

himself to be carried away by the influence of others who may have examined the same property. His clients, therefore, knew that when he prepared a report it was an honest one, and uninfluenced by expectations on one side, or performances on the other. Although he was connected with many scientific and technical institutions, he was never addicted to the writing of papers. Indeed the only

one on record is a joint one by Dr. Cullen and himself, which deals with a purely technical aspect of mining, but which is still of reference value.

He did not take an active part in discussions on technical subjects, but whenever he did intervene he was always listened to with great respect, because his audience recognised that his experience covered a very wide field.

News and Views

Dr. Griffith Evans's Centenary

DR. GRIFFITH EVANS celebrated his hundredth birthday by an at home at Bangor on Wednesday, August 7 (see NATURE of August 3, p. 173). He had on the previous evening been visited by two veterinary colleagues, Capt. W. H. Savage and Sir Frederick Hobday. Although, through the bad luck of two very severe accidents involving fracture of each thigh, Dr. Evans is bedridden, his mental faculties are wonderfully alert. In accordance with his own request the presentation from his Alma Mater, the Royal Veterinary College, was the first of the series of the ceremonies which had been arranged to do him honour. Sir Frederick Hobday, in presenting the congratulatory scroll, said: "As a great pioneer we are proud of what you have done for veterinary science and we wish you continued good health to see still further, for many years to come, the progress in comparative medicine—which was initiated by the discovery you made of the parasites in the blood—when investigating (whilst a veterinary officer in the British Army) the disease known as 'surra' in horses and camels". The presentation scroll is framed in a piece of the wood of the old College. In acknowledging the presentation, Dr. Evans referred to his early years at the Royal Veterinary College and recalled characteristics of his teachers, Profs. Spooner, Simmons and Morton. After this address, a telegram sent on behalf of Their Majesties the King and Queen was handed to Dr. Evans; it read as follows:—"The King and Queen are much interested to hear to-day you are celebrating your hundredth birthday, and desire me to convey to you their hearty congratulations. Their Majesties are aware of your distinguished services to veterinary science and send you their best wishes on this great anniversary." Telegrams of congratulation were also received by Dr. Evans from H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Mr. Lloyd George, the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and the citizens of Bangor, among others.

Unknown Papua

A SURVEY expedition to northern Papua under Mr. J. G. Hides, assistant resident magistrate, and Mr. James O'Malley, patrol officer, returned to Port Moresby on July 20 after an absence of eight months,

in which at the cost of great hardship much previously unexplored country was crossed, and unknown groups of natives encountered. The area explored lies between the sixth and seventh parallels of south latitude and the 142 and 114 meridians of east longitude. The party started in December last, travelling up the Fly and Strickland Rivers and then along the Carrington River, an unexplored tributary of the Strickland, until navigation became impossible. Boats were then abandoned, and the expedition struck across country overland for the Purari River, which was reached after an arduous four months in which the party was reduced to the verge of starvation, owing in part to the attitude of the natives who, though at times graciously friendly, at other times refused them food and generally displayed an attitude of contemptuous and thinly veiled hostility.

ACCORDING to an account of the expedition which appeared in the Melbourne *Argus* of July 23, after leaving the Carrington, the party in twenty days passed through a desolate limestone barrier and penetrated a vast fertile valley, 20–30 miles broad, under cultivation by a large population of short, brown-skinned, mop-haired people of an "Asiatic type", calling themselves Tari Furora. Both men and women till the ground, using wooden spades. They refused gifts of steel. No communal villages were observed, and the people seem to live in individual families. The same people were found on a high grass tableland traversed in April and May, where an estimate of their numbers is given as 100,000. As the party travelled east and south-east the type gradually changed and men were observed wearing bear's tusks as nose ornaments. A preliminary report on the expedition's work has been presented to the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Hubert Murray. An official account was published in Australia on August 13, and an account appears in *The Times* of August 14.

