

his contempt of bureaucracy with some vigour. His originality of thought, his outspokenness, and his unconventionality, indeed bohemianism, made him somewhat difficult of access, but in congenial society he was a delightful companion, full of knowledge of the world and sparkling with anecdote and caustic wit. He maintained his interest in science to the end, and, so late as April last, offered a money prize for the rediscovery of a microscopic green alga, found and lost by him, which had the

power of converting atmospheric nitrogen into ammonia.

Le Bel was president of the French Chemical Society in 1892; he was a Commander of the Legion of Honour and a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences. He was elected an honorary fellow of the Chemical Society in 1908 and a foreign member of the Royal Society in 1911; in 1893 both he and van 't Hoff became Davy medallists of the Royal Society.

W. J. POPE.

News and Views.

PROF. F. O. BOWER, whose presidential address to the British Association is printed in our Supplement this week, is an outstanding figure in British botany. Following a brief period as lecturer in botany at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, he became Regius professor of botany in Glasgow in 1885, and there during his forty years of tenure of his chair devoted himself with boundless energy to the study of problems of plant morphology and affinity. His influence as a teacher, investigator, and administrator has been marked, and it may truly be said that he has done more than any other living botanist to form botanical opinion and stimulate research in his field of special inquiry. As a writer he has shown rare gifts of both analysis and synthesis. He is the author of many publications which have been widely read and constantly admired, both for their clarity of expression and constructive reasoning. Chief among these are "The Origin of a Land Flora", published in 1908, and his works on the "Ferns", published since 1923; but he has also devoted himself to more popular exposition in such works as "The Botany of the Living Plant" and "Plants and Man". He has held the presidential chair of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, has thrice been president of the Botanical Section of the British Association, and among the numerous other distinctions which have fallen to him in recognition of his work are a Royal Medal of the Royal Society, the Linnean Medal of the Linnean Society, and the Neill Prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

To one so deeply interested as Prof. Bower in both the details of morphological study and broad philosophical discussion, the choice of subject for his presidential address to the British Association at Bristol may have been easy, and in choosing as his theme "Size and Form in Plants" he has presented a topic which has for long claimed his attention. Starting with Darwin's view of life that from simple beginnings creatures of endless form and beauty have been, and are being, evolved, he touches lightly on a probable common origin of the kingdoms of plants and animals, their early divergence in descent, their increasing size and complexity, and the attainment of those varied forms of colonial life which we call the higher creatures. If the offspring fail to separate, colonial life is begun and the surfaces of interaction with the outer world are restricted; growth of the dual partners proceeds to its limits, and division, without separation of the offspring, follows. Thus

step by step the stature of the colony increases, the problems of life change for the individual components, and reflect themselves in the variously differentiated tissues which they come to compose. But though many of the units may die without dividing, and thus contribute in varied ways to the services of the colony as conductive and supporting tissues, in plants there is a residue of cells, mainly massed at the growing points of stem and root, which up to the limits of size and form of the colony may continue to grow, divide, and contribute still further to the stature of the colonial being. On the other hand, it would appear that the extreme stature mechanically possible for a tree-trunk thus evolved is about 300 feet, and that this coincides approximately with the limits of height of the canopy of a tropical forest; that the members of the plant kingdom range in size between the microbe and the forest tree, and that the varied forms of colonial plants which have won success in descent have been determined in large measure by the size factor.

It is to the elaboration of this thesis that Prof. Bower's presidential address is largely devoted, and in its development the surfaces through which the physiological exchanges within the plant, and with the outer world, are maintained, are discussed. In brief, it is held that both in extent and arrangement a plan of external form and internal differentiation may be satisfactory up to a limit of colonial stature, that if the plan is maintained beyond this limit the creature fails, that throughout descent failures from this cause are manifold, and that Nature has not failed to seek and find escape from extinction for many of her creatures, as their size increased, in rearrangement of the surfaces of physiological exchange, both internal and external. It is on this view that Prof. Bower has sought once more to direct attention to the wonders of form and structure which pass coldly to-day under the science of morphology, and to place them as reasonable and varied solutions which have been found to the problems of life in its higher forms. The address closes with a note of appeal to all who may assist in rendering the link of usefulness between pure research and application stronger, and a high appreciation of all that has within recent years been attempted and accomplished in this direction.

