

British Museum (Natural History) : Acquisitions

THE Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History) have acquired, partly by purchase and partly by presentation, from Mrs. Lorna Tillotson, Caernarvonshire, on September 21. The other half is to go to the University of Durham, where Prof. F. A. Paneth plans to make measurements of the helium, uranium and thorium content to add to the present meagre data available for calculating the age of meteoritic stones. Plaster casts of the stone will be made before it is divided. The meteorite is a black chondrite, a rather uncommon type of stony meteorite. The mineral composition has not been studied at present. Its arrival was accompanied by several loud explosions likened by Mr. Tillotson to heavy gunfire. Mr. Tillotson, by noting the positions of the holes in the roof and in the ceiling of the room into which the meteorite fell, determined that the angle of its fall on to the roof was nearly vertical. Very few reports have been received about the light or sound phenomena accompanying the fall. Those so far received are from three localities in Caernarvonshire, Lancashire and Cheshire. Any records of the passage of a meteor over Great Britain or Ireland would, therefore, be of interest, and should be sent either to Prof. Paneth or to Dr. W. Campbell Smith, Keeper of Minerals, British Museum (Natural History), London, S.W.7.

The Museum has also received a collection of birds, including kingfishers, owls, pigeons and birds of paradise, and mammals, all of which were collected in New Guinea by Mr. F. Shaw-Mayer. Mr. Michael Cox has presented a collection of 114 beautifully preserved plants, which he made in a largely unexplored area of north-west British Columbia, and which includes flowering plants, mosses, liverworts, lichens and fungi. 8,300 microscope slides illustrating the anatomy of the genus *Equisetum*, and forming the collection made by the late Lady Isabel M. P. Browne, the leading authority on the anatomy of this genus for many years, has been received through Prof. F. W. Jane, Royal Holloway College, University of London. Prof. W. T. Gordon, recently professor of geology, King's College, London, has presented minerals and rocks from various localities in South Africa, Novaya Zemlya and Russia. Three pieces of the meteoric iron from Canon Diablo, the famous meteorite crater in Arizona, have been received from Mr. Richard W. Barringer, of Philadelphia. An interesting collection of crystalline masses of orpiment arsenic trisulphide) from the Herja mine, Chiuzbaia, Rumania, has been purchased; the collection represents the whole of the first find of this mineral at Chiuzbaia (formerly Kisbanya, Hungary).

Wellcome Historical Medical Library

THE re-opening, at the Wellcome Research Institution, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, of the Wellcome Historical Medical Library was marked by a luncheon attended by a number of distinguished librarians and others interested in the history of medicine and the allied sciences. After the luncheon, an address was given by Dr. Ashworth Underwood, director of the Library and of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum. Dr. Underwood recalled that both the Library and the Museum had been built up as a private interest by the late Sir Henry Wellcome. The Library consists of more than 200,000 volumes, many of which are extremely rare. The collection of

incunabula (books printed before the end of the fifteenth century) contains 632 volumes and is the second largest collection of medical and cognate *incunabula* in the world. Equally important is the sixteenth-century collection, which contains a number of hitherto unrecorded works. Sir Henry Wellcome began his collection about 1895, and thereafter he had frequently added as many as two thousand volumes a year, and in one year the number reached more than five thousand. His collection of *incunabula* was commenced some time before 1897, and by the First World War he had more than two hundred and fifty. The Library is one of the world's greatest collections, built up by a single individual, and its importance for the study of the history of medicine and the sciences is very great. Dr. Underwood paid a tribute to the work carried out by Mr. W. J. Bishop, the librarian, Mr. F. N. L. Poynter, the deputy librarian, and the staff of the Library, in bringing it to its present condition.

Apart from many works of extreme value for the history of medicine, the Library is very rich in special collections; for example, works of travels (especially those containing early descriptions of tropical diseases and of the indigenous *materia medica*); botany; alchemy (one of the finest collections in the world); occultism; tobacco; plague; archaeology; anthropology and folk-lore. In addition, there is a very comprehensive collection of modern bibliographical and reference works. The Library is for reference only, and no books can be lent. There is ample accommodation for readers, and there are facilities for photographic reproduction. Prints, lantern slides and photostat copies can be supplied, and there is also a microfilm service, with a reading machine installed in the Library. Although the Library is primarily intended for the use of students of the history of medicine and the sciences, access is freely granted to any serious inquirer. Indeed, the resources of the Library are admirably suited to postgraduate study in historical topics that are not specifically medical, and valuable information may be found touching on social history and the social sciences, religion and philosophy, literature and the arts, technology and archaeology, especially Egyptian. There are also comprehensive biographical and bibliographical collections. Historical and bibliographical inquiries can be dealt with by the Library staff; these should preferably be made by letter. A general catalogue of the Library in short-title form is now being prepared for the press. Scientific and other societies can arrange for special visits to the Library, which is open on Monday to Friday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ultra-Violet Radiation in Industry

