which have come increasingly into prominence of late years, may be more adequately met.

It should be scarcely necessary to press the claim of the Association in further detail. The position which it has won by its work during the past hundred years is a sufficient warranty of its deserts and of its fitness to administer wisely any funds committed to its charge. On the ground of its services to science and to the community, the Association has well earned the right to expect the support for which it asks.

The greater part of the Bristol meeting of the British Association was favoured by fine weather, of which full advantage was taken by all the sections. Owing to the easy access of many points of special interest, these purely sectional excursions were more fully organised than is usually the case. The Norman Lockyer Observatory at Sidmouth was visited by a party of physicists and astronomers, while Wookey Hole and the Mendips attracted geographers, zoologists, geologists, and anthropologists. The Forest of Dean was included with other excursions by botanists. In the sections themselves, apart from the presidential address, physicists listened with great interest to a summary of the present state of the theory of cohesion by Prof. Lennard-Jones, who showed that through the new mechanics a most promising theory is at last in the process of development. The subject of the present position of the British dyestuff industry provoked an important discussion in Section B, to which many well-known academic and industrial chemists contributed. The memorial lecture to Dr. Beddoe by Sir Arthur Keith emphasised the important anthropological work which has been and is still being done in Bristol, which Sir Arthur pleaded should be recognised by the foundation of a chair in that subject in the University. Airships, both British and German, naturally attracted engineers in Section G; while members had an opportunity of seeing the gyroplane in action at the new Bristol airport. The largest available theatre was filled for a joint discussion between geology, geography, and anthropology, on the relation between past pluvial and glacial periods, under the chairmanship of Prof. Fleure.

The following were included amongst the foreign guests present at the meeting: *Section A* (Mathematical and Physical Sciences): Prof. R. S. Mulliken (Chicago), M. R. Bureau (Paris), Prof. M. Siegbahn (Uppsala), Prof. Van Vleck (Wisconsin); *Section B* (Chemistry): Prof. J. H. Hildebrand (Berkeley, California); *Section C* (Geology): Prof. G. Delépine (Lille); *Section D* (Zoology): Prof. D. de Lange (Utrecht); *Section E* (Geography): Prof. A. E. Douglass (Tucson, Arizona); *Section G* (Engineering): Prof. A. E. Kennelly (Cambridge, Massachusetts); *Section H* (Anthropology): Prof. E. Fischer (Berlin-Dahlem), Dr. M. Vassitz (Belgrade); *Section K* (Botany): Prof. T. H. Goodspeed (Berkeley, California), Prof. D. H. Campbell (Stanford, California), Prof. W. J. V. Osterhout (New York), Prof. F. A. F. Went (Utrecht).

The total membership for the Bristol meeting was 2650.

The General Committee of the Association has approved the arrangements made by the Council for the centenary meeting to be held in London next year. The president will be the Right Hon. J. C. Smuts, and a long list of vice-presidents prepared by the Council, together with a representative London Committee, was also accepted by the General Committee.

As the Albert Hall will not be available for the inaugural meeting in London, the Council booked the Wesleyan Central Hall and annexes for this meeting. The General Committee approved of this and also of the proposal that the inaugural meeting should be devoted mainly to receiving addresses and other messages, the president-elect finally addressing the meeting. His presidential address will, however, be delivered on a separate occasion, namely, the final evening of the meeting, Tuesday, Sept. 29. The reception room, sectional meeting rooms, etc., will be in and near Exhibition Road, South Kensington, at such institutions as the University of London, Imperial College of Science, Imperial Institute Science Museum, Victoria and Albert Museum, Royal College of Music, and the Royal Geographical Society.

The new members of Council elected by the General Committee are: Prof. H. Clay, Prof. W. T. Gordon, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, and Dr. H. T. Tizard.

The meeting of the Association in 1932 will be held at York, and in 1933 at Leicester. The Lord Provost of Aberdeen and the Principal of the University, Sir George Adam Smith, attended the meeting of the General Committee on Sept. 5 to invite the Association to meet at Aberdeen in 1934, and the invitation was unanimously accepted.

News and Views.

THE fact that definitely anti-social actions have been committed under the cloak of rationalisation is responsible for many of the misgivings with which labour regards the rationalisation of industry. Moreover, the displacement of workers by machinery has led to some distrust of science by labour. Labour-saving machinery is too often labour-displacing machinery, and although mechanical science is gradually eliminating from industry many of the most unhealthy and exacting conditions of labour, notably in the mining and metallurgical industries, science is often held responsible for creating unemployment. Labour frequently fails to realise that originative discoveries of science create new demands and open fresh avenues of employment in which displaced labour is absorbed. Such discoveries are, of course, those with which science is most closely associated. In this connexion, addresses such as that given by Sir Richard Gregory on Sept. 7, in connexion with the Bristol meeting of the British Association, before the Bristol Branch of the