If one may judge from the first days of the annual meeting of the British Association now in progress at Bristol, the gathering will rank as one of the most

successful in recent years. The organisation of the meeting is very complete, the reception-room being set in the commodious and beautiful Great Hall of the University and the sections all adequately housed near it. The figures of the attendance to date exceed 2500, many visitors being attracted no doubt as much by the interest of the city and its environs as by the scientific papers. As we go to press, Prof. Bower's presidential address is being delivered in the Colston Hall, which visitors to the previous meeting in 1898 may remember was dramatically burnt down two days before that meeting. The first of the citizens' lectures is being given on Sept. 4 by Sir Daniel Hall, on "Apples: the Effect of Research on Production". This subject has special local interest in view of the work of the University Agricultural Station, which was founded from the earlier Fruit and Cider Institute at Long Ashton. On the same evening the Lord Mayor is holding a reception in the Museum and Art Gallery, followed by a dance in the Victoria Rooms. Amongst other items of special interest in the programme for Thursday are the address by Prof. Abercrombie to the conference of delegates, on national parks, and also the inspection of the Henry Herbert Wills Physical Laboratory, with demonstrations to members of Section A. Visits to Messrs. Wills' tobacco factory and short tours of historic Bristol, which are taking place daily, are being well patronised. The handbook for the meeting is in magazine form, and includes articles on previous meetings of the Association at Bristol and on the development of the University, together with an illustrated account of the old and new city of Bristol.

By the retirement on Sept. 1 of Mr. H. W. Dickinson, the senior keeper, the Science Museum, South Kensington, loses one of its best-known officers. Born at Ulverston, Lancashire, sixty years ago, Mr. Dickinson was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Owens College, and after gaining practical engineering experience in various works, in 1895 he joined the staff of the Science Museum, when it was still part of the South Kensington Museums. During his thirty-five years' service he has served under four directors, General G. R. Festing, Mr. W. I. Last, Sir Francis Ogilvie, and the present director, Sir Henry Lyons, and has been associated with all the modern developments of the Museum. As an assistant keeper and a keeper he has been responsible for the compilation of various catalogues; while as senior keeper of the engineering collections, the task fell to him of installing the important exhibits in the ground floor of the new galleries opened by the King in 1928. In addition to his ordinary duties, he has acted for sixteen years as secretary to the Advisory Council of the Science Museum, presided over by Sir Hugh Bell, and during the War was secretary to a panel of men of science set up by the Ministry of Munitions for the examination of inventions.

MR. DICKINSON'S travels have made him widely known in the United States and on the Continent. Since the formation in 1920 of the Newcomen Society, he has acted as honorary secretary, and recently he

has accepted the honorary secretaryship of the Second International Congress of the History of Science and Technology, which will meet in London next June and July under the presidency of Dr. Charles Singer. He is the author of a life of Robert Fulton, and the joint author, with Mr. Rhys Jenkins, of the fine memorial volume on James Watt issued in 1919 in connexion with the Watt centenary celebrations. Though his retirement marks the end of Mr. Dickinson's official career, we are glad to know that it will not mark the cessation of his activities in furthering the study of engineering and technological history.

THE Canadian Supplement of the *British Medical Journal* of Aug. 30 contains the full text of Lord Moynihan's Lister oration delivered on the occasion of the annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Winnipeg on Aug. 29. Lord Moynihan described Lister as the greatest material benefactor the world has ever known, and as one who has saved more lives than all the wars of all the ages have thrown away. Lister created a new world for surgery by making it possible to prevent infection in new wounds and to deal more successfully than before with wound infection already established. This achievement was due to the recognition of a new principle, namely, that surgical infection was due to living microbes with their power of infinitely rapid propagation in wounds. In other words, Lister's success was due to the application to surgery of Pasteur's researches on putrefaction and fermentation, to which his attention was first directed in 1865 by Thomas Anderson, professor of chemistry at Glasgow. At first, as the result of Pasteur's influence, Lister regarded the air as the chief source of danger, and therefore made considerable use of the carbolic spray, which he afterwards discarded; but he afterwards convinced himself that the surgeon's fingers and instruments were more to be feared than the air. In spite of the scepticism, ridicule, and indifference of many eminent contemporary surgeons, Lister succeeded in reducing almost to zero the incidence of erysipelas, pyæmia, hospital gangrene, and tetanus, which had hitherto been rife in the Glasgow Infirmary as in other large hospitals, and in undertaking successfully operations which had hitherto been regarded as too dangerous. In conclusion, Lord Moynihan attributes Lister's ultimate triumph not so much to his supreme intellectual gifts as to his idealism, enthusiasm, earnestness, and courage.

