

tained by colleges by helping them to develop their staff, equipment, libraries, laboratories and other facilities. Certain selected university departments are being developed as Centres of Advanced Study on an all-India basis, and a number of review committees have been constituted to examine the existing facilities for training and research and the present syllabuses in various subjects and to make suggestions for their improvement. Those dealing with mathematics and biochemistry have already reported. During the first two years of the present Plan period the Commission allocated grants totalling Rs. 4.9 million to 42 colleges for improving facilities in postgraduate science departments; of this sum, Rs. 800,000 was expended in 1962-63. Of the 1962-63 students, 30.4 per cent were in science, 10.2 per cent in commerce, 2 per cent in education, 5.4 per cent in engineering and technology, 3.9 per cent in medicine, and 2.5 per cent in agriculture. Postgraduate students numbered 76,594, of whom 17,317 were in science, 1,035 in education, 752 in engineering, 866 in technology, 2,498 in medicine, and 1,757 in agriculture.

#### The Wool Industries Research Association

THE annual report for 1963 of the director of research of the Wool Industries Research Association notes a re-organization of the Chemical Departments at Torridon: a new department—the Fibre Chemistry Department—has been formed, and the 'Easy Care' and shrink-resist work of the former Chemistry Department has been transferred to Technical Chemistry and that of the Physical Chemistry Section to the Physics Department (Pp. 44. Leeds: Wool Industries Research Association, 1964). In his report on research, the director notes further trials to explore the effect of oil viscosity on the production of fly wastes in cap spinning, but the general result from these trials indicates that no dramatic reductions in waste have been achieved; the dry comb top seems to give the least waste. An improved form of tension meter has been designed for use on a single thread of running yarn in which the meter is electrically damped to give a steady point of reading at the average yarn tension in spite of large fluctuations in tension which are commonly experienced. Work on yarn-scouring in package form continued, and it appears that the state of oxidation of the oil is of much greater significance in package than in other forms of scouring. In outdoor exposure trials on worsted cloth treated with silicone and other water-repellent agents, cloths treated with silicone had a better initial water-repellency and accordingly gave satisfactory water-repellency for longer exposure periods than the other agents examined. A method has been developed for measuring the relative humidity in the interior of bags and bales of fibre and rolls of fabric in which the instrument abstracts a stream of air from the interior and measures wet- and dry-bulb temperatures outside and dry-bulb inside the material, using thermistors of very low thermal capacity. The investigation of fibre breakage in worsted-carding continued, and improvements and modifications have been made in instrumentation and techniques used for amino-acid analysis. The pumping system of the automatic amino-acid analyser has been re-designed and the dimensions of the resin columns reduced to give greater sensitivity in analysis without loss of accuracy.

#### The Food and Agriculture Organization and Fish Legislation

ONE of the objectives of the Food and Agriculture Organization in launching the 'Freedom from Hunger Campaign' is to encourage increased fish production, promote its greater availability, and widen distribution by building up trade in fish and fish products and ensuring improvements in their quality. It is hoped that the Food and Agriculture Organization Fisheries Report No. 9,

entitled *Standards and Requirements for Fish Handling, Processing, Distribution and Quality Control*, by D. D. Tapiador and J. E. Carroz, will contribute to this (Pp. iii+249. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1963). This has been produced to assist developing countries that wish to establish their own laws and regulations, by providing the comprehensive technical information that applies in other countries which have had more experience in such fields. The report collects together governmental laws, regulations, codes and grading systems as applied to fish and fish products in various countries. The review reveals a lack of uniformity in standards even in the more developed countries, but the foreword refers quite optimistically to attempts to harmonize such sanitary regulations by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. The more general sections relate to the handling of fish at sea and during and after landing, processing, the use of additives (mainly preservatives and colouring matters), hygiene and sanitation, standards, quality control and inspection. Other sections state the requirements for various individual products including shell-fish, canned and frozen fish, fish paste, cakes, sticks, etc. Although produced primarily for the developing countries, this publication should be of special interest to those concerned with the export of fish products.

#### The Smithsonian Institution, Washington

THE annual report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for 1963 shows notable achievements in research and, by publications and museum displays, how the Institution has served the community by the diffusion of knowledge (Pp. xii+275+15 plates. Smithsonian Publication 4525. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1964). The chief development has been the completion of the building for the Museum of History and Technology. This is a marble structure and is among one of the most modern and effective museums in the world. Its fifty public exhibition halls have been planned so that access to exhibits and the movement of visitors will be as convenient as possible and produce a minimum of what is too accurately called 'museum fatigue'. Each exhibit has been planned to make every display a complete instructional unit. Space has also been made for the great study collections in the fields of history and technology, containing objects that are of importance to research scholars, specialists and collectors. The new east-wing addition to the Natural History building has now been occupied and many of the great biological and geological study and research collections of the Institution have been moved into the new space provided. Physical improvements have also been carried out at the National Zoological Park, and plans for renovation of the old Patent Office building and its adaptation as a new home for the National Collection of Fine Arts and of the New National Portrait Gallery are completed. The report also contains the financial report of the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents for the year ended July 30, 1963.

#### Dairy Research in Australia

THE Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and the dairy industry of Australia are fortunate in having an active Division of Dairy Research at Melbourne. It is concerned with the processing and manufacture of milk products as distinct from problems related to milk production itself, and it is ably led by its chief, Mr. G. Loftus Hills. The annual report for 1962-63 shows that the Division is maintaining the high reputation, which it so richly deserves, for the valuable work it does of importance not only in Australia but also in every country in which appreciable amounts of milk are converted to milk products (Pp. i+24. Melbourne: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, 1963). The programme of work is ideal for an institution of this type, for it includes high-quality basic scientific