

Physician Gets Nobel Prize For Work Carried on Here

**Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi, at Clinic in
1929, Gets Physiology and
Chemistry Award**

For work largely carried out in the laboratories of the Mayo Clinic, Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, 44-year-old professor of medical chemistry in Szeged university, Hungary, Thursday was awarded the 1937 Nobel prize in physiology and chemistry.

The award was for discoveries of biological oxidation processes, especially regarding vitamin C and fumaric acid catalysis, according to Associated Press dispatches from Stockholm.

His main achievement was the determination of the chemical nature of vitamin C, which he first produced in pure chemical form from oranges and lemons.

The need for an ample, fresh supply of adrenal glands of cattle, obtainable at the stockyards in St. Paul, led Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi to come here in September 1929. He knew that the compound hexuronic acid, which he was seeking to isolate in sufficient quantity for study, was found in the adrenal glands of cattle. The supply in his own country was insufficient.

In the nine months that he was here, Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi isolated 10 grams of hexuronic acid, according to Dr. E. C. Kendall. On his return to Hungary, he found that the cayenne pepper was the best source for the compound.

It was not until three or four years later, Dr. Kendall said, that Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi and Dr. C. G. King of Pittsburgh discovered almost simultaneously that vitamin C and hexuronic acid were the same compound.

Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi was accompanied to Rochester by his wife who was an expert tennis player.



DR. ALBERT SZENT-GYORGYI