

Wye, and after graduation he remained at the College for a year as a lecturer in agricultural chemistry, before going as head of the Advisory Department at Messrs. Fostock, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City. Later he became superintendent and technical adviser to Messrs. R. Silcock and Sons, Ltd., and from September 1945 was attached to the Animal Nutrition Institute, Cambridge. He was appointed to the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1946, as a livestock husbandry advisory officer of the National Agricultural Advisory Service. He was lent to the Ministry of Food to take part in the recent Government food mission to Australia under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Turner.

Mr. D. S. Hendrie is thirty-nine years of age. He studied at the University of Glasgow and West of Scotland Agricultural College, and later at the School of Agriculture, Cambridge, and Ontario Agricultural College. During 1932-36 he was an assistant lecturer and assistant farm manager to the West of Scotland Agricultural College, and in 1936 became district lecturer to the University of Leeds. In 1940 he was seconded to the Yorkshire (North Riding) War Agricultural Executive Committee as executive officer. He was appointed to the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1946, being made county agricultural officer for the North Riding.

Central Committee for Adult Education in H.M. Forces

Mr. E. C. READ, senior lecturer in education, University College, Hull, has been appointed secretary to the Central Committee for Adult Education in H.M. Forces. The body representing the universities, local authorities, and voluntary organisations which succeeds the Central Advisory Council. Dr. Basil A. Yeadon and Miss M. E. Holloway, who served the Council from its inception in January 1940 until its transformation last June into the Central Committee, will continue as acting secretary and deputy secretary respectively until Mr. Read takes office on April 1. Prof. Robert Peers, deputy vice-chancellor of the University of Nottingham and professor of adult education, is chairman of the Central Committee, succeeding Sir Walter Moberly, who was chairman of the Central Advisory Council.

A statement made in the House of Commons on December 17 by the Minister of Defence spoke of the great value attached by the Government to the co-operation of the civilian educational bodies with the Services during and since the War, and of the Government's satisfaction that this has now been put on a permanent basis. Fourteen universities and university colleges have consented to establish in their areas representative committees replacing the old *ad hoc* regional committees, and in the remaining areas the universities will continue, without special organisation for the purpose, to secure for the Services such assistance as may be requested. The universities have, of course, made it a condition that they shall not be directly responsible for the work of less than university extra-mural standard and that the administrative and educational cost shall be defrayed from Government sources. A large proportion of the work will be appropriate to local education authorities and voluntary bodies such as the Workers' Education Association and the Y.M.C.A., but this will all form part of the annual programme agreed upon with the Services in the area and co-ordinated and financed through the university committees.

Eels and their Environment

IN 1937 Dr. G. D. Athanassopoulos, professor of zoology in the University of Thessaloniki (Greece), reported that elvers and very young eels kept for a few days, or at times for only a few hours, in the tanks of fish culture stations in Italy, developed small blisters on their head regions (*Internat. Rev. Ges. Hydrobiologie und Hydrographie*, 36, 218; 1937). Later he observed the same kind of blisters on elvers and very young eels in Greece. At first he believed this blistering to be caused by the water in the tanks becoming too warm, and attempted to prevent its occurrence by improving the flow of running water to the tanks in which the eels were kept. To his surprise, however, this treatment notably increased the incidence of blisters which, on examination, were found to contain atmospheric air. Further investigation revealed that the causative factor was excessive aeration of the water. The vesicles arise chiefly on the head, but occur also on other external surfaces of the body and even internally. They soon become centres of infection by bacteria and protozoa.

Satellites of Uranus

W. H. STEAVENSON has given the results of his observations of the four chief satellites of Uranus (*Mon. Not. Roy. Ast. Soc.*, 108, No. 2; 1948) and has arrived at some interesting conclusions. Using his 30-inch reflector between January 9, 1947, and April 8, 1948, his observations of the position-angles of Umbriel, Titania and Oberon showed that there were no appreciable errors in their computed longitudes, so that the assumed periods of these three satellites are correct, or if there are discrepancies they must be very small. In the case of Ariel, the discrepancy between theory and observation of the hour-angle indicated that a correction of $+6.1^\circ$ to the computed longitude was necessary. The epoch of Newcomb's orbit is 1872.0, from which it is deduced that the old period should be decreased by 0.34 sec.—a small error considering the shortness of the time between the discovery of the satellite and Newcomb's computation of its orbit. The period of Ariel, applying Steavenson's correction, is now 2.5203796 days. Revised magnitudes of the satellites are given, and the following magnitudes, which are not based on photometric measures but on Steavenson's familiarity with the North Polar Sequence and the fields of numerous variable stars, are closer to the truth than those usually given: Oberon, 13.8; Titania, 13.7; Umbriel, 14.5; Ariel, 13.7. The satellites are brighter than has been generally assumed by 0.2, 0.3, 1.5 to 2.5, and 2.7 magnitudes, respectively. In the case of Titania and Oberon, Steavenson found decided changes in magnitude from night to night during his observations, and the variations seem to indicate that the axis of rotation of one or both of the satellites makes a large angle with the normal to the orbit-plane and may even lie in or at least close to that plane.

India Society of Engineers

In July the *Journal of the India Society of Engineers*, first published in 1935, appeared under the new title *Science and Engineering*; its content, which has always consisted almost exclusively of descriptive comment on the Indian industrial outlook and events, remains unchanged. The altered name is intended to signify a break with the past and to symbolize the fact that India is now controlled by