

loom large. Possibly if the responsibility for economic development were taken from bureaucratic bodies and sharply dissociated from political circles, a more rapid advance could be achieved. It is the practical men, technologists and experts who are best equipped to regulate development of mineral wealth now lying dormant within the boundaries of the Empire. Indirectly such men are already furthering this object, both in an advisory capacity and by their contributions to magazines such as this. Several articles follow in illustration of the importance of mineral wealth. Mr. W. G. Boden writes of Canadian radium, showing how important it has become in the fight against cancer. Mr. L. Sanderson describes the rare metal niobium found in association with columbite and which is destined to play an important part in steel stabilisation and welded construction for service in the embrittling zone of temperatures. In addition there are descriptions of the mineral wealth of East Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Gold Coast. Publicity of this character obviously furthers the case for utilization of British resources to meet British demands.

Distribution of Insecticide by Shot-Gun

IN a report from Science Service (Washington, D.C.) dated April 25 a patent is announced, and briefly described, embodying the application of insecticides by means of shells discharged from a kind of gun. The idea is an American invention, which claims that shot-gun shells can be loaded with compressed wads of insecticide instead of lead shot. When such a shell is fired, the force of the explosion ejects a wad like a bullet, and when it has travelled a certain distance, it breaks down into a cloud of ultra-fine dust. The distance at which the dissolution of the wad will occur depends upon its make-up—its compactness and moisture content. This distance, it is claimed, can be calculated so that the dust cloud can be discharged on a desired tree or crop. The advantages of the method, as claimed by the inventor, are safety of the operator from the effects of a toxic dust; elimination of cumbersome and explosive spray or dusting equipment; practically no labour; and effective distribution of an insecticide in otherwise inaccessible places.

Biochemical Research at the Franklin Institute

WE have received the third volume (1934-35) of "Reports of the Biochemical Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute". In a foreword, the director, Dr. Ellice McDonald, points out that this issue marks the withdrawal of the Cancer Research Laboratories of the Graduate School of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania and their inception as the Biochemical Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute. The ostensible reason for this withdrawal is the refusal of the University to allow patenting of medical or biochemical discoveries for the continued furtherance of research activities, though not for personal profit. The Institute has decided that the past research done on the cancer problem should be made an avenue of approach to the more general area of other diseases. The objects of the new

Foundation are the study of the processes of disease from a chemical point of view, the study of new organic chemical compounds for their therapeutic value and the study of longevity and the diseases of age, with the hope of prolonging the span of life. The present volume contains reprints of some thirty papers published by the staff of the Institute and the Cancer Research Laboratories and their colleagues, dealing in general with various aspects of both normal and abnormal tissue metabolism.

Business Mental Activity and Management

MR. W. R. DUNLOP, of 57 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, who for a number of years has been interested in the study of business mental activity from the point of view of management and administration, and with particular reference to the logic and probability of decisions, desires to get into touch with a logician with a taste for probability arguments and a psychologist interested in the underlying psychological factors. It is desired, if possible, to arrange a private meeting for joint discussion at which an experienced business manager with introspective ability would also be present. The object would be to get a combined opinion on Mr. Dunlop's method and to make proposals for further studies and investigation. Mr. Dunlop would be greatly obliged if any reader would assist him in getting into touch with specialists willing and competent to collaborate in the direction indicated.

Thomas Gray Memorial Trust

THE Royal Society of Arts, through the Thomas Gray Memorial Trust, the objects of which are "the advancement of the Science of Navigation and the Scientific and Educational interests of the British Mercantile Marine", is offering the following prizes for competition in 1936: a prize of £100 to any person who may bring to their notice an invention, publication, diagram, etc., which is considered to be an advancement in the science or practice of navigation, proposed or invented by himself in the period January 1, 1931-December 31, 1936; a prize of £100 for an essay on the following subject: "What are your views as to the effectiveness or otherwise of Part II. of the Merchant Shipping (Safety and Load Line Conventions) Act, 1932, with special reference to vessels engaged in the carriage of oil and timber cargoes, and with particular regard to actual sea experience?" Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

International Association for Quaternary Studies

THE Association internationale pour l'Étude du Quaternaire européen, which met last at Leningrad in 1932, will hold its third session at Vienna on September 1-5. Prof. A. Penck is honorary president, Prof. G. Göttinger is president and Dr. O. Ampferer is president of the Organizing Committee. On this occasion, however, in accordance with a resolution passed at Leningrad, the scope of the Congress is to be the Quaternary in general and not the Quaternary of Europe only. Communications have already been