## University and Educational Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—Prof. A. S. Eddington has been elected as a member of the Council of the Senate. Mr. F. H. Garner has been appointed University demonstrator in agriculture.

The annual report of the Board of Research Studies makes interesting reading. There have been 72 degrees of Ph.D. awarded during the year, 5 of M.Sc., and 6 of M.Litt. A third of the 272 resident research students are now graduates of Cambridge; the other English universities send 37 research students, the United States 31, Scotland 21, Australia 17, Wales 16, Canada 12, and South Africa 10. As to subjects, chemistry has 42 students, physics 35, mathematics 25, English 21, history 20, while divinity, geography, fine arts, metallurgy, and moral science claim but one student each. Trinity has now a strong lead in the number of research students with 46, followed by Emmanuel, 37; Caius, 25; and Newnham, 21; at the other end of the list are Peterhouse, 3; Pembroke, 2; Jesus, 2; and Selwyn, 3.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. T. H. Osgood has been appointed an assistant lecturer in physics.

The Council has appointed Prof. A. H. Gibson to represent the University at the celebration of the centenary of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

The following awards have been made: Grisedale biological scholarship in botany to Frances L. Stephens; William Kirkley senior scholarship in engineering to Frank Roberts.

THE degree of doctor *honoris causa* of the University of Paris has been conferred on Sir Frederic Kenyon, Director of the British Museum, and Prof. J. S. E. Townsend, Wykeham professor of physics in the University of Oxford.

THE third annual report, for 1926–27, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, was presented to the Court of Governors, which met on Oct. 31. The Director, Dr. Andrew Balfour, reported on the work of the Tropical Division, and stated that the advantages of the twenty weeks' course of study in tropical medicine and hygiene, as compared with the shorter course, have now been definitely established. A Division of Medical Zoology has been constituted for administrative purposes, comprising the three Departments of Entomology, Helminthology, and Protozoology, with Prof. R. T. Leiper as its head. The organisation of the Museum continues to make steady progress under the immediate direction of Major-General Sir Wilfred Beveridge. Prof. W. W. C. Topley has been appointed to the chair of bacteriology and immunology, and is conducting a course of instruction for the newly instituted Diploma in Bacteriology of the University of London. The construction of the new building for the School, delayed by the coal dispute of last year, is now making substantial progress. The provision of clinical and pathological facilities for the study of tropical diseases has been considered by a committee, which recommends the establishment, adjacent to the School, of a hospital with 150 beds, for which a capital sum of £250,000 would be necessary. The financial account for the year shows an unexpended balance of £1452. The Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation have now transmitted the whole amount of their original gift of two million dollars, which has been converted into sterling at a favourable rate. The University Grants Committee has notified that the grant of £7200 for 1926–27 has been increased, with the consent of the Treasury, to £18,000 for the new year.

AN address on the future of technical education was delivered by the President of the Board of Education on Oct. 19 at the Wigan Mining and Technical College. Two points were specially emphasised: the importance of guidance in the shape of specifications deliberately formulated by industrialists of what kinds of skill they wish to find in the recruits they are to draw from the technical schools, and the importance of increasing the day classes, which at present have very few pupils compared with the evening classes. As regards the first point, such specifications should provide for technical education the same kind of help as the secondary schools and universities receive, and have, for generations past, received from the professions. Much attention has been given to this matter during the past two years in the United States, where more than six hundred 'job specifications' were drawn up a year ago by twenty-five of the largest industrial concerns in the country. Lord Eustace Percy hopes that with increasing definiteness of aim, technical education will be susceptible of more effective advertisement than is possible at present and will, in consequence, obtain more support. He attaches much importance to this task of "making a more or less clear picture out of the kaleidoscope of technical education." Referring to the need of more day classes, he pointed out that whereas about ninety per cent. of all our technical education is conducted in evening classes, about eighty per cent. in Prussia is in classes which do not meet after eight o'clock in the evening. In Germany likewise, employers of labour commonly make attendance by their employees at day classes obligatory.

IN the course of a recent discussion of "Technical and Non-technical Management" by the British Section of the Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France, an interesting account of technical education in France was contributed by Mr. Androuin and the reader of the paper, Mr. Lucien A. Legros. It would appear that a great deal of attention is being devoted to the improvement of apprenticeship. Certain works, such as those of Panhard and Levassor, make special arrangements for the training of their apprentices, for which purpose the older employees are engaged in providing an intensive training in pattern making, machining, and fitting. The value of the instruction is increased since the work performed is on parts which are actually required in the factory in small quantities. Technical instruction in France is given in public, national, and municipal schools. Private schools work in association with, or model themselves on, the State schools, and if efficient they are assisted by the Ministerial Department of Technical Education, which is said to be one of the best managed of State institutions. In all the schools the aim is to provide a thorough groundwork, on which specialised training can afterwards be developed. The Polytechnic, the Schools of Mines, of Bridges and Highways, of Posts and Telegraphs, etc., are very well known and have been founded to supply engineers for the Government services. In addition, there are numerous important technical colleges and specialised schools. In all the industrial schools a certain amount of commercial training is prescribed, while industrial technology is taught in the commercial colleges. In the Écoles des Arts et Métiers, instruction is given in both theory and practice. Third-year students are sometimes made charge-hands over small groups of other students, and this has proved so successful that steps are being taken to extend the practice. Students are also instructed in the making of drawings, and in estimating and preparing cost cards for various parts ordered by manufacturers.



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