Further Discoveries at Colchester

EXCAVATION, resumed on the Romano-British site at Colchester early in July, continued to produce evidence, mainly in the form of pottery, of the importance of the pre-Roman city as a centre of foreign trade and native British industry. Early in

August, however, investigation was given a fresh impetus by the discovery of vestiges of a remarkable character of what at first sight was thought to be a building of considerable size, assigned tentatively to the last decade of the first century A.D., on the evidence of a coin found on the floor of what appeared to be a kitchen. Further excavation showed that this identification of the character of the structure was premature. The new discovery can now be seen to be of far greater importance, and indeed, in certain respects it seems unique. The wall, so far as at present uncovered, a distance of some 230 ft., according to a report in *The Times* of August 10, runs east and west almost in a straight line. The foundations, which remain *in situ* to a height of several inches, vary in breadth from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. At regular intervals of 17 ft. on both faces of the wall are small buttresses, 2 ft. square in plan. The method of construction is interesting. It points to a severe economy on the part of the builders, no doubt owing to the scarcity of suitable stone in East Anglia. The core of the wall is composed of a coarse gravelly rubble with a frequent mixture of broken amphoræ, mortaria and roof-tiles. Only a few fragments of the stone coping remain. The excavators hesitate to offer any conjecture as to the purpose of the wall; but they are of the opinion that it is probably unique in the British Isles.

Civilian Respirators

UNDER the title "Civilian Respirators" an article in the August issue of the *Industrial Chemist* discusses the general requirements of apparatus for the protection of the civilian population in the event of hypothetical hostilities involving the use of lethal gases. It is well known that public opinion is divided on the question whether it is desirable to discuss these matters in the present temper of Europe. Some hold that peace is endangered by even humanitarian preparations in case of war; others consider that it would be folly to ignore the possibilities of a new form of warfare, and that common prudence dictates the examination of all measures necessary to combat it. In any event, if measures are to be taken, it is at least common sense to take the best available; and in this matter of the design of respirators suitable for civilian use, the article to which we refer suggests to potential inventors the following general requirements: (1) A canister should be attached directly to a complete facepiece. (2) The canister should provide a protection of 2 minutes against 1 per cent of phosgene, and 20-30 minutes against 0.1 per cent. The resistance should not exceed 3 in. of water. Protection of 10 minutes against 1 in 5×10^7 of diphenylchlorarsine or diphenylaminechlorarsine should be provided. The canister should be readily replaceable and should last for at least five years. (3) The facepiece, of rubber or leather, should be gastight, in not more than three sizes, and should incorporate eyepieces or a window. It should be simple in design, should interfere as little as possible with ordinary duties, should be suitable for mass production from materials available in Great Britain, and should last for at least five

years. (4) The cost should be as low as possible. Let us equally bear in mind that industrial respirators and their possibilities are already familiar in chemical factories, and that any new advances will be of great interest in many peaceable occupations.

Direction Finding and Blind Flying for Civil Aviation

IT has been announced that the Directorate of Civil Aviation, Air Ministry, and the National Physical Laboratory, are co-operating in the study of problems relative to 'blind' flying as applied to air-line operation. The immediate necessities are three-fold, and the use of wireless transmission appears to offer the most likely means of their solution. They are: (1) The transmission of direction finding information over as long a range as possible, probably by short-wave radio. (2) Devices for warning the pilot of the proximity of obstructions such as high masts, or even other aircraft, in conditions of poor visibility. (3) The accurate guiding in and landing of aircraft when an aerodrome is obscured by fog, or in any similar conditions of reduced visibility. The Air Ministry is using a Vickers "Viasra", until recently the property of the Prince of Wales; it will be fitted with the necessary apparatus as soon as preliminary experiments have indicated the most promising type, and will be flown by Imperial Airways pilots. The aerodromes from which they will operate will probably be Croydon, Gatwick, and Gravesend. Imperial Airways will also be invited to send out signals at pre-arranged times, to the pilots of their normal machines, when over Africa and on the way to India and Australia, from which the reliability of different systems can be judged. A type of 'approach' beacon for blind landing, giving out a short aural note over a range of 20-25 miles, has already been ordered for experiment. If this is successful, the problem will then be to develop the use of a long-range direction finding system for use in conjunction with the short-range system, but without interfering with it.

Television in Great Britain Next Year

THE Postmaster-General has now authorised the B.B.C. to make arrangements with the Baird Television Co., Ltd., and the Marconi-E.M.I. Co., Ltd., for the provision of complete transmitting equipment for the operation of their respective systems at the Alexandra Palace, where constructional work has already begun. It is hoped that transmissions will start in the early part of next year, and will be followed as soon as practicable by a regular public service. As ultra-short waves will be transmitted, it will be possible to broadcast scenes in much greater detail than can be done to-day. Doubtless before very long many listening-in sets will be furnished with a television screen. In Germany, television is being pushed forward for political reasons; but in the United States although experimental television is an accomplished fact the business and advertising aspects of the new industry have to be carefully considered. In Great Britain luckily advertisement does not need to be considered, and the Government