limit of clean fresh water that is readily available at all times, although large quantities of water are still unused because they occur at the wrong times and places. To keep track of increasing demands, the Geological Survey is bringing up to date similar inventories made in 1950 and 1955. The inventory will be made by field personnel as part of their job of investigating the quantity and quality of the nation's water resources.

Information on water use will be compiled in six general categories: public supply; self-supplied industrial; steam-electric utility power plants; irrigation; rural domestic; and water power. These data will be tabulated by source—ground water or surface water.

Information on water use collected by municipalities, states, other federal agencies, associations of manufacturers, irrigation districts, and other organizations will be utilized in the study. Upon completion of the inventory, the Geological Survey will publish a report, probably by the end of 1962. Preliminary data will be available prior to that time.

The last previous report on this subject, *United States Geological Survey Circular No. 398*, stated that an average 240 billion gallons a day of water was withdrawn during 1955 for the nation as a whole, equivalent to about 1500 gallons per person.

Bradwell Nuclear Power Station Nears Completion

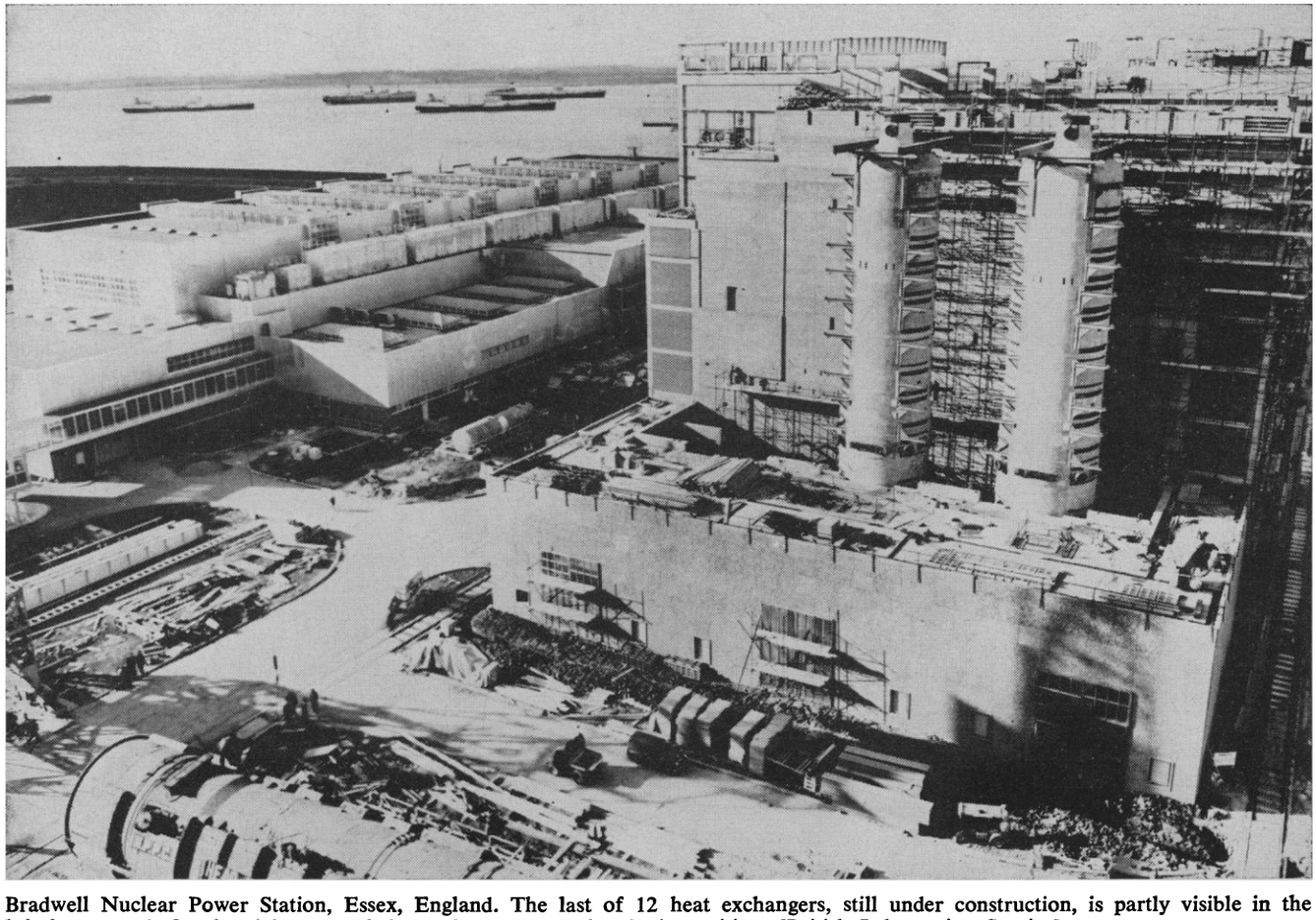
Bradwell Nuclear Power Station, which is being built in Essex, England, is one of more than a dozen such stations under construction or projected in Britain. Together they will give between 5000 and 6000 megawatts of electricity by 1966. Bradwell is scheduled to produce its first electricity this year. Its output when completed is expected to be 300 megawatts. The facility is a "descendant" of Calder Hall, the world's first station to produce power from nuclear energy on an industrial scale.

Britain Reports on Industrial Research

British manufacturing industry spent about £300 million on research and development in 1958, compared with about £190 million in 1955. This represents 4.2 percent of manufacturing industry's contribution to national production, as compared with 3.1 percent in 1955.

Ninety-five percent of the £300 million was spent in industry's own establishments, and about 5 percent on payment to outside bodies, such as cooperative research associations, universities, and other public and private research institutions. The main expenditures on research and development in 1958 were in aircraft (£100 million), electrical engineering (£64 million), and chemicals (£43 million).

These estimates are contained in a Department of Scientific and Industrial Research survey, *Industrial Research and Development Expenditure 1958*, published this month. The first report, that for 1955, was published in 1958.



Bradwell Nuclear Power Station, Essex, England. The last of 12 heat exchangers, still under construction, is partly visible in the left foreground. On the right, two of the exchangers are already in position. [British Information Service]