investigators in one of the dental preclinical sciences, or those desiring to approach the problems of clinical dentistry through a discipline in the sciences fundamental to such problems. They are designed to be of help particularly to young teachers and research workers having a dental degree, working in well-established institutions and needing small financial subsidies to carry on their projects.

All applications for funds to be granted on July 1 must be on regular forms and in the hands of the chairman of the Research Fellowship Board by December first. All applications are passed upon by the board at a conference held in Chicago each February.

At the last meeting of this committee, the sum of $3,300 was recommended to be distributed as follows:

$600 grant-in-aid to Harrison R. Hunt and Carl A. Hoppert, East Lansing, Mich., for a continuation of an investigation on inheritance factors in dental caries of rats.

$500 grant-in-aid to M. L. Tainter, Dental School, College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco, for a continuation of an investigation of the general problems involved in the evaluation of the abrasiveness of dentifrices and their individual constituents.

$1,200 research fellowship, to June R. Schamp, Dental School, College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco, for an investigation, by means of a critical study by a new method, of the potency of analgesic and other drugs used singly and in combination.

$500 grant-in-aid to William H. Bauer, St. Louis University Dental School, for an investigation of the influence of various sex hormones on tooth and bone development and formation in dogs and monkeys as caused by the administration of certain estrogens, particularly estradiol benzoate.

$500 grant-in-aid to W. D. Armstrong, School of Dentistry, University of Minnesota, for an investigation of the effect on teeth and bones of a fluorine free diet.

The rules governing the granting and use of research funds of the American College of Dentists, as well as special blanks for applying for such funds, can be secured by writing to the Chairman of the A.C.D. Research Fellowship Board, Dr. A. L. Midgley, 1108 Union Trust Building, Providence, R. I.

EXPEDITIONS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

ACCORDING to the annual report of explorations of the Smithsonian Institution, twenty expeditions were sent out during the year 1940.

Around the headwaters of Green River, Wyo., Dr. Charles E. Resser sought fossil remains of trilobites which abounded in the shallow waters off low beaches approximately half a billion years ago.

Dr. C. Lewis Gazin collected bones of extinct reptiles and mammals in the Manti National Forest, Utah, and in southwestern Wyoming. These included a nearly complete specimen of the six-horned, sabre-tusked uintathere.

In the Glass Mountains of west Texas Dr. G. Arthur Cooper collected fossils representing the life of the Permian period in geological history, about 300,000,000 years ago. The Smithsonian-Firestone Expedition, led by Dr. William M. Mann, director of the National Zoological Park, worked in Liberia, where collections of living mammals and reptiles were made. About 3,000 specimens of fish, reptiles and insects were added to the collections of the U. S. National Museum.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore, assistant secretary, made extensive bird collections in the Guanacaste Province of Costa Rica. W. L. Brown, chief taxidermist of the National Museum, gathered material for exhibition habitat groups of Rocky Mountain sheep and goats in the mountains of Alberta and British Columbia. An extensive addition to the collections was made by Dr. and Mrs. Hobart M. Smith, who worked in Mexico collecting reptiles and amphibians.

The life habits of the Alaska king crab, important in the canning industry, were studied in Alaskan waters by Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt, who was associated with an expedition of the Bureau of Fisheries.

Captain Robert A. Bartlett made extensive collections in Greenland waters. He also gathered for the Smithsonian collection birds, flowers and mosses from the Ironbound and Duck Islands, and visited a group known as the Thom Islands, which are completely covered with nests of eider ducks and Arctic terns.

Mollusks from the west coast of Mexico and the Gulf of California were collected by Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hawkins, Jr. Dr. Agnes Chase studied the grasses of Venezuela at the request of the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture.

Excavations of the Indian village of Patawomeke in Virginia, scene of the kidnapping of Pocahontas, was continued by Dr. T. D. Stewart, anthropologist; David I. Bushnell, Jr., found in the same state what may prove to be a habitation site of the earliest known inhabitants of North America, who hunted extinct bison in the West in the closing days of the last ice age. Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., continued his excavations in Colorado of a known camp site of these people. Among his finding was a bone needle, which shows that they had at least reached the cultural stage of sewing garments. The cultural pattern of the Carrier Indians of British Columbia was studied by Dr. Julian H. Steward, of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Comparison of the languages of the Navajo, the largest Indian tribe in the southwestern United States, and the Indians around Juneau, Alaska, nearly 2,500 miles away, were made by Dr. John P. Harrington.

