as largely typical of the high Rocky Mountain regions, temperatures have been unusually low. From about December 1, 1928, to March 1, 1929, the greater part of the time was at subzero temperatures. During December and January the temperature was mostly at subzero levels, often for as long as two weeks at a time. Milder temperatures (up to 30° to 40° above zero) were relatively infrequent and only occurrent in the daytime. The coldest period (47° below zero) occurred in February. However, it has been possible to collect living *Protozoa* and *Algae* under these conditions. About a half mile south of the college campus is a swampy area of several acres in extent that is fed with water that flows from underground. The source of this water is not definitely known, but perhaps it comes from warm areas below strata that lie buried from several hundred to several thousand feet under the high mountains to the north. A swiftly flowing stream about four or five feet wide and about one foot deep drains this swamp. At no time does this water freeze, not even when the temperature of the air is as low as 47° below zero. A curious circumstance is that such floating forms as duckweed can be found in the fully normal condition. Higher water plants are abundant. *Algae* such as *Chlamydomonas* and various filamentous forms may be collected at any time. *Amebae* of several types are to be found creeping about in material taken from the bottom. By far the most common form of *Protozoa* is *Vorticella*. *Euglena* is also rather common. No specimens of *Paramecium* have been noted in this material, but a few ciliates resembling *Colpoda* are to be seen.

Perhaps this condition is not so unusual as may appear at first sight. If other biologists who live in a "frigid" winter climate look about them, many such sources of living material for winter study may possibly be found.

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QUOTATIONS

DORMITORY OF THE NEW YORK MEDICAL CENTER

WHEN the Medical Center was dedicated last October, Dr. Samuel Lambert stated that, while the buildings met the complex requirements of an art and a science, there was one thing lacking. That was provision for the home life of the students of medicine and instructors, especially the young workers in the laboratories. Such a provision would be an innovation but it would help to foster a professional spirit and to round out professional life if dormitories and a common dining hall could be added to the buildings already developed or planned for in that monumental center. He spoke with seeming prescience, though doubtless not knowing at the moment how the need would be met. It has found response in the splendid gift of Mr. Edward S. Harkness, who, with his mother, made initially possible the Medical Center itself. This gift of $2,000,000 will now supply "the one thing lacking."

No one need fear, as Dr. Lambert said, that such an addition will lead to anything approaching cloistered life. Contacts with the outside public are inevitable both for teachers and students. They are simply assured a "quiet, commodious and comfortable home," with light and air and an outlook over the Hudson River, in close proximity to the Medical School and the associated hospitals. Heretofore, as President Butler said in acknowledging this latest munificence of Mr. Harkness, the residence conditions of medical students have been little short of scandalous. The conditions made possible by this gift will by contrast be ideal.

The indebtedness of Columbia University to Mr. Harkness is profound, but the whole community shares in it, and not this community alone; for the Medical Center is also to be more and more a world center of medical training, care and research. What Mr. Harkness has done in varied ways, not only for his own day and generation but also to help this generation make a greater contribution to the next, may be computed in dollars given, but it is beyond all computation in the saving and enriching of human life. New York has reason to congratulate itself upon the public-spirited, conscientious and intelligent way in which most of those who have come into great fortunes are contributing to the general good. So generous is their concern for the health, safety, comfort and education of the many that it can but be hoped that the miracle of the cruse of oil and the meal in the barrel will be continued to them.—*The New York Times.*

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

The Ways of Behaviorism. By JOHN B. WATSON. Harper Bros., 1928.

Psychological Care of Infant and Child. By JOHN B. WATSON. W. W. Norton Co. 1928.

The Battle of Behaviorism. By JOHN B. WATSON and WM. MCDOUGALL. W. W. Norton Co. 1929.

I SHALL use the present occasion not to present in summary the contentious content and tone of the recent writings of Dr. John B. Watson—which may be assumed to be familiar—but to discuss the "ways