searches of the geneticist, the nutrition specialist or the bacteriologist, respectively. She is, withal, a lass of many parts.

As poultrymen we respect the hen as being of all domestic animals the most efficient converter of raw materials into edible food stuffs. We respect her as one of the most profitable sources of farm revenue, the mainstay of many a farm home where crops have not yielded the promise of spring. As biologists, let us also respect her as one to whom science owes no inconsiderable debt of gratitude. It is fitting that we should draw on all the resources of science to keep her in a state of maximum efficiency, to prolong her useful life, to prevent the ills to which she is subject and to raise her progeny with a minimum of loss. By so doing we make some slight return for the contributions to knowledge which have resulted from "research with a hen."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ALGERNON FIRTH PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

The British Medical Journal reports that the recently opened Algernon Firth Pathological Institute in Leeds will include the university departments of pathology, bacteriology and cancer research, thus coordinating investigation and teaching, as well as facilitating the application of new scientific discoveries to the social and industrial needs of the community. Including its equipment, the provision of the building has cost approximately £50,000. Half this sum was offered by Sir Algernon Firth, at the instigation of Lord Moynihan, on condition that in the new building there should be suitable accommodation for cancer research. Sir Algernon, who opened it, mentioned that he fully realized the continuing value to humanity of a research building under the control and care of so permanent an organization as the University of Leeds. Cancer research might diminish or even terminate with the attainment of success in its objective, but the need for persistence in other investigations to reduce the sum of human unhappiness would still remain. The pro-chancellor, Colonel C. H. Tetley, accepting the definition of the Firth Institute as the keystone of a structure which had been built up gradually, insisted that the achievement had only been rendered possible by the collaboration with the University of the City Council, the General Infirmary and other Leeds hospitals, and the Yorkshire Council for Cancer Research. He hoped that the one remaining unfinished part of the scheme, namely, the furnishing and equipping of the pathological museum, would be accomplished before long by yet another instance of cooperation. Professor Robert Muir, of Glasgow, summing up the outlook of the institute, said that, since it was impossible to vest in one person both clinical knowledge and the faculty of applying scientific methods, the information resulting from these two lines of observation should be fused so far as was possible. The institute would make it one of its obligations to promote the close cooperation of physicians and surgeons with laboratory investigators, involving an interchange of ideas, and would combine routine hospital pathological inquiries, teaching and research. The number of problems capable of being attacked by independent workers was rapidly diminishing. The many problems that remained demanded a combined effort on the part of workers possessing very different scientific qualifications. Cooperation and organization, Professor Muir added, were becoming more and more essential, and there was no disease which could not be more clearly elucidated thus. The determination of the presence of cancer in its earliest stage in any part of the body was a goal which was being keenly approached by workers starting from various points and applying different branches of scientific research. Vast benefits would accrue to the whole community when these coordinated, though very diverse, activities attained their joint objective.

JUNIOR SCIENCE CLUBS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE

THE American Institute's Junior Science Clubs held three meetings on Saturday morning, November 4, for its seven thousand members, all of whom are under eighteen years of age. The meetings, centering about the general themes of biology, physical science and general science, attempted to make some real contribution to the individual interests of each of the two hundred member clubs.

These three meetings, on different science subjects, are a part of a plan to assist the "young scientists" of the city. The speakers, all of whom are well known in their different fields, agreed to devote the morning to the presentation of phases of science which the junior clubs could, themselves, begin work in. The talks were planned to lift science above the routine of the classroom and to demonstrate to the children its place in their own lives. The chairmen of the divisions, with the speakers and their subjects, follow:

At the College of the City of New York: Junior Science, *chairman*, Mr. Alfred Knight, vice-president of the American Institute, fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. Speakers: Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator