

Felling," has not the same application in Great Britain. For some years the U.S. forest officers have been striving to educate the lumberers and to reduce the damage and waste which have resulted from the lumbering of the forests in the past. Under these practices most of the young growth, which is not of size to be converted into lumber, has been recklessly destroyed whilst extracting the logs; moreover, large amounts of slash and refuse are left on the areas which, being so inflammable, usually catch fire, the fire often spreading to and destroying neighbouring valuable forests. The loss in this way, both in the United States and Canada, has been enormous. The present note is designed to show, from actual proof on the ground, that it is possible to lumber, *i.e.* to cut in a forest under a system of selective fellings by which the younger growth, or age classes, of the forest are left unharmed; and that this method actually gives better financial returns per acre, whilst subsequent fire danger is greatly reduced, since little slash remains. A further advantage of major importance is that additional fellings will be possible on the area when the young growth conserved has reached exploitable size. The figures and results attained as given in this note merit the careful attention of the lumberer, not only in the United States but also in Canada.

University and Educational Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dr. F. J. W. Boughton, Trinity College, has been appointed lecturer in physiology and Mr. J. D. Hernal, Emmanuel College, has been appointed lecturer in structural crystallography in the department of mineralogy.

FREE displays of films illustrating life in the British Dominions and Colonies will be given four times daily on week days and once on Sundays at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, during September. The programme is as follows: Sept. 4-7, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada; Sept. 8-10, South Africa and Australia; Sept. 11-14, South Africa, East Africa, Malaya, West Indies, Fiji; Sept. 15-17, India, Gold Coast; Sept. 18-21, Nigeria, Palestine; Sept. 22-24, Canada, British Guiana; Sept. 25-28, New Zealand; Sept. 29-Oct. 1, Canada and Australia. Teachers wishing to take organised parties of school children are advised to notify the Secretary, Imperial Institute, at least three days in advance of the proposed visit.

UNDER a recent regulation, the Board of Research Studies at the University of Cambridge now issues annually a volume of abstracts of the dissertations which have been approved for the research degrees (other than for the higher doctorates which are awarded on general published work at a later stage of a graduate's career). This volume will be useful as a guide to the ground covered by a piece of research where the complete work is only accessible in the University library. The need for it does not arise when the work is published in the standard scientific or literary periodicals, but the present pressure on the space of these journals makes it growingly difficult to publish work in full, and this summary of work may well fill a real gap. The summaries are arranged by faculties, and it may be of interest to note that the departments most largely represented are chemistry ten, physics and biochemistry six each, and botany five. On the literary side, history is the only faculty with a comparable output. Of the graduates, eight come from Caius and from Trinity, five from Emmanuel, while Corpus Christi, Jesus, King's, Queens' and Selwyn are all unrepresented. The research graduates are fairly evenly divided between graduates of Cambridge

and graduates of other universities. The steady development of the research degree work at Cambridge is of considerable interest and importance.

'JUNIOR' colleges, offering the courses ordinarily taken during the first two years of the four-year college of ~~Arts~~ arts, are rapidly increasing in number in the United States, and are causing much attention to be focussed on the organisational relationship between the secondary schools and the universities and degree-conferring colleges. This subject is dealt with in a closely reasoned and illuminating article contributed by Prof. Leonard V. Koos of Minnesota to the May number of *School Life*, the official organ of the United States Bureau of Education. The main purpose of the article, publication of which is sponsored by the National Committee on Research in Secondary Education, is to show that present-day conditions point to the desirability of the integration of the junior college with the grades and work of educational units immediately below it—of definitely incorporating it, in fact, in the secondary school system. Prof. Koos first exposes the fallacies of the chief arguments which have been adduced for the separation of the public junior colleges from the grades of the 'high' school below, namely: the advantage in 'selling' the junior college to the community, encouragement of the development of 'college life,' and safeguarding the standard of work. He next points out that experience with other two-year units, like the two-grade junior high school and the normal school, has been unsatisfactory. His main arguments are that a review of reorganisation of secondary and higher education during the past hundred years shows the essential similarity of the purposes of education in high-school and junior-college years, and that their separation involves deplorable overlapping and waste of time.

THE Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has Divisions of (1) Intercourse and Education, (2) International Law, and (3) Economics and History. The work of Division (1) during the year 1926 is described in a report, dated April 2, by its Director, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who is also president of the Endowment and chairman of its executive committee. Of the total disbursements of the Division in the year, amounting to 363,663 dollars, the largest items were a grant-in-aid for the library building of the University of Louvain (50,000 dollars), and the expenses of a trip to Europe of American professors of international law and relations (63,312 dollars). Among the many activities for the promotion of which the rest of the expenditure was incurred were those of the International Relations Clubs, which are now established in 116 educational institutions in the United States. The members are chiefly undergraduates. The Division prepares for them fortnightly summaries of international events and supplies them with books and pamphlets. A handbook describing the work in detail is obtainable from the office at 405 West 117th Street, New York. The Division is responsible for the publication of "International Conciliation," a series of bulletins, begun in 1907, including texts of official treaties, articles by eminent statesmen, etc. The Centre Européen, maintained by the Division at a cost of 20,000 dollars yearly, published in January the first number of a quarterly, *L'Esprit International*. Its Directeur-Adjoint has recently conferred with the British Institute of International Affairs with the view of co-operation on lines already found effective in connexion with the Institut des Hautes Études Internationales and the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, in which a Carnegie chair of international relations has been founded.