of Colloid Science with great zest and efficiency. His departure leaves a gap that will not easily be filled again.

Dr. C. L. Wilson

Dr. C. L. Wilson, who has just been appointed professor of chemistry at Notre Dame University, Indiana, is a graduate of the University of Leeds. After a short period of research in Leeds, he moved to University College, London, where he continued his research work, first as a senior student, and then, since 1932, as a member of the staff of the Department of Chemistry. Since the beginning of the War in 1939, he has been seconded for service in industry, first with the research staff of I.C.I. (Dyestuffs Division) at Blackley, and then with Messrs. Revertex, Ltd., in London. He has published in the *Journal of the Chemical Society* and elsewhere a large number of papers, mainly on prototropy, the deuteration of organic compounds, the spectroscopy of deuterated compounds, isotopic indicator experiments with radioactive halogen, and the mechanism of reduction by dissolving metals. He has contributed considerably to the development of catalytic contact methods of organic synthesis.

Radio Aids for Ships

An international meeting on radio aids to marine navigation arranged by the Marine Division of the Ministry of Transport began in London on May 7 and is continuing for about three weeks. More than a hundred delegates from seven Commonwealth and fifteen other countries are attending as representatives of the mercantile marine and associated interests all over the world. The object of the meeting, which was opened by the Right Hon. A. Barnes, Minister of Transport, is to inform other countries of what is being done in the United Kingdom in the application of radio and radar techniques to marine navigation, to seek information on similar work in progress in other countries, and to prepare a provisional case for international standardization of radio navigational systems with special reference to the problems of the allocation of frequencies.

The first few days of the meeting were occupied with a series of lectures and demonstrations by British experts on the special problems of marine navigation and on the manner in which the various radio devices developed during the War could be applied under conditions of peace. These devices included radio-direction finders for use on ship or shore, beacons of all types, and the systems which involve a measurement of the difference in time of travel of radio waves from two or more stations and which are now generally classified under the term 'hyperbolic navigation'. Later, the delegates had an opportunity of seeing most of the radio apparatus in operation in one of H.M. ships during a voyage down the Thames Estuary. Visits were also arranged to one of the transmitting stations of the Decca Navigator Company, to the National Physical Laboratory, and to the works of various manufacturers of electrical and other apparatus used in connexion with marine navigation. The Marconi group of companies also arranged an exhibition in London to coincide with the meeting, so that delegates and others interested might have an opportunity of seeing the various types of radio communication and navigation equipment now available, together with measuring apparatus and installations for diathermy and electro-surgical treatment.

New Optical Glass

Messrs. Chance Brothers, Ltd., Smethwick, have produced a new glass to be known as Type No. O.N.19. It is available in rolled sheets with semi-diffusing surfaces, and for optical purposes requires to be ground and polished. The rolled sheet is usually 5–6 mm. thick. It has a coefficient of expansion lower than ordinary glass and hence is less liable to fracture when subjected to stresses due to given thermal changes; coefficient of linear expansion per degree centigrade (0–100°) is 54×10^{-7}. It is claimed that it is more efficient as a transmitter of visible light and a heat absorber than any other glass previously made in Britain. It is at least equal to any previously available from foreign sources: for radiation from a source at 2,848° K. and a thickness of glass of 2 mm., the total light and heat transmissions are 88 and 14 per cent approximately; for glass 3 mm. thick the figures quoted are 87 and 8·5 per cent respectively.

Fourier Series

At the thirty-second session of the Indian Science Congress, held at Nagpur in 1945, Dr. B. N. Prasad, president of the Section of Mathematics and Statistics, delivered an address on the summability of a Fourier series and its conjugate series. Fourier series are of very great importance in both pure mathematics and mathematical physics. Fourier himself dealt with physical applications, ignoring theoretical difficulties, but these difficulties have proved of great interest. It has long been known that the Fourier series corresponding to a continuous function may fail to give the correct values of this function at an infinite set of points. To get over this difficulty, we may use a generalization of the process of finding the sum of an infinite series, such as that due to Cesàro. It may be recalled that Hardy and Rogosinski, in their Cambridge Tract on Fourier series, could not find space for theorems concerning Cesàro summation of general order. Thus Dr. Prasad's address, which is clearly written, is a useful supplement to the Tract. Dr. Prasad himself has made many contributions to the subject.

Physical Society: Officers for 1946–47

The following have been elected officers of the Physical Society: *President*, Prof. D. Brunt; *Vice-Presidents*, Sir Edward Appleton, Prof. N. F. Mott, Mr. A. J. Philpot, Prof. H. R. Robinson; *Hon. Secretaries*, Mr. J. H. Awbery, Dr. W. Jevons; *Hon. Foreign Secretary*, Prof. E. N. da C. Andrade; *Hon. Treasurer*, Dr. H. Shaw; *Hon. Librarian*, Prof. L. C. Martin; *Members of Council*, Prof. J. D. Bernal, Dr. B. Chalmers, Dr. C. H. Collie, Mr. E. R. Davies, Prof. G. I. Finch, Dr. W. B. Mann, Dr. A. C. G. Menzies, Prof. R. Peierls, Dr. D. Roaf, Dr. W. Stiles, Dr. F. C. Toy, Dr. W. D. Wright.

The officers of the three Groups for 1946–47 are as follows: *Colour Group: Chairman*, Dr. R. K. Schofield; *Hon. Secretary*, Dr. W. D. Wright. *Optical Group: Chairman*, Instr. Capt. T. Y. Baker; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. E. W. H. Selwyn. *Low-Temperature Group: Chairman*, Sir Alfred Egerton; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. J. H. Awbery.

Prof. Angelo Mosso (1846–1910)

The foremost Italian physiologist of his time and generation, Angelo Mosso, who was born in Chieri, Piedmont, on May 30 a hundred years ago, was a