

well as of methods in British industry as would enable industry to absorb these numbers, and Sir Hugh regarded the increased application of chemical engineering as a measure of the use of modern techniques of manufacture. Referring to the training of the chemical engineer, Sir Hugh favoured our system of three, or at most four, years college education followed by practical training. He also said that the works training must be scientific and methodical, carefully thought out and systematically applied, and the system of education, while avoiding the specialization of the Continent, must produce a sufficient proportion of research students. None of the industrialists he consulted had any doubts as to the need for a broad-based training, but Sir Hugh stressed the need for an open mind on this subject. With regard to research, he felt that much more should be sponsored, especially industry. Further, liaison between industry and university was essential for our national progress.

Haida Carvers

A DEPOSIT of the hard, dark shale called argillite was discovered in the Queen Charlotte Islands in the 1820's, and Haida Indian carvers soon began to exploit it as a material for a variety of objects, which they sold as curios. This has continued to the present day. Many of the objects are miniature copies of the larger carvings in wood, especially totem poles and chests, but tobacco pipes, bowls and plates were often made and are common in museum collections. There are also rarer objects, such as flutes.

Prof. Marius Barbeau is well known for his work on the North-West Coast Indians, and has recently published another of his many monographs on the subject (Canada: Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. National Museum of Canada. Bulletin No. 139: "Haida Carvers in Argillite". By Marius Barbeau. Pp. viii + 214. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1957. 3 dollars). It is a sequel to his previous book, "Haida Myths illustrated in Argillite Carvings", and it deals, as its title implies, chiefly with the carvers themselves, but it is a complete work in itself. It is packed with information, but is somewhat haphazardly arranged. There are numerous illustrations but no list of them, and there is a table of contents but no index; the nature of the material puts difficulties in the way of providing an adequate index, but the book would have been easier if a list of the objects illustrated had been given, grouped according to their present location. A brief account of the carvers at the village of Skidegate is followed by five sections, each dealing with a particular type of object, and the remainder consists of notes on individual carvers. The book is full of interest, and the carvers, many of whom the author has known personally, live again under his hand. There has been a tendency to deprecate these argillite carvings, on the ground that they were mostly made for sale and hence were a product of acculturation and not truly indigenous. Prof. Barbeau has done a great service in directing attention to their value as works of art in their own right, made by skilled carvers who not only worked faithfully in their own traditions, but were also capable on occasion of representing extraneous objects in their own style.

New Floristic Studies

ATTENTION may be directed to two new and considerable floristic studies. C. Schweinfurth

has added a further contribution on the "Orchids of Peru" (published in *Fieldiana: Botany*, 30, No. 2; Chicago Natural History Museum, March 1959, 4 dollars 50 cents). The work is in the usual format for this series, and is mainly devoted to two considerable genera, namely *Pleurothallis* and *Epidendrum*. Ten other genera with a smaller number of species are also considered. All the available information has been used in preparing this volume, though some of the records are understandably still rather scanty. The publication is well illustrated by line drawings.

J. P. M. Brennan has made a further contribution to the "Flora of Tropical East Africa", the portion now published dealing with Leguminosae subfamily Mimosoideae (publ. Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, London, May, 1959; price 12s.). The main features of the subfamily are set out together with a bibliographical commentary and there is an analytical key to the genera based on vegetative and fruit characters; there are also analytical keys to the species within individual genera. The text contains much useful descriptive matter dealing with distribution, habitat, etc., and is illustrated by line drawings.

Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1951

THE following awards have been made for 1959: *Senior Studentships*: D. W. Barnes (University of Oxford) for research in pure mathematics at Tübingen; P. J. Goodford (University of Oxford) for research in pharmacology at Oxford; A. V. Grimstone (University of Cambridge) for research in zoology at Cambridge; D. O. Hayward (Imperial College of Science and Technology) for research in physical chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology; M. Wells (University of Cambridge) for research in physics at Cambridge. The Senior Studentships are of the value of £800-£900 a year and tenable ordinarily for two years. *Overseas Scholarships*: G. F. O. Langstroth (Dalhousie University) for research in physics at University College, London; A. J. McComb (University of Melbourne) for research in plant physiology at King's College, London; J. W. White (University of Sydney) for research in physical chemistry at Oxford; Miss S. G. Page (University of New Zealand) for research in biophysics at University College, London; A. Chisholm (University of New Zealand) for research in physics at Liverpool; M. H. Proctor (Trinity College, Dublin) for research in biochemistry at Cambridge; A. J. Ganguly (University of Delhi) for research in organic chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; M. Jameel (University of Karachi) for research in physics at Cambridge. The Overseas Scholarships are of the value of £550-£650 a year and tenable for two or three years.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences: Foreign Honorary Members

THE American Academy of Arts and Sciences, at its 179th annual meeting on May 13, in Boston, elected 113 new Fellows from the United States, and 21 new Foreign Honorary Members as follows: Sir John Eccles, Australian National University, Canberra; Jean Brachet, Université libre de Bruxelles; Georges Braque, Paris; Albert Camus, Paris; Jean Leray, Collège de France, Paris; Max Born, Bad Pyrmont, Germany; George Keith Batchelor, Cambridge; Sir Isaiah Berlin, Oxford; Sir Lawrence Bragg, Royal Institution, London; Frank C. Francis, British Museum, London; Anna