

tures was of general interest. If the difficulties of design and operation of a really low temperature engine (10° K level) can be solved, a substantial advance will have been made in promoting the conditions for larger scale and safer operations in a fascinating world of strange and as yet imperfectly understood phenomena.

The enthusiasm and greatly widened interest manifest throughout the course of the symposium warrant the belief that the United States in a very short time will be contributing cryogenic research results commensurate with the resources of the country.

F. G. KEYES

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA

THE first of the annual scientific lectures of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia was the Mary Scott Newbold lecture XLV, which was given on October 4 by Dr. Alfred Blalock, professor of surgery at Vanderbilt University. He spoke on "Shock."

The lectures for 1939 to 1940 are given at 8:30 P.M. on the first Wednesday of each month from October to May. The program follows:

November—James M. Anders Lecture XIV. Rolla E. Dyer, chief, Division of Infectious Diseases, U. S. Public Health Service. "Animal Diseases Transmissible to Man, with Special Reference to Typhus Fever, Spotted Fever, Undulant Fever and Tularemia."

December—Thomas Dent Mütter Lecture LII. Howard T. Karsner, professor of pathology, director of Institute of Pathology, Western Reserve University. "Certain Ovarian Tumors Associated with Sexual Endocrine Dysfunction."

January—James M. Anders Lecture XV. Charles Armstrong, senior surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service. "Recent Developments in Central Nervous System Virus Infections, with Special Reference to Lymphocytic Meningitis and Poliomyelitis."

February—Mary Scott Newbold Lecture XLVI. Tom D. Spies, associate professor of medicine, University of Cincinnati. "Clinical and Laboratory Studies on the Avitaminoses, with Special Reference to Nicotinic Acid, Thiamin and Riboflavin."

March—Mary Scott Newbold Lecture XLVII. Alvin F. Coburn, assistant professor of medicine, Columbia University. "Factors in the Initiation of Rheumatic Activity."

April—Balduin Lucké, professor of pathology, University of Pennsylvania. "Tumors in Cold-Blooded Animals; Their Significance in the Experimental Investigation of Cancer." Joseph McFarland, emeritus professor of pathology, University of Pennsylvania. "The Pathological Diagnosis of Cancer in Man."

May—Nathan Lewis Hatfield Lecture XXIII. Lecture and subject to be announced.

The following lectures for the general public are announced:

November 17, 1939—O. H. Perry Pepper, professor of medicine, University of Pennsylvania. "Medical Problems of Advancing Age."

January 19, 1940—J. Parsons Schaeffer, professor of anatomy and director of the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy, Jefferson Medical College. "The Human Constitution and Some of Its Problems."

April 12—W. Edward Chamberlain, professor of radiology and roentgenology, Temple University. "The X-Ray as an Aid in Diagnosis."

MEDICAL EDUCATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DECISIONS affecting medical education on the west side of Chicago have been announced by President Robert M. Hutchins, of the University of Chicago, and John McKinlay, president of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital. The university has decided to terminate undergraduate medical education at the Rush Medical College. The Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital has voted that the hospital remain as at present on the west side of Chicago.

As a result of these decisions, the university will establish a program of graduate medical education at the Rush Medical College and committees will be appointed to formulate plans for a Graduate School, which it is hoped will be opened in the near future. It will emphasize research in medical science and provide training for graduates of medical schools in the various fields of specialization.

Undergraduate work will continue, however, at the Rush Medical College till July, 1942, to provide completion of training for the class entering next autumn. Undergraduate training also will continue at the south side medical school and after 1942 will be offered there exclusively.

The decision to establish the Rush Medical College as a center of graduate medical training terminates discussions as to its ultimate status which have been carried on intermittently since 1916. In that year the university approved plans for the south side school, which was opened in the autumn of 1927.

Rush Medical College, chartered in 1837 and in operation since 1842, was the pioneer medical school of the Middle West. It was merged with the university in 1924 after twenty-six years of affiliation.

GRANTS IN AID OF RESEARCH OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

At its annual meeting each year the council of the American Association votes a number of grants in aid of research. In order that applications for such grants may be examined and passed on by the committee on grants in time for the annual meeting, they must be filed in the office of the permanent secretary