

scientific work, including the library and the cost of publications, cost nearly £10,000. The admission fees and subscriptions of fellows amounted to over £24,000, the income from gate-money was nearly £66,000, from the aquarium over £16,000, and the refreshment-room profits were nearly £17,500.

The pathologist reports that there was a notable decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis in mammals and birds since the construction of the new Monkey House and the Bird House. It is noted that, although special attention was given to cases of disease among parrots, there was no case of psittacosis during the year and no outbreak of epizootic disease in any of the aviaries. On the other hand, an acute and rapidly fatal outbreak of enteritis, peculiar to Felidae and known as "cat distemper," occurred during August and September.

Considering the limited accommodation, there was a good deal of breeding. Three lions, six wolves, five foxes, a baboon, a yak, an American bison, a mountain zebra, a Bactrian camel, a Mongolian wild horse, a kiang, five deer, five antelopes, seven mouflon, seven thar, five Barbary sheep, three ibex, a beaver, a fruit-bat, as well as many smaller mammals, were bred and reared. The experimental breeding of budgerigars was continued, and 229 were bred and reared, including 86 of the blue and nine of the cobalt varieties. A large number of pheasants and some wild turkeys and geese were bred on the society's estate at Whipnade.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF PATENT RIGHTS TO THE ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

THE announcement by Dr. E. A. Doisy at the thirteenth annual Physiological Congress in August, 1929, of the isolation of a follicular hormone has given rise to so many personal problems for Dr. Doisy and so many administrative problems for St. Louis University that effective measures had to be devised for dealing with them. Quack remedies of various kinds have quoted their potencies in Allen-Doisy rat units and have used the discovery of the "sex remedy" in various entirely unjustifiable advertising appeals. In at least one case, the university was forced either to enter a disclaimer or to protect its good name by still more stringent measures. In the interest of public health, ethical advertising and recognized standards in pharmaceutical manufacture, the president of St. Louis University has created a committee to be known as the Committee on Grants for Research, composed of the dean of the School of Medicine, the associate dean and the professor of biochemistry, to deal with full power with the various questions arising out of the situation.

On February 7, Dr. Doisy and his coworkers,

Clement D. Veler and Sidney A. Thayer, had assigned to St. Louis University any patent rights which may be thought wise to secure in order that the difficulties just enumerated might be properly met. The terms of the donation provide that the eventual income, if any, is to be used entirely for the prosecution of research in the School of Medicine; any funds accruing are to be administered as the other funds of the School of Medicine subject to the general financial policies of the university.

The president of the university, in accepting this donation, committed to the newly established Committee on Grants for Research the administration of all contractual or other relationships which may arise within the university or out of it from the newly isolated product. He further empowered the committee, subject to the general university administration, to allot its income in accordance with the wishes of the donors and to administer a testing laboratory for ensuring a uniform and a dependable product.

The Council on Chemistry and Pharmacy of the American Medical Association recognized Dr. Doisy's right to name the newly isolated compound and has approved of the name "Theelin" for this follicular hormone. The Committee on Grants for Research has completed arrangements with a reputable commercial house manufacturing biological products. By the terms of the agreement, provision is made that all developments in the preparation of "Theelin," its clinical applications and the discovery of its properties must be shared alike by the university, on the one hand, and the licensee or licensees under the patent rights, on the other. In effect, therefore, cooperative research by all those interested in the manufacture and sale of the product is assured.

The one manufacturing company which has thus far been licensed will enjoy the exclusive right in the United States for the manufacture and sale for eighteen months. After that period, however, the patent rights are not restricted and other firms may be given license to manufacture and distribute under the same restrictions under which the first licensee is operating. The fullest liberty of publication is assured by the terms of the agreement. Moreover, all licensees will be required to submit their products to the testing laboratory of the university. It is the intention of the university to publish the various documents in regard to these arrangements in a special bulletin.

#### THE PLACEMENT SERVICE OF THE FED- ERATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETIES FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY

SOME ten years ago the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, comprising the American Physiological Society, the Biochemical So-

ciety, the Pharmacological Society and the Society of Experimental Pathology, established a Placement Service, the function of which was to act as a medium of communication between those seeking positions in the above named sciences and institutions having vacancies in these departments. Previous to the establishment of this "Service" it was exceedingly difficult, for the young men especially, to make a change in location. In the first place they were just beginning their training, had perhaps taken their doctor's degree, but naturally they were not likely to hear of vacancies in other institutions. On the side of the universities it may be said that they often had vacancies, but they had difficulty in getting in touch with those who might be considered for an appointment. It was to remedy this situation that the service was established about ten years ago. During these intervening years it has been functioning in a quiet way, but with the wider knowledge of its existence its activities have increased considerably during the past three or four years.

At the present time, in addition to those who have already been placed, there are enrolled this year the names of forty who are desirous of a change of location. It is interesting to note the distribution of these forty among the various preclinical sciences. There are registered

Physiologists .....	14
Biochemists .....	20
Pharmacologists .....	5
Pathologist .....	1

These figures represent what may be called a typical distribution of the total registration as it has appeared for the past few years. The number of institutions represented on the active list at the present time is twenty-six. Twelve of these are inquiring for physiologists and ten for pharmacologists. It will be seen from these figures that the service is apparently filling a real need. It would be desirable, however, if more institutions would avail themselves of its help. It does little good for individuals to report that they are eligible for positions if institutions will not also report their vacancies. The peg is of little value unless there is a hole to fit it into.

It should be understood that the help of the service is open to non-members of the federation as well as to members and that there is no fee whatsoever charged for any help it may render. The executive officer of the Placement Service is Dr. C. W. Edmunds, Department of Pharmacology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

#### RADIO TALKS

THE National Broadcasting Company and the Press Service of the American Association are cooperating in a series of radio talks on scientific subjects which

will be given over the National Broadcasting Company's network of stations covering the entire country.

These talks are offered under the auspices of a special board of sponsors, of which the membership is as follows: Dr. Robert A. Millikan, director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory, Pasadena, California, president of the association; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, New York; Professor J. McKeen Cattell, editor of *SCIENCE* and *The Scientific Monthly*; Dr. Leland O. Howard, principal entomologist, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Dr. Vernon Kellogg, secretary of the National Research Council, Washington, and Professor Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory.

These talks will be given by our leading scientific men and by visiting scientific men of international prominence. Each talk will be timely, and will include information of real news value. It is expected that many fundamental discoveries in all fields of science will first be announced to the public in this way.

AUSTIN H. CLARK,  
Director, Press Service

#### THE JOSIAH MACY JUNIOR FOUNDATION

THE Josiah Macy Junior Foundation for preventing and curing disease and relieving human suffering has been established through a gift of \$50,000,000 by Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd, of Far Hills, N. J. The foundation was incorporated on April 23 in Albany, with Dave Hennen Morris chairman of the board.

The foundation is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Ladd's father, who died in New York in 1876. He was president of the Devoe Manufacturing Company.

Dr. Ludwig Kast, since 1906 professor of clinical medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, has been elected president of the foundation. He reports that the trustees intend to start work immediately on an outline of their course of action.

It is understood that the foundation will not limit its work to any particular field, but that it will probably lean most strongly toward development of methods to relieve the suffering of the mentally disordered.

In the letter accompanying her gift Mrs. Ladd said in part:

It is my desire that the foundation in the use of this gift should concentrate on a few problems rather than support many undertakings, and that it should primarily devote its interest to fundamental aspects of health, of sickness and of methods for the relief of suffering.

To these ends the foundation might give preference in