

in Britain for conference and exchange of information shows that home workers have reasonable opportunities, but there is still room for linkage with other parts of the British Empire. Endeavours have been made to fill the gap by conferences, but of course attendance is possible only for a limited number and at considerable cost.

This leads to the vexed question of technical publications. Few research institutes have libraries anything like adequate for their needs, and in recent years estimates for libraries have been severely pruned, and the situation exists that institutes receiving State aid have to purchase government publications at booksellers' prices. The same economy is evident when an institute wishes to publish its results, and to circulate them. Printing estimates are censored, so that authors must wait their turn for publication in journals already overcrowded.

The present report suggests that the policy to aim at is the wider distribution of semi-popular publications and bulletins. Much depends on the meaning attached to 'semi-popular,' for matter set out for a newspaper or a farmer's weekly would probably be of little use to the specialised investigator, but what the report suggests seems to be the condensed summary such as a specialist presents to his colleagues at a conference. Some good examples of the kind of information useful for co-ordination will be found among the summaries of work in this report. These occupy the greater part of the report, and with the appendices (30 pages) giving the titles of monographs, etc., published during the year by each institute receiving grants, indicate the wide field of research covered by the Development Fund.

University and Educational Intelligence.

LONDON.—The title of professor of zoology in the University has been conferred on Dr. H. G. Jackson as from Aug. 1 last, in respect of the post held by him at Birkbeck College. Prof. Jackson was appointed to the University readership in zoology at that College in May 1921, and has published numerous papers on isopods in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society*, the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, and other biological journals.

It is about two years since what is frequently referred to as the Hadow Report was issued. So powerful an impression did it make, and so widely was it discussed, that it seems almost unnecessary to explain that it was a report by the Board of Education's Consultative Committee dealing with the organisation, objective, and curriculum of courses of study for children (other than those attending secondary schools) who will remain in full-time attendance up to the age of fifteen years, regard being had to their probable future occupations. The report received almost general approval from all types of educational and social workers. The Board of Education has since issued its Circular 1397 and its "New Prospect in Education," in which it indicates how some of the recommendations of the Hadow Report may be applied to the educational system. In a pamphlet entitled "The Hadow Report and After," the Executive Committee of the National Union of Teachers has attempted to set forth constructive criticism of these documents. It is made clear that the purpose of any criticism is not to impede advance, but to offer the results of the N.U.T.'s experience in the solution of the very difficult problems involved. To the detailed arguments in chapters which include the regrading of education, unity in the post-primary system, barriers to unity, age of transfer, size of classes, and curriculum of the senior school, are added fifty-

five recommendations. The work, which is being widely circulated to interested persons, ought to do much to stimulate thought in connexion with the important problems discussed. The pronouncements made, of course, are those of the National Union of Teachers; we cannot avoid feeling that, since other teachers' associations are so closely concerned, the securing and inclusion of their views would have been a considerable advantage.

THE College des Ecosais, founded by Prof. Patrick Geddes as a hall of residence for students pursuing courses of study in the University of Montpellier, has justified the hopes of its founder and demonstrated the existence of a demand for such accommodation in excess of its capacity. Plans have now been completed for erecting beside it a new and larger building. This will more than double the accommodation at present available, which only suffices for about twenty students. The foundation-stone of the new building was laid on Oct. 18 by the Rector of the University, M. Coulet, who, in his inaugural address, recalled the fact that Prof. Geddes had himself been a student there forty years ago, and emphasised the significance of the new undertaking as an agency promoting international understanding and world peace. The Mayor of Montpellier added his felicitations and promised to give all the help he could in regard to such matters as electricity and water-supply, while the Secretary-General on behalf of the Prefect hailed Prof. Geddes as a valued friend of France and of Montpellier. A telegram was received in the course of the proceedings from the Franco-Scottish Association of the University of Edinburgh, where Prof. Geddes is well known for his indefatigable labours in the cause of improving the conditions of residence of the students. At Montpellier special courses are offered by the faculty of sciences in chemical engineering and in oenology and there is a fuels institute for advanced students. In connexion with the zoological laboratories is a marine biological station at Cette. Attached to the well-known botanical gardens is the Mont Aigonal laboratory for research on mountain flora.

THE Royal Technical College, Glasgow, has sent us its report on the session 1927-28—the twenty-fifth since King Edward VII. laid the memorial stone of what is claimed to be the largest single structure in Britain devoted to education. Experience has demonstrated the enormous benefits accruing from the establishment under one roof of laboratories belonging to the various departments—physics, chemistry, metallurgy, engineering, bacteriology—formerly housed in seven detached, scattered, and obsolete buildings. It has also justified the extensive scale on which the chemical laboratories were planned—a scale strongly criticised at the time as extravagant. Since then much of the more elementary work and the whole of the craft classes have been transferred to the Glasgow Education Authority, and accommodation has thus been made available for a great expansion of advanced study and research in connexion with the countless scientific problems arising in the various industries with which the College is associated. The staff has increased during this period from 29 to 93. A significant event in the recent history of the College is the establishment of the New Development Fund initiated by the former chairman of the governors, Sir George Beilby, and indications of the success that has attended the administration of this fund are to be found in the fifty-eight original papers which have been published in the *College Research Journal*, now in its fifth year, and in the large and increasing number of requests from local firms for help in dealing with problems arising from the use of new alloys and other materials.