DR. ALEŠ HRDLIČKA has recently returned to Washington from Alaska, where he has spent the spring and early summer in investigating the ethnology of the Eskimo of Kuskokwim River. According to a report circulated by Science Service of Washington, D.C., Dr. Hrdlička found that the Eskimo in this area now number about three thousand. They had not previously been studied on the spot, and he was fortunate enough to be able to measure a considerable number of them. He also unearthed a number of very ancient burials, and by measuring the skeletal remains was able to establish their physical characters over a considerable period, possibly some hundreds of years. The results show that the type has remained constant

for a long period of time, and Dr. Hrdlička concludes, it is stated, that it represents the old original type of Eskimo from which other types have developed. The distinctive feature in this type is that it lacks the extraordinary facial development and outstanding jaws characteristic of the Eskimo of Greenland and other Arctic regions. The differentiation is so marked, especially in the older specimens, as to warrant, in Dr. Hrdlička's view, the conclusion that the original type was Indian and to set definitely at rest any question that the Eskimo are of a different and distinct race. No doubt more will be heard of this matter at the International Congress of Americanists which meets at Hamburg on Sept. 7-13.

AN article by the special correspondent of the *Times* in the issue of Aug. 30 gives an account of some of the results obtained by Prof. Siegfried Loeschke on a site in Roman Trier on the Moselle. The site in question, which lies outside the original walls of the city founded by Augustus in the Altbachtal, was discovered by Prof. Loeschke in 1924. The excavations were begun in the following year and continued until Aug. 9 last, when they were closed down owing to economic difficulties. They have produced some remarkable results, especially in their bearing upon the religious beliefs and culture of the pagan Treveri, of whom little was known previously. In fact, these excavations have been pronounced by German authorities to be the most important for many years in the sphere of Romano-German cultural development and in the additions they have made to knowledge of theistic cults on Celtic soil. No less than twenty-four temples and twenty-nine chapels have been discovered in the course of these excavations. Among the more interesting finds during the current season is a life-sized marble statue of the goddess Arduinna, from whom the Ardennes takes its name; this statue is pronounced to be the finest marble found at Trier since 1845. Another is a representation in baked clay of the Celtic goddess of the woods and waters, Artio, in the form of a bull with forelegs arched over the figure of a youth. This is headless, but otherwise complete with pediment. A number of representations of other deities have been discovered, some of which are still unidentified; but in 1928 among a hundred clay statuettes found in a building adjoining a temple were a number unquestionably intended to represent the Germanic deities, Wodan, Ziu, and Donar, which were equated with the Roman deities, Jupiter, Mars, and Hercules. This find confirms, in Prof. Loeschke's view, the statement of Roman writers that the Germanic tribes worshipped Hercules, though the Gauls left no such tradition.

FROM the publication of some of the particulars of the will of the late Miss Sarah Priestley Wainwright, a great-granddaughter of the eminent natural philosopher Joseph Priestley, we learn that the diploma and seal in box sent to him by the Empress Catherine of Russia, together with his Copley Medal, have been bequeathed to the Royal Society. This medal was awarded to him in 1773 for his "Experiments on different kinds of Air", read to the Society two

years before he announced the discovery of oxygen. But from an interesting letter from Franklin to Canton, reprinted in Weld's "History of the Royal Society", 1848, it will be seen that it had been proposed to award him the medal in 1767 for his experiments in electricity. When making the presentation in 1773, Sir John Pringle, the president, said to Priestley: "In the name and by the authority of the Royal Society of London, instituted for the improvement of Natural Knowledge, I present you with this medal, the palm and laurel of this community, as a faithful and unfading testimony of their regard, and of the just sense they have of your merit, and of the persevering industry with which you have promoted the views, and thereby the honour of the Society. And in their behalf, I must earnestly request you to continue those liberal and valuable inquiries, whether by prosecuting this subject, probably not yet exhausted, or by investigating the nature of other subtil fluids of the universe." Shortly after being awarded the medal, Priestley was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

