

subject was "Physics in War". Prof. Oliphant stressed the value of academic science, which in present circumstances can be turned to practical use. Future development of industry depends on the academic development of science, which in Great Britain is conducted only in the universities. It is therefore essential that the country should encourage academic research in science if we are to keep any sort of supremacy in industry. So far, the War has been almost entirely a physicists' war, waged with weapons depending for their operation on knowledge gained by physicists.

Prof. Oliphant referred to the great value of the pioneer work done by Dr. Lanchester in aviation, to the work of Sir William Bragg and Lord Rutherford on the detection of submarines, and to the development of the high-class optical industry. 'Wireless' is proving to be the fundamental controlling factor in the present War, and perhaps, when it is over, the public will realize how great is the work done by physicists in this field. The control of the magnetic mine presents no difficulties to the physicist. Scientific and technical men sometimes complain that they have not been given any job, and that their talents are not being used. Some of this criticism is justified, Prof. Oliphant said, because in England there is a tendency to allow administrative offices to be filled only by persons with non-technical qualifications. He deplored the conclusion that is sometimes reached that because a man has technical qualifications he cannot discharge administrative duties.

Censoring Scientific Journals

It is announced that, at the request of Sir Walter Monckton, director-general of the Press and Censorship Bureau, Sir William Bragg, as president of the Royal Society, has undertaken the formation of a scientific panel to assist the bureau in arranging the censorship of papers in scientific journals. The following have agreed to serve on the panel: Prof. C. R. Harington (biochemistry), Prof. V. H. Blackman (botany and agriculture), Prof. A. C. Egerton (chemistry), Dr. H. L. Guy (engineering sciences), Prof. P. G. H. Boswell (geology), Prof. S. Chapman (mathematics), Dr. C. H. Desch (metallurgy), Dr. C. G. Darwin (physics), Prof. A. V. Hill (physiology), Prof. F. C. Bartlett (psychology), Prof. W. W. C. Topley (bacteriology and pathology), Prof. M. Greenwood (statistics), Sir Guy Marshall (zoology).

Animals and Plants of Use to Man

THE British Museum (Natural History) is now open to the public on Saturdays and Sundays from 1 p.m. until 4 p.m. A special exhibition has been arranged in the Shell Gallery to show the animal and plant sources from which some useful commodities come. This is too vast a field for the exhibition to be an exhaustive one, consequently only selected exhibits, illustrating commodities which lend themselves to attractive demonstration, are shown. These include the sources of certain textiles like linen, cotton, silk and rayon; plant and animal dyes used in commerce; the colouring matter and ingredients

of cosmetics; the sources of leathers and of bristles for brushes; the plants and animals which produce oil in large enough quantities for it to be valuable to mankind; and some of the uses of moulds and mushrooms. Several of the cases have a war-time interest; for example, animals of use in war, margarine, bacon pigs, pests of stored food. The object of the exhibition is to show the sources of certain commodities, and not to give a detailed explanation with examples of how the raw materials are worked up into the finished products.

Discovery of a Royal Tomb in Egypt

A FURTHER discovery reported from San-el Hagar, the ancient Tanis, in the Nile Delta, promises results of even greater interest than those anticipated from the examination of the remarkable gold and silver sarcophagus discovered on this site by Prof. E. Montet, of the University of Strasbourg, in March of last year (see NATURE, 143, 512 and 552). When Prof. Montet returned to Egypt about a month ago to reopen his season's work on the tombs of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Dynasties on this site, he proposed to examine the sarcophagus which had been left unopened. The cartouche of Pharaoh Psusennes, identified with Sheshonk, had led to the attribution of the sarcophagus to that monarch; but in the course of the work of further examination, another tomb, it is reported (*The Times*, February 20) has been brought to light, which is thought to be the royal tomb, while the gold and silver sarcophagus is now said to be that of a royal priest. The newly discovered tomb contains a huge granite sarcophagus and a profusion of funerary ornaments. These consist for the most part of gold vessels, and include a gold cup in the form of a lotus, which is said to be of great beauty. This is the first royal tomb of the period (c. 1100-1000 B.C.) to be discovered; and it is of enhanced importance as belonging to a phase of Egyptian dynastic history of which archaeologically too little is known.

Statistical Methods and Ethnographical Observations

A NUMBER of attempts have been made from time to time to introduce statistical methods of analysis in the study of ethnographical facts, but certain obvious difficulties, more especially the artificial abstraction and the divorce of so complex an entity as an ethnographical fact from its cultural context, as a rule have militated against extended and continued application of these methods. Anthropologists, therefore, have watched with considerable interest the work of the Culture Element Survey of Native North-West America of the University of California, of which Prof. A. L. Kroeber is director. This survey was initiated as a result of an attempt to apply statistical methods of analysis to the recorded ethnographical data concerning the Indians of California by S. Klimek, who went to the University in 1933 as a Rockefeller Fellow.

The Survey has now become the most considerable example extant of the application of statistical technique to ethnographical observation. Prof.