

is limited to genuine physiologists and their families, and the social entertainments will be less elaborate, but physiology itself cannot be made simple again. The number of communications is large, and it is still necessary to hold meetings simultaneously in five lecture rooms.

The Swiss organizing committee is introducing important innovations. Fifteen discussions have been organized on the kidney, the regulation of the circulation, the chemical transmission of nervous impulses, oxidation, the permeability of the skin, electro-physiology, steroids, fetal respiration, nutri-

tion, the control of respiration, the adrenal cortex, the anterior pituitary, the analysis of speech, the potential action of drugs and vitamin B<sub>2</sub>. The contributions of the two openers of each of these discussions have already been circulated with the general programme of the meeting. The opportunity to study such documents in advance is a great boon, but it has only been granted once before. There is every reason to hope that this congress will be remembered for the high value of its scientific meetings.

J. H. GADDUM.

## Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research

AT a meeting of the trustees of the Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research held on July 13, it was reported that F. R. Winton (fellow, 1927-31) had been appointed to the professorship in pharmacology in the University of London, held at University College; G. R. Cameron (fellow, 1930-33) to the professorship of morbid anatomy in the University of London, held at University College Hospital Medical School; A. R. Todd (fellow, 1935-36) to the professorship of chemistry in the University of Manchester; and that R. J. Kellar (fellow, 1935-37) had been appointed reader in obstetrics and gynaecology, University of London, at the British Postgraduate Medical School, London.

The total number of fellowships held by full-time workers during the year 1937-38 was 23. The number of candidates at the present election was higher than usual; five applied from Canada and three from Australia. Fortunately, reserve funds made it possible to award more junior fellowships than are ordinarily given each year, and the election of twelve new junior fellows brought the total of those elected since the beginning of the Trust in 1910 to be exactly 200. A fresh edition has been printed this year of the "Green Book" which summarizes briefly the after-careers of fellows and their present position in research.

The following elections were made, the subject and place of research being given after each name:

*Senior Fellowship* (value £700 a year): Dr. D. E. Green, to continue research on the role of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> in the oxidation of pyruvic acid, and to study a new flavin-protein compound in milk (Institute of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge).

*Fourth Year Fellowship* (value £500 a year): Dr. M. H. Salaman, to continue research on vaccinia and animal pox viruses (Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London).

*Junior Fellowships* (normal value £400 a year): Dr. G. Bourne, director of the Department of Experimental Biology, Australian Institute of Anatomy, Canberra, 1935-36 and biochemist, Commonwealth Advisory Council on Nutrition, 1937—significance of vitamin C in the endocrine system (Department of Human Anatomy, University of Oxford); Dr. A. L. Chute, of Toronto General Hospital—experimental studies in metabolism of the brain (Department of Physiology, University College, London); Dr. R. O. L. Curry—physiology of speech disorders by photographic study of laryngeal movements

(University College, London); Dr. J. F. Danielli, demonstrator in biochemistry and biophysics, University College, London—permeability of normal and denervated muscle to metabolic products and to drugs (Institute of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge); Dr. J. G. Dewan, assistant physician, Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, 1933-35, and since 1936 research worker at the Institute of Biochemistry, Cambridge—'insulin shock' treatment of schizophrenia by experimental studies of brain metabolism (Institute of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge); Dr. Catherine O. Hebb, since 1937 research assistant, Department of Physiology, McGill University—effect of thoracic sympathectomy on the activities of the lung (Department of Physiology, University of Edinburgh); Dr. B. Katz, since 1935 research worker in biophysics, University College, London—electric excitation and transmission of impulses in nerve and muscle of animals (Department of Biophysics, University College, London); J. H. Kellgren, resident appointment, University College Hospital, London, 1935-36, and since 1937 research worker in its Department of Clinical Research—painful conditions of the limbs and back (Department of Clinical Research, University College Hospital, University of London); Dr. J. J. D. King, house surgeon, Dundee Dental Hospital 1931-32, since 1936 research grantee of Medical Research Council—dental caries and parodontal disease (Medical School, University of Sheffield); Dr. H. Lehmann, research worker, Physiological Institute, Heidelberg, 1934-36, since 1936 research student of Christ's College, Cambridge—blood sugar in animals, and iron metabolism in plants (Institute of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge); W. J. O'Connor, resident medical officer, Adelaide Hospital, 1936, lecturer in human physiology and pharmacology, University of Adelaide, 1936-37—effect of strophanthin on the oxygen consumption of the heart (Laboratory of Pharmacology, University of Cambridge); H. Scarborough, house physician, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, since 1934 assistant in Department of Therapeutics, University of Edinburgh—mode of destruction of vitamin C in the human body (Clinical and Chemical Laboratories, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh).

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