

### Royal Gardens of Queen Anne

A NUMBER of interesting manuscripts belonging to Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Disbrowe-Wise have lately been abstracted by Mr. F. J. Chittenden (*J. Roy. Hort. Soc.*, 64, Pt. 10; October 1939). They relate to the part played by Henry Wise in the upkeep and re-arrangement of the Royal Gardens in the reign of Queen Anne. Wise and his partner, George London, were the proprietors of the great Brompton Nursery, and directed the establishment of most of the large gardens of England at the beginning of the eighteenth century. They were responsible for the introduction of French influence in garden design, but they evidently eliminated some of the frivolities of Versailles horticulture, and used only the stateliest elements in the spacious parks, terraces and avenues of Hampton Court and other Royal demesnes. Details and costs of the upkeep are revealed by the manuscripts. Henry Wise received £1,600 a year from 1702, for the upkeep of Hampton Court, the gardens at Windsor and the plantations at Kensington. A catalogue of the varieties of wall fruit reveals some affinity with modern names, and an important side of garden activity is shown by a description of five new pears which bore fruit in the year 1715. Each of the new varieties appears to have been "very rich and melting", and doubtless played its part in the general improvement the results of which we enjoy to-day.

### National Central Library

WINTER is the reading man's season. Then, as the Student says in Goethe's "Faust":

"the pleasures of the mind  
Bear us from book to book, from page to page.  
With them the winter nights grow kind and bright,  
And every limb is warmed with happy life."

But if we want unusual books, such as, say, Bolingbroke's idea of a "Patriot King", can we get them? The answer is given by the great National Central Library in Malet Place, London. It lends books through the local libraries and regional bureaux and has access to 21 million volumes in other institutions. It can do work of national importance in helping research in science and medicine. Some irreplaceable matter has been removed to Hemel Hempstead, but the non-bibliographical books remain at the London headquarters. The latest report of the Library shows that it lent during 1938-39 more than 21,000 books to urban libraries, and more than 12,000 to country ones. The 'outlier' libraries, from which readers can borrow through the National Central Agency, now include, we notice, the British Postgraduate Medical School and the Library of Radiological Periodicals (Dr. Bernard Leggett).

### Health in British India during 1937

THE state of the public health in British India and some of the Indian States during 1937 is dealt with in the recently issued "Annual Report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India

for 1937" (Government of India Press, New Delhi, 1939. Price Rs. 3 or 5s.). The mid-year estimated population for British India was 272,406,436, an increase of more than three and a quarter millions compared with the previous year. The birth-rate was 34.5, and the death-rate 22.4 per mille, each a slight decrease over the previous year, and the infantile death-rate per 1,000 live births was 161.7. Plague mortality, with 28,169 deaths, was appreciably higher than in 1936, but deaths due to cholera and smallpox, 99,054 and 54,810 respectively, showed large decreases, so that there was a total reduction of more than 90,000 deaths from these epidemic diseases. With regard to plague, it is remarked that within recent years the fatality-rate has considerably decreased, and that the disease is often so mild that patients remain at work during the attack. Malaria and respiratory diseases cause the largest mortality; roughly about 1,000 people die from malaria every day throughout the year. Dysentery and diarrhoea caused 267,479 deaths, or more than two and a half times the number of cholera deaths. With regard to vaccination and its protective power against smallpox, figures show that the greater the number of vaccination 'marks' the smaller is the case mortality rate, and that mortality is much the highest among those having 'no marks', which may be presumed to mean absence of vaccination. The volume also contains much information on maternity and child welfare and on the research work of various colleges and institutes.

### Animal Welfare

SINCE 1931 the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare (formerly the University of London Animal Welfare Society) has published annually the Animal Year Book, a journal which has contained many useful hints on the care of animals and given evidence of strenuous propaganda on behalf of the well-being of wild and domesticated animals. The Year Book has now been replaced by *UFAW Quarterly Journal*, which continues the policy of its predecessor but affords means of closer contact between the members of the Federation and others interested in its benevolent activities. Articles of general interest in the first number discuss the ideal pet-shop and a population study of rabbits. A strong and justifiable plea is made for the better regulation of the importation and trade in Mediterranean tortoises, of which some 150,000 are said to be imported into Great Britain annually, often under the most objectionable conditions. It may be added, for the information of readers in whose family circle a tortoise makes its appearance, that pamphlets on the care of these pets have been issued by both the English and Scottish Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

