the forthcoming conference a special attempt will be made to secure authoritative reports upon the present state of bibliographical work in such fields of learning as archeology, archive work, economics, history and linguistic studies, in addition to the natural sciences and their applications.

The program will include visits to some of the many interesting places in the neighborhood, together with other social functions. The total cost, exclusive of reports and visits, will not exceed £1 a day.

THE LEVERHULME FELLOWSHIPS

THE Advisory Committee for the Leverhulme Research Fellowships have recommended, and the trustees have approved, the following awards in scientific subjects tenable for varying periods up to two years:

W. Cule Davies, Ph.D., D.Sc., lecturer in chemistry, University College, Cardiff.—Studies of the organic compounds of nitrogen, phosphorus and arsenic.

Mrs. K. A. Esdaile, research worker, London.—A dictionary of English sculptors.

S. Goldstein, M.A., Ph.D., Stokes lecturer in mathematics, University of Cambridge.—The turbulent motion of fluids.

F. C. Happold, Ph.D., D.Sc., senior lecturer in biochemistry, University of Leeds.—The nutrition of the three types of *C. diphtheriae* in its relation to toxin production.

Miss M. W. Jepps, M.A., D.Sc., lecturer in zoology, University of Glasgow.—Studies in the structure and life cycles of certain marine protozoa.

A. King, M.Sc., D.I.C., assistant lecturer, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.—Leader of expedition to carry out a biological, geological and physical examination of Jan Mayen Island in the Greenland Sea.

D. A. O'Duffy, B.Sc., research and development assistant, Bahrein Petroleum Company.—Lubrication problems at high pressures and temperatures.

O. A. Oeser, M.Sc., D.Phil., Ph.D., lecturer (head of department) in experimental psychology, St. Andrews University.—The "Combined" method in the social sciences.

G. B. B. M. Sutherland, M.A., Ph.D., fellow, lecturer and director of studies in natural sciences, Pembroke College, Cambridge.—The application of infra-red spectra to structural problems in chemistry and physics.

W. Taylor, D.Sc., lecturer in chemistry, the Polytechnic, London.—Substitution mechanisms in aliphatic compounds.

W. H. Thorpe, M.A., Ph.D., fellow and tutor, Jesus College, Cambridge.—The physiology of African Tropical Homoptera.

R. Wilson, M.A., senior lecturer in pure and applied mathematics, University College, Swansea.—The nature and position of the singularities of a function in relation to the coefficient theory of its Taylor series.

SIR RICHARD GREGORY'S LECTURE BEFORE THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

THE Carnegie Institution of Washington announces that Sir Richard Gregory, distinguished English scientist, has accepted an invitation to deliver the next Elihu Root lecture at the institution's auditorium, Washington, D. C., on the evening of December 8.

The Elihu Root lecture series, of which this will be the fifth, was established by Carnegie Institution in honor of Mr. Root, who from the founding of the institution to his death in 1937 was a member of the board of trustees and its chairman during the last twenty-four years of his life.

Dedicated as these lectures are to a distinguished scholar widely known for his support of research, they focus attention on the influence of science upon human thought and in shaping attitudes towards life. The most eminent thinkers of the present day, particularly in fields of science, wherever situated, are invited, as opportunity presents, to take place on the roster of speakers.

Sir Richard Gregory has come into position of prominence and of great influence through the books he has written, the addresses he has delivered, and most of all through his brilliant editorship of *Nature*, an English journal which has become an international clearing house for preliminary announcement of scientific researches and results. For forty-five years he has served this journal, first, as assistant editor and, since 1919, as editor. During the period he has contributed to the journal literally thousands of columns of vigorous editorial comment and observation.

In recognition of his public and scientific services Sir Richard was knighted in 1919; in 1931 the hereditary rank of baronet was bestowed upon him. Among the many academic honors accorded him, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London, in 1933, under a special statute reserved for those who "either have rendered conspicuous services to the cause of science, or are such that their election would be of benefit to the Society." Only ten other living fellows of the Royal Society, including Prime Ministers and peers of the realm, have been elected under this provision.

In the forthcoming institution lecture, Sir Richard will discuss "Cultural Contacts of Science." In this address he expects to deal chiefly with the influence that science exerts upon cultural values rather than with the services rendered to modern communities by the utilitarian uses to which scientific knowledge is put.

In the promotion of closer relationship between science and social problems and the progress and use of scientific knowledge in the service of the world of man, Sir Richard sees such contacts contributing not only to the development of social ethics but also to the evolving of spiritual convictions. He regrets that, in general, art and literature have not had their emotions aroused by the achievements of science which represent, he holds, the most wonderful works of man.