

antarctic continent. His own discoveries in the Australian province confirm the belief, previously held, of the continuity of the southern land mass. The rocks are pre-Cambrian and early Palæozoic in the main but on the Pacific side there is a large tract of Permian to Triassic beds lying almost horizontally on the older formations. South of the American continent, however, a region of different tectonic structure is found with folded beds of secondary and tertiary age. This region, known generally as Graham Land, appears to be an island chain bound together and to the continent by a permanent shelf-ice sheet of great thickness. Sir Douglas Mawson pointed to the possibility of the Ross Barrier at the head of the Ross Sea extending unbroken to the barrier at the head of the Weddell Sea. If this is the case, the archipelago of Graham Land is not part of the antarctic continent but is joined to it by a vast sheet of floating shelf-ice. The lecture has recently been made available in pamphlet form.

#### Treatment of Pernicious Anæmia

THE treatment of pernicious anæmia by a diet containing large amounts of liver or by the oral administration of an extract of liver or of desiccated stomach tissue is now the standard treatment for this disease. For patients who are severely ill and cannot tolerate oral administration, the intramuscular or intravenous injection of a potent extract of liver may be a life-saving measure; moreover, by the parenteral route, smaller doses are required and the response of the blood is quicker. The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1, are now issuing an extract of liver for intramuscular injection. Each cubic centimetre contains the anti-anæmic principles of 50 gm. of fresh liver, whilst its depressor effect does not exceed that of a 0.0005 per cent solution of histamine acid phosphate when introduced by the intravenous route into an etherised cat. In addition to Liver Extract B.D.H., and Liquid Liver Extract B.D.H., preparations for oral administration in the treatment of pernicious anæmia, the British Drug Houses also issue the product 'Livogen', which is a highly concentrated liquid preparation containing in one fluid ounce the whole of the hæmatopoietic principles (including vitamin B) of four ounces of fresh liver. It contains additional vitamin B extract equivalent to one ounce of fresh yeast in each fluid ounce, together with five grains of hæmoglobin. For the specific anæmias, in which massive doses of iron are indicated, iron ammonium citrate may be dispensed with Livogen, the two products being in every way compatible. Livogen is recommended for use in convalescence from severe illness as well as in both primary and secondary anæmias.

#### Odour of Vulcanised Rubber

AS the rather unpleasant odour of vulcanised rubber limits its applications, the Rubber Growers' Association has instituted an investigation into its causes and prevention (*Bull. Rubber Growers' Association*, May, 1933). When rubber goods were made

from inferior grades of wild rubber, their smell was due to putrefactive changes, but in these days of plantation rubber, the trouble arises mainly from the accelerator employed, although macintoshes and other proofed goods owe their smell to the low-grade petroleum and coal-tar naphtha products that are used as diluents when the rubber is manufactured. Vulcanised goods can often be temporarily freed from odour by steaming them, but permanent freedom can only be secured by removing the substances that give rise to odour, whether they be constituents of the raw rubber or added to it in the course of manufacture. The smell due to accelerators may be of the 'sulphide' or of the 'amino' type, according as they contain sulphur or amino-nitrogen. So far, no good accelerator that is free from these constituents has been found, but Messrs. H. P. Stevens and E. J. Parry, the chemists in charge of the investigation, have discovered that the presence of zinc carbonate in the compounding mixture reduces the smell to a minimum. The slight 'amino' smell characteristic of the unvulcanised plantation rubber has been traced by them to the proteins, and not to the resins, present in the raw material; and it can be practically eliminated if the latex is purified by such methods as digestion with dilute caustic, centrifuging, creaming, ultra-filtration, or dialysis. When the problem has been definitely solved, it will be possible to use vulcanised rubber for lining food-containers and brewers' vats, and in the preparation or packing of foodstuffs in general.

#### Heating of Domestic Pendant Lamp Fittings

THE usefulness of scientific research on everyday domestic devices is shown by a paper read to the Institution of Electrical Engineers by P. D. Morgan, H. G. Taylor and W. Lethersich on April 20. The problem they had to solve was to find the best way of keeping the heating of lamp fittings and their connecting flexible wires at such a low value that the rubber insulation would not deteriorate. This deterioration takes the form of hardening and making brittle the rubber surrounding the wire. In this case a slight disturbance may cause it to crack off and expose the bare conductor. This may lead to a short-circuit and so possibly to igniting the 'flex'. It would be a rare occurrence but it would be advisable to prevent it. The deterioration of the rubber is due to its oxidisation, which is accelerated by heat. The introduction of gas-filled lamps has appreciably raised the temperature of the flexible wire connected to the holder and thus the problem has become more urgent.

