

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 shelf-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)" "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 Attie 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