

be useful to all who travel by sea. It begins by giving definitions indicating the sense in which the various technical expressions given are used throughout. An 'earth', for example, is a connexion to the general mass of the hull of a steel ship, and detailed definitions are given of words like watertight, weatherproof, etc., so that the exact meaning of these words when they appear in marine contracts can be found.

For direct current, the standard voltages are 110 and 220, but for small vessels, like tugs, trawlers, small yachts, fishing and similar small vessels, the standard voltages are 12, 24 and 110. The regulations are fairly stringent; for example, every sea-going ship in which electric power is used for essential services shall, except where other means are available for maintaining these services, be provided with two or more generating sets of such combined output that in the event of one set being disabled the remaining generating plant shall be capable of supplying the essential services. Where electric discharge lamps or luminous discharge tubes are used, lighting by one or more incandescent filament lamps shall be provided as necessary to ensure safety in the event of the extinction of the discharge lamps. It must also be arranged that electric discharge lamps should operate satisfactorily with the ship inclined to the normal at any angle up to 15° transversely and 10° longitudinally, and with rolling up to $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ with the vertical. We also learn that lightning conductors need not be fitted to steel ships having steel masts. Appendix 3 is very important, as the suppression of electrical interference with radio apparatus is clearly discussed. A list of devices and apparatus is given in regulation 413, which it is recommended should never be less than ten feet distant from any magnetic compass.

Mining Electrical Engineers

At the first meeting this season of the South Wales Branch of the Association of Mining Electrical Engineers, held at Cardiff last month, the new branch president, Mr. D. J. Thomas, gave his inaugural address. He referred to the position of the colliery electrician, who is surrounded with regulations and restrictions, with equipment under his care on which many lives may depend, unless frequently inspected, and yet he has little authority and practically no status. The equipment also with which he is provided has often passed its useful life, while much of the new equipment supplied is unsuitable for the class of work to which it is put. The apparatus has to withstand rough usage, and Mr. Thomas believes that there is insufficient appreciation on the manufacturers' part that there are conditions other than purely electrical ones that have to be considered. The increasing amount of machine mining performed electrically and the wholesale electrification of surface and underground equipment make the modern colliery absolutely dependent upon electricity, and the mining electrical engineer holds a position of very great responsibility. It is of vital importance that this should be recognized.

British Museum (Natural History): Acquisitions

A GIFT has been made to the Department of Mineralogy of a large polished slab of thodonite and pyrolusite, both manganese minerals, from Pencrebar, Callington, Cornwall, collected by the donor, Mr. Arthur Russell, president of the Mineralogical Society. A well-crystallized stilbite from Kalumpang, Ulu Selangar, has been presented by the Director of the Geological Survey of the Federated Malay States. This is the first zeolite specimen from that locality to be added to the British Museum collections. Three interesting specimens of Terra Sigillata have been presented by Mr. E. P. Bottley. Similar tablets of clay, formerly included in every pharmacopœia as an antidote for snake bites and poisons, were shaped and stamped from medicinal earth found in various localities, notably the Island of Lemnos, Greece, and Prussian Silesia. These three tablets are probably eighteenth century specimens and bear easily legible insignia and characters. They form a welcome addition to a very fine set belonging to the Sloane collection. Terra Sigillata clays and related materials, such as China clay, have very high absorptive properties which render them of value in the treatment of dysentery and cholera.

Negro Education in the United States

AMERICAN Negroes have seldom played any notable part in education. A well-documented paper book, "Special Problems of Negro Education" (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O. 25 cents), shows that coloured children suffer from an inequality of chances compared with whites. The author, Prof. Wilkerson, has made several studies of the subject, and the results are gathered in this monograph. Negroes are required by law to attend separate schools in eighteen States, from Alabama to West Virginia. Four fifths of them are in the South and supply nearly one fourth of the population. Is their education in separate schools adequate, and, if not, what can be done to improve it? These are the questions the author answers. The figures tabulated are a little puzzling, but suggest on careful examination that during 1933-34 school attendance was considerably less among Negroes than whites. The Negro schools were kept open on the whole for a shorter time, though States offer varying data. A racial difference of one school month becomes over a period of years a real handicap and leads to lower levels of scholastic achievement; pupils retarded in early grades are likely to drop out of school. Eminent authorities all agree that they are quite as good in learning ability as whites. Transportation for education is important for rural districts, and here, too, they are handicapped, while they have fewer and worse-paid teachers. These disparities have been defended, but no sensible authority doubts that they should be eliminated. In Mississippi many of the coloured schools are housed in churches, old stores and shanties and lack decent comfort and educational materials. The story of higher education is similar, but it has to be noted that the Southern States in view are unable to finance public education at a satisfactory level. A much enlarged programme