

periodicity of tapping and resting is expressed by further fractions showing the frequency of tapping and the relation of tapping to resting periods. Finally, simple conventions define the arrangement of the panels, a matter which assumes special importance for the multiple cuts of the so-called slaughter systems by which old trees are drained before replanting. Standard intensity is defined as a half spiral tapped alternate days without rest (that is, equivalent to one quarter cut per day) and the relative intensity of the system is easily arrived at by scanning the formula. As examples: " $S/1, d/3, 4m/6, 89\%$ " signifies a full-circumference spiral cut tapped every third day for a period of four months in a cycle of six (two months rest), giving 89 per cent of the standard intensity; or " $S/3, d.2 (3 \times 6m/18) 67\%$ " indicates three panels of one third spiral cut, each one being tapped every second day for six months taking them in rotation. The amount of tapping can be expressed in circumference units (fractional length of cut multiplied by number of tappings), using the actual instead of the ideal number of tappings.

Most rubber estates keep full records which should potentially be a voluminous source of information, but the variables are so many and have in the past been so hazily defined that the scientific value of such records has often proved disappointingly small. Guest's notation will mark a great step forward in the task of making records both intelligible and comparable.

Golf Green Research and the War

THE revised values which the war places upon various activities have caused the managers of the Board of Greenkeeping Research to review the position of the Research Station at St. Ives, Bingley, Yorks. The experimental plots at this centre have been built up over a period of eleven years, at a cost of more than £26,000, and have provided valuable new knowledge about the ecological interaction of plants grown in compact formation, and about the practical treatment of greens. Much of their scientific value lies in their long term of treatment, and it is gratifying to learn that they are to be carried on, even if the need for economies should curtail the Station's other activities. It is also useful to remember, in the present intensity of the war effort, that the Station has contributed to a fundamental understanding of grass ecology which could be applied to increase food production on some of the poorer grassland of British uplands. Its researches on pests and diseases of grassland could quickly be turned to the aid of agriculture, and the Station has further adapted itself to war conditions by working on the best methods of pasturing sheep on golf courses, and giving advice upon minimum upkeep during the present difficult times.

Practical Applications of Horticultural Research

IN time of war there is a special need for the dissemination of the findings of scientific research, and in no field is this more true than in agriculture

and horticulture. The application of known facts is often more important than the making of new discoveries. Following this principle, the John Innes Horticultural Institution is preparing a series of leaflets embodying in condensed but adequate form the results of some of the most practically important lines of investigation which have been followed in recent years. The first three of these leaflets have already appeared and deal respectively with the John Innes composts, soil sterilization for pot plants and the John Innes soil sterilizer.

Every horticultural grower is aware of the valuable work done by the Institution in devising two standardized composts, one for seed sowing and one for potting. These composts replace the bewildering array of mixtures recommended in horticultural text-books and may be used with success for every class of plant. No less important is the work of the Institution on the sterilization of potting soils, which has amplified and extended that of the Cheshunt Experimental Station. The principles of sterilization as applied to the John Innes composts are outlined in Leaflet No. 2, while No. 3 gives details of the home construction and the use of the specially designed John Innes soil sterilizer.

Prof. Richard von Krafft-Ebing

PROF. RICHARD VON KRAFFT-EBING, an eminent German psychiatrist and a pioneer in the scientific study of sex, was born at Mannheim on August 14, 1840. He received his medical education at Heidelberg under Fredreich and at Zurich under Griesinger, and after qualifying at Heidelberg in 1863 spent five years as an assistant in the Illenau Asylum. In 1872 he was appointed professor of psychiatry at the recently founded University at Strasbourg, and in the following year he accepted an invitation to occupy the corresponding chair at Graz, where he remained until 1889, when he succeeded Leidesdorf at the First Psychiatric Clinic at Vienna. In 1892 he succeeded Meynert at the Second Psychiatric Clinic, which he directed until his retirement in 1902. He died on December 22, 1902.

Krafft-Ebing was equally eminent as a research worker and clinical teacher, and gained a well-merited reputation not only as a psychiatrist but also as a criminologist and neurologist. He is best known for the work entitled "*Psychopathia Sexualis*", of which the first edition appeared in 1886 and the seventeenth posthumously in 1924. It was translated into English, French and Italian. His other works were "*Melancholie*" (1874), "*Lehrbuch der Psychiatrie*" (1879) which was translated into English and French and went through seven editions, and "*Eine experimentelle Studie auf dem Gebiete des Hypnotismus*" (1888), which was also translated into English. At the International Medical Congress at Moscow in 1887 he read an important paper on the causation of general paralysis which, as the result of his own experience, he proved to be the joint product of "syphilization and civilization". He was an honorary member of the medico-psychological societies of London, Paris, Rome, Amsterdam, Moscow, New