

University and Educational Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL.—A grant of 100*l.* from the Darwin fund has been made by the Royal Society to Dr. Margery Knight, of the Hartley Botanical Laboratories, for research on marine Algæ at the Port Erin Marine Biological Station.

LONDON.—King's College has arranged a number of attractive courses of free public lectures for the Lent term. Among them are the following: "What the Voice Looks Like" and "The Psych-analysis of the Poet," by Prof. E. W. Scripture, on February 14 and 21; "The Transition to the Relativist Conception of Nature," by Prof. H. Wildon Carr, on February 5, 12, 19, and 26; "The Possibility of Metaphysics," by Prof. Hans Driesch, on March 12, 14, 18, and 19; "Food and why we require it," by Dr. J. A. Hewitt, on January 18, 25, February 1 and 8; "Some Work in Palæontology bearing on Evolution," by Dr. W. D. Lang, on February 1 and 8; "The Internal Constitution of the Earth," by Dr. H. Lamb, on February 15, 22, and 29. Dr. Lang's lectures are at 5 P.M., and the remainder at 5.30 P.M.

University College has also arranged public lectures, among which we notice the following: "The Influence of Improved Town Planning and Housing in Public Health," by Prof. J. Robertson, on January 18, February 1 and 15, at 5 P.M.; "The Mammalian Sex-Ratio," by Dr. A. S. Parkes, six lectures commencing on January 28 at 5.15 P.M.; "Auditorium Acoustics," by Mr. G. A. Sutherland, on January 29, at 5.30 P.M.; "Psychology and Medicine," by Dr. Bernard Hart, on February 8, at 5.15 P.M.; "The Current Work of the Biometric and Eugenics Laboratories," by Prof. Karl Pearson and his staff, seven lectures commencing on February 13, at 6 P.M.; "The Origin of the Vertebrate Skeleton," by Prof. J. W. van Wijhe, on March 11 and 13, at 5.30 P.M.; "Galileo Galilei," by Signor C. Pellizzi, on March 13, at 5.30 P.M.

Some further courses of free public lectures are: "Respiratory Exchanges," by Prof. Winifred C. Cullis, at the London (R.F.H.) School of Medicine for Women, at 5 o'clock on January 24 and 31 and February 7 and 14; "The Transpiration Stream," by Prof. H. H. Dixon, at the Imperial College—Royal School of Mines (Metallurgy Department), at 5.15 on January 28, 29, and 30; "The Geography of the United States, Regional and National," by Prof. A. P. Brigham, at the London School of Economics, at 5 o'clock on February 22, 26, and 29; "Cancer," by Dr. J. A. Murray, at St. Thomas's Hospital, at 5 o'clock on February 21 and 28, March 6 and 13; "Blood," by Prof. J. B. Collingwood, at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, at 5 o'clock on February 21 and 28, March 6 and 13.

The following doctorates have been awarded: *Ph.D. (Science)*—Mr. D. T. Gibson (King's College) for a thesis entitled "(a) Constitution of α -disulphoxides; (b) Some derivatives of orthohydroxy mercaptans"; Mr. J. Reid (King's College) for a thesis entitled "The isomeric 6-6' dibromo- β -naphthol d-sulphides and the 3-3' dibromo- β -naphthol sulphides"; Mr. A. Taffel (University College) for a thesis entitled "Thermal expansion and other volume relations of gelatin gels"; Mr. W. E. Downey (Imperial College—Royal College of Science) for a thesis entitled "The Oxidation of Phosphorus—its Luminescence and the Production of Ozone"; and Mr. R. R. Le G. Worsley (Imperial College—Royal College of Science) for a thesis entitled "The Preparation and Properties of Selenium Trioxide."

DR. GANESH PRASAD, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Science in the Benares Hindu University, has been appointed Hardinge professor of higher mathematics

in the University of Calcutta in succession to Prof. C. E. Cullis.

THE Royal Sanitary Institute is organising courses of lectures intended mainly for students intending to undertake public health work. A free public introductory lecture will be delivered on January 28 by Dr. Charles Porter. The lectures to be given in the various courses include such topics as statistics, methods of disinfection, ventilation and warming, sewage disposal and water supply. Particulars of the courses and of the examinations conducted by the Institute can be obtained from the secretary of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

THAT American education may be regarded as a laboratory in which educational experiments are being tried on a great scale has long been recognised. Since the War, the scientific study of education in the United States has been pursued with unexampled enthusiasm, and students of the subject are being attracted from other countries in increasingly large numbers. In the Teachers' College of Columbia University, New York, there are 250-300 foreign students each year. The newly-founded International Institute financed by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, which forms an integral part of the College, will enable such students "not only to appreciate and evaluate American and other educational systems, but also to exercise discriminating judgment rather than the imitative instinct in applying modern scientific principles to their own particular sphere of professional service." Among the Institute's courses announced for 1923-24 are: "American institutions and ideals," by Prof. Duggan; "Democracy and education in Europe," by Prof. Kandel; "Education and nationalism: the development of retarded national cultures through education," by Prof. Monroe—with special reference to the Philippines, China, the Balkans, and certain colonial possessions of European powers; "Rural and village education for students from foreign lands," by Profs. Dunn and Carney, and "Problems in missionary education," by Dr. Sailer.

THE Bureau of Education, India, has issued, as Occasional Report No. 11, a report on the preparation and supervision of rural school teachers in the United States, with special reference to the applicability to Indian conditions of some of the lessons of American experience. Chief among these is that, if the rural school curriculum is to be suited to the requirements of the child's daily life and the villager to be interested in the village school, the teacher must receive a preparation different from, but in no way inferior to, that provided for teachers of urban schools. At present village children in India "attend schools more because they are *not* interested in rural things than because they are; they are taught by teachers not prepared for distinctively rural teaching, and those who prepare teachers for rural schools have themselves, from their earliest school days, been weaned by education in schools with an urban bias from any rural inclinations they may have started with." As the future prosperity of India largely depends on the welfare of the rural population it is a matter of primary importance to break this vicious circle. Another reform urgently needed in India is the establishment of a service of rural school "supervisors" or "helpers," as they are sometimes called in America, whose chief, if not only, duties are to help and encourage village teachers, who at present, working in isolation, have but little incentive for maintaining or improving their professional efficiency, and to cultivate mutually helpful relations between the school and the local community, relating and adapting the teaching to the community's life.