under the Board of Trustees was 24,585, excluding natives, and in the year ending December 31, 1937, 23.501.

## The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust

So all-pervasive are the Trust's activities that its annual report (Twenty-fourth Annual Report, January-December 1937, approved by the Trustees at their General Meeting held on Friday, March 4, 1938. Pp. vi+92+2 plates. Dunfermline: Carnegie United Kingdom Trust) is almost equivalent to an index to all organized voluntary effort toward social amelioration. It is noteworthy that a very large proportion of the enterprises favoured by the Trust are concerned with rural life: land settlement, rural community councils, village halls, survey of Scottish villages, local history records, schools for rural music conductors, young farmers' clubs, women's institutes, youth hostels, Y.M.C.A. farm-training scheme, village colleges, women's rural institutes' handicrafts scheme. Land settlement schemes, for which the Trust allocated £150,000 for the period 1936-40, progressed steadily last year. The Land Settlement Association now controls twenty-five estates in fifteen English counties, comprising 11,000 acres and providing, when fully developed, small-holdings for 7,000 persons, all taken from distressed areas. The settlers who are definitely established are happy in their surroundings and are mixing more and more with the old inhabitants of neighbouring villages, and the general health, especially of the children, has shown notable improvement. The Association is, however, finding it difficult to induce local authorities to make use of the powers vested in them. For many years, the Trust has fostered the development of agencies for caring for the welfare of boys and girls over fourteen years of age. Among these are the National Association of Boys' Clubs and the National Council of Girls' Clubs, which are in receipt of subsidies from the Trust amounting to £25,000 for the current quinquennium. Valuable as the work of these clubs undoubtedly is, it is very small in volume when compared with the corresponding activities in Germany and Italy.

## The Agricultural Research Council

FARMERS and others interested in agriculture have sometimes expressed the view that insufficient information is available about the activities of the Agricultural Research Council. To meet what it recognizes as an important need, the Council has issued a booklet entitled "Constitution and Functions of the Agricultural Research Council", copies of which can now be obtained on written application to the Secretary at 6a, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1. The Council, which was established by Royal Charter in 1931, is responsible for tendering advice to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Department of Agriculture for Scotland and the Development Commissioners as to the expenditure on agricultural research of State funds amounting to more than four hundred thousand pounds yearly. It is also charged with the scientific supervision of subsidized agricultural research, and, in addition, it has research officers engaged in the investigation of particular A recent development has been the acquisition of an estate at Compton in Berkshire for use as a field station. Here problems such as those involved in certain diseases of animals will be investigated on a field scale, when the necessary laboratory experiments have been carried out at the research institutes, and a supply of animals, which have been raised in isolation and are free from disease, will be kept available for the workers at these institutes. In addition to advising on research in progress, the Council plans and co-ordinates such immediate extensions of the research programme as seem necessary to secure a more intensive attack on problems of special urgency, particularly in the field of animal and plant diseases.

## Nomenclature in Electrical Engineering

THE development of electrical science and its applications during the last century has led to the introduction of a host of names, units and definitions, many of them now household words. The history of these words, and of others which have been introduced, only to be discarded, is of considerable interest, and recalls the difficulties the pioneers experienced in explaining clearly new facts and phenomena. Though many terms go back to Greek science and to the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the majority belong to the last century and the days since Faraday. The subject is an intricate one and it has not, we believe, been dealt with before so fully as by Prof. G. W. O. Howe, in a paper entitled "The Concepts and Language of Electrical Engineering" read to the Association of Engineers at Calcutta, and printed in the Engineer In coining the words anode, of September 2. cathode, ions, electrodes and others, Faraday was assisted by Dr. Whewell of Cambridge, whose encyclopædic knowledge led someone to write, "You may roam where you will through the realm of infinity, and find nothing so great as the Master of Whewell had proposed the terms inductricity and inducteous, which fortunately, like the mac, bob, tom and dick of Heaviside, were not adopted. Prof. Howe does justice to the various individuals who have devoted their attention to the matter of units, as well as to the committees and congresses which have assisted in standardizing them.

## Indian Forest Research

The value of forestry research work in its direct bearing upon other Government departments and industry is admirably portrayed in a publication entitled "Forest Research and Indian Industry", issued by the Government of India Press, New Delhi. Experts are maintained at the Forestry Research Institute at Dehra Dun to undertake research work in sylviculture, botany, mycology, forest protection, entomology, biochemistry, forest utilization, wood technology, timber seasoning, preservation and testing of timbers, wood-working and minor forest products including paper pulp. The work of these experts often interlocks, as becomes evident from a perusal of this very informative publication. Illustrative of some of the