

cussed the needs of the student and the layman. The latter needs good labels and effective guidance; the former wants access and privacy. The first duty of the curator was, however, concerned with neither. His primary business was to preserve.

Dr. Browne told what the Classical Association of Ireland were doing to encourage the use of *Realien* in the teaching of Latin and Greek. Dr. Bather would have special provision for children, and suggested the provision of fellowships and research scholarships in connection with museums. Dr. Haddon spoke of the courage needed to refuse irrelevant objects offered by distinguished donors. A clear idea of the object of the museum and unswerving adherence to that function was, in his view, essential to successful educational work.

Mr. Bolton, Dr. Harrison, and Mr. H. R. Rathbone supported a suggestion to form a committee to consider and report upon the whole subject of museum organisation from the viewpoint of their educational functions. Prof. Newberry described the work already done in Liverpool, and suggested that the label should be written first and the illustrative objects gathered about it. The general feeling that museums might be made to render better educational service was a particularly pleasing feature of the debate. A committee with representatives from Sections C, D, H, K, and L was subsequently formed, with the object of reporting to the Manchester meeting in 1915.

On Tuesday morning the section was busied with the subjects of compulsory school registration and manual work in education. Bishop Weldon, Dr. Sophie Bryant, and Mrs. Shaw spoke strongly in favour of State action in the matter. Bishop McIntyre, as representing Catholic feeling, supported the idea, with the proviso that schools were left free to determine the form and spirit of the education they provide. Mr. Ernest Gray thought action would be easier if provision were made for compensation in case a man's livelihood were taken away. Mr. A. Mosely opposed any such idea as compensation in such cases. The State cannot compensate for inefficiency.

The papers on manual work in education were read by Mr. P. B. Ballard, Mr. T. S. Usherwood, and Mr. W. F. Fowler. Mr. Ballard offered interesting evidence of the stimulating effect of handwork in school; Mr. Usherwood and Mr. Fowler, from the secondary school and primary school point of view respectively, argued in favour of freedom and initiative as opposed to series of graduated exercises based upon an adult view of the elementary processes involved in manipulation. A short discussion followed, in which the old battle between freedom and technique was fought, though the feeling of the meeting was clearly in favour of the newer view.

The last meeting of the section was given to a discussion on the subject of the working of the Education Act of 1902. Sir George Fordham opened in an interesting review of the problems which the Act presented to a county area like that of Cambridge, and of the way his authority had met them. Mr. W. A. Brockington joined issue with those who regarded the act as a failure and who called for a reversion to *ad hoc* authorities. The birth of an interest in secondary education was directly due to the Act. At the same time, some amendments in detail were called for, amongst others those sections dealing with differential rating and with foundation managers of non-provided schools. Alderman Pritchett, Mr. Ernest Gray, and others also spoke warmly of the working of the Act and of the importance of coopted membership to education authorities. Mr. Norman Chamberlain took up the cause of the primary school, and expressed his profound dissent

from the pessimism of the presidential address. The section closed with a vote of thanks to the president, moved by Sir George Fordham and seconded by Mr. Ernest Gray.

BEIT MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS.

A MEETING of the trustees of the Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research was held on December 17. Dr. F. Gowland Hopkins, F.R.S., was appointed a member of the advisory board in succession to Sir William Osler, Bart., F.R.S., resigned. The Francis Galton Eugenics Laboratory was recognised as a place of research. The annual election to Beit Fellowships was made. The following persons were chosen this year, and we give in each case the character of the proposed research and the institution at which the work is to be carried out.

Dr. John O. W. Barratt, study of nature and mode of action of substances contained in or derived from blood plasma and taking part in plasma or serum reactions; also cytological studies—the Lister Institute; Dr. Myer Coplans, study of immunity with special reference to the action of silicates (including the asbestos minerals, slag, wool, and the zoolites) on bacterial and allied substances—Lister Institute; Mr. Egerton C. Grey, bacteriological chemistry, with special reference to the relation between bacterial enzymes and chemical configuration—the Lister Institute; Mr. John R. Marrack, the chemical pathology of arthritic diseases—(1) the estimation of the uric acid in the blood of patients suffering from certain types of arthritic disease; (2) continuation of the work on calcium metabolism and organic acid excretion—Cambridge Research Hospital; Mr. Victor H. K. Moorhouse, the investigation of the metabolism of animals as indexed by the respiratory quotient under various conditions, with special reference to the question of diabetes—the Institute of Physiology, University College, London; Dr. G. E. Nicholls, to continue research on "the investigation of the structure and function of the subcommissural organ and Reissner's fibre," which up to the present time has been principally concerned with the lower vertebrates; the study of the "pineal region of the brain"—the Biological and Physiological Laboratories at King's College, London; Dr. Annie Porter, on the parasitic Entozoa, more especially Protozoa and Helminthes, infecting vertebrates and certain invertebrates—The Quick Laboratory, Medical Schools, Cambridge; the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine; and, if possible, the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Madras, or the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Khartum; Mr. J. G. Priestley, investigation into the factors concerned in the regulation of the excretion of urine—Physiological Department, Oxford; Miss J. I. Robertson, the comparative anatomy and physiology of the heart in the first instance; also the study of the vertebrate nervous system—the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow; Miss M. Stephenson, the metabolism of fats and its relation to that of carbohydrates in the animal body, having special regard to the light afforded by the study of the fat metabolism of diabetic animals—Institute of Physiology, University College, London; Mr. J. G. Thomson, the cultivation of Protozoa (the intention is to obtain knowledge of the toxins elaborated by these and the antibodies formed); the cultivation of tumour tissues—the Lister Institute.

Each fellowship is of the annual value of 250*l.* payable quarterly in advance. The usual tenure is for three years, but the trustees have power in exceptional cases to grant an extension for one year. All correspondence should be addressed to the honorary secretary, Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research, 35 Clarges Street, W.