moment ready for attention, others have already been the object of considerable study and may be standardized rather easily and promptly. Many items not at present included may be added later on.

Work, as at present planned, will affect amateur, portrait, commercial and news photography, as well as process work, aerial photography, radiographic and photomicrographic photography, documentary, medical and photomechanical photography. It will also include work in the graphic arts and in wired and wireless transmission of pictures.

The field of photography is so broad and diverse that the matter of personnel for the new committee assumes unusual importance. Forty organizations are to be invited to appoint representatives. Eleven of these, including Federal Government departments, are user groups, twelve might be classified as general interests, sixteen are manufacturers of photographic materials, and one a distributor organization. The wide scope of the work will undoubtedly require that subcommittees be appointed to make recommendations as to the desirability and feasibility of standardization within specific and limited fields.

AWARDS OF THE LALOR FOUNDATION

THE Lalor Foundation announces its third series of fellowship awards which authorizes grants to the amount of $25,000 for the academic year 1939–40. The amount of each award will be determined on the basis of the previous training, demonstrated competence and promise of the candidate as respects his chosen field of work. Except under unusual circumstances, the amount of the individual award will range between $1,800 and $2,500.

Seven fellowships of the 1938–39 series are being currently administered by the foundation, which was organized in 1935. The activities of the holders of present fellowship awards are in the fields of biochemistry, cryogenics, the chemistry of enzymes, photochemistry and macro-molecular chemistry, and the institutions at which the researches are being conducted are the University of Upsala, the University of Leipzig, Harvard University, the Johns Hopkins University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Chicago and the University of California.

The awards in the 1939–40 series will be given for fundamental research work in any of the various fields of chemistry. Support for industrial research or research in applied science is not intended. The awards are open to both men and women and can be used for work anywhere in the United States or abroad. Men and women in academic service who may be on sabbatical leave or other leave of absence are among those eligible for appointment. Attainment of the degree of Ph.D. or training equivalent thereto is a requirement for candidacy. There are no other limitations either as respects age or residence.

In approving the enlarged budget to cover this series of prospective awards, the board of trustees of the foundation has had in mind a somewhat more definite allocation than in the past of a portion of the funds available.

The official announcement points out that there is a growing appreciation of the intimate interrelationship that exists between chemistry and the modern science of medicine. In this country, there are only a few men who, by having both a thorough background in fundamental chemical research and a commensurately adequate experience in the biological and medical sciences, are qualified to accomplish the most important work in these fields and for whom the attainment of outstanding eminence is to be expected. Therefore, as respects a reasonable proportion of the Lalor awards to be granted, preference will be accorded to candidates shaping their careers or carrying on research to accomplish a more effective application of the principles and discoveries of physical and organic chemistry upon problems of biochemistry, chemotherapy and pharmacology. In the case of awards of such character, renewals of the grants for an additional year or longer will be favorably considered. Time to be spent in acquiring training in the medical studies necessary for a thorough understanding of the clinical aspects of these subjects will be considered acceptable as a part of the plan of work of the candidate.

The qualifications of candidates will be passed upon by a Selection Committee consisting of Drs. C. A. Kraus, of Brown University; Arthur B. Lamb, of Harvard University; Roger Adams, of the University of Illinois; Hans T. Clarke, of Columbia University, and the secretary of the foundation.

Inquiries and requests for application forms for awards should be addressed to C. Lalor Burdick, Secretary, Lalor Foundation, Wilmington, Delaware. Applications are to be in the hands of the secretary by December 15, and appointments will be announced early in March, 1939.

THE BEIT MEMORIAL TRUST FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

A MEETING of the trustees of the Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research was held recently for the election of fellows and other business.

As reported in *The British Medical Journal* the total number of fellowships held by full-time workers during the year 1937–38 was twenty-three. The number of candidates at the present election was higher than usual. Five applied from Canada and three from

Australia. 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 number of those elected since the beginning of the trust in 1910 to exactly 200. A fresh edition has been printed this year of the Green Book, which summarizes briefly the after-careers of each fellow and their present position in research.

