

In the afternoon, Dr. W. Krumbhaar, director of the corresponding German organisation, Institut für Lackforschung, Berlin, gave two interesting addresses on the subjects "No Illusions about Chlorinated Rubber" and "Commercial and Scientific Activities of the Paint Industry in England and Germany", to a large audience in the library at the Research Station. Among the many points of technical interest dealt with by Dr. Krumbhaar was his reference to the fact that, in Germany, a scientific man is regarded as having at least as much business acumen and ability as has his non-scientific confrère. It was evident from Dr. Krumbhaar's description of the activities of his own Institute that, in addition to carrying out a wide range of scientific investigation, a considerable amount of effort is expended in educating the German paint and varnish industry as to the details of various government restrictive orders and in protecting them from the evil effects of misuse of the patent system by large suppliers of their raw materials.

Leverhulme Research Fellowships

By the will of the first Lord Leverhulme, who died in 1925, the income arising from a part of his estate is to be devoted to the provision of scholarships for "research and education". The trustees have now resolved to devote £12,000 a year to the establishment of a scheme of research fellowships. The fellowships are primarily intended to assist experienced research workers rather than workers in an early stage of their careers. The duration of the grant will normally not exceed two years. Fellows may work either at home or abroad and no subject of inquiry is excluded from the scope of the scheme. The advisory committee is constituted as follows: Dr. H. J. W. Hetherington (chairman), Prof. A. M. Carr-Saunders, Sir William Hardy, Dr. N. V. Sidgwick, and Mr. H. T. Tizard. Dr. L. Haden Guest has been appointed secretary. Applications (from British-born candidates normally resident in the United Kingdom) and all inquiries and communications in connexion with the scheme should be addressed to the Secretary, Leverhulme Fellowship Scheme, Union House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.1. It will be a convenience to the committee if as many applications as possible are in the hands of the secretary by June 19.

Recent Acquisitions of the British Museum (Natural History)

ACQUISITIONS for the Department of Zoology include a series of elephant skulls from the Gola Forest, Sierra Leone, the gift of His Excellency the Governor of Sierra Leone. These skulls are of great scientific value as they demonstrate the existence of a small race of elephant in West Africa. Dr. G. H. Rodman has presented a series of stereoscopic radiographs of Mollusca shells for exhibition. Among the donations to the Department of Geology is a large collection from Miss M. S. Johnston, mainly of Silurian fossils from England and Norway. A portion of a meteoric stone which fell on July 8, 1932, at Kahrapur, Jaunpur, United Provinces, India, has been presented to the Department of Minerals by Mr. H. Minson. A collection of Coleoptera belonging to the

family Curculionidæ and numbering approximately 40,000 specimens, has been deposited in the Department of Entomology as a "permanent loan" by the Hawaiian Sugar-planters' Association of Honolulu. The collection, which is representative of the weevils of every part of the world, was brought together by the late Dr. David Sharp, after his first and largest collection of beetles had been acquired by the Museum in 1905. His British collection was acquired in 1932.

THE Department of Botany has had bequeathed to it the herbarium of Mr. James Groves, who was the recognised authority on Charophyta (stoneworts) and one of the best-known field botanists of Great Britain. He worked for many years in collaboration with his brother Henry, and together they edited the ninth edition of Babington's "Manual of British Botany". Henry died in 1912 and in 1918 a first consignment (6,000) of their British plants was presented to the Department. James later wrote the Ray Society's monograph on Charophyta with Canon Bullock Webster as joint author. The bequest includes more than 6,000 Charophyta and about 11,000 British flowering plants: the remainder are mosses and sea-weeds. All are well and carefully mounted ready to be incorporated in the herbarium. Dr. R. J. D. Graham, of the University of Edinburgh, has presented his collection of about 1,300 Mesopotamian plants made by himself and others. An account of the plants will appear shortly in "Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh". The Sladen and Godman Trusts have presented about 900 plants recently collected on the Islands of the Gulf of Guinea by Mr. A. W. Exell, assistant keeper in the Department, in company with Mr. W. H. T. Tams, of the Department of Entomology. The islands visited were Fernando Po, Principe, São Thomé and Annobon, from which there was little material previously in the herbarium. The collections from Fernando Po were practically confined to the Inoka region in the south, a country with a most interesting vegetation unique in tropical Africa. There are many new records of plants and several new species. The collections will probably enable a general account of the geographical relationships of the four islands to be written.

Chemistry and the Art of Living

ON March 24 Prof. H. E. Armstrong delivered the Sir Jesse Boot Foundation lecture in the lecture theatre of University College, Nottingham. Recalling the fact that one of the most pleasant memories of his life was the hours spent under the roof of Sir Jesse and Lady Boot, he paid tribute to the quality that belonged to his late host and claimed that, in founding the chair of chemistry, Sir Jesse Boot did a service to his fellow citizens which will ultimately save them from themselves: providing they be taught the proper art of living, which will soon be the duty of chemistry. When this is achieved, "cash chemists" may cease to exist, as drugs are only used to counteract inborn faults in the human machine and insufficient food, deficiencies in food, effects of over-feeding or improper feeding, zymotic disease.