

and includes abstracts from a total of 112 monographs and periodicals published by the Academy and other associated bodies in Poland. Titles are given in the original version, followed by an English translation. Bibliographical data are grouped under the various subjects, which number thirty-six in all and include, besides the conventional scientific and technical ones, such subjects as economics, history, law, linguistics, literature, oriental studies and philosophy. Under agriculture, four journals are listed, two of them being new—*Postępy Nauki Rolniczej* and *Roczniki Gleboznawcze*—while under archaeology various publications are given of the Warsaw Society of Science and Letters, the Polish Archaeological Society and the Institute of the History of Material Culture. Papers which have appeared in *Urania* and in *Postępy Astronomii* are included in the astronomy section, and under biology close on one hundred papers published in the *Bulletin de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences*, *Ekologia Polska*, *Folia Biologica*, *Kosmos*, *Wszelchswiat* (The Universe) and *Przegląd Antropologiczny*. The chemistry section contains mostly papers published in *Roczniki Chemii* and *Wiadomości Chemiczne*. Two new books on Poland of the Renaissance period and numerous papers published in *Kwartalnik Historyczny* and *Przegląd Historyczny* are listed under history, and under linguistics is mentioned a new "Dictionary of Old Polish", which is an account of words and their forms as preserved in manuscripts from the earliest times up to 1500. In the literature section there are several new essays on Prus, Zeromski and some contemporary writers. Under mathematics is a new journal, *Annales Polonici Mathematici*; under medicine a number of new monographs and a new journal, *Postępy Wiedzy Medycznej*; and under oriental studies another new journal, *Przegląd Orientalistyczny*. In the section headed philosophy is listed a new joint publication by several authors on the "Problem of Humanism", and in that on physics are a large number of original papers which appeared in the *Acta Physica Polonica*, *Bulletin de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences, Classe troisième*, and *Postępy Fizyki*. The physiology and biochemistry section lists the contents of the relevant issues of two journals (see *Nature*, April 16, p. 667), and in the zoology section there are several new monographs including one on *Caryophyllaeidae* in Poland.

Progresso Terapeutico : a New Italian Medical Review

A NEW Italian quarterly medical review, *Progresso Terapeutico*, has recently been started, edited by Ottavio Carlotto under the direction of a scientific committee. The first issue (January–March 1955; from Via Ascoli Piceno 19, Rome; price not stated) consists of forty-eight pages, the first twenty-four of which are devoted to articles by G. Luciani, on recently discovered vitamins; by V. Romeo, on an unusual haematological reaction (reduction of the number of granulocytes) occurring in the course of tonsillitis; by C. Pagliuca, on erythromycin derived from *Streptomyces eritrensis*; and a report on the conference held by Prof. R. Lattes in the medical clinic of the University of Milan on smoking and cancer of the lung. The rest of the review gives accounts of the second congress of the Italian Society of Chemotherapy and of the eleventh national reunion of the Italian Metapsychic Society; scientific notes; short abstracts from Italian and other medical journals; a note on chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis and *cor pulmonale*; short reviews of books and

papers; various notices; and a page, by L. Vitale, of epigrams against medical men.

Transvaal Museum, Pretoria : Bulletin

FOR many years the results of the researches of the staff of the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, have been published in their own *Annals and Memoirs*. Now a *Bulletin* (No. 1, March 1955; pp. 8) has been issued to cover the more popular activities of the Museum. The first number contains a useful note on trapping butterflies, descriptions of expeditions to Mocamedes and Northern Bechuanaland and details of recent acquisitions in the Museum.

Electrical Standards and Metering : Exhibition in the Science Museum, London

A SPECIAL exhibition on electrical standards and metering has been opened at the Science Museum, London, to coincide with the current meeting of the International Electrotechnical Commission and will remain open, admission free, until October 31. The exhibition is intended to show the general public the care which is devoted to the accurate calibration of electricity meters, though there are, in addition, more specialized exhibits which will appeal to those directly concerned with the problems of metering bulk supplies of electrical energy to large industrial and commercial undertakings. In the section dealing with the origin and derivation of the various electrical units, an exhibit of particular interest is the complete set of the original units of resistance which were made in 1864 for the British Association and constitute the oldest set of accurate electrical standards now in existence. These 'B.A. units' have been stored for many years at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, and the Science Museum hopes to acquire them and incorporate them in its national collection of historic scientific apparatus.

Mineral Resources Policy in Great Britain : Symposium in London

THE Institution of Mining and Metallurgy is arranging a symposium on mineral resources policy in Great Britain, to be held in the hall of the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, Strand, London, W.C.2, on September 22. The object of the symposium is to allow fuller discussion of the proposals contained in a paper on "Mineral Resources Strategy", originally read by Mr. D. A. Oliver (director of the Group Research Centre of the Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd.) at a conference on research and industrial productivity held in London in November last year. The theme of Mr. Oliver's paper is that minerals productivity will be increased if greater co-ordination of the right kind can be established between all the interested parties—geologists, mineral dressing and mining specialists, mining and finance houses, mining engineers, local authorities, fabricators and users, and finally the Government. An Office of Materials Mobilization has been established in the United States with similar objects, and proposals for setting up a comparable organization have been put forward in Great Britain from time to time. Five other papers have been submitted to the symposium, dealing respectively with mineral development and research in the United States and Canada; the mineral industry in East Africa; Canadian aids to its mineral industry; some economic considerations in a British mineral resources policy; and a proposal for a central ore-dressing laboratory. These papers and that of Mr.