operators of ultra-violet lamps who wish to study underlying principles and methods of measurement. In another direction he applied his knowledge of physics to his hobby—photography—and this brought him in contact with the scientific research workers in the cinematograph industry, to whom he gave a series of lectures on stereoscopy.

In the immediate post-war period of intensified university education of 1919–22, Prof. Harris found full scope for his exceptional and natural aptitude for teaching. Large numbers of medical students, and in particular the ex-Service group who came back to complete their medical studies under a sense of urgency to make up for lost time, have cause to be grateful to him for the personal interest he took in their problems and for the systematic clarity of exposition which characterized his lectures and the practical courses he gave for the examinations of the University of London and the Royal Colleges. His book on experimental physiology is used by students in many parts of the world. As a teacher and examiner, Prof. Harris has played a notable part in medical education during the past thirty years, and his many friends will be gratified to learn that, even after his retirement from the London Hospital, he will actively participate in the developments in the teaching of physiology sponsored by the Royal College of Surgeons.

## Agricultural Research Council: Lord Rothschild

THE Committee of the Privy Council for Agricultural Research has appointed Lord Rothschild to be chairman of the Agricultural Research Council in succession to Lord De La Warr. Lord Rothschild was born in 1910 and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a fellow during 1935–39. He served in the Army Intelligence Corps during the War and was awarded the George Medal in 1944; was mentioned in dispatches and received the American Bronze Star and Legion of Merit. Lord Rothschild is a biologist, who has carried out research work in the Department of Zoology at Cambridge and has published a number of scientific papers; he has also agricultural interests. He is a member of the boards of the British Overseas Airways Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation.

## Central African Scientific Liaison Office: Mr. R. McChlery

ON September 1, the Central African Council established, on behalf of the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a Central African Scientific Liaison Office in the British Commonwealth of Nations Scientific Offices, Kingsway, London. This arrangement whereby three Colonies, acting jointly, follow the lead of the Dominions by appointing a scientific liaison officer to London provides an interesting new phase in the developing pattern of Commonwealth scientific relations. Mr. R. McChlery, who becomes the first Central African scientific liaison officer in London, went from school at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to take a science degree at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown. He was then awarded a Rhodes Scholarship and proceeded to Exeter College, Oxford, where he obtained the B.A. degree in chemistry in 1925 and the B.Sc. degree in 1926. Following a short course of study at Rothamsted Agricultural Research Station he returned to Southern Rhodesia to join the Chemistry Branch of the Department of Agriculture, where he has since been employed, mainly on problems connected with soil fertility and crop production.

## *Oxford Science*

*Oxford Science* makes a welcome reappearance after an absence of nearly nine years. Under the general editorship of F. A. Holland, it gives a survey of scientific development in the University of Oxford and is particularly designed to keep the person with a scientific education informed of the progress made in fields of science other than his own. Articles in the present issue (**2**, No. 1, June 1948) are by A. J. Birch and D. K. C. MacDonald on metal-ammonia solutions; C. J. Dickenson on functional organisation within the cell; J. D. Dunitz and S. C. Wallwork on some developments in structural chemistry; A. H. Cooke on magnetism at low temperatures, and H. M. Sinclair on nutritional science. In the editorial, reference is made to the part played by Oxford men of science in the nation's war effort, to the new laboratories under construction or about to be constructed, and to the closing down of the last of the college laboratories, so that laboratory teaching is now entirely in the hands of the University staffs. Only brief mention is made of the important physical work done in the new Clarendon Laboratory; but a fuller report can be found in *Oxford*, **9**, No. 2, p. 54 (1946–47). Those interested in the progress of chemistry at Oxford may like to refer to the article by F. M. Brewer in *Oxford*, **9**, No. 3, p. 98 (1948), which is very informative.

## United States Book Exchange

A BUREAU for the international exchange of books and periodicals between libraries, scientific and educational institutions of the United States and other countries has been opened in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. The organisation, known as the United States Book Exchange, is a successor to the American Book Centre for War Devastated Libraries, Inc., and the executive director is Miss Alice D. Ball, formerly acting director of the Book Centre. While the new organisation will continue the rehabilitation programme of the Book Centre, libraries of foreign countries are expected to become members of the new Book Exchange and contribute material to the programme as well as draw from it. During the past two and a half years, more than 1,250,000 volumes have been sent out by the Book Centre, to war-devastated libraries in thirty-one countries. At first the activities of the Book Exchange are being limited to printed matter of scientific or literary character; this will include books, pamphlets, periodicals, government documents, music, printed leaflets, and occasional papers. At present no microfilm and microprint will be dealt with, and no motion pictures, art reproductions and newspapers; but it is hoped eventually to handle all types of printed and filmed material.

## Mitigation of Spray Injury

IT is an essential prerequisite of a fungicidal spray that it should not itself cause damage on the plants to which it is applied. This is, unfortunately, not always the case, for lime-sulphur sometimes causes early leaf-drop on the apples Cox's Orange Pippin and Worcester Pearmain. M. H. Moore has shown (*J. Pom. and Hort. Sci.*, **23**, 3 and **4**, Dec. 1947) that