

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BIOLOGICAL
LABORATORY AT COLD SPRING
HARBOR

THE Long Island Biological Association has recently acquired thirty-two and one half acres of land for the Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. The land is situated to the north and west of the previous limits to the laboratory grounds. It is admirably suitable for its proposed uses; namely, to provide building sites for the immediate expansion of the biological laboratory and for biologists who desire to establish their summer homes at Cold Spring Harbor in close proximity to the laboratory and its available facilities for biological study and investigation.

The present plans call for expansion of the laboratory to the north of the buildings on an excellent parcel of land having a frontage of over four hundred feet on Cold Spring Harbor.

Directly west of this parcel, and of the previous holdings, the land rises in a series of beautifully wooded terraces to an elevation of about one hundred and fifty feet above sea level. All of these terraces command a pleasing view of the harbor, while from some there is a panorama which includes portions of Long Island Sound and of the Connecticut shore. These terraces are available for purchase by biologists. Detailed information will be furnished upon application to R. G. Harris, director of the Biological Laboratory.

The acquisition of the land was made possible by the generosity of some sixty officers and members of the Long Island Biological Association who contributed \$65,000 for this purpose.

At the same time with the purchase of the land for the biological laboratory, nine acres from the same original tract (41.6 acres) were purchased by the Carnegie Institution of Washington to help connect the two sections of the department of genetics. This was made possible by gifts from a number of friends of the institution as well as by a special appropriation by its trustees.

THE MELLON LECTURES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

THE eleventh Mellon Lecture before the Society for Biological Research of the school of medicine of the University of Pittsburgh will be given by Dr. G. N. Stewart, professor of experimental medicine at Western Reserve University, on April 30. The subject of the lecture will be "Studies on the Adrenal Gland."

The income from an endowment fund provided by Mr. R. B. Mellon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., placed at the

disposal of the society for biological research, enables the society annually to invite some eminent investigator in the medical sciences to deliver a lecture before the society. Previous Mellon lectures have been given as follows:

1915. PROFESSOR JOHN J. ABEL, professor of pharmacology in Johns Hopkins University. "Experimental and Chemical Studies of the Blood with an Appeal for More Extended Training for the Biological and Medical Investigator."
1916. DR. THEOBALD SMITH, director department of animal pathology, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, N. J. "Certain Aspects of Natural and Acquired Resistance to Tuberculosis and their Bearing on Preventive Measures."
1917. PROFESSOR OTTO FOLIN, Hamilton Kuhn professor of biological chemistry, Medical School of Harvard University. "Recent Biochemical Investigations on Blood and Urine; Their Bearing on Clinical and Experimental Medicine."
1918. PROFESSOR ROBERT W. LOVETT, John B. and Buckminster Brown professor of orthopedic surgery, Medical School of Harvard University; Major Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A. "The Problem of Reconstruction and Re-Education of the Disabled Soldier."
1920. MAJOR GENERAL W. C. GORGAS, U. S. A., late surgeon general, U. S. Army, chairman Yellow Fever Commission, International Health Board. "Yellow Fever, illustrating the Application of Modern Sanitation and Preventive Medicine in the Control of Epidemic Diseases."
1921. DR. ROBT. MCCARRISON, lieutenant-colonel, Indian Medical Service, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, Madras, India. "Faulty Food in Relation to Gastro-Intestinal Disorder."
1922. SIR THOMAS LEWIS, physician to the staff of the Royal Medical Research Committee and physician and lecturer in cardiac pathology, University College Hospital, London. "Interpretations of the Initial Phases of the Electrocardiogram with Special Reference to the Theory of 'Limited Potential Differences.'"
1923. DR. DAVID MARINE, director of laboratories, Montefiore Hospital, New York City. "The Importance of our Knowledge of Thyroid Physiology."
1924. PROFESSOR THOMAS HUNT MORGAN, professor of experimental zoology, Columbia University, New York City. "Human Inheritance."
1925. DR. FRANK B. MALLORY, pathologist to the Boston City Hospital. "Hemochromatosis and Chronic Poisoning with Copper."

