

Mr. C. Warburton, Christ's College, has been re-appointed as demonstrator in medical entomology. Mr. G. F. C. Gordon, Trinity College, and Mr. L. G. P. Thring, Trinity College, have been re-appointed as superintendents of the Engineering Workshops and of the Engineering Drawing Office respectively.

It is proposed by the General Board of Studies that Mr. D. Keilin, Magdalene College, assistant to the Quick professor of biology, be elected a University lecturer in parasitology.

Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bart., Regius professor of physic, has been re-elected a fellow of St. John's College.

Dr. G. E. Moore, Trinity College, has been elected to the professorship of mental philosophy and logic.

EDINBURGH.—Sir Arthur Keith, Munro lecturer in anthropology and prehistoric archaeology for 1925, commenced on May 1 a series of ten lectures on the study of man's evolution as told by his fossil remains.

Mr. F. E. Reynolds has been appointed lecturer in neuro-pathology in accordance with an agreement between the Board of Scottish Asylums and the University. Dr. Henry Wade has been promoted a senior lecturer in clinical surgery.

Mr. W. L. Ferrar, lecturer in mathematics, has resigned on his election to a fellowship at Hertford College, Oxford. Dr. J. E. Macartney, lecturer in bacteriology, has resigned on his appointment as Director of Pathological Services to the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

MANCHESTER.—Applications are invited from British-born subjects, either born in or inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, preference being given to the county borough of Rochdale, for the Sir Clement Roys Memorial scholarship in chemistry, the value of which is 300*l.* The applications must reach the Internal Registrar not later than June 1.

THE development of Indian universities formed the subject of a paper read by Sir Henry Sharp before the Royal Society of Arts on March 6 and recently published in the Society's Journal. The author, who has only recently left the Indian Educational Service after belonging to it for nearly thirty years, has for many years been the chief official adviser of the Government of India in educational matters. He dealt with the subject from the point of view of the historian rather than that of the educational politician, but in the discussion which followed opinions were freely expressed as to the merits of past and current educational policies. It was pointed out that because universities had grown up with a literary bias, technological institutes had not flourished as they should have done. In recent years attempts have been made to develop technical education in subordination to universities in order that technological students may qualify for university degrees. This Sir Henry Sharp regards as unfortunate. He would rather see such institutions as the Sydenham College of Commerce in Bombay growing up along their own lines independently of universities. Sir Edward Gait directed attention to the fact that the vast majority of Indians hold that, whatever else it may be, education must be cheap, and that a university degree, as the necessary passport to remunerative employment, must not be very difficult to obtain. This has led to the abandonment of the promising scheme accepted by the Government of India, before the introduction of dyarchy, for replacing the obsolete Patna College buildings on a crowded site in the heart of the city, where the true university spirit can never be developed, by new buildings on a spacious site outside the city. The plan was abandoned on the ground that it would place an honours course beyond the means of the poorer students.

Early Science at Oxford.

May 12, 1685. Mr. Ballard gave in an account of Mr. Desmaister's Experiments about ye mixture of spirits of wine with Syrrup of Violets, Milk and Water. It was desired by the Society, that some farther Essaies should be made towards the finding out of the Nature of the Spirits of severall sortes of Wines and other liquors. From these therefore following I have drawn and rectified their spirits, viz: Sacks—Canary, Malaga and Sherry, Rhenish, new and old Hockamore, Pont, white-Wine, and Clarret. These were all distilled, some three, some four times, without addition of any thing, and therefore could not (though in high Bodies, and with a sponge at the top) be quite fined from their phlegm. Every one of these without any discernible difference made a like coagulation of the milk with ye simple and pure spirits of wine. Several of Kunkel's experiments were not found true.

May 13, 1684. Dr. Smith, takeing ye Chair, communicated an abstract of a letter from Paris, which says that there is a Thermometer, lately invented there by Monsr. du Val, (whose father, a famous architect, contrived ye church of Val de Grace) which serves to shew ye duration, increase, and diminution of feavors. It is but 3 inches long; 4 or 5 lines in diameter; ye inner pipe, which contains ye refined quicksilver, is onely half a line in diameter.

Letters from Mr. Aston, and from Mr. Molineux, and ye Dublin Minutes were read. On ye account of these Minutes some of St. Cuthbert's beads were produced by Dr. Plot: they were not perfect screw stones (as they are commonly termed) but a conjunction of Annulets; sometimes hollow, (some of which sort have been used as beads) and may be separated from one another, by lying in vinegar. Mr. Molineux is desired to inform us as to ye nature of felns *i.e.* a Tumor growing on ye extreame parts, and proceeding (as it is supposed) from ye use of whey.

An abstract of a letter from Mr. Heathcott, from Cabo Cors, on ye coast of Guinea, to Mr. Flamsteed, concerning ye Tide on that coast, ye variation of ye needle, &c, was read:

An account of some Injections into ye thorax of a dog, was read by Mr. Musgrave. "On Thursday ye 21st of June 1683, I syring'd ʒiiij of warm water, into ye right side of a Grey-hound bitch; which causd a great *Rigor*; (especially in ye hinder parts;) a shortness of breath; a heat, or burning, in ye flesh she look'd heavy; was unwilling to rise, or stand long on her feet; these Symptoms wore off by degrees, so that in a week's time she appeared as well as ever." Similar injections were made on July 2 and 15. "They all went off; and in five days time she seemed perfectly recovered."

"Thus, we see, a quantity of lbiiij $\frac{1}{4}$ of warm water, has been injected into ye middle venter of ye same Grey-hound, within ye space of one month; & if ye may be allow'd to judg of her recovery, by a perfect cessation of all Symptoms, as to outward appearance, we must then grant, that this water was carried off thence, in that time; but to give an account, which way it was discharged, (whether by Expiration, Perspiration, Seige, or Urin,) seems very difficult, and is beyond my Anatomy to explain."

Certainly these experiments, as also ye many histories of Empyemas and Dropsies of ye brest mentioned by physitians as cured by large evacuations of urine, doe, in some measure, argue ye probability of a passage or *Ductus* from the thorax, which may convey off thence what liquor arises, either from ye condensation of vapors, or from ye rupture of lymphatics, or any other way in that cavity, mediately or immediaty into ye blood.