

is placed on the hygienic importance of transportation of food products and their distribution among the population. Methods of preserving foods are studied. Furthermore, in collaboration with the federal bureau of health, the uses of skim milk and potatoes, as additions to bread, have been investigated.

"The investigation of proposed reforms in nutrition constitutes a special field of research. The reform movement has offered to cooperate with the reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft. A standing committee has begun to perform practical work, and it appears likely that the objectionable features of the reform movement, as pointed out by men of science, will soon disappear. This committee, in collaboration with the federal ministry for popular education and enlightenment, will control the publicity service, which is suffering from mismanagement, and if attempts are made to oppose such development, action will be taken to eliminate all opposition.

"The second department, under the direction of Professor Schlayer, has the task of elaborating and establishing dietetic criteria for patients in the hospital and in the spas and health resorts. It is also the duty of this department to establish criteria for the selection and training of the personnel responsible for the nutrition of patients and convalescents.

"A special journal will publish results of the research of the reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft and the associated committees that have to do with the nutrition of the German people. A separate department will issue reports from time to time on the general nutrition of the people and will announce special diets to be used solely for patients and convalescents. The creation of a popular journal, whose essentials are now being worked out, has been announced by Professor Reiter (president of the federal bureau of health) for the fulfilment of this task."

CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RADIO UNION

THE International Scientific Radio Union, according to the London *Times*, concluded a conference in London on September 19, when, at the closing session resolutions and plans for international research were adopted by the General Assembly. Professor E. V. Appleton, Wheatstone professor of physics at the University of London, was elected president of the union in succession to Professor A. E. Kennelly, of Harvard University. He will hold office until the end of the next congress, which is expected to take place abroad in 1936 or 1937.

The presidents of the five commissions into which the union is divided were elected as follows: (1) Radio-frequency standards, Dr. E. H. Rayner, of the British National Physical Laboratory; (2) Propaga-

tion of Waves, Dr. J. H. Dellinger, chief of the radio section of the U. S. Bureau of Standards; (3) Atmospherics, Professor E. V. Appleton; (4) Liaison with amateurs, Professor R. Mesny, France; (5) Radio-physics, Dr. B. van der Pol, Holland.

The success of the research planned at the Copenhagen meeting in 1931, in connection with work in Polar regions, and during the solar eclipse of 1932, which has permitted a definite decision to be made between competing theories, has led members of the union to organize a more extensive series of experiments of similar character.

The foreign delegates who have attended the congress have expressed themselves, according to the *Times*, as being very much impressed with the state of scientific radio research in Great Britain. In particular, the arrangements of the wireless services of the G.P.O. at Rugby have received special commendation because of the economic accommodation of so many antenna systems on so small a site.

Another subject on which continual work has been carried out since the Copenhagen meeting is that of the development of standards of radio frequency and the comparison of the national standards in different countries. The National Physical Laboratory and the British Broadcasting Corporation have cooperated in this service by generating oscillations of a very steady frequency at Teddington, and transmitting them over Europe by radio stations of the B.B.C.

Agreement on the value of the frequency ascribed to such standardizing emissions, which are usually made in the early hours of the morning, by national laboratories receiving them, has attained an accuracy of one part in 10,000,000. This achievement holds great promise for enabling new methods of physical research to be developed in addition to ensuring a high accuracy among the standards of different nations by which commercial frequencies are measured.

OPENING OF THE NEW LILLY RESEARCH LABORATORIES

THE new Lilly Research Laboratories at Indianapolis were formally opened on October 11 in the presence of well-known investigators in the various branches of medicine. Eli Lilly, president of the company, was chairman at the formal exercises and J. K. Lilly, chairman of the board, addressed the assembly on "Research in Manufacturing Pharmacy." Dr. Irving Langmuir, associate director of the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company, discussed "The Unpredictable Results of Research"; Sir Frederick Banting, of the University of Toronto, spoke on "The Early History of Insulin"; and Sir Henry Dale, chairman of the British National Institute for Medical Research, delivered an address en-