a matter for conjecture, but the possibilities of transport from the estuaries of Holland or North Germany are obvious. Some highly coloured forecasts have appeared in the daily Press regarding the damage likely to be caused if the crab becomes established in English rivers and estuaries. It can safely be said, however, that there is little ground for apprehension. On the Continent, the banks of rivers have been undermined in places by the burrows of the crabs, but the most serious damage has been caused to fresh-water fishes. In Great Britain, where fresh-water fish have for the most part only a sporting value, the new addition to the fauna may justify some anxiety on the part of anglers in the eastern counties. There is fortunately no reason for anticipating that the crab will introduce into Europe the lung disease, paragonimiasis, of which it is one of the vectors in the Far East.

Association of British Chemical Manufacturers

THE nineteenth annual report of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, submitted to the annual meeting on October 10, records an increase in membership from 109 to 118, while the number of affiliated associations is now 13. Reference is made to the participation of the Association in the Brussels International and Universal Exhibition, the British Chemical Exhibit at which has been organised by the Association at the request of the Department of Overseas Trade. The safety activities of the Association have been continued, and the Association has submitted a list of solvents in general use as a basis for the investigation, which has now been commenced by a special committee under the Medical Research Council, on their physiological effects in relation to industrial risks. The investigation on tests for the detection of low concentrations of toxic gases that are likely to be encountered in industry, to which the Association has contributed half the cost, is nearing completion. Methods of detection and estimation, usually with test papers, have been worked out and standardised for a number of gases by the Chemical Defence Research Department, and a printing method has been discovered which will give consistent results and yield permanent stains. The Association is also supporting financially work on the testing of respirators for industrial use to ensure that they give adequate protection, which is being carried out by the Chemical Research Department. The Association has taken over from the Chemical and Allied Employers' Federation the regular collection and investigation of accident statistics as part of its normal safety activities. Other matters on which action has been taken during the year relate to the Provisional Poisons List and Poisons Rules and the report of the Poisons Board, trade marks, Government patents and the transport of chemicals by road.

IN moving the adoption of the report at the annual meeting, Mr. T. Wallace, who deputised as chairman in the absence of Dr. F. H. Carr, through illness, referred particularly to the manner in which the Government left the chemical section of the Polish Treaty to be worked out between the Association and the Polish Union of Chemical Industries. The importance of industrial reorganisation was stressed, particularly the necessity for further co-operation in regard to research, production and marketing. Commenting on the position of the fine chemical industry, Mr. Wallace said that since the report was written a supplementary memorandum has been submitted to the Key Industries Committee of the Board of Trade, detailing reasons why the manufacturers considered the progressive development of the industry would be better assured by a continuance of the key industry duties than by a transfer to the Import Duties Act.

Roman Yorkshire

As progress is made in the excavation of the Roman villa at Rudston, six miles west of Bridlington in Yorkshire, it affords a more extended view of settled life under what has been termed the 'signal-station' system, which archæological discovery in this area has revealed as a characteristic feature in the organisation of this section of Roman Britain. The site has now been under investigation for three seasons by a local committee in conjunction with the Roman Antiquities Committee of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, the excavation being in charge of Messrs. A. M. Woodward and K. A. Steer. Both coins and types of pottery point to an occupation of considerable duration, the former ranging from Domitian to Valens, and the latter including late first century, Samian, third century types from the Yorkshire pottery at Throlam and 'signal-station' types of the end of the fourth century. A system of pre-Roman ditches below the foundations may go back so far as the Bronze Age. An interesting building to the west of the residential block, discovered in 1934, which measures not less than 50 ft. by 22 ft., is now seen, according to a report of the latest results of excavation (*The Times*, Oct. 22), to have been used for a variety of purposes connected with the needs of the villa. *Tesserae* of sandstone not of local origin, and many chippings of chalk and tile, confirm the view suggested by earlier discoveries of chalk *tesserae* and red and blue tiles that it was a workshop for making and repairing mosaic flooring. Further, remains of no less than six ovens point to other uses not yet completely apparent. An early suggestion that they were part of the equipment for the manufacture of wool or for tanning has now been abandoned in favour of the view that they were for drying or roasting grain preparatory to grinding.

The College of Science, Benares Hindu University

FEW countries are, in proportion to their literate population, so well equipped with modern laboratories as India. The reproach can no longer be levelled at Indian university education that it is purely literary. We need only cite as examples the fine laboratories to be found at the University College of Science, Calcutta, the Presidency College, Madras, and the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. From the time of its foundation in 1911, the Hindu University at

Benares has paid particular attention to the teaching of science, both pure and applied. The science departments with a staff of seventy provide accommodation for about one thousand students, and these departments have now been constituted a separate College of Science within the University. This College, of which Prof. K. K. Mathur has been appointed the first Principal, was formally opened on September 12 by the veteran Vice-Chancellor and founder of the University, Pandit M. M. Malaviya. In his opening address, the Vice-Chancellor emphasised the need in the present economic position of India for increased facilities for the study of science in all its branches. The Hindu University has already played a prominent part in the industrial development of the United Provinces, and we are sure that the foresight of the Vice-Chancellor and executive body of the University in establishing this new college will lead to an expansion of its activities.

