

most important results. It would therefore be hazardous to attempt to predict the future. But of one thing we may be sure, the foundations on which the future is to be built have been rendered more solid, more substantial; the builders who are to undertake the new tasks are enormously increased in number; they are better equipped; they have a wider knowledge of the fundamental sciences; they have acquired greater technical skill in experimentation; they have at their disposal greatly increased facilities. This insures a continuation of progress. There is some evidence too that the workers are

trained to think more logically and rationally than their predecessors.

But after all, probably what is needed most in medicine is not method but men, and not merely photographers but artists. Whether the coming era will be a golden age depends on whether in medicine "there shall be minds acting upon thoughts so as to color them with their own light, and composing from these thoughts, as from elements, other thoughts, each containing within itself the principle of its own integrity." For these geniuses we are dependent upon the gods.

THE HARVEY SOCIETY¹

By Professor GRAHAM LUSK

CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE

*President Hartwell, of the Academy of Medicine,
President Robinson, of the Harvey Society,
Ladies and Gentlemen:*

THE story of the birth of the Harvey Society is a simple one. I was dining in the old Lusk home at 47 East 34 Street and sat next to Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd. You will remember that it was she who wrote many years ago "Three Normandy Inns." The greater part of her life she lived in France; in Paris in the winter, and in a beautiful home at Honfleur on the Normandy coast in the summer. She has recently passed away at the age of about eighty. It gave her pleasure to the end to be told that she was the real founder of the Harvey Society. At the dinner to which I refer she said that during the winter she had attended a course of splendid lectures at the Sorbonne upon the subject of Roman law expounded by a brilliant Frenchman. It occurred to me that if an educated American woman past middle life could be thrilled by lectures on Roman law, there must be physicians in New York who would be interested in hearing lectures on scientific subjects as expounded by scientific workers themselves. There was only one man with whom to go into conference on this subject and that was Dr. Samuel J. Meltzer. Meltzer had already used the library of my home at 11 (now 9 and rebuilt) East 74 Street, for in it a few years before, he had founded the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, sometimes for the sake of abbreviation affectionately known as "The Meltzer Verein." This was to be a society of scientific workers, and is to-day a notable feature of the Academy of Medicine. In response to a telephone call Meltzer came to see me immediately and, sitting together on a sofa, I outlined my plan. He said

the idea was impossible; New York was a city devoid of scientific interests. The Academy of Medicine was not a scientific body and had no interest in scientific medicine. No one would come to the meetings and it would be futile to start such a movement.

A few days after this Meltzer called me on the telephone and said, "You must call that meeting at your home." I replied, "But, Dr. Meltzer, you said the plan was impossible." "Ah, but I have changed my mind."

So it came about that there met at my home on the anniversary of Harvey's birth, April 1, 1905, the following group of men: Meltzer, W. H. Park, E. K. Dunham, Ewing, Lee, Herter, Flexner, Wallace, T. C. Janeway, Levene, Opie, Abel, of Baltimore, and Lusk. I outlined the plan. Every one objected, using the same arguments which Meltzer had originally used against it and which Meltzer now convincingly answered. His final words were, "Never mind if no one comes except ourselves. We will wear our dress clothes, sit in the front row and show the speaker that we appreciate him."

We drafted as simple a constitution as possible. The society was described as founded for the diffusion of knowledge of the medical sciences. The active members were to be laboratory workers who were to choose a president and other officers annually. The lectures were to be on scientific subjects by masters who had worked upon the themes they presented. The associate members were to be practicing physicians who represented the best types in the city. This list was originally selected by Meltzer, Dana, then president of the academy, and by Abraham Jacobi. Meltzer remarked, "I wish to have this list so select that when a man comes to die it shall be said of him, 'He was a member of the Harvey Society.'" Scarcely any one who was invited declined.

¹ Address delivered at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Harvey Society, May 15, 1930.

The Society of Biological Chemists, the soul of which was undergoing transmigration into the body of the Meltzer Verein, bequeathed to the Harvey Society \$100, the total sum of cash in its treasury. This was the first and last donation ever given to the society.

Originally the lecturers received no fee, but their traveling expenses were defrayed and they were entertained while in New York.

The Harvey Society seemed an especially appropriate name, since Harvey, among other great contributions to the Royal College of Physicians in London, had established an annual oration in which the benefactors of the college were to be commemorated and the fellows and members of the college were to be exhorted to search out and study the secrets of nature by way of experiment and to continue in mutual love and affection among themselves.

The first lecture of the Harvey Society was given in German by Professor Hans Horst Meyer, of Vienna. At this lecture the society was formally presented to the public by Dr. C. A. Dana, then president of the Academy of Medicine, and he declared it to be under the patronage of the academy. The society owes much to Dr. Dana. The second lecture was given by Dr. Carl von Noorden, and there was standing room only in the hall. The anxious concern over the success or failure of the undertaking came to an end.

The society was made up of a group of young men. I remember giving a dinner of thirty to Professor Max Rubner, of Berlin, nearly twenty years ago, and he, surveying the table, said to me, "You have no old men in America." As far as our scientific group was concerned, this was then true. Scientific medicine in New York stood at the beginning of time.

We sought to develop a forum where young workers in experimental medicine could unfold their ideas for the benefit of the medical profession. The influence of the society was not confined to New York City. Thus, when Woodyatt, of Chicago, was invited to give a lecture before the Harvey Society, he told me that his associates in Chicago began to say to each other that he must amount to something if a group of scientific men in New York thought his work to be of such significance that they asked him to address them.

