

able to investigators who desire to utilize it. A revised edition is in preparation for issuance in 1924.

The Committee on Grants of the American Association for the Advancement of Science earnestly invites the attention of investigators to the fact that the Association distributes annually from four to five thousand dollars in small grants, usually of less than \$500. The Committee often has too few applications for aid. It never has had too many good ones! This undoubtedly is the experience also of similar bodies. Whether or not available funds for small grants are entirely adequate, it is reasonably certain that existing funds are not being used to the best possible advantage because investigators do not take the trouble to get their needs before the administrators of appropriate sources.

In so far as possible the Research Information Service of the National Research Council will advise inquirers about possible and appropriate sources of support and will thus enable them to communicate directly with special committees or other bodies.

ROBERT M. YERKES,
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON GRANTS OF
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

JACOB ROSENBLOOM

On September 25, 1923, there died in Pittsburgh Dr. Jacob Rosenbloom, the eminent metabolist. In him America lost an ardent lover of science, and biochemistry a prominent contributor to its progress.

I met Dr. Rosenbloom thirteen years ago when he was twenty-five years old. At that time he was a living dynamo, working fifteen to eighteen hours daily in the laboratory on several problems in biochemical research simultaneously. His mind was one of the alertest that I have known. He constantly read the scientific literature published all over the world, and, with the most tenacious memory, retained and indexed his gleanings so that he could throw light at any moment on any problem in the very diverse fields of medicine and biochemistry.

His tastes were catholic. His reading was as diverse as literature itself. He spent very little time in the enjoyment of the trivialities of life. His laboratory and his library were his places of recreation and repose.

Dr. Rosenbloom was born in Braddock, Pennsylvania, on February 25, 1884. He received elementary and high school education in the local schools and then entered the University of Western Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the year 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His professor at the university was Dr. Francis Phillips, a man who has left his mark on American chemistry. Professor Phillips prophesied a brilliant future for Dr. Rosen-

bloom's chemical attainments, and he remained his friend and admirer until his own demise. From Columbia, Dr. Rosenbloom received the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Philosophy. Later on he was appointed biochemist in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital of Pittsburgh and assistant professor of biological chemistry in the University of Pittsburgh.

His specialty in medicine was the diseases of metabolism, and he was the first man in the United States to recognize such a specialty, to enter it and to find many imitators.

Dr. Rosenbloom was generous to a fault. His time, his purse and his labors were always at the command of his friends. One can conceive of the generosity of his mind when one is told that knowing that his time for research was limited, he published at his own expense a brochure entitled "1000 problems in biochemical research" and freely distributed it to his friends and enemies for them to grasp these suggestions and to work out these original thoughts of his.

He has contributed more than one hundred reports of original research to the various medical and biological journals of America, England and Germany. Those who have read his works will feel greatly the loss that science sustains.

Towards the later years of his young life, Dr. Rosenbloom devoted much time to the history of medicine and he had made several interesting contributions to that subject in the *Annals of Medicine* and in *Medical Life*. He has asked the author of these lines before he died, not knowing that he was going to die, to collaborate with him in the publication of a volume on "Critical Studies in the History of Medicine." This volume is ready and will soon be submitted for publication.

MAX KAHN

NEW YORK, N. Y.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH¹

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, president of the National Association of British and Irish Millers, read a paper on "The Economic Basis of Wheat-growing in England" at the annual meeting of the fellows of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany on November 2. The only way, he said, of preventing the area under wheat from being further reduced was to raise the price to a profitable level. This is not impossible if a wheat is obtainable which combines with the productivity, the stiffness of straw and the resistance to disease of the best English wheats, the "strength" which puts so high a premium on the best Canadian wheats. "Strength" is the mysterious factor which

¹ From *Nature*.