

Apparatwesen E.V., held at Königsberg on July 3-5 last, indicate that the object aimed at is the use of raw materials obtained in Germany in the manufacture of German goods. When a suitable material, native to that country, is not available, steps should be taken to enable other materials, found in Germany, to be adapted for the required purpose. Where, however, suitable substitutes cannot be found, investigations should be made with the view of constructing the plant or article using the minimum quantities of imported materials. No details regarding how these objects are to be attained are given, so that unless the original papers are studied, little more than an outline of the subjects considered can be obtained, the motto of the congress being "Nur deutsche Stoffe für deutsche Waren".

Engineers' Study Group on Economics

THE Engineers' Study Group on Economics is entering its third year of activity, and Sir Richard Gregory has been elected president for the year. The Group consists of six sections investigating the various factors that may help to solve the present paradox of poverty amidst plenty. An analysis of twenty-four existing or proposed social and economic systems, prepared by Section B of the Group, was noticed in NATURE of May 25, 1935, p. 884. Section A, which is investigating the available, the desirable and the potential production of Great Britain, hopes to present a similar report shortly. Scientific workers, not necessarily engineers, willing to help in the application of scientific principles to the urgent problems of the day are welcomed by the Group. The yearly subscription is: minimum 5s., maximum £1. Sections meet in the evening at 85 Gloucester Place, W.1. The next group meeting will be at the Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W.1 (Berwick Street entrance), on Tuesday, October 15, at 7 p.m.; Sir Richard Paget will speak on his recent visit to the U.S.S.R. Those wishing to attend should notify the honorary secretary, A. H. Hayes, Hazlitt House, Southampton Buildings, W.C.2 (Tel.: Holborn 1068).

Tsetse Fly Control

THE report of the East Africa Sub-Committee of the Tsetse Fly Committee, Economic Advisory Council (Cmd. 4951. London: H.M. Stationery Office. 1s. net), epitomises many factors bearing upon the problems of human sleeping sickness, as well as of tsetse fly diseases of animals, in Africa. Both diseases are caused by trypanosome parasites and are transmitted by tsetse flies, so that methods for eradication of the flies constitute important preventive measures. The most recent advance in this direction is by means of densification of the vegetation. It has been found that if a patch of tsetse-infested bush is protected from grass fires for several seasons, the growth becomes so dense as to be highly unfavourable to certain species of tsetse, and further investigation on these lines on a large scale is desirable.

Therapeutic Substances

THE Joint Committee constituted under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925, has issued addi-

tional regulations dealing with several agents, namely, staphylococcus toxoid, antipneumococcus serums (Types i and ii), staphylococcus antitoxin, gas-gangrene antitoxins and diphtheria prophylactic ("Statutory Rules and Orders 1935, No. 580"). The provisions applicable to these substances, which have now attained definite value in medical practice, include definition and proper name, labelling, quality, strength, and tests of potency, and unit of standardisation.

Export of British Scientific Instruments to France

CERTAIN kinds of British optical and scientific instruments are subject to special quotas when imported into France. In order to ensure the full benefit of these quotas to British manufacturers, and to prevent the detention of shipments, the French Government has authorised the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association of Great Britain to issue certificates to shippers. The instruments to which these certificates apply are as follows:—simple surveying instruments; dividing machines; house barometers; apparatus for physical and chemical demonstration for schools and colleges; apparatus for physical and chemical researches and analyses; surveying instruments for geodesy, topography and measurements of angle. More precise information may be obtained from the Secretary, Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association of Great Britain, Limited, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

International Exhibition of Nature Photography

THE Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, president of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, will open an International Exhibition of Nature Photography in the Whale Hall of the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, on Wednesday, October 16, at 12 noon. The object of the exhibition is to show the advance nature photography has made during recent years; and the exhibition should be of considerable interest and educational value. It will remain open every day from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m. (Sundays 2.30 p.m. until 6 p.m.) from October 16 to November 30. Admission is free. More than 1,200 photographs of birds and mammals will be shown, including examples from all British Colonies as well as from the United States, Poland, Japan, etc.

French Congress of Hygiene

THE twenty-second French Congress of Hygiene will be held at the Institut Pasteur, Paris, on October 21-23, when the chief subjects for discussion will be the hygiene and protection of infancy, and will be followed on October 23 by a meeting of the Société de la météorologie médicale, an offshoot of the Société de médecine publique. Further information can be obtained from the general secretary, Dr. Dujarric de la Rivière, Institut Pasteur, rue Dutot, Paris.

German Pharmacological Society

THE German Pharmacological Society will hold its annual meeting at Munich on October 20-23, when