J. W. Barker, Columbia University (Engineering);
Esmond R. Long, the University of Pennsylvania
(Medical Sciences);
E. C. Auchter, the United States Bureau of Plant
Industry (Agriculture);
Ralph Tyler, Ohio State University (Education).

Secretaries of the Sections (1937-40):

E. R. Hedrick, the University of California at Los
Angeles (Mathematics);
H. A. Barton, the American Institute of Physics
(Physics);
Neil E. Gordon, of Johns Hopkins University
(Chemistry).
Harlan T. Stetson, the Massachusetts Institute of
Technology (Astronomy);
Howard Meyerhoff, Smith College (Geology and
Geography);
George A. Baitsell, Yale University (Zoological
Sciences);

J. T. Buchholz, the University of Illinois (Botanical
Sciences);
W. M. Krogman, Western Reserve University
(Anthropology);
Leonard Carmichael, the University of Rochester
(Psychology);
E. P. Hutchinson, 11 Centre Street, Cambridge,
Mass. (Social and Economic Sciences);
Joseph Mayer, Library of Congress (Historical and
Philological Sciences);
F. M. Feiker, the American Engineering Council
(Engineering);
Malcolm Soule, the University of Michigan (Medical
Sciences);
M. F. Morgan, the Connecticut Agricultural Experi-
ment Station (Agriculture);
P. M. Symonds, Columbia University Teachers
College (Education).

HENRY B. WARD.

The Wellcome Trust

SIR HENRY WELLCOME, who died on July 25, 1936, at the age of eighty-two years, was known as the creator of a great manufacturing business and also for the active interest he took in archaeological and geographical exploration, the social welfare of native races and the promotion of fundamental research in sciences on which the progress of medicine depends. Beginning so long ago as 1894, he founded in that year the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, and two years later a corresponding centre for chemical research. In 1899, he established the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories at Khartoum, where the late Sir Andrew Balfour worked as director for twelve years, doing notable work on the control of malaria and the investigation of other tropical diseases. In 1913 the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research was brought into being to control the various research laboratories already operating, and then followed the Historical Medical Museum, the Museum of Medical Science and the Entomological Field Laboratory. All these institutions, with the exception of the physiological and entomological laboratories, are now housed in the magnificent Wellcome Research Institution in Euston Road, London. This was Sir Henry's crowning gift; the corner-stone was laid in 1931 by the late Lord Moynihan, who said that the ceremony might well be regarded as referring to the corner-stone of a long life's work.

By his will, Sir Henry provided for the continuance of the Wellcome Research Institution, the trustees appointed to administer the estate being Sir Henry Dale, F.R.S., director of the National Institute for Medical Research; Prof. T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., F.R.S., professor of medicine in the University of London; Messrs. G. Hudson Lyall and L. C. Bullock, members of a London firm of solicitors; and Mr. Martin Price, chartered accountant.

The accompanying statement has now been issued by the five trustees:

As the trustees appointed by the will of the late Sir Henry Wellcome, we ask you to be good enough to publish this letter in order to clear up any misconception which may have arisen with regard to the effects of the will. We are led to make this statement by the number of appeals for contributions to various research undertakings which have already

reached us. For reasons mentioned below the trustees will not be able to consider any such applications in the immediate future.

In January 1924 the Wellcome Foundation Limited was formed for the purpose of taking over the whole of the business activities of Burroughs Wellcome and Co., and the various scientific research institutions and museums established by the late Sir Henry Wellcome, who held the whole of the share capital.

By the terms of the will the shares of the Wellcome Foundation are now vested in us as trustees, and the activities of the Foundation throughout the world will be carried on, in collaboration with the trustees, by a Board of Directors of which the present Governing Director is Mr. George E. Pearson, who has been closely associated with the late Sir Henry Wellcome for more than forty years.

It will be realized that owing to the magnitude of the testator's estate, a very large sum has to be found for death duties. Provision has also to be made for:

(a) A welfare fund for the benefit of employees of the Wellcome Foundation Ltd., and its associated companies.

(b) The payment of certain specified annuities to relatives and others personally connected with the testator.

(c) The erection and maintenance of a building in Minnesota to be dedicated as a memorial to the testator's parents.

Subject to these prior charges, the remainder of the divisible profits will be utilized in accordance with the testator's instructions in the following manner:

(i) For the maintenance of "The Research Undertaking Charity", which is a fund for the advancement of medical and scientific research work in any part of the world conducive to the improvement of the physical conditions of mankind, and in particular for the discovery, invention and improvement of medicinal agents and methods for the prevention and cure of disorders, and the control or extermination of insect and other pests which afflict human beings and animal and plant life, and also for the organization, equipment and expenses of special research expeditions and commissions.

(ii) For the maintenance of "The Museum and Library Charity", which is a fund for the establishment or endowment of research museums or libraries in any part of the world and for the collection of information of every kind connected with the history of medicine, surgery, chemistry, bacteriology, pharmacy and allied sciences, which in the opinion of the trustees may be desirable.

