

armaments situation and an extensive summary by Dr. Hilda Clarke of the report of the Royal Commission on the Private Manufacture of and Trading in Arms. The first part of the book contains articles on international affairs, the situation in Spain receiving special attention, and the work of the League of Nations in 1936 is reviewed by Maurice Fanshawe. Of special interest to scientific workers is an able article in the second part of the book by J. D. Bernal on "Science and Peace", in which some account is given of the work of the Science Commission of the World Peace Congress. The general resolution on the attitude of scientific workers to war is given in full, together with the report of the Science Sub-Commission, and Mr. Bernal indicates some of the responsibilities of men of science in this matter.

Training in Domestic Science

In the *Electrical Age* of July 1, a quarterly journal published by the Electrical Association for Women, an interesting description is given by Anne R. Macarthur of the Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, one of the most important women's training colleges in Great Britain. There are now three hundred students taking the three years (sometimes four years) 'teaching diploma' courses. In addition to the usual household subjects are cooking for sailors and yachtsmen, hygiene, etc. The college was built in 1911, the rooms being light, airy and spacious, but it was no sooner finished than it was taken over as a War hospital. During the past session, 1,697 students have attended the college for diploma courses as teachers of domestic science and as dieticians. They have the advantage of working with every type of equipment which they are likely to meet on completion of their course. Electricity figures prominently in the 24 kitchens, 5 laundries, 14 sewing rooms and in the residences and model flats of the College. The College residences are lofty houses overlooking Kelvingrove Park and all have bedrooms for one, two or more occupants, pleasantly furnished sitting-rooms and modern bathrooms. A common room with a parquet floor and softly coloured furnishings extends the full width of the building. On the roof, a bijou isolation hospital, with a small electrically equipped kitchenette offers comfort and most hygienic conditions to invalids.

Natural History in the Schools

THE annual reports of two school societies, the Marlborough College Natural History Society and the Rugby School Natural History Society, suggest that the schools are taking their due place in the training of the naturalists of the future. Both Societies have had a busy year. Marlborough has dropped from the report the local hand-lists, which must have given to young collectors many a useful pointer towards identification of species, and it has discovered that the members prefer an informal ramble to the massed expedition of a formal field day, which is all to the good from the point of view of training observation. Rugby includes long lists

of the seaweeds and marine fauna of Port Erin, which do not seem to be particularly appropriate, although the introduction on the zoning of marine forms illustrates a useful type of observation. Both reports contain records of the local fauna made by members, and both Societies have a useful credit balance on the year's accounts, notwithstanding that Rugby spent more than £400, mostly in erecting a new vivarium and in altering and redecorating the rooms of various sections.

Agricultural Research in Great Britain

THE annual reports on the work carried out at the various agricultural research institutes in the United Kingdom during 1934-35 have now been published (H.M. Stationery Office. 5s. net). The volume also includes reports of certain other agricultural investigations carried out under the auspices of the Agricultural Research Council, and an account of the research activities of the agricultural advisory officers. In view of the scope of the work described, it has of necessity been published in summarized form, but those desirous of further information will find references to the original papers in the appropriate section, and the names and addresses of the directors of the institutes to whom inquiries may be sent.

Grants for Metallurgical Research

THE Iron and Steel Institute offers annually a limited number of grants from the research fund founded by the late Mr. Andrew Carnegie in aid of metallurgical research work. The object of the scheme is to enable students who have passed through a college curriculum, or have been trained in industrial establishments, to conduct researches on problems of practical and scientific importance relating to the metallurgy of iron and steel and allied subjects. The value of the grant will depend on the nature of the proposed research work, but the maximum amount granted in any one year will, as a rule, not exceed £100. Applications for grants must be made before September 30. Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, Iron and Steel Institute, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Third Prehistoric Congress of the Far East

THE third Prehistoric Congress of the Far East will take place at Singapore on January 24-29, 1938. Membership of the Congress is confined to delegates nominated by their respective Governments or by scientific societies and institutions. Other anthropologists and prehistorians, however, will be allowed to attend the sessions of the Congress as visitors. They will enjoy all the privileges of members of the Congress, with the exception of the right to vote. The official languages which will be recognized are English, French and German. There is no subscription. Applications for invitation should be addressed to the Director, Raffles Museum, Singapore, Straits Settlements.