

later in the University, which have led to the outstanding position in agricultural science now held by Reading. His able and tireless work as dean was no small contribution to the sum of achievements which, under the leadership of Dr. W. M. Childs, made possible the granting of the charter to the University in 1926. The orbit of Prof. Neville's influence on agricultural education and the advancement of agricultural science has extended beyond Great Britain. Former students of his are to be found in many of the faculties of agriculture, and in most agricultural departments of state, in the British Commonwealth. It is fortunate that even after his retirement, his long experience and wise counsel are still to remain available for wider service to university progress and development in Britain. Prof. Neville's successor in the chair of agricultural chemistry, Dr. C. Tyler, is, at the age of thirty-six, already well known for his researches on poultry nutrition and metabolism. A graduate of Leeds, he was lecturer and head of the department of agricultural chemistry at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, before he went to Reading in 1939.

The other change in the Reading faculty is the appointment of Mr. E. L. Crossley to the chair of dairying. The former occupant of this chair, Mr. E. Capstick, resigned in 1946 on his appointment to an important post in the dairy industry. Mr. Capstick, who was the first university professor of dairying in Great Britain, took to Reading an almost unique combination of academic knowledge of the science underlying the dairy industry and intimate experience of modern methods of large-scale manufacture, but he had scarcely taken charge of his department when war broke out. He was shortly afterwards seconded, at the request of the Ministry of Food, for service with that Ministry in connexion with the control of dairy products. He continued with the Ministry until 1946. His successor, Mr. Crossley, has for some years been recognized as one of the ablest of industrial bacteriologists. Since 1929 he has been technical adviser to the well-known dairy manufacturing firm of Aplin and Barrett, Ltd.

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research : Scottish Office

THE Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has opened a Scottish Office at 18 Melville Street, Edinburgh, to facilitate closer contact with Scotland. The office will have a dual function—to encourage the prosecution of research by industry itself and to increase the effectiveness of the contributions which existing Government research establishments make to Scottish industry. The new office will co-operate with the Departments of the Secretary of State for Scotland, with the organisations in Scotland of other Government departments, and with voluntary bodies such as the Scottish Council (Development and Industry). It will also study the Scottish industrial position with the view of assisting in the formulation of problems suitable for research. The office will apply existing research facilities as effectively as possible to Scottish needs. Dr. H. Buckley will be in charge of the new office. A graduate of the University of Manchester, Dr. Buckley was for a time on the staff of the University of Toronto. He returned to Britain and entered the National Physical Laboratory, where he served for twenty-five years, his special field of research being photometry and illumination. During the Second World War he was for a time a liaison officer in the British

Commonwealth Scientific Office in Washington and, during the last three years, he has been a member of the Intelligence Division at the headquarters office of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Atomic Energy Train Exhibition

THE Atomic Scientists' Association, with full co-operation of the Ministry of Supply, is organising a travelling train Exhibition on Atomic Energy which will start at the beginning of November, touring twenty-six towns in England, Scotland and Wales. The aim of the exhibition will be to give the public the basic facts of atomic energy and explain its implications; its destructive and constructive purposes. The exhibition will be fitted in two coaches. The first half of the exhibition will deal with the basic principles of atomic energy. These will be illustrated by means of charts, photographs and working models. But in addition to these there will be several experiments showing the instruments used in laboratories for the detection of radioactivity, and the process of splitting uranium atoms. There will also be an experiment showing the production of artificial radioactivity. In the second part, the application of atomic energy will be shown with models illustrating the chain reaction in uranium, the principles of separation of isotopes and atomic energy piles. The applications of atomic energy to medicine and biological sciences will also be illustrated. The instruments used in the tracer technique in medicine will be shown. Scientific men will be in attendance to give additional explanations. It is planned to organise at the same time Atomic Energy Weeks in each town visited, when lectures and film shows will take place. There will be, in collaboration with various local organisations, public meetings, 'brains trusts' and conducted parties for schools, etc. The choice of towns to be visited was dictated largely by train requirements and existing facilities at the various stations. These facts have eliminated a number of towns which were intended to be fitted into the itinerary. The official opening will take place at Liverpool, but the first showing to the public will be at Chester on November 10. Inquiries should be addressed to the Press Office, Ministry of Supply, Shell-Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Jubilee of the Discovery of the Electron

THE Institute of Physics and the Physical Society, in collaboration with the Institution of Electrical Engineers, will celebrate, on September 25 and 26, the jubilee of the discovery of the electron by J. J. Thomson. Special lectures and meetings are also being arranged at various centres in the Dominions. In London, a lecture addressed to the non-scientific public by Sir Clifford Paterson will be given at the Central Hall, Westminster, at 7.30 p.m. on September 25 entitled "The Electron Liberated". The lecture will be illustrated by experiments and demonstrations. Admission is by ticket only, which may be obtained free of charge from the Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1; requests should be accompanied by an addressed envelope. Industrial organisations and universities have collaborated with the authorities at the Science Museum, South Kensington, in arranging a special exhibition, to be opened on September 26, which will remain open for about three months. The exhibition is designed to show the principles underlying the applications of the many