tember 5. In an introductory lecture at the university Professor Turner said, according to the London *Times*, that the beginning of the work marked an important event in the history of the section. The erection of the building had occupied a year and entailed an expenditure of not much less than £10,000. There was no more ready index of the progress of civilization in any nation than that afforded by the knowledge of the work and value of its metallurgical products, and it was of the utmost importance that metallurgical industries should be encouraged and developed if Great Britain were to keep her position amongst the nations of the world. With regard to the position of the United Kingdom in metallurgical industries, a great change had been witnessed in the last twenty-five years. England used to be spoken of as the chief coal and iron producer of the world, and also occupied a prominent position as a producer of other metals. It still led in gold because of the Transvaal and Australia, but was now second in coal, third in iron, fifth or sixth in other metals, and only produced about one twentieth part of the tin, lead and zinc which were made in the world. The two chief competitors had been the United States and Germany, and the reasons for their progress were varied. In America there were the necessities of a new country, the rapid development of their railways, the opening up of enormous fields of ore deposits and coal fields. There was also the question on which the chancellor of the university had spoken a great deal, the question of tariffs; but he was more immediately interested at the present moment in the influence of education on metallurgical progress and the lines that should be followed in connection with that subject. Professor Turner went on to enumerate the schools of metallurgy in America and Germany, and to show that some of them were on a scale that had hitherto not been matched in Great Britain.

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By the will of the late Dr. Henry Tuck, Harvard University will receive one fourth of the estate should his children not survive. The estate is valued at $5,000,000.

Ground was broken for the new Eastman building of Rochester University, to be used for biology and physics, for which Mr. Eastman, of Rochester, gave $60,000. The effort to raise necessary funds towards the $150,000 required for the building has been successful. Of the desired amount, the sum of $120,000 is in hand, including $15,000 contributed by Hiram W. Sibley for the renovation and decoration of the library.

The following assistants have been appointed at Leland Stanford Junior University: *Mechanical Engineering,* R. H. Gaither; *Education,* E. R. Snyder, Miss C. F. Atherton; *Entomology,* Miss M. I. McCracken; *Zoology,* W. K. Fisher, H. M. Spaulding; *Physics,* C. K. Studley, Miss G. N. Brown; *Physiology,* J. F. Cowan, M. Sindo; *Chemistry,* W. E. Crawford, C. C. James, N. E. Dole, R. H. Sherry, Miss J. A. Comings, D. F. Fitzgerald, W. E. Burke; *Civil Engineering,* J. F. Byxbee, T. B. Hunter, Jr., E. G. Brua, L. J. Mayreis, G. A. Hodge.

C. G. Rogers, assistant in physiology in the University of California, has been appointed instructor in physiology at the University of Kansas.

Mr. Alexander Lauder, senior demonstrator in chemistry in the University College of North Wales, Bangor, has been appointed lecturer in agricultural chemistry in the Edinburgh and East Scotland College of Agriculture.

Dr. Oskar Hertwig, professor of comparative anatomy, at Berlin, has been appointed rector of the University.

Professor E. Wichert, of Göttingen, has been called to a chair of physics at Königsberg; Professor Eduard Brückner, of Bern, has been called to a professorship of geography, at Halle.

Professor O. E. Meyer, director of the Physical Laboratory, at Breslau, will retire from active service at the close of the present semester.