

University and Educational Intelligence.

EDINBURGH.—At a special graduation ceremonial, held in the University Library Hall on July 25, the following members of the eleventh International Physiological Congress, then meeting in Edinburgh, were presented to the vice-Chancellor (Sir Alfred Ewing), by Sir E. Sharpey Schafer, for the Honorary LL.D.:—Prof. F. Bottazzi, professor of physiology, University of Naples; Prof. W. Einthoven, professor of physiology, University of Leyden; Prof. W. H. Howell, professor of hygiene, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Prof. J. E. Johansson, professor of physiology, University of Stockholm; Prof. A. Kossel, professor of physiology, University of Heidelberg; Prof. H. H. Meyer, professor of pharmacology, University of Vienna; Prof. I. P. Pawlow, professor of physiology, University of Petrograd; and Prof. C. Richet, professor of physiology in the Faculty of Medicine, Paris.

LONDON.—Dr. Lydia Henry has been appointed Warden of the Household and Social Science Department, King's College for Women, Campden Hill Road, W.8.

MANCHESTER.—The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has recently offered to the University, for a period of five years, a grant to promote study and research in mycology and entomology, more particularly the diseases of plants caused by animal and fungal parasites known to be, or likely to be, of importance to cultivators of cotton. It is made a condition of the grant that the University should admit cotton research scholars and assistants on study leave to its laboratories, and it is also asked to deal so far as it can with inquiries from scientific advisers to cotton growers. The work will be carried out in the Departments of Botany and Zoology under Mr. S. Williams and Mr. R. A. Wardle respectively. In this connexion the large and valuable collections of insects in the Manchester Museum will be of considerable assistance in the identification of insect pests, while the experimental grounds and greenhouses which the University has recently established in Fallowfield will greatly facilitate the study of plant diseases.

SHEFFIELD.—The title of emeritus professor of mechanical engineering has been conferred on Dr. W. Ripper in recognition of the services he has rendered to the Department of Engineering and to the University.

Mr. Denton Guest has been appointed assistant bacteriologist.

DR. K. FASSLER of Freiburg (Switzerland) has been appointed, according to the *Chemiker Zeitung*, assistant and reader in mineralogy and geology at Laval University, Quebec.

THE Educational Directory, 1922–23, published by the Bureau of Education, Washington, as Bulletin 1922, No. 50, contains not only the names of administrative officials—federal, state, county, town, university, college, and library—but also lists of boards, societies, and other organisations having educational aims, and a list of educational periodicals in the United States. The list of summer schools in connexion with universities, colleges, and normal schools is an astonishingly long one, containing more than 500 entries: in most cases the summer session lasts for from six to ten weeks.

THE Clothworkers' Company of the City of London has offered an annual contribution of 3000*l.* for the period of five years 1923–1927 to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, to be applied towards the maintenance and development of the City and Guilds (Engineering) College, one of the three constituent colleges of the Imperial College of Science. This donation is supplemental to the sum voted some years ago by the Goldsmiths' Company, a gift amounting to 85,000*l.*, which enabled the Engineering College to extend its premises, and is quite distinct from the annual vote of 5000*l.* from the City and Guilds of London Institute which has been paid to the Imperial College since the charter was granted some fifteen years ago and applied to the City and Guilds (Engineering) College. It is another indication of the value which practical men in the City of London attach to the research and general teaching in science specially in relation to industry.

IN 1917 the Government, acting through the Board of Education and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in conjunction with the London County Council and the Governors of the Imperial College, South Kensington, established at the Imperial College, for a period of five years in the first instance, a Department of Optical Engineering and Applied Optics, in the charge of Prof. F. J. Cheshire. As the Department was originally sanctioned for five years only, the question of its future has recently come up for consideration, and it has been decided that it shall be put upon the same basis as regards permanency as the other Departments of the College. The work of this Department should do much to prevent a recurrence of the position in Great Britain in 1914, when optical manufacturers were severely hampered by the insufficient number of optical experts available both for the scientific direction of production and also for the designing and computing of new optical systems demanded by the Government.

IN view of the jubilee celebration of the Cambridge University local lectures on July 6–9, special interest attaches to a review published in the May number of *School Life* (Washington, U.S.A.) of university extension work in America. The writer, who is president of the National University Extension Association formed in 1915, recalls that this work has been carried on in America since the inauguration of the Chautauqua gatherings in 1885, but it was not until 1906 that the University of Wisconsin, the pioneer State university in this field, organised its university extension division as an extramural college with a dean and separate faculty. Since 1913 the movement has spread so rapidly that now practically every institution of learning—university, college, normal, technical, or professional school, whether public or private, engages in some form of extension activity. The goal of the movement is thus described: "to fit every man and woman for his or her job, thereby making a better economic and social asset for the State." This insistence on the ideal of service to the State is characteristic of American writers on this subject and on elementary and secondary education. The National Association aims at standardising the character and content of courses, conditions of admission, etc. Among important recent developments of extension work in America are: co-operation with agencies such as state medical and dental societies and boards of health, extension courses for medical practitioners, and the utilisation of broadcasting stations. Nearly every state has now a correspondence school system supported by taxation, usually organised as a department of the state university.