

forces between colliding atoms depends on the nature of the atoms and hence the pressure shift is different for different substances?¹

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ANOPHELES LARVÆ IN SALT WATER

DR. F. E. CHIDESTER in SCIENCE, Vol. LI., No. 1314, presented some interesting data on the occurrence of certain North American *Anopheles* in brackish water, and referred to Professor Smith's account, which was published in 1904, and which "has been either ignored or discredited."

It may be of interest to call attention to some other *Anopheles* which live in brackish water and which are not included in Dr. Chidester's account. In my paper on the behavior of certain of our Canal Zone *Anopheles* (*Annals Ento. Soc. of America*, 1915, page 235) I gave the chlorine content of samples of water from which larvæ of *Anopheles albimanus* Wiede, *A. tarsimaculata* Goeldi and *Aedes taeniorhynchus* Wiede, were taken. These samples had from 11,250 to 23,500 parts of Cl per million. Considering sea-water as having 22,000 parts of Cl per million, these samples represented from 51.1 per cent. to 107 per cent. of sea-water. There were 38 samples all told, the average Cl content being 15,817 parts per million, or equaling 72.0 per cent. of sea-water.

We get most of our *A. tarsimaculata* from the lowlands at both ends of the Panama Canal.

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QUOTATIONS

THE LISTER INSTITUTE

THE Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine was founded in 1891, in honor of Lord Lister, to conduct scientific inquiries tending to prevent disease. The attachment of a hospital to the institute was specifically excluded by the articles of association, possibly to secure support from the many leaders of medicine who were on the staffs of existing hos-

pitals, and possibly, also, because the intimacy of the union between clinical work and research was not sufficiently realized. By 1914 it had become plain that research could not be conducted with full advantage unless it went hand in hand with clinical opportunity. The experiences of the war drove home the lesson. Members of the staff of the Lister Institute and many other physicians and surgeons engaged on the battle-fronts, at base hospitals, or at military hospitals in this country, found that the immediate task of healing the sick not only advanced abstract knowledge, but set new problems for research. The governors of the institute have resolved unanimously to make the requisite changes in the articles of association. A convenient site for the proposed hospital lies adjacent to the institute. The council of medical research is the channel through which funds provided by the state are allotted to universities and research institutes, and it is to that body that the appeal is addressed. The proposed hospital need not be large. Its beds would be filled with selected cases, varying from time to time according to the specific inquiries that were being made. There would be relief to the general hospitals rather than rivalry with them. The experience of the Pasteur Institute in Paris and of the Rockefeller Research Hospital in New York shows that patients selected for a special purpose take an interest in their involuntary contribution to the advancement of knowledge, and rejoice that their own misfortunes may be the source of relief to others. They are certain of getting treatment even more considerate than that of a general hospital, and they have the advantage of not being the object-lessons of clinical teaching.—The London Times.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Pasteur, The History of a Mind. By EMILE DUCLAUX. Translation by Erwin F. Smith and Florence Hedges.¹

Both the French publication and this trans-

¹ A translation with annotations and additions of the original work, "Pasteur: Histoire d'un esprit," which appeared in 1896.