infectious diseases, tuberculosis, venereal disease and to other problems of public health and nutrition. Prof. J. H. Burn discusses their relation to the standardization of such therapeutic substances as insulin, neoarsphenamine and various antitoxic sera. Dr. J. W. Trevan further discusses physiological, immunological and therapeutic researches done with animals for the control of human and animal diseases, instancing diabetes, rickets, beriberi, pellagra, diphtheria, gas gangrene and, in veterinary medicine, lamb dysentery (which used to kill hundreds of thousands of new-born lambs each year) and louping ill of sheep. He states that tuberculosis has been virtually eliminated from cattle in the United States by the use of tuberculin for its diagnosis. We also owe the sulphonamides entirely to work done with animals, and many other drugs cannot be standardized without the use of them. Prof. George Wooldridge discusses the relief of pain and suffering in animals themselves due to experiments done on animals.

Tyndall's Library

MESSRS. H. SOTHERAN of 2 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.1, have just issued an annotated catalogue of works on physics comprising the library of John Tyndall (1820–93), professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution, and including also other items. Of special interest are such unique items as a manuscript catalogue of the library with nearly two thousand entries, together with numerous scientific notes of Prof. Tyndall and short autobiographical details of his boyhood. Another note-book of seventy pages contains notes of his original drafts of papers and reviews with suggestions of experiments to be made. A great deal consists of personal notes, not without their humorous aspect. Of Forbes he writes, "The late Principal J. D. Forbes was a man not slow to anger. He was so sensitive as to his fame, and so eager to secure it that honest criticism was regarded by him in the light of personal attack"—typical English understatement remembering the Forbes–Rendu–Tyndall glacier controversy. Other notes connected with Ruskin and Prof. Tait include "I have heard Prof. Tait described as a rude overgrown schoolboy". The same note-book contains the first draft of his sensational presidential address at the Belfast meeting of the British Association. The catalogue of more than a thousand items includes many volumes with Tyndall's pencilled notes. Such rare works as a first edition of Huygens "Traité de la Lumière" with the full name on the title-page also appear.

Industrial Safety in Spain

A PAPER by Luis Ruiz-Castillo Basala entitled "Eliminación de accidentes en la 'Industria de la Construcción' por el conocimiento del factor humano" appears in *Revista De Formacion Y Documentacion Profesional* (3, No. 9. Madrid, 1944), dealing with the problem of obviating accidents to those included in the category of the "Industria de la Construcción". The investigation was conducted for this class only, which includes twenty-four different forms of employment, constituting about 70 per cent of the manual workers in Spain (agricultural workers are excluded). Each of the occupations is examined separately, and the most relevant conditions which characterize them are given under the headings of physiology, psychology, hygiene and other factors. It is believed that accidents could be eliminated to a very large extent in the branches of industry referred to by attending to certain points, among which may be noticed the following. (1) Selection of those most adaptable to the particular type of work. This could be effected by a physico-technical examination of special type, starting with a study of the characteristics enumerated for the various forms of employment. (2) Psychological influence by means of conversation, etc., on those who come under examination, to help each one to make use of his psychological qualities in the fulfilment of his daily occupation. (3) Propaganda by means of posters, handbills, and so on, having the special object of eliminating accidents. These would teach people the most convenient positions to adopt at their work and the most rational methods for proceeding with it, and would also show the necessity for remembering on all occasions the attitudes of security most fitted to avoid foreseen risks.

Announcements

THE Buchan Prize for 1945 of the Royal Meteorological Society has been awarded to Mr. E. L. Hawke, secretary of the Society.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has made the following appointments to the Colonial Products Research Council: Mr. J. C. F. Fryer, secretary of the Agricultural Research Council, in succession to the late Dr. W. W. C. Topley; Prof. H. V. A. Briscoe, head of the Department of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Imperial College of Science and Technology, in succession to the late Sir John Fox, Government chemist.

THE Council of the University of Sheffield has made the following appointments: Mr. J. H. Read, to be lecturer in chemistry; Dr. E. F. Finch, to be honorary lecturer in the history of medicine, in succession to Mr. George Wilkinson; Mr. J. Carson, to be honorary lecturer in psychology in the Faculty of Medicine, in succession to the late Dr. E. F. Skinner.

OWING to the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York, which has for a fifth year in succession provided a grant for the purpose, the Royal Society is in a position to give assistance to scientific societies and associations which, as a result of war conditions, are experiencing financial difficulties in the publication of scientific journals.

A WHOLE-DAY conference of the Nutrition Society will be held on February 24, beginning at 11 a.m., at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C.1. The subject of the conference will be "Factors Affecting the Nutritive Value of Bread as Human Food". Further details of the Nutrition Society can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Leslie J. Harris, Nutritional Laboratory, Milton Road, Cambridge.

WE have received from Messrs. Griffin and Tatlock, Kemble Street, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, particulars of some apparatus and materials, including a neat balance desiccator, polishing alumina for metallography, an anti-vibration balance table, a Kjeldahl apparatus for determining nitrogen in steel, and several other types of analytical apparatus. Publications on these may be obtained on request.