tionately small compared with the effort and money expended in industrial research and applied science. Further support for purely scientific research is imperative if the boundaries of our knowledge are to be broadly extended and if overall well-balanced progress is to be maintained. The trustees have felt that a series of awards could be designed to contribute to this need. Accordingly, current income received by the foundation will be expended for awards to mature scholars of demonstrated ability to afford opportunity to them to carry on advanced research and study under the freest possible conditions.

The foundation will maintain five awards per year of $2,500 each to be paid over a twelve months' period. Appointment is open to both men and women residents of the United States and no age limit is prescribed, but the usual range of ages will be between 25 years and 40 years. High intellectual and personal qualifications as well as creative ability and capacity for productive scholarship are essential elements in the appraisal of candidates.

The fields of work in which awards will be granted are determined by the board of trustees. Prospectively for the next several years awards will be for work in various fields of chemistry and intimately related sciences. In general, the awards may be used for work anywhere. However, in recognition and memory of the late Dr. Arthur Amos Noyes, founder of the Research Laboratory of Physical Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the awards for each of the next four years will be specifically assigned to work at that institution.

Recipients of awards are to present complete reports at the conclusion of their terms of appointment as well as informal interim reports on request. The Lalor Foundation, at its option, may contribute to the publication of important research of high merit accomplished by holders of its awards. The qualifications and attainments of the candidates as well as their proposed program of work will be passed upon by the advisory board and recommendations made to the trustees. Final selection and announcement of awards for 1937–38 will be made in February, 1937.

Officers of the foundation are:

President ..... Charles L. Reese
Vice-president ..... Anna Lalor Burdick
Treasurer ..... Elwyn Evans
Secretary ..... C. Lalor Burdick
Assistant Secretary ..... Doris M. Jarmon

Members of the advisory board are:

Dr. Roger Adams, head of the department of chemistry, University of Illinois.

Dr. Katharine Blunt, president, Connecticut College for Women.

Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor, *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.*

Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Charles A. Kraus, head of the department of chemistry, Brown University.

Dr. Arthur B. Lamb, professor of chemistry, Harvard University.

GIFT BY THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND TO THE COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH IN MEDICAL ECONOMICS

DR. EDWIN R. EMBREE, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, announces that the fund has made a grant of $165,000 over a five-year period to the Committee on Research in Medical Economics. This committee has recently been incorporated in New York, with Michael M. Davis as chairman, the other members being Robert E. Chaddock, professor of statistics, Columbia University; Henry S. Dennison, president, Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass.; Walton H. Hamilton, professor of law, Yale University, and director of the Bureau of Research, Social Security Board, Washington; Alvin S. Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research, New York; Paul U. Kellogg, editor of *The Survey Graphic,* New York; Harry A. Millis, professor of economics of the University of Chicago; Fred M. Stein, retired banker, New York.

The committee will have an advisory board, to be enlarged as required, the following physicians now being members: Drs. Samuel Bradbury, Philadelphia; Alfred E. Cohn, New York; Alice Hamilton, Washington; Ludwig Hektoen, Chicago, and Franklin C. McLean, Chicago.

This committee will conduct and assist studies in the economic and social aspects of medical care; will train personnel for this field, and, in cooperation with the medical profession and other agencies, will furnish information and consultation services in behalf of rendering medical care more widely available to the people at costs within their means. The committee will have headquarters in New York City.

Since 1928, Mr. Embree stated, "the Julius Rosenwald Fund has been actively at work with the aim of reducing the costs of medical services and of making them more accessible to people of small incomes. Now the organized medical profession, hospitals and many industrial and governmental agencies are engaged in practical experiments in different parts of the country, organizing medical care to reduce costs or developing methods of getting these costs into the family budget.

