contract for the sale of the site for which Sir William Morris (now Lord Nuffield) had given £100,000. The trustees had to come to the Court for leave to carry the contract into effect.

On July 17, 1930, an order was made sanctioning the sale. By the order the applicants were given liberty to carry the contract into effect and the matter was referred to Chambers for a scheme with regard to the application of the purchase money to be settled.

The scheme was one by which the trustees sought to be allowed to accept the offer of the Municipality of Pretoria to give to them about 57 acres of land on the range of hills known as "Klapper Kop," about four miles from Pretoria, and that the trustees should apply a sum not exceeding £72,000 in laying out and building an astronomical observatory there, and in building residences suitable for a staff and in equipping the observatory with a 72-inch reflecting telescope and other necessary equipment. The balance of the fund was to be used for the maintenance of the observatory.

The University of Oxford had been given liberty to attend the proceedings and had opposed the scheme mainly on the ground that it brought about a complete severance between the university and the observatory. He (his Lordship) could, however, find nothing in the history of the observatory which had given the university any legal right in the matter, though he could understand the feeling of the university after having had this observatory in Oxford for so long.

It was quite obvious from the evidence that the trustees, as one would expect, had given the most careful attention to all the questions which had arisen when they sold the site, and he was satisfied, after having considered the evidence, that the proposals of the trustees were beyond criticism, if the fund was to be used to the best advantage in the interest of astronomy.

THE NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

THE New York Post-Graduate Medical School, Columbia University, announces an intensive four weeks' course in tuberculosis for physicians, beginning on Monday, August 27. It is under the direction of Dr. George G. Ornstein.

The course has been planned with the idea of presenting the problem of pulmonary tuberculosis in its many phases, and in a simple and logical manner. With this end in view the hours have been so arranged that the laboratory and relatively few didactic hours are immediately followed by and are intimately connected with clinical sessions illustrating the various points involved. Throughout the course emphasis has been placed on actual case study. The matriculate will do most of the work himself on the hospital ward. For this purpose over 1,700 tuberculosis beds are available at Sea View Hospital. Practically every type of case of chronic pulmonary disease with the various complications is well represented.

A history of tuberculosis will be presented on the first morning. The five following mornings will be spent in the department of pathology, where gross and microscopical pathology will be presented. By means of the wealth of material available for demonstration, the various type of tissue reaction will be shown, the question of the pathogenesis of tuberculosis discussed, and a firm groundwork established upon which the later clinical presentations will be based. The afternoons of the first week will be entirely clinical.

The mornings of the second week will be spent in the bacteriological laboratory and in the x-ray department. Various procedures of bacteriological technique will be presented to and practiced by the matriculate. Methods of staining and cultivation of tubercle bacilli, questions of immunology and various other related topics will be thoroughly studied. Following a discussion of the physiology of respiration and the problems of blood, and of gaseous interchange in respiratory disease, there will be presented a study of the principles of physical diagnosis. The afternoons of the second week will be given over to the clinical implications of the morning studies. There will be demonstrations of the various pathological types of tuberculosis with a correlation of the pathological and bacteriological principles and the clinical disease.

The third week of the seminar will be entirely clinical. The first three mornings will be devoted to important problems of metabolic disease, diabetes, Bright's disease, amyloid disease and the various nutritional states as seen in the hospital service. All these will be presented and discussed. The remainder of the third week will be given over largely to the complications of pulmonary tuberculosis: *e.g.,* tuberculosis of the larynx, pregnancy in tuberculosis, etc.

The fourth week will be devoted chiefly to the surgical treatment of tuberculosis. Pneumothorax (selection of cases, technique, duration of treatment, complications) will be discussed and demonstrated. Indications for the various types of operation, such as phrenic evulsion, thoracoplasty and apicolysis, will be considered. This will be followed by a morning in the operating room during which the various operations will be performed. Follow-up clinics of cases actually under treatment will be presented so that the matriculate may have the opportunity of evaluating the various procedures that have been demonstrated.

