

tion, especially the hope that all England's hedgerow trees and clumps and so forth are not doomed to disappear.

Omitting several other technical articles, reference may be made to four papers from a foreign source. These are: "A General Review of Post-War Forestry in Central Europe," by Dr. Ing. Franz Heske; "Some Recent Forest Research in Norway," by Erling Eide; "Recent Forest Literature in Denmark," by Carl Mar Møller; and "Forest Research in Finland," by Lauri Ivessalo. Space will not permit a consideration of these papers, but the first calls for a brief remark. "The War and its consequences," says Dr. Franz Heske, "have changed Central Europe in many important points. Forestry being a well-developed and most essential part of the economic life in the respective countries, naturally could not escape the great transformations which have taken place." The writer deals with the changed conditions in Germany and the old Austrian monarchy. Immediately after the War, it appeared that forest policy and political conditions were the two items which required the most urgent revision. Later on, however, says the writer, the problems of reform in silviculture and management came more and more to the front, and the question of increasing the productivity of forestry became dominant. He contends that these two directions of evolution can be clearly distinguished in the German countries; whereas in others, e.g. Czecho-Slovakia, political reforms have so far remained the chief interest. In this extremely interesting paper the author depicts the pre-War conditions of his subject and then deals with the post-War ones, as at present envisaged. The article is not, however, complete. It is "To be continued." Since at present the journal is only to appear once a year, it is a pity that the whole could not have been included.

Reviews of some seven books are dealt with. This is the weakest section of the journal. A far larger series of important forest publications could have found a place within the space allotted if some of the reviews included had been drastically cut down. If the high efficiency with which *Forestry* has been started can be maintained, all foresters in Great Britain should welcome and value such a professional journal.

The Danish Lobster Fishery.

MR. ERHARD FOUlsen has published an interesting survey of the Danish lobster fishery compared with that of Norway, Sweden, and other countries. "Om Hummeren og Hummerfiskeriet i de Danske Farvande." *Skrifter udgivne af Kommissionen for Danmarks Fiskeri—og Havundersøgelser* No. 10. Copenhagen, 1927). Lobsters in the Danish seas are found along the coast from a depth of a few metres to about 40 metres, on a stony or gravelly bottom. They are commonest on a stony bottom such as is found in the Northern Kattegat and Jammerbugten. Below a depth of about 40 metres they rarely occur, being replaced in the deeper waters down to about 300 metres by the Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*). The scarcity of newly hatched young in the upper water layers is remarkable, the author attributing this fact to the probable natural habitat being near the bottom even in the free-swimming stages, and after the third moult it apparently lives actually on the bottom.

Lobsters from the Danish Skaggeak coast are not merely larger than those from the Kattegat, but they are also distinctly larger than those from the Norwegian and Swedish Skaggeak coast as well as from the south-west coast of Norway. The reason for this is attributed to the difference of salinity and temperature, a high salinity and high temperature being

agreeable to the lobster, a low salinity setting a limit to its distribution.

Marking experiments by the method used by Appelhöf in Norway and Trybom in Sweden were undertaken, small triangular pieces being cut away from the edge of the telson and tail fin which were easily recognisable. In this way even if the skin be cast the cuts are still visible. Out of one lot of 200 lobsters set free, only one made a long journey, nearly ten sea-miles; the others only went about one to three sea-miles. In a different lot a few journeyed ten to fifteen sea-miles. They are inclined to pass the summer in shallow water and the winter in deeper water, and this applies not only to the breeding females but also to others of a certain size which seem to need different conditions in the summer. The abundance of food in the shallower waters near the coast seems obviously an advantage for the newly hatched young. The author does not mention the hatching and rearing experiments made at Port Erin, Isle of Man, which prove conclusively that the newly hatched lobsters, and also those in the first few stages, feed on small planktonic organisms, especially copepods.

Interesting notes are given on the methods of catching lobsters, traps being chiefly used, the bait being flat fishes (plaice and dabs), small haddock, and fishing-frogs.

University and Educational Intelligence.

Oxford. The new Rockefeller School of Biochemistry will be opened by the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cave, on Friday, Oct. 21, at 3.30 P.M.

THE City and Guilds of London Institute has received from the Corporation and City companies since its formation forty-seven years ago contributions amounting to £1,156,094. Its report for the year 1926 deals with the affairs of the City and Guilds (Engineering) College, the Finsbury Technical College (finally closed in July 1926), the South London Technical Art School and the Department of Technology. The first-mentioned college was in 1907 merged in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, but the Institute continues to contribute to the cost of its maintenance. Of the two thousand degrees in engineering awarded by the University of London since 1903, nearly half have been won by students of this College. In 1926, for the first time, the degree was awarded on the College examinations, and the results show, says the Dean, that there is very little difference between the standards under the new and the old system, and he concludes that "whatever system of examination be applied to young men, provided they are properly trained, the result is substantially the same." The Department of Technology examined 13,985 candidates for its certificates, including 1788 at places outside the British Isles. The report suggests a doubt as to whether the movement in favour of demanding a more definite knowledge of elementary science (especially physics and chemistry) as forming the ground work of the main technical subject, has not been pressed too far.

THAT the teacher should never cease to be a student is, perhaps, a platitude. In few places, however, are there such opportunities for the teacher-student as are available in London. Lectures and classes for teachers, specially arranged by the London County Council, make it easy not only to follow up special subjects, but also to obtain a view of the wider background which gives significance to those subjects. Facilities are provided at fees which average less than 1s. per lecture for any one engaged in teaching in London, Kent, or Middlesex (other teachers are admitted at fees 50 per cent. higher),