The solemnity of the society was once disturbed on the occasion of a lecture given on February 15, 1913, by Theodore Janeway on the subject of "Nephritic Hypertension: Clinical and Experimental Studies." A few days before the lecture some of the members of the society received the following postal card

printed in exactly the same form as the regular notices:

THE HARVEY SOCIETY

A Society for the Diffusion of
Somnolence by Medical Scientists

The Seventh Lecture will be delivered on Saturday, February 15th at 8:30 p.m., at the New York Academy of Medicine, by Professor Theodore C. Janeway, of Columbia University.

Subject:

"HYPNOTIC HYPERATTENTION: CYNICAL AND
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES"

Professor Janeway was one of the most successful cures made by the society. Testimonials from Dr. W. C. Lusk and others furnished on request.

1 mile 1	1 hour 1
of dazzling charts	without an open eye
Sufferers from Insomnia come!	
Let us cure you.	

Meltzer came to see me in hot haste. Some enemy of Janeway had done this, who should be apprehended and punished. It developed that Janeway, who was fond of a good joke, had done it himself.

Dr. Cole has told you of the developments of science during the past twenty-five years. The development of science during the next twenty-five years is entrusted to many who are here to-night. Those of us who have worked in the past transmit this heritage to those of you who are to carry on in the future the ideals represented by the Harvey Society. We do this with the firm conviction that during the next twenty-five years scientific medicine will advance as rapidly as it has done in the past quarter of a century.

We are groping in the dark to find the secret of the production of scientific men. They are certainly not produced by the administration of any known patent medicine. Lavoisier, Gay-Lussac, Liebig, Johannes Müller and Pasteur were not developed according to formulas. Ostwald, in his "Grosse Männer," says that the facilities granted to Liebig at Giessen gave him water to swim in. Some of our good scientific men have not been given water enough even to float. Others have been given so much that they have been drowned. The great problem of to-day is to seek out brilliant young men and establish them so that they may accomplish good work, and may also feel free from financial worries which so often beset them. Such a policy will tend to produce distinguished scientific men in greater number and

will give a greater choice of Harvey Society lecturers than ever before.

I rejoice to sit near my life-long friend and dear colleague, Dr. Hartwell, to share an honorable place with the president and the ex-presidents of the Har-

vey Society, who have done so much to promote medical science in New York City, and to feel that Dr. Welch and Dr. Cushing have generously given their distinguished presence at this birthday party of the Harvey Society.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

NATIONAL MONUMENTS IN ARIZONA

PRESIDENT HOOVER has signed the act of Congress authorizing the exchange of privately owned lands in the Petrified Forest National Monument for government-owned lands outside the reservation in Navajo and Apache Counties, Arizona.

The Petrified Forest National Monument contains a total acreage of 25,908.4 acres. Of this 12,792.74 acres are in private ownership, representing original railroad land grants and occupying alternate sections throughout the monument. Such a situation precluded effective administration and also made impossible the construction of an adequate road and trail system to make available to the visiting public the principal features of the monument, since the roads and trails would unavoidably have to pass fifty per cent. over private lands and expenditure of government funds could not be authorized under these conditions. It is to obviate these difficulties that the exchange of lands as outlined above was authorized.

The New Mexico and Arizona Land Company, present owner of the alternate sections, has signified its willingness to make the desired exchange which is solely in the interest of government administration of the monument.

The trees of the fossil forest are not standing, but lie scattered over the ground in great profusion. They did not grow where they lie, but were carried from a long distance to this region by flood waters, became waterlogged and finally sank to the bottom of the great inland sea which once covered the region. Here they lay for countless ages, slowly being covered with silt and sand, and gradually becoming fossilized. Thousands, perhaps millions, of years later the submerged logs, now stone, were through some upheaval brought to the surface again and uncovered. It is estimated that the trees were green and growing about 20,000,000 years ago.

The petrified trees of this area are more highly colored than in any similar area, and there are more of them.

Last year more than 69,000 people visited the Petrified Forest National Monument.

The new Sunset Crater National Monument is located within the Coconino National Forest in Arizona, and will be administered by the Forest Service. The area set aside for the monument totals 3,040 acres,

and includes Sunset Mountain with its extinct crater and the ice caves at the foot. These have been points of interest visited by many people each season for the last 20 years.

THE DUDLEY HERBARIUM

THE Dudley Herbarium has begun a botanical survey of Lower California. This work is under the direct charge of Dr. Ira L. Wiggins, and has been made possible through the generosity of Mr. H. C. Dudley, of Duluth, Minnesota, and Mr. E. G. Dudley, of Exeter, California.

Professor Wiggins has made two collecting trips into Lower California during the past nine months. The first extended from September 1 to 20, 1929, the itinerary leading through the northernmost part of the peninsula. The route followed the coast from Tia Juana to Ensenada, circled eastward through the Valle San Rafael, crossed the southern end of the Mesa del Pinal and reentered the United States at Mexicali. A more extended expedition occupied the latter part of February and the month of March of this year. During this time field observations and collections were made from the border southward to the desert region in the vicinity of Chapala, about 350 miles from Tia Juana. The winter had been very dry so collecting was rather poor, but a fair amount of interesting material was obtained. Extensive field notes on the distribution and habitat of several interesting species endemic to the central part of the Lower California peninsula were taken and numerous photographs made. An account of this phase of the work will be published later.

A program to cover a period of several years calls for further extensive field work and collecting throughout the entire peninsula and will ultimately lead to the publication of a comprehensive floristic study of the area. Such trips are to be made at various seasons of the year and to little known or unexplored areas in order to fill gaps in the collections of earlier workers.

NATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

THE second and final meeting of the Board of National Research Fellowships in the Biological Sciences for the award of 1930-31 appointments was held in Washington on May 1 and 2. In addition to the ten