

stage. The building, which was given to the institution by Andrew W. and Richard B. Mellon, incorporated the best laboratory constructional features of that period. It was thought then that it would provide adequate space for growth for many years; but for practically ten years the institute has had a waiting list of companies, often almost as long as the roster of companies whose problems were being investigated. Even the additional space afforded by Building No. 2, acquired in 1927, gave but temporary relief.

In addition to providing a greatly increased number of laboratories, the new building will give larger quarters for the general departments. The present library contains 11,000 volumes; the new library is planned to accommodate 250,000 volumes. The present department of research in pure chemistry will be expanded and facilities for pure research in other branches of science will be provided. Much more elaborate chemical engineering laboratories are to be available in the new building, and also the fellowships in each specific field of industrial research are to be grouped in suites of rooms. Certain rooms will be equipped for specialized phases of experimental technique, such as electrochemistry, spectroscopy, low-temperature studies, radiations, high-pressure experimentation, etc. Other features are a large lecture hall, a dining hall, an industrial fellowship museum and an underground garage. For the past five years members of the institute's executive staff have been visiting laboratories in America and Europe to obtain information on new features in design and equipment.

The building will be of Greek design, seven stories high, with monolithic columns along all four sides. The proportions will be approximately 300 feet by 400 feet. The main entrance, which is on the third floor, is reached by steps extending along the entire front of the building. The laboratories are to face on interior courts. The design is to be such that additional laboratory suites can be constructed in the interior courts without marring the appearance and without interfering with the original laboratory units.

SYMPOSIUM ON THE KIDNEY IN HEALTH AND DISEASE

THE University of Minnesota Medical School is issuing invitations to an interesting experiment in scientific coordination, a Symposium on the Kidney in Health and Disease, to take place at the University Hospital in Minneapolis from July 7 to 18.

Dealing with a relatively well-defined subject, but with the program occupying not less than ten working days and listing a considerable number of

speakers of distinction, the symposium aims at a presentation and integration of the motley collection of material from anatomy, physiology, pathology, biochemistry, ophthalmology, internal medicine and pharmacology that make up our knowledge of Bright's disease. No attempt will be made to present the entire knowledge of the kidney in health and disease, but an effort will be made to discuss those chapters where our knowledge has recently been extended in an important way or where progress has been difficult to achieve, but investigative efforts are intense. The program is composed of papers, clinics and round table discussions. Among the different topics we pick at random the relationship between kidney structure and function, nutrition and bodily growth (G. C. Huber, C. M. Jackson, R. E. Seamon), comparative anatomy and physiology (E. K. Marshall, H. L. White), nature of glomerular function and theory of kidney secretion (A. N. Richards, P. Rehberg from Professor Krogh's laboratory, Copenhagen), chemical functions of the kidney (J. L. Gamble), functional tests (L. G. Rowntree, P. Rehberg, F. Hinman), the problem of edema (A. D. Hirschfelder, L. Leiter, B. Hastings, P. Rehberg), the pathological anatomy of Bright's disease (E. T. Bell), its clinical manifestations (F. Volhard of Frankfurt on Main, I. Snapper of Amsterdam, W. T. Longcope), the retinal changes in nephritis (H. P. Wagener), uremia (F. Volhard, Butler of K. D. Blackfan's Clinic), diuretics and treatment (R. N. Bieter, L. G. Rowntree, N. M. Keith, F. Volhard).

The final program will be issued shortly. Information in regard to the symposium may be obtained from Dr. Hilding Berglund, University Hospital, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Accommodations for visitors are being provided through the university.

THE PACIFIC DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at the University of Oregon from June 18 to 21.

The "Origin of Land Plants" is the subject of the annual president's address by Dr. Douglas H. Campbell, of Stanford University, which will be given on Wednesday morning.

A review of the progress of research on the Pacific coast and in the far west will open the session Wednesday afternoon, June 18. Dr. Richard B. Dillehunt, dean of the University of Oregon medical school in Portland, and Dr. C. B. Lipman, University of California, will survey the field of the life sciences. Dr. J. A. Anderson, of the Mount Wilson Observa-