

reported that it would be a highly desirable location for the establishment of a central oyster laboratory for the area. The transfer was accordingly requested by the Bureau of Fisheries.

With the completion of special studies on the mortality of oysters in Apalachicola Bay, a temporary laboratory which was set up in 1935 on the shores of Indian Pass, about twenty-eight miles from the city of Apalachicola, has been moved to Pensacola. Indian Pass was found to be unsatisfactory for general studies of oyster culture because of the extreme variations in the salt content of the water and the large amount of silt.

Pensacola Bay provides especially favorable conditions for oyster cultural studies because the water is clear and there are no fresh-water streams in the vicinity so that the salinity may be expected to remain fairly constant. Under the direction of Dr. A. E. Hopkins the reactions of oysters to natural conditions in the Gulf area will be investigated, and various methods of culture will be tested on natural beds and in selected areas where conditions can be controlled. At some future time experimental beds may be established in other bays along the Florida coast for local testing of principles developed at the central laboratory. It is expected that the findings at the Pensacola station will be of practical application along the entire eastern Gulf area.

The new biological station may also be used as headquarters for investigations of other branches of the marine fisheries, including shrimp, shore fishes and the important reef fisheries.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH ON INFANTILE PARALYSIS

A REPORT by Keith Morgan, national treasurer of the birthday ball celebrations of President Roosevelt that were initiated on behalf of the work of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, Inc., for infantile paralysis, is summarized in *The New York Times*. It is stated that the foundation has benefitted to the extent of \$1,350,030 since the first birthday ball was held.

Mr. Morgan reported that in 1934 the birthday balls and other benefits yielded \$1,003,030, which was given to the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation and was divided by the President into three funds.

A fund of \$100,000 was established to stimulate and further meritorious work in the field of infantile paralysis elsewhere than at Warm Springs. Of the 1934

total, \$650,000 was given to the Warm Springs Foundation to further its work. A fund of \$253,030 was set aside for building, maintenance and contingencies of the foundation.

The Georgia Warm Springs Foundation received none of the receipts of 1935 which were divided on a basis of 70 per cent. remaining in the local communities where it was raised and 30 per cent., amounting to about \$241,000, granted to fourteen universities and one research laboratory for poliomyelitis research investigation.

This fund was used to finance work on serums, nasal sprays, experiments with vitamin C and sex hormone feeding and other methods of protecting the public against infantile paralysis. It allocated on recommendations of a medical advisory committee, consisting of Dr. George W. McCoy, of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Donald Armstrong, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Dr. Max M. Peet, professor of neurological surgery at the University of Michigan, and Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, of the Rockefeller Institute. The grants were as follows:

Stanford University (Professor E. W. Shultz), \$30,000; University of Southern California (Dr. John F. Kessel), \$25,000; University of California (Dr. Karl F. Meyer), \$10,000; University of Chicago, Department of Surgery (Dr. Paul Harmon), \$8,000; University of Chicago (Dr. Edwin H. Lennette), \$3,000; Yale University (Dr. John R. Paul and Dr. James D. Trask), \$10,000; Harvard University (Dr. W. Lloyd Aycock), \$17,800; University of Michigan Medical School (Dr. Max M. Peet), \$2,000; the Johns Hopkins University (Dr. Lewis H. Weed), \$15,000; Long Island College of Medicine (Dr. Sidney D. Kramer), \$20,000; New York University (Dr. William H. Park), \$64,000; College of Physicians and Surgeons (Dr. Claus W. Jungeblut), \$5,000; Health Research, Inc., Bureau of Laboratories, New York City (Dr. Ralph S. Muckenfuss), \$10,000; University of Pennsylvania (Dr. Joseph Stokes, Jr.), \$12,500; Western Reserve University (Dr. John A. Toomey), \$2,100; University of Wisconsin Medical School (Dr. Paul F. Clark), \$6,600.

The fund of \$241,000 has now been expended. In New York City 70 per cent. of the total amount for 1936 was distributed among twelve hospitals, orthopedic institutions and other charitable organizations. In 1937 the sum of \$51,319 was given to New York City, the national committee received \$28,476, and \$22,843 was retained for local distribution.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at the University of Cambridge from August 17 to 24, under the presidency of Lord Rayleigh. The following sectional

presidents have been appointed: Mathematical and Physical Sciences, Dr. C. G. Darwin; Chemistry, Professor C. S. Gibson; Geology, Professor H. H. Swinerton; Zoology, Dr. S. W. Kemp; Geography, Pro-