"Hence there is now less need for the promotion of action than for the guidance of action through scien-

tific and dispassionate studies. The fund therefore welcomes the opportunity to make a grant of this kind to a committee of social scientists and business men, with a distinguished medical advisory board. With this grant, together with the grant of $100,000 recently made to the American Hospital Association to promote voluntary hospital insurance, the trustees have terminated their department of medical services, believing that these two agencies will now carry forward vigorously the fund's long-standing and successful work in this field."

Michael M. Davis, who is chairman and the active director of the new committee, has been, since 1928, the director of the department of medical services. He has been associated for many years with work in medical economics and with hospitals and clinics in New York, Boston and Chicago, is the author of a number of books and many articles, chairman of the council of the American Hospital Association and active in numerous national public health and welfare agencies.

DU PONT FELLOWSHIPS FOR RESEARCH IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

THE E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY has decided to increase the number of fellowships it awards annually to six post-doctorate fellowships and eighteen postgraduate fellowships for the academic year 1937–38. This action has been taken because of the success of the plan in encouraging and developing organic chemical research. These fellowships, which will be held at eighteen leading universities and colleges, are maintained to encourage more promising students in research work in the field of chemistry. Last year, the company awarded four post-doctorate fellowships and twelve postgraduate fellowships.

Since these awards were first offered in the academic year 1918–19, there have been granted 350 fellowships and 34 scholarships in 33 universities, and, in addition, a national fellowship was awarded at the Johns Hopkins University for a period of four years.

The purpose of the plan is primarily to promote the advancement of science and the scientific training of young men and to cooperate with the educational institutions in their efforts to carry on advanced research work. The du Pont fellowships differ from the usual industrial fellowships in that they are not restricted to research on subjects directly connected with the du Pont products. Experience has proved that the broad purpose of the plan is best served by permitting the colleges to select the beneficiary of the fellowships and the research subject as well.

An appropriation of $26,500 has been made for the year 1937–38 to be allocated as follows: $13,000 for six post-doctorate fellowships at $2,000 each, with $1,000 to cover the cost of equipment needed in the work of this group, and $13,500 for eighteen postgraduate fellowships at $750 each. The eighteen institutions selected are the University of Chicago, Columbia University, Cornell University, Harvard University, University of Illinois, the Johns Hopkins University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, the University of North Carolina, the Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State College, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, Stanford University, the University of Virginia, the University of Wisconsin and Yale University.

The continuation and expansion of this combination (post-doctorate and postgraduate plan) will tend to further assist the universities through the post-doctorate plan in raising the quality of organic research by enabling the promising professor selected to engage in more difficult problems through employment of trained assistants. Through the postgraduate plan it will assist promising young men to obtain further education along the lines required by the chemical industry.

The du Pont fellowship plan was inaugurated in 1918. In that year, seventeen fellowships with an average stipend of $750 were made available to sixteen universities for research in chemistry. The selection of the fellows and the thesis subjects was left entirely to the discretion of the college authorities.

MEMORIAL VOLUME TO SAMUEL C. HOOKER

A COLLECTION of papers by the late Dr. Samuel C. Hooker entitled "The Constitution and Properties of Lapachol, Lomatiol and Other Hydroxynaphthoquinone Derivatives" has been published recently as a memorial volume for private distribution to interested individuals and to libraries. The papers describe a series of chemical investigations of lapachol, a yellow substance found in the grain of certain South American woods, of lomatiol, a structurally similar pigment occurring in the seeds of certain varieties of *Lomatia*, and of related substances obtained by synthesis.

Hooker was born in England in 1864, and at the age of twenty-one he obtained his Ph.D. degree at Munich in the short period of one year. Shortly thereafter he entered the employ of the American Sugar Refining Company in Philadelphia. The lapachol work was undertaken in 1889 and actively pursued in such time as was not devoted to his technological duties, and a series of eleven principal papers was published in *The American Chemical Journal* and in the *Journal of the Chemical Society* in the years 1889 to 1896. Increasing responsibilities in the industry made it necessary to discontinue the researches in organic chemistry