and other entertainments, and it is perhaps from this source that the most important fruits of the congress are to be expected. In the past Russian physiology has developed with very little interchange with other countries, and if the contacts made during the congress are further developed, as they almost certainly will be, it may well mark an important milestone in the advance of physiology.

The scientific sessions in Leningrad ended on August 16, and during the evening the entire membership of the congress entrained for Moscow, where the final plenary session was held on the following day. At this meeting, held in the great hall of the Conservatory of Music and presided over by Professor Pavlov, Professor Lapicque delivered an address on "Recent Progress in the Study of Nerve Function" and Professor Ukhtomski on "Physiological Lability and the Act of Inhibition." Professor Hill then presented the report of the International Committee, the substance of which follows:

(1) The retirement of W. H. Howell, Baltimore, and I. E. Johanson, Stockholm, was announced with regret. These vacancies were filled by the election of W. B. Cannon, Boston, and G. Liljestrand, Stockholm. The other members of the committee are: F. Bottazzi, Naples; O. Frank, Munich; A. V. Hill, London; L. Lapicque, Paris, and I. P. Pavlov, Leningrad.

(2) It was decided to accept the invitation of Professor Hess, of Zurich, and the Society of Swiss Physiologists to hold the 1938 congress in Switzerland, a decision which was unanimously ratified by the general session. A reminder has been received from the Hungarians to the effect that an invitation to Hungary still exists and will be renewed in 1938. Reference was made to the fact that the first International Physiological Congress was held in Switzerland in 1889, so that the next meeting will effectively be the jubilee of the first congress.

(3) The International Committee recommended to the Swiss National Committee that applications for membership should not be accepted directly from individuals, but only through committees of national physiological organizations. This recommendation was made for the purpose of limiting membership in general to investigators in laboratories of physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry and experimental zoology.

(4) The International Committee decided that the next national organization should be advised of the strong opinion of the committee that the arrangements of future congresses, particularly in regard to entertainment, should be simplified so that not too great a financial burden should have to be faced by the national committee. The membership fee should as far as possible cover the cost.

(5) It was decided to recommend to the next national committee that experiments be made on the matter of improving the programs. The method proposed is to arrange that printed communications with suitable references supplied by registered members should be circulated some months before the meeting. Any member might signify his wish to take part in a discussion, which would be arranged in subject groups having a common interest. Discussion only and not presentation would be allowed.

(6) The function of the International Committee had been in practice advisory, but if, for any reason, any national committee should resign, temporary executive functions would be taken on, pending the formation of another national committee. To secure permanency a permanent officer is required and the committee decided to appoint a permanent secretary to act as their center between meetings and to conduct correspondence with the national committee. Professor A. V. Hill, of University College, London, was asked to act in this capacity. Any correspondence to the international committee can be sent to the secretary, but business of the next congress will be in the hands of the Swiss committee.

Professor Hill expressed the deep gratitude of the international committee to their Russian colleagues for the warmth and wealth of their welcome and then called upon Professor Barger, of Edinburgh, to voice the opinion of the congress membership. This Professor Barger did most acceptably and to the admiration of all present in eight languages—Russian, English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and Swedish. After the business session was concluded, Professor Pavlov closed the congress with a few words, thanking its members for their cooperation in the work of the sessions and expressing his gratitude that the congress was held in the Soviet Union.

McKEEN CATTELL

LONDON, AUGUST 28, 1935

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

FELLOWS OF THE BEIT MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

AT a meeting of the business department of the Beit Memorial Fellowships in London on July 12 it was reported that fellowships during the year 1934–1935 were held by 26 workers. Among the appointments gained during the year by past fellows may be noted that of J. R. Marrack (1914) to the professorship of chemical pathology, University of London, at the London Hospital; of A. St. G. Huggett (1922–1925) to the professorship of physiology, University of London, at St. Mary's Hospital; of W. P. Kennedy (1929–1932) to the professorship of biology, Royal Medical College, Baghdad, and of F. H. Smirk (1930–1934) to the professorship of pharmacology in the

Egyptian University, Cairo. W. R. Aykroyd (1928–1931) has been appointed director of Nutritional Research under the Indian Research Fund Association. S. Zuckerman (1934–) was awarded the W. J. Mickle prize fellowship for 1935 of the University of London.

The following elections were made:

Senior Fellowship (value £700 per annum).

Robert Hill, M.A. (Cambridge).—To continue his studies on the respiratory function of hemoglobin. At the Physiological Laboratory and the Molteno Institute, University of Cambridge.