New German renderings of 'Foreign' Words

IN NATURE of September 28, p. 495, we published a short notice of the second edition of "Theoretische Physik" by Dr. Georg Joos. Our reviewer commented very favourably upon the book, but animadverted upon the addition of a glossary of "foreign" words (*Erläuterung einiger Fremdwörter*), "in which *Absorption* (*Verschluckung*), *Elastizität* (*Dehnbarkeit*), *Kapillarität* (*Haarröhrchenkraft*) and such-like non-Prussian words are translated into the new German, although these 'foreign' words appear in the articles in Gehler's 'Physikalisches Worterbuch' of more than a hundred years ago". We have now received an indignant letter from Dr. Joos, containing the following explanation of this glossary. "Many English readers, who according to the reporter are to be impressed comically through these things, will know that the graduates of the 'Oberrealschule' have studied neither Latin nor Greek and that for them an explanation of these words is very desirable", adding, "According to the wording of the report the reader must think that it is my intention to seriously substitute 'Verschluckung' for 'Absorption' or 'Segelstange' for 'Antenne' ". As regards the last sentence our reviewer suggested nothing about Dr. Joos' intentions, but stated the bare fact that the glossary had been added to the book, leaving his English readers free (if we may use the word without offence) to draw any conclusions they wished. Many will, no doubt, share his and our surprise that words which have been in regular use in the German language for four generations and more, a period sufficient, we should have thought, to guarantee their incorporation, should be regarded and named as foreign.

OUR reviewer adds: "We note that graduates of the Oberrealschule have studied neither Latin nor Greek, but then they did not do so at the time of the first edition, which did not contain the glossary; in fact, they never did. Most students in England and other countries are equally unfamiliar with Latin and Greek, but have no difficulty over 'elasticity' and 'capillarity', while Germans unfamiliar with French have, we believe, no difficulty over '*General*' and '*Soldat*'. Dr. Joos does not seem to realise that, if there is any force in his contention, most German students will not know what his book is about, since both '*Theoretische*' and '*Physik*' are Greek words not explained in the *Erläuterung*. For that matter, *Electricität* (may we suggest *Bernsteinreibungskraft ?*) is not in the glossary, although *Kapazität* (*Fassungsvermögen*) is: *Alkali* (a Semitic word which occurs in the book combined with a Latin word as *Alkalispektren*—shall we suggest *Pflanzenaschenerdelichterscheinung ?*) is missing, although *Kondensator* (*Verdichter*) is included. We hope in the next edition to see the glossary either omitted or properly completed. We in England find so much in the present-day activities in German universities to move us to tears that Dr. Joos really must allow us a faint smile when we come across something harmlessly amusing from that quarter, and permit us to be our own judges of what is 'comical' ".

International Exhibition of Nature Photography

THERE was a large assembly of naturalists and Nature photographers at the opening on October 16 of the *Country Life* International Exhibition of Nature Photography at the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, South Kensington. The Earl of Onslow, president of the Society for the Protection of the Fauna of the Empire, referred to the great value of Nature photography and cinematography as "a very powerful incentive towards the preservation of wild life in all its forms", and to the fact that the Exhibition contains a large number of subjects that have never been seen before. He went on to remark that "there is a very grave danger at present hanging over us and that is that unless wild animals, big-game and birds of all kinds are carefully preserved a great number of species will become extinct and they will be a downright loss to the world in general. We could do without poison snakes but most other animals are a very valuable asset not only from the natural history point of view, but from the scientific point of view and from the point of view that they tend to preserve the balance of Nature." The audience, which included, among many others well known for their interest in wild life, the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Desborough, afterwards inspected the Exhibition. More than thirteen hundred photographs are displayed on screens in the Whale Hall, one wall being devoted entirely to the work of pioneer photographers, which includes the late J. H. Symonds' picture "Goldfinches fighting on Teazle", "Marsh Harrier" by the late Col. H. Moore, and no fewer than seventeen fine studies by Mr. C. J. King. The Exhibition will be open—admission free—until November 30. A souvenir volume (5*s*.), containing reproductions of 120 pictures from the Exhibition, has been published.

Edwin Klebs

IN a centennial note published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* of July 11, Dr. Leona Baumgartner, of Cornell University Medical College, New York, claims that Edwin Klebs, who was born