discussed by the lecturer. The following statements are taken from this notebook:

Chemistry is the investigation of those intimate and mutual actions of bodies on each other, by which their properties are altered, or their individuality destroyed. . . .

Matter may be divided into dead and living. Of dead substances some are simple and others compound. The simple are those whose composition is unknown, and the compound are such as have been analyzed into simpler parts. The substances which, according to the above definitions, may be considered as simple are:

caloric	silex	fluoric acid	antimony
light	alumine	boracic acid	mercury
electricity	magnesia	arsenic	zinc
oxygene	lime	tungstein	tin
azote	barytes	cobalt	lead
hydrogene	strontites	malybdena	copper
sulphur	pot-ash	bismuth	silver
phosphorus	soda	nickel	gold
carbone	muriatic acid	manganese	platina

There are 37 of these "simple substances," which constitute the titles of so many chapters in the notebook. 17 of these were regarded as metals, which were divided into semi-metals (brittle) and metals.

Dr. Maclean also gave a second course in chemistry, which had to do with *living* or *animated bodies*. This was a much shorter course, dealing with the structure and organization of vegetables, vegetable productions, fixed gross or fat oils, volatile oils, the composition of vegetables and tanning and currying.

It thus appears that Dr. Maclean gave attention to the relation of chemistry to agriculture and manufactures as well as to medicine.

Finally, Dr. Maclean resigned at Princeton in 1812 to accept the chair of chemistry in William and Mary College. He spent a year at Williamsburgh; but, being in poor health, he returned to Princeton at the close of the college year, where he died February 17, 1814, and two days later he was buried in the so-called "Westminster Abbey of America," his grave being contiguous to those of the college presidents and professors, and where all who still come and go may read the following extract taken from the Latin inscription on his tomb: "Exceedingly beloved and esteemed by the professors and youth of the college, he departed this life lamented by all."

WILLIAM FOSTER

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF CITY PARKS

As a result of the request of the Committee on the Features of City Parks appointed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science a little over a year ago the following announcement was made March 26, 1924:

From 35 writers encouraging reports were received. Most of them stated that a beginning had been made in the way of conferences; a few told that work had been begun; two, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and St. Joseph, Missouri, reported good progress; and Hartford, Connecticut, announced a completed task, in the way of selecting, clearing and marking a good number of geological features in that city.

Because Hartford and Trinity College were the first to report work completed along the lines suggested by the committee, Professor Davis, its chairman, has asked me to make a statement concerning our endeavors.

At the time of the 1923 centennial celebration of Trinity College there was published a special number of the *Trinity College Bulletin,* setting forth in description, photographs and diagrams the principal features of the rocks of the campus and the adjacent Rocky Ridge Park. Although this was not precisely what the committee wanted (except for some excavating which had been done to expose glacial grooves) yet the work in preparing the bulletin furnished the happy background, and it was an easy matter and a next logical step forward to place signs here and there to designate the chief features which had been observed.

Ten signs were put on the campus and in the park. Three of them were large printed labels, under glass, located near the entrances or at other especially important positions and each shows a diagram of the whole area with the locations of all the stations, a main text or summary of the general geological features, on one side three block diagrams representing the structure in its stages of development and on the other a description and photograph of the particular feature which the sign is intended to explain.

In addition to the large signs there are seven small ones each with a brief inscription painted on wood: one calls attention to some "grooves at your feet made 100,000 years ago by the glacier," another is near a huge glacial boulder, another marks the contact between the trap rock and sandstone, and so on for the seven.

So far as the classes in geology are concerned the rocks of the campus and park have furnished us a veritable museum and laboratory for the study of earth phenomena. The structure is well shown and is typical of the whole Connecticut Valley. Besides the major rift represented by the Rocky Ridge itself, so well known to geologists, there is a small clear-cut fault with a throw of about four feet; the fault zone presents slickensides, breccia and dragging; the fault surface is marked by a thick vein of white barite with a half dozen other minerals. The red sandstone and trap rocks have much of interest; the physiographic features illustrate many of the prin-

ciples we are studying in our courses; there is abundant evidence of glaciation.