The following elections were made:

Senior Fellowship (value £700 a year).—David Ezra Green, to continue his research on the rôle of vitamin B_1 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).—Myer Head Salaman, to continue his research on vaccinia and animal pox viruses (Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London).

Junior Fellowships (normal value £400 a year).—Geoffrey Bourne, biochemist, Commonwealth Advisory Council on Nutrition, Sydney, N.S.W., 1937, the significance of vitamin C in the endocrine system (department of human anatomy, University of Oxford); Andrew Lawrence Chute, experimental studies in metabolism of the brain (department of physiology, University College, London); Robert Oswald Lennard Curry, the physiology of speech disorders by photographic study of laryngeal movements (University College, London); James Frederick Danielli, the permeability of normal and denervated muscle to metabolic products and to drugs (Institute of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge); John George Dewan, "insulin shock" treatment of schizophrenia by experimental studies of brain metabolism (Institute of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge); Catherine Olding Hebb, the effect of thoracic sympathectomy on the activities of the lung (department of physiology, University of Edinburgh); Bernhard Katz, electric excitation and transmission of impulses in nerve and muscle of animals (department of biophysics, University College, London); Jonas Henrik Kellgren, painful conditions of the limbs and back (department of clinical research, University College Hospital, London); John James Duncan King, dental caries and parodontal disease (Medical School, University of Sheffield); Hermann Lehmann, blood sugar in animals and iron metabolism in plants (Institute of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge); Walter John O'Connor, effect of strophanthin on the oxygen consumption of the heart (laboratory of pharmacology, University of Cambridge); Harold Scarborough, mode of destruction of vitamin C in the human body (clinical and chemical laboratories, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh).

THE INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CURRENT industrial research problems and progress being made in the laboratories in behalf of business were reviewed at the fall meeting of the Industrial Research Institute on September 23 and 24 at Rye, N. Y.

Maurice Holland is acting executive of the institute, which is an affiliate of the National Research Council. The membership is made up of research executives of American industries, who are attempting to put American industrial research on a more efficient business basis through surveys and other cooperative effort.

The program included reports on the progress of surveys now being conducted by the institute on the construction and control of research budgets, problems of personnel, organization and committee recommendations. Robert B. Colgate, of New York, vice-president in charge of research for the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company and chairman of the executive board of the institute, presided.

The institute was organized last May after a factual survey among leading scientific research men prominent in their respective fields of industry demonstrated both the need and the desire for a cooperative agency where common problems of laboratory organization, administration and direction could be discussed and attacked. Its headquarters are at the offices of the Division of Engineering and Industrial Research of the National Research Council at 29 West 39th Street, New York.

The executive committee of the institute held a discussion of future plans as well as reviews, preliminary reports and recommendations. The members of the executive committee are: H. W. Graham, general metallurgist, Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, who is *vice-chairman;* O. A. Pickett, research director, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; Donald Bradner, director of research and development, Champion Paper and Fibre Company, Hamilton, Ohio; H. Earl Hoover, vice-president, The Hoover Company, Chicago; J. M. Wells, vice-president, American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass., and G. E. Hopkins, technical director, Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, Thompsonville, Conn.

DAMAGE SUFFERED BY THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM FROM THE HURRICANE

DR. ELMER D. MERRILL, professor of botany and administrator of the botanical collection of Harvard University and supervisor of the Arnold Arboretum, writes that in the late afternoon and early evening of September 21 the Boston area experienced its worst wind storm since weather records have been maintained. This was the West Indian hurricane that proceeded northward along the New England coast. The rainfall was relatively slight in Boston, but the wind velocities at times reached approximately (87 miles actually reported) 90 miles per hour. Dr. Merrill states that a velocity of 187 miles an hour was recorded at Blue Hill Observatory—10 miles southeast of the Arboretum—and that the velocity was certainly over 100 miles an hour at the Arboretum. He states that