ON December 1 a small but interesting demonstration on ultra-violet radiation in industry was given by Hanovia, Ltd., at 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. The demonstration was divided into three parts: showing respectively: photochemical and photobiological reactions; fluorescence and phosphorescence; and a selection of ultra-violet lamps in stock and in current use. In the first section was illustrated the use of ultra-violet radiation for the production in a few hours or days of the effect of several years of bright sunlight, by which means the deterioration of dyes, paints, varnishes, metal surfaces, etc., can be rapidly tested. Other photochemical reactions included the polymerization of methyl methacrylate for joining 'Perspex' sheets, the isomerization of ergosterol into calciferol (vitamin D₂)

and the application of ultra-violet for rapid photo-printing. The radiation is also used for its germicidal properties in sterilizing atmospheres and in the brewing, bottling and other food industries. Fluorescence of materials under ultra-violet radiation has many applications, such as the testing of fabrics (particularly for invisible oil-spots before dyeing), in forensic medicine and for partition chromatography. The addition of fluorescent tracers in plumbing systems, etc., for observing leaks and flows is of great importance, since the detection of one part in 10^8 can be achieved. Most of the above-mentioned work can be done with lamps of the extra-high pressure type (mercury-filled at pressures of 6,000–2,000 mm. of mercury) and high pressure type (2,000–600 mm.), the rays of which do not affect the skin or eyes and can be refracted by glass lenses and prisms. The spectrum for the high-pressure type is almost continuous at about 2800–3200 Å., and the extra-high type is the same but with the wave-length energies displaced slightly towards the long end. For certain work, particularly for geological purposes, low-pressure discharge tubes (10–0.1 mm. pressure and almost monochromatic at 2537 Å.) are used, and the radiation from these burns the skin and can only be refracted by quartz. Specimen lamps of all three types were shown, both mains-driven and battery-portables for field work being included.

Proposals for International Collaboration in Applied Spectroscopy

At a meeting held in Paris on October 1, the need for an international organisation to promote spectrochemical analysis was discussed. The meeting followed the eleventh congress of the *Groupement pour l'Avancement des Méthodes d'Analyse Spectrographique des Produits Métallurgiques*. Besides the members of the French committee, spectroscopists representing groups in England and Switzerland were present, with others from Holland and Belgium. Discussion originated in an Italian proposal to form an international society of spectroscopists based on individual membership, and on a French proposal to form an international federation of regional or national societies of spectroscopists. It was reported that the International Council of Scientific Unions might sponsor a mixed commission on spectroscopy to co-ordinate the activities of physicists and astronomers interested in spectra, but that this body is not likely to concern itself with applied spectroscopy. After considering all these proposals, those present decided that in the first place it would be wise to work for a fuller interchange of information and speakers simply between societies in various countries organised to deal with emission or absorption spectra as applied to analysis. A list of such societies or groups and of their secretaries is to be compiled, and will be published in *Spectrochimica Acta*. This journal, which during 1946–49 was published in the Vatican City, is to be published in London from 1950 onwards. The editor, Ernest van Someren, of 4 Churchfields, Broxbourne, Herts, England, would like to receive the names of spectroscopic societies and of their secretaries, and hopes to be of service in keeping them in touch with the activities of other similar groups.

University of Birmingham: Appointments

The following announcements have recently been made by the University of Birmingham. Appointments to the Sir Josiah Mason Lectureship are as

follows: 1950, Prof. I. Schapera, professor of social anthropology in the University of Cape Town; 1952, Dr. H. I. P. Hogbin, reader in anthropology, University of Sydney. The title of reader in palaeontology has been conferred on Dr. H. B. Whittington, lecturer in geology.

The following have been appointed to lectureships in the subjects indicated: F. R. N. Nabarro, metallurgy; Dr. G. F. J. Garlick, physics; Dr. M. Krook, mathematical physics; Dr. J. H. Turnbull, chemistry; Dr. W. S. Norman, chemical engineering; J. Walker, physics; Dr. Elsie A. G. Knowles, industrial statistics (Department of Engineering Production); H. Grisbrook, tool engineering and metrology (Department of Engineering Production). Research fellows have been appointed as follows: D. J. Desmond and L. A. Ferney, to be Tube Investments research fellows in the Department of Engineering Production; K. B. Mather, to be I.C.I. research fellow in physics; Dr. D. W. Wake-man, to be I.C.I. research fellow in metallurgy.

Royal Society: Officers for 1950

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society held on November 30 the following were elected as officers and Council for the ensuing year: *President*, Sir Robert Robinson; *Treasurer*, Sir Thomas Merton; *Secretaries*, Sir Edward Salisbury and Sir David Brunt; *Foreign Secretary*, Prof. E. D. Adrian; *Other Members of Council*, Brigadier R. A. Bagnold, Prof. G. L. Brown, Prof. H. Davenport, Prof. F. G. Gregory, Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, Prof. R. P. Linstead, Prof. G. F. Marrian, Prof. H. S. W. Massey, Prof. F. E. Simon, Sir William Stanier, Sir George Thomson, Dr. H. G. Thornton, Prof. C. E. Tilley, Dr. F. M. R. Walshe, Dr. V. B. Wigglesworth, Prof. S. Zuckerman.

British Glaciological Society: Officers for 1950

The following have been elected officers and members of committee for 1950 of the British Glaciological Society: *President*, G. Seligman; *Vice-President*, J. M. Wordie; *Honorary General Secretary*, A. H. Bolitho; *Honorary Treasurer*, T. H. Best; *Meetings Secretary*, D. S. Brock; *Members of Committee*, D. L. Champion, Miss J. Clarke, J. Hartog, Prof. S. E. Hollingworth, W. V. Lewis, Prof. G. Manley, Dr. N. A. Mackintosh, Dr. N. E. Odell, Dr. B. B. Roberts, Dr. K. Sandford, Prof. A. Stephenson and W. H. Ward.

Announcements

The Manchester Federation of Scientific Societies' Christmas Lecture for Young People (thirteen to seventeen years of age) will be delivered by Prof. F. C. Williams at the University of Manchester at 3 p.m. on December 28 and 29. The lecture, which is entitled "Electrons in Control", will be illustrated by experiments.

The Royal Microscopical Society has established a cinemicrographic film library in order to make available films dealing with subjects which come within the range of the Society's activities. Hitherto, many excellent films, made in academic research institutions, have not been accessible for educational purposes. The collection, though at present not large, includes films by Comandon, Canti, Michel and Hughes. Further particulars, such as the fee for hiring these films, can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary, Royal Microscopical Society, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.