a parasitic disease, perhaps more destructive of health and efficiency than either cholera or malaria. It was necessary that the provision made for such villages should be primitive in character, and the "pit latrine" was the most satisfactory in most circumstances. Such latrines obviate the need for any conservancy staff and they greatly diminish surface contamination of the ground, and thereby reduce the possibility of spreading hookworm disease. Many of these simple arrangements have been in existence for hundreds of years in countries like Persia, Arabia, and Mesopotamia, and have given rise to no nuisance, but are in all respects satisfactory.

A few only of the subjects discussed at this Congress have been mentioned. The educational value of such meetings stands high. The Congresses of the Royal Sanitary Institute are unique in that they focus the views and wisdom of every profession and calling bearing on public health whether legal or medical, engineering or architectural, women workers voluntary or officials, medical officers of health or sanitary inspectors, veterinary and medical inspectors, representatives of sanitary authorities, and the workers in voluntary organisations. Out of exchange of outlooks from these various angles public health progress is secured.

Pharmaceutical Education and Research.

AT the British Pharmaceutical Conference, held at Nottingham on July 24-27, the President, Prof. H. G. Greenish, delivered an address on "Pharmacognosy and the Pharmaceutical Curriculum." Pharmacognosy, he said, was a field of knowledge that the pharmacist was peculiarly fitted to cultivate, but he would not be able to do so satisfactorily unless he had received a sound preliminary education and had been subsequently trained in chemistry, botany, physics, and elementary zoology. The entrance examination to pharmacy should, he thought, be raised to the level of matriculation, and the training in the sciences upon which pharmacognosy is based should follow and not precede the practical training in the pharmacy which is necessary before the student can present himself for the Qualifying Examination. Dealing with the course of instruction in botany, this, he thought, should be adapted to the object the student had in view, special attention being paid to anatomy, morphology, physiology, and systematic botany.

The training in pharmacognosy should be of a more general and more practical nature than was at present often the case, and should include the determination of diagnostic characters by means of the lens or the microscope or by qualitative chemical tests as might be requisite. In this respect a detailed syllabus was a disadvantage, as it restricted the freedom of thought and the development of a spirit of inquiry which was essential to true progress. In the advanced course of instruction and in the major examination more stress should be laid upon the identification of powdered drugs, the analysis of mixed powders, and the assay of drugs by chemical methods. Opportunity for post-graduate work was very necessary and every possible inducement should be offered to the student to undertake it. The Universities of Manchester and Glasgow had made arrangements for pharmaceutical subjects to form part of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science, and if the University of London could be induced to make a similar arrangement a considerable step forward would be made.

The student who had attended advanced courses of instruction in the selected subjects would then be in a position to take the degree of B.Sc. From this he could proceed without difficulty to the degree of doctor of philosophy, the requirement of the University of London being broadly two further academic years of study, including the presentation of a thesis on an approved subject. The work for the thesis could be carried out in an institution such as the research laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society under teachers recognised by the University. The field of pharmacognosy is so wide, and the problems that await solution are so diversified in their nature, that no difficulty would be encountered in selecting subjects suited to the varied abilities of the students. Great assistance would be rendered in this work by the establishment of an experimental station similar to the Pharmaceutical Experimental Station of the University of Wisconsin at which the material necessary for investigation could be grown and experiments carried out. Possibly such a station could be established in connexion with one of the agricultural colleges.

The determination of the Pharmaceutical Society to foster its scientific work more in the future than it has done in the immediate past was one of the most hopeful signs for the future of pharmacy, and the society, by developing the work which pharmacists were specially trained to do, would go far to establishing its position as a learned society. The president concluded by saying that there might be obstacles to be surmounted, misunderstandings to dispel, and prejudices to be overcome, but the spirit of the pioneers of scientific pharmacy existed to-day and, though latent, was strong. The society should set its educational policy in the direction indicated by the wisdom of its founders and foster the love of the calling which distinguished its early years. So alone would pharmacy ensure for itself the appreciation of a nation.

University and Educational Intelligence.

LONDON.—Dr. George Senter, principal and head of the department of chemistry, Birkbeck College, has been selected by the University of London Graduates' Association as candidate for the vacancy in the representation of science graduates on the Senate of the University, caused by the election of Dr. Walmsley to the chairmanship of convocation. Dr. Senter was formerly a member of the Senate, and has for many years taken an active part in University affairs.

DR. WALTER RITCHIE, assistant lecturer in biology in the University College, Aberystwyth, has been appointed assistant lecturer in biology at the Technical College, Bradford, in succession to Mr. L. P. W. Renouf, who resigned his appointment on his election to the professorship of zoology in the University of Cork.

IN accordance with the terms of the will of the late Sir Archibald Dawnay, the Royal Institute of British Architects has awarded, for the first time, two scholarships, each of 50*l*. per annum for two years, to Mr. E. U. Channon, Architectural Association, and Mr. D. J. A. Ross, Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen; and one scholarship of 25*l*. per annum, for two years, to Mr. C. S. White, Architectural Association. The scholarships are intended to foster the advanced study of construction and the improvement generally of constructional methods and materials and their influence on design.