

University and Educational Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Right Honourable S. M. Bruce has been elected an honorary fellow of Trinity Hall. Mr. P. J. Durrant, Corpus Christi College, has been elected fellow and lecturer in natural sciences at Selwyn College. Mr. R. H. Fowler, Trinity College, has been appointed University lecturer in mathematics.

The desk habitually used by Francis Maitland Balfour and afterwards by Sir Michael Foster—two of the chief founders of the Biological Schools of the University—has been presented by Dr. Michael Foster to the Balfour Library.

The Annual Report of the Special Board for Agriculture and Forestry shows a falling off in the number of students from the excessive numbers immediately after the War. Amongst the notable events in the year's working of the department are included the completion of the purchase of the University farm, the foundation of the professorship of animal pathology, the organisation of the Horticultural Research Station, and the addition of Poultry Sections to the Animal Nutrition Institute and the Genetics Institute.

Trinity College announces a research studentship open to graduates of Universities other than Cambridge, and also exhibitions open to students at present studying at Dominion or Colonial Universities.

DURHAM.—The Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company have granted the sum of 100*l.* to Mr. B. Millard Griffiths, lecturer in botany at Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to enable him to carry out further researches on the micro-flora (phytoplankton) and the hydrography of the smaller bodies of fresh water.

EDINBURGH.—On November 12, the Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and the Hon. William Robertson Warren, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, received the honorary degree of LL.D. At the close of the ceremony, Mr. Mackenzie King delivered a short address on the Imperial Conference, which, he said, had proceeded on sound constitutional lines that would be enduring in the development of the political evolution of the British Empire.

LIVERPOOL.—The late Mr. William Prescott has bequeathed 20,000*l.* to the University to found a chair of agriculture or a chair for the furtherance of one or more of the following subjects, namely, the chemistry of agriculture, the cultivation of land, the care, breeding and raising of crops, the diseases of crops, or any other subject connected with agriculture. The University is given twelve months in which to decide whether or not it can accept this gift.

Mr. William Horton has been appointed honorary lecturer in plant histology.

MANCHESTER.—Prof. A. V. Hill has presented a sum of 200*l.* to endow a prize to be awarded for an essay on a biochemical subject.

Mr. Edgar Morton has been appointed assistant lecturer in economic geology.

The following have been elected to honorary research fellowships: Dr. E. D'Arcy McCrea, in physiology; Mrs. Gertrude Robinson, in chemistry; Mr. W. K. Slater, in chemical physiology.

THE Universities of Brussels and Montreal both report gifts of radium among their benefactions during 1922-23. The former participates in a gift of 8 gm. by a mining company to the universities

of Belgium, and the latter has been entrusted by the Government of the Province of Quebec with 1½ gm.

ACCORDING to the *British Medical Journal*, honorary degrees will be conferred on November 24 by the University of Paris on the following distinguished men of science: Sir J. J. Thomson; Prof. Camillo Golgi, emeritus professor in the University of Pavia; Dr. W. W. Keen, formerly professor of surgery in the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and Prof. S. A. Arrhenius, of Stockholm.

A CLARENCE GRAFF fellowship, tenable for one year by a British graduate of Oxford or Cambridge at any American university located between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, has been founded by Mr. Graff, an American banker resident in London. The object of establishing the fellowship, which carries a stipend of 250*l.* plus tuition fees, is "to foster a better understanding in Great Britain of social conditions and currents of opinion in the United States of America." The award will be made by a committee consisting of the secretary of the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire, the director and assistant director of the American University Union in Europe, and the vice-chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and preference will be given to a student of humanitarian studies. Earlier this year (May 5, p. 621) we referred to the foundation of Henry P. Davison scholarships at American universities for Oxford and Cambridge men, and it is noteworthy that in each case the gifts have come from Americans. They will help to swell the very small number of awards at American universities available to British students compared with the 96 Rhodes scholarships at Oxford for Americans.

PARTY politics have no place in the columns of NATURE, but we are concerned with what is promised or performed by our statesmen or politicians on behalf of scientific progress. We are, therefore, interested in the election address which Mr. H. G. Wells, as Labour candidate for the University of London constituency, has issued, together with a report of a speech on "Socialism and the Scientific Motive." The Labour Party believes, he says, in science and in the scientific motive as a motive altogether superior to profit-seeking. He appeals to university people as people who know something of the work of scientific investigators, artists, men of letters, teachers, and medical men; who know that none of these work for profit or on the profiteering system, but for service, and that the work they do is infinitely better and more devoted than the work that men do for the profit-making motive. This knowledge should enable them to see that if, in accordance with the doctrines of Labour Party Socialism, collective ownership were to replace private ownership in nearly all the common interests and services of the community, these things would be better managed, especially as the Labour Party recognises "the supreme need of scientific knowledge and the necessary leadership of professionally trained men . . . and teachers." The argument is not altogether convincing, but Mr. Wells is at any rate capable of the philosophic point of view, and if he controlled the policy of the Labour Party, universities would not need to fear inconsiderate treatment at the hands of a Labour Government. One wonders, however, how far his attitude would be likely to be adopted by the people who would determine the policy of such a government. Some of the remarks by Labour members in the House of Commons debate on the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill were the reverse of reassuring on this point.