As broadcast receiving sets with outside aerials are much used in Great Britain, the following account of what happened when the aerial of a house in Doncaster was struck by lightning will be of interest. It is probable that some one had forgotten to earth the aerial after using the set. A report of the damage done (with a diagram) is given in the *Electrical Times* for Aug. 28. The house was on high ground, somewhat exposed, and was near the middle of a long row of houses. The horizontal aerial wire was attached to the top of a 38-foot pole through an insulator and to a short pole on a chimney-stack on the roof. It then went downwards to two iron brackets and insulators which kept it away from the building. Finally it entered a room on the ground floor through a leading-in tube and was attached to the receiving set. The lightning flash seems to have struck the horizontal part of the aerial and branched in each direction. The insulator at the pole end was smashed and the aerial fell. In the other direction, the lightning seems to have sideflashed down the outside of the chimney-stack, as the lead on the roof was pulled up some six inches round the base of the stack. The insulator on the top bracket was smashed, a charge sideflashing through it into a wall of lath and plaster separating two rooms, apparently bursting the wall and scattering plaster into each room. The insulator of the lower bracket was unbroken, a charge arcing to the bricks and scattering portions of them a distance of about thirty feet. The rest of the charge entered the receiving set and burst a condenser in it. On raising the lid, it looked as if everything had been sprayed over with pitch, doubtless from the condenser; but no damage was done to the valves or the transformers. The house fuses for the electric-lighting mains were blown and three electric lamps had their filaments broken, but the insulation of the mains was undamaged. Most sets with outside aerials have lightning protectors. It is advisable, therefore, to see that they are switched on during a thunderstorm.

"THE present centrifugal movement towards specialisation with its resultant divergency of interests and tendency to misunderstanding between workers" was deplored by Mr. C. E. Andrews, Government Geologist in New South Wales, in his recent presidential address to the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science. He commended the suggestion once made by Gilbert, the philosopher-geologist of America, who advocated "the extensive use of the 'Intellectual Excursion' amongst workers", meaning thereby that they should take an intelligent interest in work going on in other fields besides their own. Such excursions may prove a fruitful source of inspiration, an instance of which was given by Mr. Andrews in Darwin's utilisation in the "Origin of Species" of Mathew's work on "Naval Timber". He might also have added that perhaps Darwin's masterpiece would never have been written had not the author perused Malthus's "Essay on Population". But altogether apart from the stimulating effect of occasional excursions into other fields, there is the enlargement of the mind which accompanies the 'synoptic' point of view. Men of science have sometimes been charged with Philistinism, and specialism may easily tend in this direction. The best antidote would be that every student should work out some sort of a philosophical outlook for himself; but this he will scarcely do if he is blind to the importance of every subject except his own.

THE University of London Animal Welfare Society has sent us a letter appealing for information about the condition under which badgers and otters exist to-day in Britain. These are elusive animals and their secretive and nocturnal habits must make the collecting of accurate information about their distribution and numbers wellnigh impossible, but a present-day census, even if incomplete, would give a kind of standard by which fluctuations in future years might be tested. Helpers in this good work are requested to answer a series of questions with the view of elucidating: (a) The localities now inhabited by badgers and otters, their numbers and the years of special abundance or scarcity, the nature of their habitats, and natural causes of death; (b) their habits, especially in regard to their economic relations to the farm, game-preserving, and fishing; (c) methods of trapping and their desirability or otherwise from the point of view of cruelty involved, the nature of the 'sport' the creatures are subject to, and whether it is desirable as an effective means of destruction. Replies to the queries, which have been stated above in summary, should be sent to Miss Ada Hallett, 34 Acre Lane, London, S.W.2.

DR. JOHN WALTON, lecturer in botany in the University of Manchester, who has been appointed to the Regius professorship of botany in the University of Glasgow (NATURE, Aug. 30, p. 332), is well known as a distinguished authority upon fossil plants, particularly those of the Carboniferous system, and his appointment to the University of Glasgow seems particularly appropriate in view of the fact that the department of botany in that University houses the

great Kidston collection of fossil plants with its accompanying library. The new professor may be expected to carry on the morphological traditions of the Glasgow school associated particularly with the name of Prof. F. O. Bower.