Fourth Year Fellowships (value £500 per annum).

Robert Gaddie, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Edinburgh).—To continue his research on the metabolism of muscle. At the Departments of Medical Chemistry and Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh.

John Michael Robson, D.Sc., M.D. (Leeds).—To continue his work on the hormonic factors concerned in the maintenance of pregnancy and initiation of parturition. At the Institute of Animal Genetics, University of Edinburgh, or the School of Agriculture, University of Cambridge.

Frank George Young, B.Sc., Ph.D. (London).—To study the diabetogenic factors of the anterior pituitary gland. At the Department of Physiology and Biochemistry, University College, London.

Junior Fellowships (normal value £400 per annum).

Alexander Robertus Todd, B.Sc. (Glasgow), Ph.D. (Frankfurt), Ph.D. (Oxford).—First Class honors B.Sc. Chemistry; Carnegie Research Scholar, 1928; Senior Studentship, 1851 Exhibition. Published work—chemical papers on the structure of bile acids, the pigments of plants and the biochemistry of micro-organisms. Proposed research—the molecular structure of vitamin B_1.—At the Department of Medical Chemistry, University of Edinburgh.

Robert John Kellar, M.B., Ch.B. (Edinburgh), M.C.O.G.—Annandale Gold Medal in Surgery; Murchison Scholarship in Medicine; Freeland Barbour Research Fellowship, 1933–34; Leckie-Mactier Fellow in Medical Research, 1934–35. Published work—on cortical necrosis of the kidneys during pregnancy, and on ovarian pregnancy. Proposed research—the problem of nephritis and high blood pressure associated with pregnancy. At the London laboratories of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Obstetric Unit, University College Hospital, W.C.1.

Norman Lowther Edson, M.B., B.S. (New Zealand).—New Zealand Graduate Medal in Senior Clinical Medicine; Medical Traveling Scholarship, University of New Zealand, 1930. Published work—biochemical papers on catalytic hydrogenation, etc. Proposed research—fat metabolism and ketogenesis. At the Institute of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge.

Myer Head Salaman, M.A., M.D. (Cambridge).—Anderson Prize for Clinical Medicine, London Hospital; House Physician, 1931; research on virus diseases under Professor S. P. Bedson, F.R.S., 1932–34. Published work—experiments in peripheral vision; the flocculable substance of vaccinia. Proposed research—investigation of the antigenic structure of the vaccinia virus. At the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, S.W.1.

James Davidson Fulton, B.Sc. (Distinction in Chemistry), Ph.D., M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow).—Carnegie Scholar, 1924; Ramsay Fellow, 1926–28; Chemist to the Manchester Committee on Cancer, 1928–30. Published work—biochemical papers, especially on the nature of carcinogenic agents in mineral oils. Proposed research—the experimental chemotherapy of malaria. At the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, W.C.

Adele Helen Rosenheim, M.A. (Cambridge), Ph.D. (London).—Mary Sparke Scholarship, Newnham College, Cambridge, 1929; Grocers' Company Research Scholarship, 1931–33. Published work—biochemical papers on the calcification of cartilage and bone. Proposed research—the chemical nature of antibodies, especially those in antityphoid sera. At the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London.

All correspondence of fellows and candidates should be addressed to Professor T. R. Elliott, M.D., F.R.S., Honorary Secretary, Beit Memorial Fellowships, University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, W.C.1.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF MINES

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to make plans for the celebration in 1939 of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Columbia School of Mines, the first institution of its kind to be established in this country.

The celebration will direct attention to New York City as the greatest center of mining corporations and mining management in the Western hemisphere and to Columbia University as the pioneer in providing organized education for leadership in the mining industry.

The founder of the Columbia School of Mines was Thomas Egleston, Jr., a portrait of whom, by Michael de Santis, was recently hung in the Egleston Engineering Library of the school. Egleston was born in New York City on December 9, 1832, of an old Massachusetts family, to which belonged Generals Egleston and Patterson, distinguished in the Revolutionary War. He died on January 15, 1900.

In March, 1863, Professor Egleston published a "Proposed Plan for a School of Mines and Metallurgy in New York City." It was adopted by the Columbia Trustees and on November 15, 1864, the school was opened in the basement of the old college building at 49th Street. Mr. Egleston, a graduate of Yale University, who had previously been in charge of specimens at the Princeton Institution, was made professor of mineralogy and metallurgy without salary. Francis L. Vinton became the first professor of mining engi-