GRANTS FROM THE ELIZABETH
THOMPSON SCIENCE FUND

PREVIOUS awards from the Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund have been reported in *SCIENCE*, March 16, 1923, p. 321; August 17, 1923, p. 119 and

February 8, 1924, p. 142. Since the last report the following awards have been made:

At the Meeting of February 28, 1924

- No. 257 to Dr. B. Lipschutz, Paltauf's Pathological Institute, Vienna, Austria, \$150 for continuing his studies of the experimental tar cancer of the mouse.
- No. 258 to Alexander Petrunkevitch, Yale University, \$100 toward the expenses of collecting Arachnids.
- No. 259 to Alfred C. Kinsey, University of Indiana, \$200 toward expenses on his work with gall wasps.

At the Meeting of May 28, 1924

- No. 260 to Bela Pogény, Budapest, Hungary, \$80 toward researches in the propagation of light in moving bodies.

At the Meeting of November 28, 1924

- No. 261 to Arthur F. Scott, Reed College, Portland, Oregon, \$75 for purification and analyses of nitrosyl chloride.
- No. 262 to F. A. Hartman, University of Buffalo, \$200 to compare effects produced by muscular exercises in normal animals with those that take place under various conditions of endocrine insufficiency.
- No. 263 to Grinnell Jones, division of chemistry, Harvard University, \$300 toward the purchase of apparatus necessary for the determination of the absolute value of the electrical conductivity of solutions.

At the Meeting of February 27, 1925

- No. 264 to Linda B. Lange, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, \$200 to aid in investigations on cutaneous sensitization to tuberculin in guinea pigs.
- No. 265 to R. B. Renshaw, Havemeyer Chemical Laboratory, New York University, \$200 to aid in investigations on correlation between chemical constitution, physical properties and physiological action.
- No. 266 to George H. Shull, department of biology, Princeton University, \$180 for the purchase of lime to correct the acid in soil in his experimental garden and greenhouse.

At the Meeting of May 28, 1925

- No. 267 to K. Stolywho, Anthropologic Institute, Warsaw, Poland, \$300 for anthropological investigations in Poland.
- No. 268 to H. M. Chadwell, Tufts College, not to exceed \$200 to assist him with mechanical appliances for calculations involved in his chemical investigations.

At the Meeting of November 26, 1925

- No. 269 to Duncan S. Johnson, botanical laboratory, Johns Hopkins University, \$300 toward traveling and collecting expenses in Jamaica and Porto Rico, and for further studying in Baltimore of the development of the seed and especially the persistent fruits of the Myrtaceae.

At the Meeting of February 25, 1926

- No. 270 to Charles E. Simon, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, \$200 toward the cost of purchase and maintenance of animals necessary for a study of the infectious sarcomas.

The trustees of the Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund meet during the last ten days of the months of February and May and November. Applications for grants should be sent in well in advance of the meetings to the secretary of the fund, Dr. Edwin B. Wilson, 55 Van Dyke Street, Boston, Mass.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DERMATOLOGY AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

ACCORDING to press reports, twenty-six members of the staff of the department of dermatology of the Vanderbilt Clinic and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University have resigned within the last week. Only three or four have retained their positions in this department.

The resignations took place because the Faculty of Medicine of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia did not select Dr. George M. MacKee, the senior member of the department, to succeed Professor John A. Fordyce, the head of the department, who died last year. The faculty selected Dr. Joseph Gardner Hopkins, who had been an assistant of Dr. MacKee. Dr. Hopkins is a bacteriologist and roentgenologist with a training in scientific research.

A member of the governing organization said that broad scientific training was the first thing which the faculty sought in appointing new men to important medical posts. He said, however, that Dr. Hopkins combined considerable clinical experience with high scientific attainment; that his general qualifications made him the best equipped man for the place and that he was expected to improve the department.

The resignations, it was said, would not change the intentions of the faculty. None of the resignations has been considered as yet, it was said, and no vacancies filled. It was denied that the faculty failed to appreciate the value of clinical experience.

The announcement of the resignation of Professor MacKee and the twenty-five others was made simultaneously with the announcement by Columbia University that Professor MacKee, who has been an