He found unquestionable evidence of the close relation of the two groups.

THE JELLIFFE LIBRARY

THE acquisition of the Jelliffe Library by the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute of the Hartford Retreat makes certain the continuing availability of these wisely collected psychiatric and neurological works to research workers.

The value of the collection, numbering as it does more than 10,000 volumes and 25,000 reprints, some of them dating back to the fifteenth century, lies principally in the discriminating sense of Dr. Jelliffe, who has devoted a life-time to collating the best in psychiatric literature from Pinel and Esquirol down to the present.

The reprints themselves are notable for the painstaking care with which they have been bound according to subject matter. For instance, if one were interested in epidemic encephalitis, he would find all reprints having to do with this subject bound together. In two or three hours one would get more information on epidemic encephalitis than with a week's work with card catalogues or reference to the journals from which the reprints were derived.

They are very catholic: there are 15 shelve-feet on epilepsy. Reprints on hysteria, compulsion neuroses, aphasia, brain tumors, spinal cord, poliomyelitis, multiple sclerosis are also assembled in the same complete manner.

There are also included in the library complete sets of practically every significant neurological or psychiatric publication from every country in the world.

Recently, after personal examination, Morris C. Leikind, of the Library of Congress, stated that "The psychoanalytic section of the library is one of the best collections of its type to be found anywhere. The value of this collection as an instrument of research lies in its totality. It not only represents a lifetime of singleminded collecting, but a lifetime of research and contributions to knowledge. The breakup of the collection would therefore destroy the very thing which Dr. Jelliffe tried to create—that is, its unity."

It is a source of gratification to the institute that funds have been made available with which to acquire this great collection intact, and to insure its maintenance. The library is now being shipped to Hartford, where it will take its place on the shelves of the Science Library of the institute, side by side with the many psychiatric volumes which have been acquired since the institute's founding in 1822.

Dr. Jelliffe has expressed satisfaction that the library is to be assured of a permanent home under conditions which will be of satisfying benefit to future generations of psychiatrists and neurologists.

C. CHARLES BURLINGAME

CONFERENCE OF STUDENTS OF CONNECTICUT VALLEY COLLEGES

FOR the eleventh consecutive year students of science in ten Connecticut Valley colleges met on April 12 at Mount Holyoke College. The conference, which is modeled on the organization of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, originated with, and is conducted entirely by the students. Each year it is a guest of one of the ten participating colleges, and this year it returned to Mount Holyoke, where it was first planned and held.

Dr. Robley D. Evans, professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the guest speaker. He made an address on "Atom Smashing and its Modern Applications." In the morning individual and group papers, demonstrations and exhibits were presented by students of all the science departments. These included a wide range of subjects such as "Post-Glacial Plant Deposits of the Connecticut Valley," "D. C. Amplification of Ionization Currents and the Chemical Significance of this Method," "The New Hengar Kjeldahl Apparatus," "Paragenesis of Galena Vein in Leverett, Mass.," "Plantation Rubber in the Amazon Basin," "(Tit-Tat-Toe)^{n}" "Diet Possible on a Sub-Average Income," "Study of the Delusions of a Group of Psychotic Negroes," "Insulation from Cold by Feathers, by Hair, and by Mineral Wool and other Materials," "The Making of Bird Skins."

A new feature of the program was the reading of a number of papers describing the various types of summer work in science in which undergraduates could take part. In physics, "Work at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research" and "Volunteer Work in Spectroscopy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology" were described. Other fields included "Summer Work in Archeology in Chaco Canyon, N. Mex." and "The Wyoming University Geology Summer Camp."

Demonstrations of astronomical instruments were held at the observatory, and the Attic Laboratory of Physics was open for inspection.

SYMPOSIUM ON QUANTITATIVE BIOLOGY AT COLD SPRING HARBOR

THE symposium for 1941 will deal with "Genes and Chromosomes—Structure and Organization." It will occupy two weeks, from June 18 to July 2. The following subjects, among others, will be considered by authorities in each field: structure of chromosomes as revealed by optical methods; salivary gland chromosomes, structure and analysis by ultraviolet rays by biochemical and chemical methods; spontaneous and induced mutability; birefringence, viscosity and the electron microscope as tools for the study of submicroscopical structures; x-ray diffraction; physical