This statement of the position has been somewhat delayed by the fact that the testator imposed upon all his trustees the obligation, before undertaking the trust, to enter into a covenant not to be engaged in or in any way to assist in any concern which carried on a business in competition with Burroughs Wellcome and Co. Three of the trustees had no difficulty in entering into this covenant immediately after the testator's death, but the two medical and scientific trustees felt that certain words in the covenant might be held to restrict them unduly in the performance of their official and general duties to medical science, and to imply their particular concern with the business interests of the Foundation. The matter has now been considered by the High Court of Justice, which has made an order allowing them to enter into a covenant in a form removing any such unacceptable implication and enabling effect to be given to what was known to have been the testator's intention.

No trustee, director, or any other person holds for himself or in his own right any shares in the Wellcome Foundation, and all the divisible profits in

each year will be devoted to the various purposes named in the will and indicated above.

We believe this to be the first example, in Great Britain at least, of a testamentary disposition by which the whole of the profits from a great manufacturing and trading organization, after certain personal and memorial bequests have been fulfilled, are permanently dedicated to the advancement of knowledge for the general benefit of mankind.

G. HUDSON LYALL,
H. H. DALE,
L. C. BULLOCK,
MARTIN PRICE,
T. R. ELLIOTT.

The proviso which, by order of the Court, may be added by a trustee to the covenant required of all the trustees under the will of Sir Henry Wellcome, reads as follows:

"PROVIDED that nothing in this Covenant shall be held to prevent me in the exercise of my proper function in any appointment held by me in the public service or under any publicly or privately endowed organisation for the promotion of medical research or under any University in Great Britain from giving advice on scientific matters to any person or persons solely for the purpose of rendering scientific discovery available for the general use and without pecuniary reward or other personal advantage to myself."

Prize Awards for 1936 of the Paris Academy of Sciences*

THE LOUTREUIL FOUNDATION

Researches on Fixed Problems.—Pierre Auger (3,000 francs), for his researches on cosmic physics requiring a stay at the Jungfraujoch Laboratory; Abel Brion (3,000 francs), for his researches on the pathological physiology of the kidney in animals; Raymond Cahen (2,000 francs), for his researches on tolerance to morphine in the rat and rabbit; Claude Charmetant (3,000 francs), for his researches on the electrolysis of chlorides, bromides and iodides in aqueous alcoholic solutions; H. Girard (1,000 francs), for the study of blood groups and the transfusion of blood in animals; Henri Laugier (3,000 francs), for his researches on circulation reactions during emotion; Gustave Lesbouyries and Maurice Berthelon (2,000 francs), for their researches on the genital hormones of animals; Paul Marsais (2,000 francs), for the continuation of his studies on the diseases of the vine, especially mildew and its treatment; Louis Nattan-Larrier (6,000 francs), for helping him continue his work on the serological condition of the development of normal tissues and cancers; Paul Nottin (3,000 francs), for his researches on the action of the impurities of sulphuric acid due to the Glover tower on alcoholic fermentation; the Besançon Observatory (5,000 francs), for the organization of a French office of isostatic reduction; Maurice Pierre (3,000 francs), for the study of Hering's nerve in domestic animals; Antoine Poidebard (5,000 francs), for his researches on submarine photography at Tyre; Emile Roubaud (5,000 francs), for his re-

searches on the locust; Henri Simonnet (2,000 francs), for his chemical and physiological researches on the fate of morphine in the animal organism; Charles Alluaud (4,000 francs), for his zoological researches in the Sahara; Jean Gruvel (5,000 francs), as a contribution to an expedition to Indo-China for the study of the ichthyological fauna.

Purchase of Laboratory Material.—Emile André (3,000 francs), for the purchase of a polarimeter for the determination of rotatory power as a function of the wave-length; Henri Lafuma (3,500 francs), for the purchase of a testing machine for refractory products; Marcel Véron (3,500 francs), for the purchase of a spectrophotometer.

Publications.—Comité de Physique du Globe des Colonies (8,000 francs), for the publication of the "Annales de Physique du Globe de la France d'outre-mer"; Fédération française des Sociétés de Sciences naturelles (5,000 francs), for the publication of the "Faune de France"; André Guillaumin, for assisting in the publication of a new guide to the collection of living plants in the Jardin des plantes; Louise Nouvel (3,000 francs), for the publication of a work on the biology of the Natantia crustaceans.

Grants to Libraries.—Ecole nationale vétérinaire d'Alfort (5,000 francs), for preparing a card index and completing its foreign periodicals; Ecole nationale vétérinaire de Toulouse (6,000 francs), for completing its collections; Ecole polytechnique (6,000 francs), for the purchase of scientific publications; Institut national agronomique (6,000 francs), for the completion of its collection of foreign periodicals.

* Continued from p. 162.