

20,936 received the full course of anti-rabic treatment, with a mortality of 0.45 per cent. The vaccine employed was a carbolized 5 per cent emulsion of brain of sheep inoculated with Paris fixed virus. The deaths from rabies registered in 1937 in the Punjab and the United Provinces numbered 438.

Cosmic Data

Two valuable summaries of the data at present available as to the motion of the galactic system among the nebulae and as to the sources of stellar energy are contributed by Dr. E. Hubble, of the Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, and by Prof. H. N. Russell, director of the Princeton University Observatory respectively, to the August issue of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*. With respect to the extragalactic nebulae taken as frame of reference, the galactic system is moving with a speed of the order of 100–200 kilometres per second in the direction of the northern galactic latitudes. The sun is rotating about the centre of the galaxy with a speed of the order of 275 kilometres per second in the galactic direction latitude 0° , longitude 55° . The resultant is a speed of the order 300 kilometres per second in the direction latitude 35° north, longitude 55° . After pointing out that the reactions which provide the stars with their energy must be accompanied by a loss of mass, Prof. Russell summarizes the recent work of Prof. H. A. Bethe, of Cornell University, on the six steps by which the impact of four protons, that is, hydrogen atoms, on a carbon atom which acts as a catalyst lead to the production of a helium atom. Owing to the diminution of mass involved in the conversion, the process is capable of supplying the sun's energy if its temperature is of the order 18–21 million degrees centigrade, that of Sirius at 22 million and that of γ Cygni at 30 million, all of which temperatures are in agreement with astrophysical observations.

The National Central Library

THE twenty-third annual report of the Executive Committee of the National Central Library refers to the way in which development has been hampered by the absence of sufficient funds. The only department which is able to provide anything like an adequate service is the Bureau of American Bibliography, recently established with the aid of a generous grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. The two main sources of income have been, as in previous years, the grants of £5,000 from the Treasury and £4,000 from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. Of the 10,825 volumes added to the library, 7,203 were presented; 46,715 books were issued to libraries and 11,968 to adult classes. The total number of outlier libraries is 135, consisting of 113 special libraries, 19 London borough libraries and 3 urban libraries, representing a stock of 4,201,000 volumes, from which 11,361 books were lent during the year. The regional library systems now cover the whole of England and Wales, embracing 479 libraries. During the year, 50,031 books were lent by libraries in regional systems to other libraries in their own

system, and in addition 7,104 books were lent to libraries outside their own regional area through the National Central Library. Of the 3,538 books lent to university libraries, 1,846 were supplied by the National Central Library and its outliers, 1,536 by other university libraries, and 156 by foreign libraries. As against 508 books lent to libraries in 24 foreign countries, libraries in 16 foreign countries lent 283 books to libraries in the British Isles.

Data of Seismology

VALUABLE seismological data have just been received from India (Government of India, Meteorological Department, *Seismological Bulletin*, July–Sept. 1938). This publication contains readings of the seismograms received at the observatories of Agra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Dehra Dun, Hyderabad and Kodaikanal, together with non-instrumental reports. Readings from the Indian observatories are particularly important for the determination of the epicentres of earthquakes removed from North America, Europe and Japan, where the majority of the earth's seismological stations are situated. The non-instrumental reports indicate the occurrence of four local shocks in July, seven in August and six in September, some of which were followed by after-shocks. Silchar, Lahore and Kalat each reported shocks on two separate occasions.

Earthquakes during June 1939

ACCORDING to the Central Seismological Bureau at Strasbourg, 132 earthquakes were registered by seismographs or felt by people during June 1939. The most on any one day was ten on June 4, and the least on any one day was one on June 25. Undoubtedly the strongest shock during June was that of June 22 on the Gold Coast, having an epicentre provisionally calculated to be 5.7° N., 0.7° W. The next three in intensity were June 18, felt scale 7 (Rossi-Forel) at Costa Rica, June 5 with epicentre in the Atlantic west of the Azores, and June 8 with possible deep focus (130 km.) in the Islands of Samoa. Other shocks for which provisional epicentres could be obtained were June 3, Tananarive (scale 2); June 4, north-west Australia and Arizona; June 6, Algeria; June 12, Porto Rico; June 23, near Apia; June 24, two in California; June 27, Philippines; and June 29, Vrancea. During June the Fort de Franco station registered eight local tremors.

New Fellows in Pure Research at Mellon Institute

Dr. R. S. Tipson and Dr. Warner Carlson have been appointed fellows in the Department of Research in Pure Chemistry in the Mellon Institute. Dr. Tipson was born in Derbyshire in 1906. He was awarded the degree of B.Sc. of the University of Birmingham in 1927 and then engaged in research on the carbohydrates under Prof. W. N. Haworth. Later he conducted an investigation, for the British Empire Cancer Campaign, on the preparation of tobacco tar and determination of its constituents. In 1929 he was appointed to a research fellowship in the department of industrial and cellulose chem-