

Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, announces essays in competition for the prize will be received until January 1, 1915. The essays, which must be written by a single author in the English language, should be sent to the "Trustees of the Samuel D. Gross Prize of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, care of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia."

THE board of governors of the General Memorial Hospital, New York City, have voted to enter into an affiliation with Cornell University Medical College for the conduct of the General Memorial Hospital as an institution for the study and treatment of cancer and allied diseases. This affiliation is rendered possible by the gift of a large sum from Dr. James Douglas, which, in addition to the present endowment of the institution will render the hospital largely independent of an income from other sources. The grounds for an affiliation are to be found in the facts: (1) That this institution was originally created for the purpose of cancer treatment and research, but the original funds were insufficient to enable it to enter this field exclusively. (2) The board of governors feel with Dr. Douglas that the study of cancer and the development of the new means of its treatment can be successfully carried out only through the combination of the efforts of laboratory workers specially trained in this field and clinical surgeons. The laboratory staff maintained by the college and the Huntington Fund is available for this work and the medical board of the hospital will be composed of such men, together with the surgeons, as are specially interested in cancer treatment and research. All forms of tumors and malignant diseases as well as cancer are to be included in the scope of the work. The institution duplicates on a large scale other hospitals which have been created in this country and abroad for similar purposes, the best known examples of which are Middlesex Hospital in London and the Samaritan Hospital of the University of Heidelberg.

As a result of recent experiments conducted by a member of the advisory committee on the Langley Aerodynamical Laboratory of

the Smithsonian Institution, a new form of flying-boat hull has been evolved, which appears to have decided advantages over the types now in use. These experiments were made by Naval Constructor H. C. Richardson, U. S. N., chairman of the subcommittee on hydromechanics in relation to aeronautics of the Langley Laboratory, at the model basin of the Washington Navy Yard. Several model hulls were used, some of which represented the different types of naval hulls now in use, one a model of the Curtiss pontoon, and others obtained through changes and improvements in standard forms. They were one ninth full size, except the Curtiss model which was one fourth actual size, and were tested both on the surface of the water and submerged one foot. In his report Naval Constructor Richardson has shown by diagrams and tables the advantages and disadvantages of the various types, as well as the plan, side and end views of five models. Tests were made on the surface of the water for the resistances at "displacements corresponding to speeds," and other tests were made submerged as a means of determining their total head resistance in air, and of ascertaining an approximate coefficient of fineness of form. Further experiments are under way for the determination of the stream line flow about submerged models, as a means of improving the form, and to otherwise perfect the standard type most advantageous for all purposes. Comparisons of the model results and the actual performances of full-sized machines show that a fair analogy exists, confirming the behavior of the models under experiment. Actual experiments with a full sized machine shows the hollow V section very desirable because of the good landing qualities, as landings which would otherwise stress the machine badly have been made without any shock. The report of the experiments forms Publication No. 2253 of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE gifts to Oberlin College for various purposes during the last months amount to nearly \$190,000, apportioned as follows: For campus

improvement, \$25,000; for a new art building, \$125,000; for a new organ in Finney Memorial Chapel, \$25,000; subscriptions toward the new athletic field, \$14,300. A large number of gifts, mostly anonymous, go to make up the \$125,000 for the new art building.

DR. BEVERLY THOMAS GALLOWAY, assistant secretary of the Department of Agriculture and previously chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, has been appointed by the trustees of Cornell University to be director of the New York State College of Agriculture. Dr. Galloway takes the place which was vacated by the resignation of Professor L. H. Bailey and which has been filled this year by Professor W. A. Stocking as acting director.

At the University of Missouri, Dr. I. F. Lewis, of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed professor of botany, and Professor E. J. McCaustland, of the University of Washington, dean of the engineering faculty and director of the engineering experiment station.

WALTER COLLINS O'KANE has been elected professor of zoology and entomology at the Ohio State University. He graduated from the university in the class of 1897 and has been connected with the New Hampshire station for the past four years.

At Cornell University, George A. Works has been elected professor of rural education in the college of agriculture, and David Lumsden assistant professor of floriculture.

DR. GERTRUDE KAM, demonstrator in psychology at Bryn Mawr College, has been made an associate.

DR. DOUGLAS MCINTOSH, associate professor in McGill University, has been appointed associate professor of chemistry and acting head of the department in the newly established University of British Columbia.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

A NOTE ON THE ACCESSORY CHROMOSOMES OF MAN

IN two recent publications in which Montgomery's and my own observations on the accessory chromosomes in man (negro) have

been mentioned, the phraseology of the authors would lead any one who had not read the original papers to the conclusion that there was a decided discrepancy in our results, whereas just the reverse is true. Thus Morgan in his book, "Heredity and Sex," after remarking on my account of the accessories says (p. 245):

Montgomery has also studied the same problem, but his account while confirming the number, is in disagreement in regard to the accessory.

And again Kornhauser, in his "A Comparative Study of the Chromosomes in the Spermatogenesis of *Euchenopa Binotata*, etc.," *Arch. f. Zellforsch.*, Bd. XII., No. 2, speaking of cases in which "the x -element is in the form of two chromosomes in the male" as found by Wilson in *Syromastes*, continues (p. 280):

Guyer ('10) has reported a similar condition in the spermatogenesis of man. This case, however, would seem to need confirmation, for both Guthertz ('12) and Montgomery ('12) have, in the main, been unable to support Guyer's contention.

This last is certainly a surprising statement for any one to make who has read Montgomery's paper, as the following excerpts from his "Human Spermatogenesis, Spermatocytes and Spermiogenesis, A Study in Inheritance," *Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, Vol. XV., 2d Series, 1912, well attests. Speaking of the chromosomes of the primary spermatocytes he says (p. 8):

I can confirm Guyer's conclusion that there are 12, of which 10 are bivalent gemini, each dividing in both maturation mitoses, and 2 univalent allosomes (accessory chromosomes) which divide only once in the two maturation mitoses. Guyer's view is therefore probably correct that the number in the spermatogonia must be 22 and not 24 as reasoned by Duesberg.

There is a slight discrepancy in Montgomery's and my account of the subsequent behavior of the accessories but even here we agree in the main, for speaking of the ordinary behavior of the accessories Montgomery continues (p. 9):

This is the usual condition and the one discovered by Guyer.