, and scientific method and training should be more generally encouraged. Teachers at training colleges should be given a larger measure of freedom and responsibility. Here again salaries, superannuation schemes, and conditions of tenure require to be placed on a more satisfactory footing. In elementary schools the physical development of the children and the encouragement of manual and other work developing initiative should be given especial attention.

THE Proceedings of the Institute of Chemistry, part iv. (November, 1916), contains the proposed new

regulations for the admission of fellows and associates, originally promulgated in the 1914-15 report, as amended in the light of conditions resulting from the war. For admission to the associateship a candidate may proceed under either Regulations A or B. The former comprise (1) an approved preliminary examination of matriculation standard; (2) (a) four years' day training at a recognised university or college, or (b) three years' such training and two years under a fellow of the institute, or (c) a degree in chemistry and physics taken at a recognised university, with, in the case of pass graduates, a subsequent year's training in chemistry at a recognised university or college, or two years' experience under a fellow; and (3) an examination in general, theoretical, and practical chemistry conducted by the institute, the candidate having in every case produced satisfactory evidence of training in physics and mathematics. Under Regulations B a candidate is to be admitted if he has a degree with first- or second-class honours in chemistry, or a degree or diploma recognised by the council as equivalent, obtained after a three years' day course, with three years' subsequent experience of a standard and character approved by the council, or such degree or diploma obtained after a four years' day course, with two years' subsequent experience. The regulation as to training in physics and mathematics is again applicable. The qualifications for the fellowship are to consist of three years' continuous occupation in the study and practical work of applied chemistry since admission as associate, and either the production of records of original research, or the devising of processes or inventions of sufficient merit in the opinion of the council, or the production of evidence of knowledge and ability equivalent to such conditions, or the passing of an examination in a special branch of chemistry.

### SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

LONDON.

**Royal Anthropological Institute**, November 28.—Prof. A. Keith, president, in the chair.—Prof. G. Elliot Smith: The common objections to the reality of the migrations of early culture. After citing a series of instances which proved the reality of the cultural migrations, and exposing the lack of cogency in the arguments commonly brought forward in opposition to the admission of the only possible explanation of the facts, the fashionable speculation of the present generation of ethnologists was then examined, that, "in order to meet similar needs" and "in similar circumstances," two peoples "in a similar stage of culture" may independently develop essentially identical customs, arts, and beliefs. Attention was directed to the fact that such cultural identities frequently occur among peoples whose "needs," "circumstances," and "states of culture" are as dissimilar as it was possible for them to be. Moreover, of kindred peoples—even members of the same race—living side by side for many centuries, in similar circumstances and with identical needs, one of them may possess the whole of the complex outfit of the megalithic culture, whereas the other may be totally free from any trace of it. As W. J. Perry has shown, the coincidence of the presence of ancient mines or pearl-beds reveals the fact that the stone-using culture-complex was introduced by immigrants who came to exploit these sources of wealth.

**Linnean Society**, December 14.—Sir David Prain, president, in the chair.—Miss I. McClatchie: Observations on the root-system of *Impatiens Roylei*, Walp. The primary root-system of *Impatiens Roylei* consists of a somewhat short tap-root, a whorl of four robust lateral roots, and a number of accessory laterals. These soon become obsolete and are replaced by a