

Engineers, and on the Southern Regional Council for Further Education; his presidential address to Section G of the British Association in 1948, "The Young Engineer", continues to provoke widespread discussion and approval. Although Wing-Commander Cave-Browne-Cave will soon relinquish the direction of the Engineering Department, the College hopes he will continue his varied researches and, on occasion, delight audiences with a lecture on one of his particular interests.

#### Mr. A. N. Black

MR. A. N. BLACK, who succeeds Prof. Cave-Browne-Cave, was born in Australia in 1912, and was educated at Farnborough School and Eton College. From there he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, and obtained first-class honours in the Mathematical Tripos, Part I, and in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos (with distinction in applied mechanics). After a year of postgraduate work at Cambridge, studying metallurgy under Prof. R. S. Hutton, Mr. Black went to Oxford in 1935, becoming a lecturer in 1938 and Donald Pollock reader in engineering science in 1946, which post he at present holds. His special interests are computational techniques and the application of statistics to engineering problems; but the Oxford tutorial system requires a tutor in the Engineering Science School to have a knowledge of all branches of the subject. Mr. Black's wide versatility and high ability augur well for the future of engineering at Southampton.

#### Rochdale Literary and Scientific Society: Dr. J. R. Ashworth

DR. J. R. ASHWORTH, who for the past sixty-five years has been honorary secretary of the Rochdale Literary and Scientific Society, has recently resigned from this office owing to ill health. Dr. Ashworth's membership of the Society dates back to 1883, five years after its inception, and in 1885 he took over the office of honorary secretary from his brother. His devotion to the interests of the Society has been boundless; and his many scientific contacts, through his research and close association with the University of Manchester, his curatorship of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society and his chairmanship of the Ancient Monuments Society, have been invaluable in making the Rochdale Society a leading cultural influence in the town and earning for it a high reputation among similar learned societies in Great Britain. Another of Dr. Ashworth's lifelong interests is exemplified by his record of sixty-two years as a co-opted member of the Rochdale Public Libraries Committee. Dr. Ashworth has in the past made a number of contributions to *Nature*, mainly on magnetism and also on atmospheric pollution and its effect on the transmission of ultra-violet radiation. He served on the Council of the National Smoke Abatement Society for many years.

#### Sir Edward Sharpey-Schafer, F.R.S. (1850-1935)

KNOWN to the public through his method of artificial respiration, Sir Edward Albert Sharpey-Schafer, who was born a century ago, on June 2, 1850, was one of the most original and versatile physiologists of modern times. As a student at University College, London, he came under the influence of William Sharpey, the last professor of general physiology and anatomy, after whom he named his eldest son. When the son fell in the First World War, the father added the name to his own. In 1883 Schafer succeeded Burdon-Sanderson as

Jodrell professor of physiology. Sixteen years later he was appointed professor of physiology in the University of Edinburgh, and he occupied this chair until 1933. With Michael Foster he founded the Physiological Society in 1876, and he started the *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Physiology* in 1908. His many original and far-reaching researches included experiments with Victor Horsley on cerebral localization, which advanced the scope of brain surgery; the preparation, with George Oliver, of the first active extracts of the suprarenal and of the pituitary glands; and studies in histology—a subject which he regarded as an essential part of physiology. Numerous honours came his way: fellowship of the Royal Society at the early age of twenty-eight, the presidencies of the British Association (1912) and of the International Physiological Congress (1923), and a knighthood in 1913. Author of "The Essentials of Histology" (1885), "The Endocrine Organs" (1916), and of other physiological classics, Sir Edward Sharpey-Schafer was a fine lecturer, a good administrator, and a charming host. He died at North Berwick on March 29, 1935.

#### Librarianship in North America

IN the summer of 1947, Mr. J. H. P. Pafford, Goldsmith's Librarian, University of London, visited, on the invitation of the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Library Association, eighty-six libraries, including those of twenty-six universities, and eight library schools in the United States and Canada. The report in which he summarizes the chief points noted (London: Library Association. Pp. vi+43. 4s. To members, 3s.) is a model of its kind and should be of interest to many besides those concerned with the administration of university libraries. It is necessarily a record of general impressions; but Mr. Pafford comments critically on such matters as the Farmington plan for the acquisition of all foreign literature of importance and its distribution by subjects between many American libraries, the development of depository libraries, buildings and the function of university libraries—topics which are regarded as of main interest at present in American university librarianship. His observations on book selection and reading rooms—particularly in relation to the functions and development of university libraries, and when allowance is made for the text-book position in Great Britain—are a valuable contribution to discussions which must take place on the expansion of British university libraries. On library training, Mr. Pafford writes with discernment, and, although he notes that in the United States library work is recognized as important and valuable by the community, his observations on training and qualifications lend no support to the view that there is anything approaching a library science in the sense of an academic discipline. Brief as it is, this record is of interest not only as a comparison of standards and practice, but also for the realism which its constructive criticism and suggestions should bring to the discussion of matters in which prejudice and tradition rather than clear thinking have frequently been the vogue.

#### Museums and the School

THE subject of co-operation between museums and schools is one that has of late received much attention and is given prominence in the December 1949 issue of the *Museums Journal*. A distinction is made between children's museums and children in museums.