

700 ft. above sea-level and in most directions give an effective range of transmission of about 40 miles. In his opinion, the best all-round wave-length for television is 7 metres, which does to a certain extent curve round hills to more distant points. A large number of tests have been carried out in all parts of London in receiving pictures from the Crystal Palace transmitter. Excellent pictures have also been received at some fifty sites ranging from Southend to Maidenhead and from Hatfield to Sevenoaks. In two years time, it may be possible to buy a complete set for the home for about 35 guineas. For cinema work, he thought that the best method is to use an intermediate film. A film is taken of the scene to be transmitted. It is then developed, fixed, washed and dried before being televised, the whole operation being less than two minutes. The first cinemas to receive their programmes by television would get them by radio transmission links. Later on, the big central radio transmitter might conveniently be replaced by a central distributing exchange point, which would receive the televising waves by cable from the outside point possibly twenty miles away.

Italian Breakwater Construction

On July 9, at the invitation of the Council, a special lecture, illustrated by lantern views, was delivered at the Institution of Civil Engineers, by Prof. E. Coen Cagli, of the School of Engineering of Rome. Prof. Cagli reviewed very exhaustively the progress made during recent years at Italian harbours and gave particulars of the present accommodation and equipment at the leading ports. He related how, on his recommendation, following an official visit a number of years ago to Great Britain for the purpose of studying British methods and practice, the vertical wall type of breakwater came to be adopted in Italy, and he stated that, with the exception of an unfortunate experience at Catania, attributable to absence of vertical bond in the structure, the results had been uniformly successful. He described the catastrophic storm of March 26-27, 1933, which caused the displacement of 700 lineal metres of newly constructed breakwater at that port and compared it with the similar catastrophe which befell the second arm of the Mustapha Jetty at Algiers on Feb. 2-3 of the following year (vide *NATURE*, 135, 143, Jan. 26, 1935), giving it as his opinion that these two incidents, on an analysis of the attendant conditions, only served to confirm his judgment in favour of the vertical wall breakwater. This type, moreover, had received further support from a series of experimental tests with small scale models, which he had been conducting with the co-operation of Prof. Stuckey at the hydrological laboratory of the University of Lausanne. Prof. Coen Cagli closed his lecture with a statement of the series of conclusions at which he had arrived on the basis of his experimental investigations.

Foundation for Theoretical Biology at Leyden

To promote the study and work in the field of theoretical biology, a foundation for theoretical

animal and human biology has been established at the University of Leyden. In memory of Van der Hoeven (1801-68), professor of zoology in the University and author of the "Philosophia Zoologica", it is called "Prof. Dr. Jan van der Hoeven Stichting voor theoretische biologie van dier en mensch". The chief objects of the foundation are: (1) to arrange for lectures at the University of Leyden; (2) to bring Leyden biologists who are interested in theoretical biology into contact with their colleagues in Holland and abroad; and to promote the co-operation of theoretical biologists all over the world, for example, by arranging international symposia on theoretical biology; (3) to publish articles on theoretical biology; (4) to found a library on this subject. The directors of the Foundation are: Dr. C. J. van der Klaauw, professor of general zoology at the University of Leyden, Dr. J. A. J. Barge, professor of medical anatomy at the University of Leyden, and Dr. Adolf Meyer, professor of theoretical biology at the University of Hamburg.

U.S. Stratosphere Balloon Explorer II

MISFORTUNE has attended this latest attempt at stratosphere research. An account of the careful preparations that had been made jointly by the National Geographic Society and the U.S. Army Air Corps appeared in *NATURE* of June 22 (p. 1026) and the largest balloon ever designed was scheduled to be ready by June 1. A message in *The Times* of July 12 reports, however, that whilst the gondola was being attached on the previous day, the balloon burst for some unaccountable reason; the 375,000 cu. ft. of helium were lost, and the five men working below had to jump for their lives to escape from the falling mass of the collapsing envelope. From the brief report it would appear as though the whole of the 8 tons upward force was too much for the initial cylindrical form assumed by the envelope, with the result that the top blew out.

The New York Aquarium

THE thirty-eighth annual report of the New York Zoological Society includes the report of the director of the Aquarium, Mr. Charles M. Breder, Jr., assistant director (June 1934). Some of the larger exhibits, including aquatic mammals, have been discontinued, but there is a larger number of fishes, so that the total number of species and specimens is greater than before. The work of the laboratory for the most part was concerned with studying various details of aquarium operation for the improvement of life conditions of fishes in captivity, including water chemistry, control of parasites and bacteria, food and breeding. A new antiseptic, 'mesthiolate', was found to be of distinct value in the control of secondary bacterial infection and in overcoming attacks of the protozoan *Costia*. Young brine shrimps, *Artemia salina*, reared from dried eggs supplied by the San Francisco Aquarium Society, have proved an excellent food for the sea-horses and other small fishes. With some little trouble, the shrimps may be raised to a considerable size suitable for larger species.