

Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme

THE Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has amended the Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme (England and Wales) dated January, 1935, by the issue of a revised scheme, which came into force on June 1. The purpose of the new scheme, which adheres to the principles of the earlier one, is to encourage the addition of herds to the register of herds officially certified to be tuberculosis-free, by the offer of additional financial inducements to owners of cattle herds to qualify for a certificate of attestation. Further information in regard to the scheme may be obtained from the Secretary of the Ministry, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

International Population Congress at Paris

UNDER the patronage of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems, a congress will be held in Paris for the discussion of these problems on July 29-August 1. The congress is organized by the French National Committee of the Union, under the presidency of M. Adolphe Landry, a former Cabinet Minister. Among the members of the organizing committee may be mentioned, MM. P. Rivet, J. Alquier, H. Bunle, A. Demangeon, M. Huber, R. Legendre, A. Siegfried and other distinguished workers in the field of demography. It is expected that there will be many representative delegations from a large number of countries. From Great Britain there will be members of the British Population Society, presided over by Prof. C. B. Fawcett, and of the Population Investigation Committee, presided over by Prof. A. M. Carr-Saunders, and others. America will send Prof. P. K. Whelpton, Dr. Warren S. Thompson and others. Delegations are also expected from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Sweden, and perhaps India and Japan.

THE subject-matter of the congress is divided into two main groups: quantitative problems, namely, historical demography, contemporary demography, including existing statistics, movements and international migrations, mortality, fertility and so on, and the resulting economic and social problems; and qualitative problems, namely, biometry, ethnology, transmission of characters, eugenics. Two questions are specially put forward for discussion, namely, (1) "De la meilleure méthode pour dégager et mesurer la tendance du mouvement naturel de la population"; and, (2) "La biométrie différentielle et la biotypologie, comme méthodes pour la classification des individus et des groupes". It is clear that the congress has plenty of work before it. It has been announced that the opening session will be honoured by the presence of the President of the French Republic, M. Albert Lebrun, and will take place at the Maison de la Chimie, 28 rue Saint-Dominique. All inquiries should be addressed to the Congrès International de la Population, 16 rue de l'Estrapade, Paris, V.

Leverhulme Research Fellowships

AMONG the list of Leverhulme Research Fellowships and Grants for 1937 are the following, who will carry out their researches at the places indicated:

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS: Prof. D. H. Bangham, professor of inorganic chemistry, Egyptian University, Cairo, the wetting of solid surfaces and the phenomena of spreading liquids thereon (Great Britain); Dr. D. Enid Charles, research fellow, Department of Social Biology, London, the mechanism of population decline with special reference to Scottish population problems (University of Aberdeen); Dr. C. W. Davies, senior lecturer in chemistry, Battersea Polytechnic, adsorption at liquid surfaces (University College, London); O. V. S. Heath, research worker, Institute of Plant Physiology, London, carbon assimilation by the green plant (Imperial College, London); Dr. J. de Graaff Hunter, late director, Survey of India, planning and execution of geodetic triangulation of great extent (renewal of present fellowship) (England); G. W. B. Huntingford, farmer, Kenya Colony, member, Nandi Land Trust Board, Government examiner in Nandi language, sociology of the Dorobo, a forest people of Kenya (Kenya); Dr. J. W. H. Lugg, biochemist, Imperial College, London, preparation and amino acid analysis of pasture plant proteins (Imperial College, London); J. P. M. Prentice, solicitor, meteors and meteor streams (England and North Africa); Dr. H. Scott, assistant keeper, Department of Entomology, British Museum, biogeographical research on the fauna of the highlands of South Western Arabia (Arabia); G. Seligman, chairman, British Group, International Commission of Snow, the transition of firn snow into glacier ice (Switzerland); Dr. H. W. Thompson, departmental demonstrator, Old Chemistry Department, University Museum, Oxford, correlation of data derivable from the spectra of polyatomic molecules with chemical problems (Pasadena).

RESEARCH GRANTS: Dr. D. Elliot Dickson, colliery surgeon, Lochgelly, Fife, occupational morbidity in coal miners (Scotland); Dr. E. M. Lind Hendricks, research worker, Imperial College, London, geological research in Cornwall (Cornwall); G. Manley, senior lecturer in geography, University of Durham, the helm wind of the Northern Pennines (England); Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, keeper, London Museum, origins in northern France of later prehistoric civilizations of Britain (France); Dr. M. Wilson, reader in botany, University of Edinburgh, a comparative study of the diseases of the Douglas fir in Europe and North America (Canada).

Beit Memorial Fellowships

THE following elections have been made by the trustees of the Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research:

FOURTH YEAR FELLOWSHIPS (value £500 a year): Dr. R. P. Cook, to continue his research on cholesterol metabolism in reference to the cause of atheroma in blood vessels (at the Institute of Biochemistry, Cambridge); S. L. Cowan, to continue his research on the neuro-muscular transmission of nervous