### Cave Animals

WITH the appearance of "Pars 14" (published in 1938 but only recently received by NATURE) the great "Animalium Cavernarum Catalogus", compiled by Dr. Benno Wolf and published by Dr. W. Junk, reaches completion. Anyone who has followed the

development of this work must have been astounded at the number of inhabited caves which it revealed, at the extent and variety of cave faunas (the index to the animals itself occupies 96 pages), and at the vast number of papers which have been written about them. The completed work is in three volumes, the first including introduction and bibliography (pp. 108); the second containing a list of the caves, with literature references to each and the names of the animals recorded from each (pp. 616); and the last containing a systematic list of the animals, with references to the caves in which they have been found and to the recorders (pp. 918). The three volumes are thoroughly indexed, one index of 46 pages referring to the caves, the other (96 pp.) to the animals. The bibliography is itself alphabetically arranged so that it serves as a guide to authors. The Supplement carries the information about cave faunas up to the end of 1935.

#### Work of the Central Midwives Board

THE Central Midwives Board, which controls and regulates the work of practising midwives, has issued its annual report for the year ended March 31, 1939 (H.M. Stationery Office. 4d. net). The number of women practising as midwives in England and Wales in 1938 was 16,761, some 700 less than in the previous year. During the year covered by the report, new training and examination rules of the Board came into operation. The training rules require practising midwives to attend courses of instruction from time to time. A report on the examinations held during the year is included, together with notes of various decisions by the Board on midwives' training, etiquette and practice. The report also refers to preparatory arrangements made by the Board for an efficient midwifery service during a national emergency.

#### Hospital Schools in the United States

SPECIAL educational facilities should obviously be provided for children who must spend weeks, months or even years in a hospital or sanatorium. Some attempt to meet this need has been made in the United States, and information concerning this service has been collected (U.S. Department of the Interior. *Bulletin*, No. 17; 1938). It is estimated that fifty or sixty thousand children in American hospitals need educational facilities, but less than eight thousand appear to be receiving tuition. It is pointed out that the hospital school has three values: therapeutic, vocational and general educational. It aids physical recovery by keeping the child's mind occupied and away from his misfortune.

#### Bibliography of Seismology

WE have just received vol. 13, No. 1, items 4260-4378 of the Bibliography of Seismology, published by the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa. In this number there are fifteen collaborators from Europe, North America and New Zealand, notable absences being South America and U.S.S.R., where it is known that seismological work is being done. In addition to

the particular studies of individual earthquakes, mathematical seismology and general earth structure, a considerable number of the listed papers deal with microseisms and geophysical prospecting. The latter becomes increasingly important as details are worked out and apparatus becomes more applicable to the particular problems involved, needing to be robust, sensitive, and yet transportable. It is noteworthy that item 4342 is of six patents concerned with seismic prospecting, four being U.S. patents, one Canadian and one U.S.S.R.

#### Seismology in the Antarctic

WE learn from Capt. N. H. Heck that it is proposed to instal a seismograph, if possible on a rock foundation, at a base of the forthcoming United States Expedition to the Antarctic. This, along with the stations in South Africa, South America, Australia and New Zealand will be extremely useful in determining epicentres in the southern hemisphere where seismographic stations are all too few, and on the continent of Antarctica in particular, the seismic history of which is little known. Miss Bellamy's catalogue of 1913-1930 shows seven epicentres actually located on the continent, and the Milne seismograph of the British Antarctic Expedition from March 1902 until November 1903 (lat. 77° 51' S., long. 166° 45' E.) recorded 135 earthquakes, of which approximately 75 were local though none was strong enough to be felt by the explorers.

#### Earthquake in the New Hebrides

ON instrumental reports from the seismographic stations of Georgetown, Tucson, St. Louis, Honolulu, Pittsburg, Manila, Weston, Fordham, Pasadena, Hong Kong, Phu Lien, Apia, Huancayo and Lincoln, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in co-operation with Science Service and the Jesuit Seismological Association has determined the epicentre of the earthquake of October 17, 1939, as having been provisionally in islands of the New Hebrides group in the Pacific Ocean. More precisely, the epicentre was situated in the sea between the islands of Malekula, Ambrim and Pentecost. This is a seismic area particularly liable to deep focus earthquakes, and this shock was no exception, being situated at a depth probably near 100 km.

#### Royal Academy of the Lincei

THE Secretary of the Royal Academy of Italy announces that the Royal Academy of the Lincei has been amalgamated with the Royal Academy of Italy, which has taken over all the activities of the Lincei. As from July 1, 1939, the publications of the Academy of the Lincei will form part of the combined *Atti della Reale Accademia d'Italia*, which will be divided into *Rendiconti* and *Memorie* of the class of moral and historical sciences and of the class of physical, mathematical and natural sciences. The publication of the *Notizie degli Scavi* will be continued without interruption by the Italian Academy. The Royal Academy of Italy will be pleased to send its