

own fishermen clearly see the necessity for remedial measures.

It is certain that the continuance of the depletion of the plaice stock of the North Sea will lead to a complete disorganisation of the steam trawler industry in its southern part. The owners will either have to lay up their vessels or shift them to ports already overcrowded, while the fishermen will have either to "go on the dole" or to push in to some other part of the industry. It is proved that the danger is a real and immediate one, and, as such, it should surely be faced without delay, while remedial measures are still possible.

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### Faculty Organisation at Cambridge.

THE University Commissioners have published for information certain draft statutes that they are considering on the question of faculty organisation in the University of Cambridge. Among many points of interest to those who may be concerned in administering the new scheme, and to those who will have to live and work under it, a few may be mentioned in a brief preliminary survey. Two schools are created for the scientific studies: the School of the Physical Sciences including the faculties of engineering, mathematics and physics, and chemistry, and the School of the Biological Sciences including the departments of anatomy, botany, genetics, geology, parasitology and zoology, which form one faculty, and the departments of biochemistry, experimental psychology, pathology and physiology, which form a second biological faculty. The remaining faculties, which are not purely literary or belonging to the fine arts, are economics and politics, moral science, agriculture, archæology and anthropology, geography and medicine.

The separate faculties consist of the regular teaching staff working in the faculty. Boards of faculties will be formed, corresponding to the present special boards of studies; the duties of the boards of faculties are to be to provide adequate instruction and facilities for research in their departments and to arrange the examinations in their subjects of study. The boards are to determine the remunerations of the members of the faculty staffs, but there is no indication in the draft statutes that they will actually have the power to handle any funds. This is a very necessary power in connexion with such matters as departmental libraries, and provision should be made for it at some point in the statutes.

The new General Board of Studies is to be a smaller body than the present one and to consist, in addition to the vice-chancellor, of four members elected by

the boards of the literary faculties acting in common, four members elected by the boards of the scientific faculties acting in common, and four members of the council elected by the council. A considerable amount of work is to fall upon the new General Board in framing and supervising the educational policy of the University. In dealing with problems affecting a particular faculty, the General Board may have a representative of the faculty board present, and in dealing with matters affecting several faculties it may get help from the council of a School, the kind of super-faculty, advocated by Sir Joseph Larmor and others, for which arrangements have been made in the scientific schools mentioned above.

Amongst clauses of interest in the proposed new statutes on the University teaching officers, we may mention the general adoption of the federated super-annuation scheme for universities and arrangements for a sabbatical year—one term's freedom from duty for every six terms during which an officer has discharged the duties of a teaching officer. The question of stipend during an absence of not more than a year is left undecided, perhaps necessarily so. Another important point is that women are to be eligible for all teaching offices in the University. Here, presumably, restrictions will have to be imposed in such cases as that of a divinity professorship carrying with it a canonry at Ely. The basic amount of teaching for University lecturers and demonstrators is also laid down, and a minimum is fixed for the basic rate of pay. The amount of teaching that a University lecturer may give on behalf of a college in the way of supervision is limited, and the permission of the General Board has to be obtained for any other teaching given in full term by the lecturer.

In the attempt to separate the recognised lecturer from the private coach, and to limit the amount of teaching that the lecturer may give, there is presumably a desire to keep the lecturer free to carry on research. With this desire general sympathy must be felt. It is obvious, however, that this part of the scheme can only work satisfactorily if the financial side is also capable of satisfactory adjustment. It will want very careful handling and very careful watching if the University is to steer clear of the danger of driving an impecunious, young, but successful teacher out of its official ranks. Close co-operation of the General Board of the faculties with the faculty boards and with the college councils will be very necessary here. The question must be largely a financial one, and full consideration of it must be deferred until the financial side of the faculty organisation has been developed and made available.