The signs have helped in the instruction of the scientific students, but evidently they had a wider need.

From the standpoint of the people of the city who chance to pass through the park the signs have been a revelation; they have made the cliffs something more than the barrier to their progress across the city. Several letters have come in expressing delight at the offer of a solution to the "riddle of the rocks," and the simple explanation of what had generally been ascribed in a vague way to "an upheaval of some sort."

It was gratifying indeed to see the enthusiasm, almost eagerness, with which the city and college authorities took up the task and carried it through. Great credit is due President Ogilby of Trinity College, Professor Perkins, commissioner for Rocky Ridge Park, and Mr. Parker, chairman of the city park board.

EDWARD L. TROXELL

TRINITY COLLEGE,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ORGANIZATION OF TEACHING IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE[1]

THE University Commissioners appointed in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission regarding the organization of teaching in the University of Cambridge have, after considering the representations made to them, sent a memorandum to the vice-chancellor embodying the following scheme:

Faculties.—Under the scheme, which it is proposed to bring into force on October 1, 1926, there would be faculties, faculty boards and a general board of studies. All fees for lectures announced by the general board of studies would be paid to the university.

There would be eighteen faculties, arranged in two groups—arts and science. In the arts group there would be eleven faculties and in the science group seven. In the latter, however, the faculty of biological studies would be divided into two departments, the one containing four sections and the other six. The departments in the second section of the faculty of biological studies would be biochemistry, experimental psychology, human anatomy, parasitology, pathology and physiology. The faculties would be composed of professors, readers, university lecturers, fellows of colleges giving lectures or demonstrations and a certain proportion of other persons appointed by the board of the faculty.

Medicine would be one of the faculties in the science group. It would consist of teachers who come within one of the classes above mentioned, and give instruction in medicine, surgery, pharmacology, anatomy, biochemistry, physiology or pathology, or give courses in physics, chemistry or biology for medical students.

The faculty boards would consist of the professors, a certain number of members of the faculty elected by it for a period of four years, a certain number of persons nominated by the council of the senate for a period of two years, a certain number nominated by the board, and in certain cases representatives of cognate studies.

The Faculty Board of Medicine would consist of the Regius professor of physics, the Downing professor of medicine, the professors of anatomy, biochemistry, pathology and physiology, four members of the faculty elected by it, and two persons nominated by the council.

General Board of Studies.—The suggestion of the commissioners is that the general board of studies should consist of the vice-chancellor, of four members each of the groups of arts and science faculties, respectively, four members of the council of the senate and two persons not members of the council of the senate elected by the university for four years. It is proposed to transfer the present duties of the general board in regard to the awarding of the higher degrees to the board of research studies.

University Lectureships.—The commissioners suggest certain regulations for university lectureships (including demonstratorships). Lecturers would be appointed by a standing committee separately constituted for the faculty or department. This committee would consist of the vice-chancellor, the head of the department, three members of the board of the faculty and two persons nominated by the general board.

Tenure.—Appointments would, as a rule, be made in the first place for three years, but on reappointment tenure would be for so long as the lecturer continued satisfactorily to perform the duties of his office until the retiring age. The faculty board is to ensure that professors, readers and lecturers continue to perform the duties of their office satisfactorily.

Work and Salaries.—The passage from the report under this head is as follows: "The Commissioners think it will be impossible to ensure absolute equality between the conditions of work and remuneration in the various faculties. Their present opinion is that there should be a basic amount of teaching work obligatory upon a university lecturer—namely, not fewer than thirty-two or more than forty-eight hours of lecturing during the year. That the initial basic salary given in respect of such amount of work be not less than £160. That the general board should have authority to vary in specific cases the requirements as to the basic amount of teaching work. That each faculty should have a scale of increments in the basic salary to be approved by the general board, and that other payments in addition to the basic salary should be made in consideration of work done in addition to the basic amount of work. That boards of faculties should have power to make a maximum additional payment of £250 a year to a university lecturer who is not a fellow of a college. That the payments to be made to university lecturers in addition to the basic salary should be deter-

[1] From the *British Medical Journal.*