DEDICATION OF THE MOUNTAIN LAKE BIOLOGICAL STATION

THE buildings of the Mountain Lake Biological Station of the University of Virginia were formally dedicated on the afternoon of July 21 in the presence of representatives of many of the southern colleges. The station is one mile north of Mountain Lake in Giles

County, Virginia, at an elevation of approximately 4,000 feet, on the divide between the Mississippi and the Atlantic drainage areas. In the vicinity is a wide variety of biological conditions varying from peat bogs and cranberry swamps to the dry Allegheny Mountain tops, including mountain and lowland streams and the nearby Mountain Lake, said to be the only natural lake in the Southern mountains and one of the highest in the East.

The buildings are of a rustic type of construction, but provided with electric current and running water obtained by gravity from a spring above the station on Bear Cliff Mountain. These buildings include the John B. Laing Laboratory, containing four classrooms, an office, a library and four research rooms. There are also nine residential cottages, a dining-hall, two service buildings and garages. Good mountain roads connect the station with Newport, eight miles away on the main east and west highway into West Virginia and with Pembroke on the Norfolk and Western and Virginian railways. The post office is Mountain Lake, Virginia.

The number of graduate students in biology at the station for the first term is twenty-one and there are six investigators and four members of the teaching staff. The colleges represented are: University of Virginia, West Virginia University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Tennessee, University of Georgia, University of Alabama, Mississippi State College, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, College of William and Mary, Vanderbilt University, Hollins College, East Radford State Teachers College, Johns Hopkins University, Virginia Intermont, Hampden-Sydney and Roanoke College.

The dedication exercises were presided over by the director of the station, Dr. Ivey F. Lewis, who introduced the speakers. Invocation was offered by Rev. G. W. Daniel, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in East Radford, Virginia. Bruce D. Reynolds, professor at the University of Virginia, gave an account of the development of the station and was followed by Harvey L. Price, dean of agriculture at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, who gave the principal address. Dean Price spoke of the need for a biological station in the Southern mountains for research and instruction and offered in the name of the colleges of Virginia to cooperate in the development of the work at Mountain Lake. He also suggested the development of research on the diseases of game birds and fish in cooperation with the State Department of Conservation.

The exercises were attended by about 200 people from Virginia and the neighboring states. It was planned to take the visitors to Butt Mountain to show them the view from the fire tower and on to the Cascades for a picnic supper, but bad weather prevented the trip.

The construction of the buildings was made possible by the gift of 82 acres of land by Mr. John B. Laing, of Lewisburg, W. Va., and by a grant from the General Education Board. The station is expected to serve the Southern states, but is open to students from other sections. The teaching staff includes: I. F. Lewis and B. D. Reynolds, of the University of Virginia; Conway Zirkle, of the University of Pennsylvania; R. L. Taylor, of the College of William and Mary; H. L. Blomquist, of Duke University, and E. B. Powers, of the University of Tennessee.

HONORARY DEGREES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

IN conferring at the recent commencement exercises the doctorate of laws of the University of Wisconsin on Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and on Dr. Albert Russell Mann, provost of Cornell University, the citations made by President Glenn Frank were as follows:

KARL TAYLOR COMPTON

Because: You have brought to the field of physical investigation a productive eminence, marked by breadth of knowledge, ingenuity in experimentation and lucidity of exposition.

Because: Your research in pure science reflects a rare union of precision and originality of mind, and your research in applied science reveals the imaginative power of inventive genius.

Because: Your brave innocence of belief that a man can concurrently serve at the altar of productive scholarship and carry the distracting obligations of the administrator has, in your case, been justified.

Because: You have declined to pursue your researches on the side-lines of the social turmoil or sound-proof your laboratory from the cries of the street, but have manifested a living sense of the social implications of all science, erasing in your own person the frontier between the physical sciences and the social sciences in unique awareness that physics is quite as social as sociology.

Because: Despite the draft that public service is making upon your energies, you compel us to speak of your research in the present tense.

Because: At the behest of the President of the United States, your disciplined judgment has been brought to bear freely and fruitfully upon the crucial problem of the relation of science to government.

I am happy to confer upon you, in the name of the University of Wisconsin, its honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

ALBERT RUSSELL MANN

Because: You brought an adequate science and an active social sense to the enrichment of the content and methods of agricultural education alike in the United States and in Europe.

Because: You have contributed and are contributing