The solution adopted in the United States is to use flexible cords capable of withstanding higher working temperatures than the usual standard rise of 23.4° C. at a distance of  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. from the terminal. A lampholder and its connecting leads receive heat by conduction through the cap from the hot gas in the lamp and dissipate it by radiation and convection. It is necessary to make the heat conducted through the cap of the lamp smaller and facilitate the

dissipation of heat from the surface. The authors' experiments show that by putting a 6 in. metal disc above the conical shade of a 60 watt lamp, the final steady temperature was reduced from 57.5° to 23° C. With a 200 watt lamp in a 14 in. enclosed bowl and canopy, the temperature rise was 83.5° C. By removing the domed top of the canopy, replacing it by a flat metal disc 6 in. in diameter, putting the holder mainly outside the canopy, placing a disc in the base of the canopy, putting a mica disc in the lamp and using a moulded holder, the temperature rise was only 23° C.

#### Microscope Technique

THE current issue of the *Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society* (vol. 53, pt. 1) contains Mr. Conrad Beck's presidential address on microscope illumination, which should be read for its useful observations on the substage condenser in relation to the objective. In the same issue Dr. P. Gray summarises and classifies in convenient form the methods of fixation of animal tissues which have been found most successful for different purposes, and Mr. D. P. Wilson describes a simple and inexpensive apparatus for trimming paraffin blocks, which can be used upon a Cambridge rocking microtome and will be found particularly useful for trimming small blocks so as to ensure a straight ribbon of sections when the block is being cut.

#### International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences

ARRANGEMENTS are well forward for giving effect to the decision of the international conference held in Basel recently (see NATURE of May 20, p. 719) that an International Congress of the Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences should be established and that the first meeting should be held in London in 1933. It has now been decided that the session will take place on July 30–August 4, 1933. An executive committee will be responsible for the preparations for the Congress. At a meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute held on July 4, Capt. T. A. Joyce was elected chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. H. Beazley, treasurer, and Prof. J. L. Myres and Mr. Alan H. Brodrick, joint honorary secretaries with Mr. Adrian Digby as assistant secretary. Accommodation for the meetings of the Congress offered by University College, London, and the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, has been accepted provisionally.

#### Announcements

PROF. F. PANETH, formerly director of the Chemical Institute of the University of Königsberg, has recently been elected a foreign honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston.

DR. W. L. BALLS, director of the Botanical Section, Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt, has been appointed cotton technologist to the Ministry of Agriculture,

Egypt. Dr. J. Templeton has been appointed director of the Botanical Section in succession to Dr. Balls. Dr. Templeton has been in the service of the Egyptian Government since 1921, prior to which he was a lecturer in the Botanical Department of the University of Edinburgh.

MR. A. JONES has recently been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be assistant superintendent of agriculture, Gold Coast.

THE British Pharmaceutical Conference will be held on July 24–28 in London, with its headquarters at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1. The president of the Conference will be Mr. John Keall, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Some thirty papers of scientific interest will be presented and a discussion will be held on the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

IN the article entitled "Plaice Fishery of the North Sea" (NATURE, July 1, p. 35, par. 5), the following sentence appears: "In both England and Holland, too, a considerable industry is said to exist in supplying small fish to fish meal and fertiliser factories." This is incorrect. Miss D. E. Thursby-Pelham in her "Report on the English Plaice Investigations during the Years 1926 to 1930", on which the article was based, refers to "Germany and Holland". In Germany this industry is very considerable, whereas in England it is practically non-existent.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments, on or before the dates mentioned:—An assistant in the Mining Department of the North Staffordshire Technical College—The Clerk to the Governors, Education Offices, Town Hall, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent (July 17). A lecturer in mechanical engineering at the Rutherford Technical College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—The Director of Education, Education Office, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2 (July 20). A lecturer in the Department of Physiology and Biochemistry at University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1—The Secretary (July 21). A full-time lecturer in mechanical engineering at the Leeds Technical College—The Director of Education, Education Offices, Calverley Street, Leeds (July 24). A head of the Engineering Department of Cheltenham Technical College—The Secretary (July 24). A director of the Warrington Museum—The Clerk to the Committee, The Museum, Warrington (July 31). A teacher for workshop processes of printing on textiles and a teacher for the design of woven fabrics in the School of Applied Art, Giza, Egypt—The Director, Egyptian Education Office, 39, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Aug. 10). An assistant lecturer in applied mathematics at University College, Swansea—The Registrar (Sept. 5). A lecturer in psychology at King's College of Household and Social Science, Campden Hill, London, W.8—The Secretary.