

Typhus Fever in the United States

IN a recent communication to the permanent committee of the International Office of Public Health (*Bull. Off. internat. d'hyg. publ.*, 30, 1780; 1938), Surgeon-General H. S. Cumming stated that endemic typhus transmitted by fleas, as distinct from classical typhus transmitted by lice, of which no case had occurred in the United States recently, was on the increase in the United States, where three thousand cases had been reported in 1937. In addition to an increase in the number of cases, there had been an extension of the disease into the interior of the country from its original foci on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico. Typhus was now being notified in the north of Alabama and Georgia and in Tennessee. In recent years, endemic typhus had shown a tendency to spread from the towns to the rural areas, especially those in which pea-nuts were grown on a large scale, which suggested that the grey rat, a well-known reservoir of the disease, was being attracted into the rural districts by this kind of food. Another reservoir of the disease was a native rodent known as the Oldfield mouse, and about a dozen other native rodents which had been found to be susceptible to infection by typhus were potential reservoirs of the disease. The case mortality of endemic typhus is below 5 per cent, most of the deaths occurring in patients more than fifty years of age.

The National Research Council of Japan

THE report of the National Research Council of Japan, volume 2, No. 7, covering the period April 1937–March 1938, lists the serial publications issued during this period and includes notes on the general meeting of the Council and on divisional and committee meetings as well as on the international scientific meetings at which the Council was represented. Discussions at meetings of the Committee on Pacific Investigation have dealt with fishes of the Pelew Islands, the fluctuation of water temperature in the north-eastern sea region adjacent to Japan of the North Pacific Ocean, the vertical distribution of plankton in relation to submarine illumination and temperature, the propagative protection of the few seal in the North Pacific. Discussions at meetings of the Committee on Engineering Research have covered television, the technical development of the broadcasting service and the research problems of electric arc welding. A full list of officers and members of the divisions and committees is included with a list of serial publications received from abroad and a table of serial publications already issued by the Council.

Contraceptive Advice by Local Authorities

THE Family Planning Association directs attention to the fact that the Ministry of Health has during the last nine years issued four memoranda to local authorities in England and Wales on the provision of contraceptive advice for married women, but states that of 409 authorities so notified less than half have taken any effective action. The Committee on Abortion in its report (see *NATURE*, June 1, p. 19) stated

that the available facilities for contraceptive advice are inadequate and should be extended. The Family Planning Association, which incorporates several bodies that formerly dealt with questions of birth control, now has sixty-six voluntary clinics where advice on birth control and sterility is given to married women. Information on the subject may be obtained from the Secretary of the Association, 69 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1, and financial support would be welcomed.

International Geological Congress

THE Second Circular for the eighteenth session of the International Geological Congress, London, 1940, has now been issued. The sessional meetings will be held during July 31–August 8, 1940, and the following ten subjects have been listed for discussion: (1) metasomatic processes in metamorphism; (2) rhythm in sedimentation; (3) the geology of iron-ore deposits; (4) the geology of petroleum; (5) the geology of sea and ocean floors; (6) the pliocene-pleistocene boundary; (7) faunal and floral facies and zonal correlation; (8) earth movements and organic evolution; (9) the geological results of applied geophysics; (10) the geology and paragenesis of the ores of lead and zinc. One of these, the geology and paragenesis of the ores of lead and zinc, will form the subject of a symposium to which recognized authorities have been asked to contribute. It is intended to issue these accounts before the Congress and to promote discussion on them at the sectional meetings.

THE Circular contains details of a series of geological excursions covering most of the British Isles, together with a route-map indicating the principal localities to be visited. In all, fourteen pre-Congress and ten post-Congress excursions are offered and a series of guide-books to be presented to the members is in course of preparation. The arrangements for the Congress are now well in hand and upwards of 1,200 geologists from home and abroad have already signified their intention of being present. Sir Thomas Holland has been elected president of the General Organizing Committee and president-designate of the Congress. All communications should be addressed to the General Secretaries, Eighteenth Session International Geological Congress, Geological Survey and Museum, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7.

Speleologists in South Wales

THE fourth annual conference of the British Speleological Association will be held at Swansea on August 5–9. In the preliminary programme it is announced that the meetings and administrative organization will be housed in the buildings of the University College of Swansea, while the students' hostel has been placed at the disposal of visitors. The Conference will meet under the presidency of Dr. R. R. Marett, rector of Exeter College, Oxford, whose work in the exploration of the Mousterian cave of St. Brelade, Jersey, is familiar to all students of palæolithic man. August 6 will be devoted to cave exploration, when the members of the Association