DR. J. A. CARROLL, assistant director of the Solar Physics Observatory, Cambridge, has been appointed professor of natural philosophy in the University of Aberdeen in succession to Prof. G. P. Thomson. Dr. Leslie J. Comrie, deputy superintendent since 1925 of the Nautical Almanac Office, has been appointed superintendent of the office in succession to Dr. P. H. Cowell, who has retired under the age limit after twenty years' service.

WE have received vol. 12 (1929) of Experimental Researches and Reports published by the Department of Glass Technology, University of Sheffield. This contains reprints of a number of papers published from the department in different journals covering various sides of the industry.

THE U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey publication entitled "Directions for Magnetic Measurements", by Daniel L. Hazard, was reprinted in 1921, and a further (third) edition (serial number 166, price 30 cents) has now been issued. It gives the theory of magnetic instruments, and directions for their use on land and at sea. The principal instruments considered are the ordinary magnetometer, the dip circle, and the dip inductor; in further editions some account of electrical means of measuring the magnetic force may be hoped for. Brief instructions as to the operation of a magnetic observatory are included, but a separate detailed manual on that subject is in preparation. There is also a brief chapter on earthquakes and seismographs. The manual is a very valuable and inexpensive short treatise on practical magnetic work.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments, on or before the dates mentioned:—An assistant road engineer in the Roads Department of Southern Rhodesia—The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Crown House, Aldwych, W.C.2 (Sept. 7). An instructor in veterinary science under the Glamorgan Agricultural Committee—The Director of Agriculture, 17 Park Place, Cardiff (Sept. 8). A veterinary surgeon under the Municipal Commissioners of George Town, Penang—Peirce and Williams, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.1 (Sept. 9). A half-time assistant in the Geology Department of the University College of Swansea—The Registrar, University College, Singleton Park, Swansea (Sept. 12). A demonstrator in chemical pathology in the University of Manchester—The Registrar, University, Manchester (Sept. 13). A junior lecturer and demonstrator in the chemical department of East London College—The Registrar, East London College, Mile End Road, E.1 (Sept. 13). A research officer for investigations of fisheries, Andaman Islands—The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, General Department, India House, Aldwych, W.C.2 (Sept. 17). A senior factory inspector under the Ministry of Labour of the Government of Northern Ireland—The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, 15 Donegall Square West, Belfast (Sept.

20). An assistant lecturer in chemistry in the University of Birmingham—The Secretary, University, Edmund Street, Birmingham (Sept. 20). An assistant part-time lecturer in the biology department of the Plymouth and Devonport Technical College—The Secretary for Education, Education Office, Plymouth (Sept. 20). A lecturer in botany at the Sunderland Technical College—The Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, 15 John Street, Sunderland (Sept. 22). Civilian education officers with a degree in engineering, in the R.A.F. Educational Service—The Secretary, Air Ministry, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1 (Sept. 22). An assistant lecturer in mathematics at the University College of Swansea—The Registrar, University College, Singleton

Park, Swansea (Sept. 24). An agricultural mycologist at the Agricultural Institute and Experimental Station, Kirton, Lincs—The Principal, Agricultural Institute, Kirton, near Boston, Lincs (Sept. 27). A senior lecturer in education in the University of Liverpool—The Registrar, The University, Liverpool (Sept. 30). A lecturer in chemistry in the Egyptian University, Cairo—The Dean of the Faculty of Science, Egyptian University, Abbassia, Cairo (Oct. 14). A professor of pathology at the Medical College, Vizagapatam, Madras—The High Commissioner for India, General Department, India House, Aldwych, W.C.2 (Nov. 3).

ERRATUM.—NATURE of Aug. 23, p. 272, col. 2, line 19, for "west to east" read "east to west".

Our Astronomical Column.

Meteoric Theory of the Lunar Craters.—*Scientia* for August contains a paper by A. C. Gifford in which he supports the meteoric origin of the lunar craters and walled plains, as against the volcanic theory. He refers to Meteor Crater in Arizona, and the gigantic Siberian meteor of June 30, 1908, as evidence that large meteoric masses still traverse the solar system; he assumes that they were much more numerous in the early days of the planetary system, since he adopts the planetesimal theory in preference to the gaseous filament theory proposed by Jeans and Jeffreys.

