

entirely different method of catching, resulting in two almost separate trades. Since the War there has been a marked change in the demand for white fish rather than for herring, and the herring trade is faced by a loss of markets both at home and abroad, whilst there is a very large and increasing market for white fish, and almost all that is landed in Great Britain is consumed locally. To meet this demand the vessels must make longer voyages, which necessitate better methods of preservation.

The storage of fish after landing is most important, as at present the fish must be sold directly it is brought in, hence the great fluctuations in the quantities marketed and high prices. If it could be stored in 'live condition' more regular prices could be obtained. High prices limit consumption. This is particularly noticeable in affecting the British market of fresh and refrigerated fish caught off the Newfoundland and Canadian coasts, and discourages this branch of inter-Imperial trade. It follows that anything that will stabilise wholesale prices must have a healthy effect on the trade—the first essential is a better method of preservation at an economic cost. With better methods of preservation a larger consumption would be probable, and it is suggested that economy would be affected if the public were trained to buy filleted fish rather than whole, all the waste parts then being disposed of at headquarters; also that an improved and different method of curing herring would probably reinstate it as a favourite fish.

With regard to by-products, the most important are fish oils, especially cod-liver oil, and fish meals. The British and Newfoundland cod-liver oil is probably superior to foreign oil in essential vitamin content, but at present further research is needed as to methods of refinement. Fish meals are extremely valuable for feeding live stock and should be more fully used.

The recommendations of the Committee are wholly on the industrial side, the most important being that research should be instituted with the view of preserving fish from the moment when it has been caught to the moment when it reaches the consumer. This should be based on two central stations, one in Great Britain and one in Canada, a specially constructed vessel or 'factory ship' being established on which the most essential preliminary parts of the oil and meal industries could be carried on at sea. Other recommendations include the services of a bio-chemist to determine the scientific problems of economic importance attached to the preservation and curing of herrings, researches into the causes of variation of vitamin content in cod-liver oil and into refining methods, so that the full vitamin content may be retained, and further use of fish meal. With regard to the extension of tropical fisheries, the favourable position of the Malay Government for this purpose is suggested.

University and Educational Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. W. C. D. Dampier-Whetham, Trinity College, has been appointed by the University a member of the Council of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany. E. J. H. Corner, Sidney Sussex College, has been appointed Frank Smart student in botany, and W. L. Edge, Trinity College, has been awarded the Allen Scholarship.

ST. ANDREWS.—The Senatus Academicus has resolved to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Prof. E. P. Cathcart, Gardiner professor of physiological chemistry in the University of Glasgow, and

upon Prof. William Darrach, Dean of the Medical School, Columbia University, New York.

AN election of Beit Memorial Junior Fellows for medical research will take place in July. The annual value of the fellowships is £400 each, and the usual tenure is for three years. Applications, in writing, should be sent to Sir James K. Fowler, Honorary Secretary, Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research, 35 Clarges Street, W.1.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a Busk studentship in aeronautics for 1928–29, to be awarded towards the beginning of next July. This studentship, established in memory of E. T. Busk, who lost his life in 1914 while flying an experimental aeroplane, is awarded to provide opportunity for whole-time research on stability problems in aeronautics, and is open to British subjects of less than twenty-five years of age. Applications must reach Prof. B. Melvill Jones, Engineering Laboratory, Cambridge, before May 12 next.

THE Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun (United Provinces), was established in 1921 for the education of Indian boys in preparation for entry into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and eventually for a military career as officers. The number of pupils is at present seventy, and further expansion is contemplated. The normal age of entry is 11–13 years, and the standard at entry that of the higher primary school. The course extends over six years. The College is controlled by the Army authorities under the Government of India, and the staff includes a Commandant (Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Army), a headmaster, and five assistant masters. Applications are now being invited for an assistant master, well qualified in mathematics and able to teach elementary physics and chemistry. Candidates must be public school men, preferably with an honours degree and experience of teaching in public schools. They should normally be from 23 to 30 years of age, and good at games. Unmarried men are preferred. Particulars of the pay, leave, and pension can be obtained from the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, S.W.1.

FROM the Universities Bureau of the British Empire we have received a list of "Students from other Countries in the Universities and University Colleges of Great Britain and Ireland: Session 1927–28." The total number is 4875, which is 6 per cent. greater than the total number given in the corresponding list for the session 1926–27. The number of students from each of the countries contributing substantially to this increase is as follows, the increase per cent. on the preceding year's figures being given in brackets: Egypt 384 (14), Canada and Newfoundland 183 (17), United States 487 (9), India, Burma, and Ceylon 1501 (10), France 61 (45), Germany 121 (30), Switzerland 60 (54), Australia 234 (20). Of considerable interest for comparison with these statistics is a tabular statement, published on p. 864 of the American Council on Education's new handbook, "American Universities and Colleges" (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1928), giving the number of foreign students in the colleges and universities of the United States during the past five years. The total number for the last year of the series (1925–26) is 5806, the countries chiefly contributing to this total being China (1317), Japan and Korea (808), Canada (733), Philippines (571), Russia (515), South American States (244), British Isles 310 (England 202, Scotland 52, Ireland 49, Wales 7), Mexico 188, Porto Rico 183, India, Burma, and Ceylon 182, Hawaii 141, British West Indies 125, Germany 124, Italy 117. Germany shows a steady increase during the five years—49, 63, 79, 121, 124; South Africa a decrease—146, 137, 97, 76, 63.