

limb bones ever known. It is the humerus (upper arm bone) of the sauropod dinosaur, *Brachiosaurus altithorax*, and it was discovered by D. E. Jones of Delta, Colo., who presented it to the Smithsonian. Geologically speaking, it is from the Morrison formation, of late Jurassic age (about 130 million years ago), in Montrose County, Colo. The bone is 6 ft. 10 in. long. *Brachiosaurus* was a giant among dinosaurs, much larger than the familiar *Brontosaurus*; it may have weighed as much as 55 tons. It is distinguished from other dinosaurs by the fact that its front legs were somewhat longer than its hind legs. This feature, the great length of the neck, and the projecting nostrils on top of the head seem to have been adaptations to its presumed habits. *Brachiosaurus* was a plant-eater that walked along the bottoms of lakes, lifting its head above the surface of the water to breathe. *Brachiosaurus* is known from North America, Africa and Europe.

Ethnographic Films

THE Ethnographic Film Committee of Great Britain and Ireland presented three films at the National Film Theatre on March 1. Prof. C. von Fürer-Haimendorf, who has recently returned from nine months field work in a Sherpa village on the Nepal-Tibet border, presented a colour film showing the Sherpas at work in their fields and with their yaks. It also showed a Buddhist festival in a monastery headed by a reincarnate lama. David Attenborough went to New Guinea as a zoologist in search of birds of paradise. He and his cameraman, Charles Lagus, filmed courtship and wedding ceremonies of some of the highland tribes. The film also showed the native method of manufacturing salt and of making the stone axes which are now largely used for ceremonial and prestige purposes. The Iban dyaks of Sarawak were formerly renowned as head-hunters, and head-hunting ritual still plays an important part in their lives. Hugh Gibb, with the co-operation of Tom Harrison, curator of the Sarawak Museum, made a colour film showing their slash-and-burn method of cultivating rice, tattooing, weaving, and many aspects of domestic life in the long houses in which entire communities live, each family in its separate apartment.

The Ethnographic Film Committee of Great Britain and Ireland is a committee of the Royal Anthropological Institute. It was established as the national committee in 1958 by the Joint Committee for Anthropological Research and Teaching, to co-operate with the national ethnographic film committees of other countries. In addition to sponsoring film programmes for teaching and public presentation, the Committee is preparing a catalogue of ethnographic films available in the United Kingdom.

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Grants for Students

UNDER its second five-year plan, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research proposes to increase substantially the number of its postgraduate studentships and fellowships in science and technology. By 1963-64 expenditure on this scheme is expected to exceed £1.5 million and the postgraduate students supported to number 3,800 in place of the present nearly 1,900. Grants for special research projects at universities and colleges under the Department's scheme, including provision for research in the human sciences in relation to industrial needs,

are expected to increase three- to four-fold, to about £1.75 million in 1963-64. The latest issue of "Notes on D.S.I.R. Grants for Graduate Students and Research Workers" (pp. 28. London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1959. 1s. 9d. net) gives full details of the regulations governing such awards, with an appendix on awards tenable abroad. The rates for the latter, while varying from country to country, will be equivalent to those received by a student or a Fellow in Britain, and in addition, second-class rail fare and travel subsistence will be paid. Research fellowships vary between £700 and £850 a year and are normally held for two years. Under the student-ship scheme, approved fees are paid to the appropriate authority and the maintenance grant paid to the student varies from £420 a year to students living in college, hostel or lodgings at Oxford and Cambridge, £400 at London and £340 elsewhere, to £285 to students living with parents in London and £270 to students living with parents elsewhere.

International Association for the Exchange of Students

THE report for the year ended September 1958 of the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience is accompanied by a survey of the first ten years of the Association in Great Britain during 1948-57. In the summer vacation of 1958, 776 students went abroad and 829 students were received; forty-two universities and colleges are now affiliated and twenty-four countries participate. Of the 4,968 students sent abroad from Great Britain under the Association in 1948-57, nearly a third (1,504) were from the Imperial College of Science and Technology; 272 were from the University of Durham, 263 from Birmingham, 220 from Bristol, 238 from Manchester, 228 from Cambridge, 186 from Glasgow, 180 from University College, London, and 173 from the University of Leeds. In 1958 it became necessary to restrict the nomination of students to those completing the penultimate year on an undergraduate course who had already had some previous industrial experience in Britain. Stress is laid on the contribution by British industry, and an evaluation of the exchange based on information from reports on 4,269 students indicates the undoubted success of the scheme. With scarcely any exception, the students proved genuinely anxious to work hard and gain the maximum benefit, but the vital necessity of great care in selecting students for the exchange is stressed.

Grants for Study Overseas

THE British Council handbook entitled "Scholarships Abroad, 1959-60" (pp. iii+27. London: British Council, 1959), to which the director-general, Sir Paul Sinker, contributes a foreword, lists by country awards offered by foreign governments and universities to enable British students to continue their studies abroad. Mostly they are offered annually, and the handbook includes particulars of conditions, value, duration and fares as well as of method of application and the closing date for receipt of applications.

Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology

AFTER the recent appearance of a new British pharmacological journal, *Biochemical Pharmacology*, it comes as somewhat of a shock that a new toxico-