The objection that oblique impacts would not produce circular craters is answered by the assertion that the crater is not due to the impact itself, but to the explosion resulting from the violent heat produced by the sudden stoppage of the meteor. Mr. Gifford claims that the greater part of the matter scattered by the explosion would be driven out horizontally, forming the wall of the crater, while the matter that was thrown upwards would, on its descent, form the central peak or peaks. The explosion would reduce the material to fine powder, thus explaining the whiteness of many of the craters; it is noted that black glass appears white when finely powdered. Such matter as was reduced to a molten state by the impact would on solidification produce a dark surface, like that seen in the interior of Plato and other craters. The systems of radiating bright streaks surrounding Tycho, Copernicus, etc., are explained by supposing that in these cases the meteoric impact cracked the lunar crust, and molten matter was driven through the cracks from the interior, afterwards solidifying in a crystalline form.

Mr. Gifford compares his theory with that put forward in 1903 by Prof. N. S. Shaler. The latter also postulated the impact of large meteoric masses on the moon, but did not adopt the view that a great explosion would result from the sudden stoppage of the meteor and its reduction to a gaseous form; he supposed that the lunar surface would be liquefied and produce an extensive level region of a dark colour. In other words, he ascribed the *maria*, not the craters, to meteoric impact.

The Radcliffe Observatory and South Africa.—Mr. F. Robbins, the treasurer of the British Astronomical Association, has contributed two articles to the *Journal* of that body (vol. 40, Nos. 7 and 8) in which he describes the present general recognition of the value of South Africa as a centre for astronomical observation. This was pointed out by La Caille nearly two centuries ago; later on, Fallows and Sir John Herschel gave similar testimony. In the present century, Dr. Innes has spoken so enthusiastically of

the climate of Johannesburg that astronomers from the United States, Leyden, and Berlin are establishing observatories in that region. The second article deals with the Radcliffe Observatory, the removal of which to Pretoria is now contemplated. John Radcliffe was a celebrated physician who died in 1714 at the age of sixty-one years. He left a large sum to be expended in Oxford. This is partly represented by the Library in the Radcliffe Camera. The remainder was devoted in 1770 to the building and endowment of the Radcliffe Observatory. The observations made by Dr. Hornsby, the first observer there, have not yet been fully reduced, but this is now being done by Dr. Knox Shaw. Mr. Robbins's article summarises the work done at the Observatory since its foundation, and includes eight reproductions of illustrations of the building and instruments.

Slitless Spectrograms of the Orion Nebula.—In a recent communication to the Royal Astronomical Society (*Mon. Not.*, 90, p. 580), Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer publishes some slitless spectrograms of the Orion nebula, extending from the green 'nebulium' lines to the pair at $\lambda 3727$, obtained with much higher dispersion than has been previously used for this work. The results are discussed in relation to earlier work of the same kind by Pickering and Mitchell and to the researches of Keeler, Hartmann, and Reynolds, who photographed monochromatic images, using specially prepared light-filters. The results endorse in the main those of the investigators named, and show that the radiation from the central portion of the nebula—the so-called Huyghenian region—is almost entirely due to hydrogen, and the two 'nebulium' lines, N_{12} , now traced to O III. The 'Messierian' branch, to the east of the central portion, emits this radiation together with the $\lambda 3727$ pair of O II, and the outlying regions radiate the $\lambda 3727$ pair with practically nothing else. Numerical estimates are given, on an arbitrary scale, of the intensities of each of the several radiations in different regions. The relative faintness of the $\lambda 3727$ images compared with those obtained by other workers—Reynolds, for example—is doubtless attributable to absorption in the lenses of the telescope; Reynolds, who obtained much stronger images, used a reflector. On p. 523 of the same volume of the *Monthly Notices* appears another communication from the Norman Lockyer Observatory—a further list of spectroscopic parallaxes and spectral types of B-type stars determined by Mr. D. L. Edwards. Data for 175 stars are tabulated and discussed in comparison with the results of other observers, with which they agree very well.