

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

analysis of mutation phenomena; properties of giant molecules, proteins, nucleic acid and viruses; atomic interchanges in organic molecules.

Among 36 participants on the program 11 are cytologists, 7 geneticists, 3 biophysicists, 10 biochemists, 4 physicists and 1 mathematician. Most of the participants will be in residence at the Biological Laboratory during the two weeks' period. All those interested may attend and take part in the discussion of papers without further invitation. Programs will be sent on request.

The research facilities of the Biological Laboratory are at the disposal of investigators throughout the summer. Several of the participants in the symposium, as well as a number of other scientific men, will make the laboratory their summer headquarters.

THE SOCIETY OF VERTEBRATE PALEONTOLOGY

At the organization meeting in Cambridge, Mass., on December 28, 1940, a new society to be known as The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology was formed. Its stated objects are "to promote the science of vertebrate paleontology, especially in North America, and to serve the common interests and facilitate the cooperation of all persons concerned with the history, evolution, comparative anatomy and taxonomy of vertebrate animals, as well as the field occurrence, collection and study of fossil vertebrates and the stratigraphy of the beds in which they occur." Any one over twenty-one years of age and actively interested in these purposes is eligible for membership. In addition to vertebrate paleontologists, strictly speaking, it is hoped that the society will serve as a common meeting ground and coordinating body for those concerned with fossil vertebrates from both of the two approaches, geological (stratigraphy, paleogeography, etc.) and biological (phylogeny, comparative anatomy, evolutionary principles, etc.). The dues are one dollar per year.

The society will hold an annual winter meeting and also occasional special meetings, including field excursions when practicable. Such a special meeting and excursion is tentatively scheduled to be held in Nebraska in the summer of 1941 and the next annual meeting will be held during the Christmas holidays in Boston. The society will also gather and distribute to its members information and news of interest to them, names and addresses, notes on activities in this field, compilations of laws concerning collecting, brief special bibliographies and the like. It does not plan to undertake technical publication.

The constitution will become fully effective at the close of the next annual meeting. Until that time Dr. A. S. Romer, of Harvard University, is serving as provisional president and the undersigned as pro-

visional secretary-treasurer. Inquiries should be addressed to the secretary-treasurer, Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, The American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

THE VIRGINIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE results of recent scientific research work in Virginia will be reported on May 2 and 3 when the Virginia Academy of Science, with its nine hundred and fifteen members, holds its nineteenth annual meeting at the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond. At the banquet in the Hotel John Marshall on May 2, following an address of welcome by Dr. William T. Sanger, president of the Medical College, and a response by Dean Wortley F. Rudd, president of the academy, the annual research prize and the Jefferson Medal, both awarded for outstanding work in research, will be presented by Dr. Frank A. Geldard, professor of psychology at the University of Virginia and chairman of the research committee. Austin H. Clark, curator of the division of echinoderms, U. S. National Museum, and president of the Washington Academy of Sciences, will be the banquet speaker. The subject of his address will be along the line of a policy he has followed for many years—"Find Young Virginia Scientific Talent and Subsidize It." It will be most appropriate for the occasion since at this particular meeting of the academy the members of the sixty-five secondary school science clubs now in the state are completing their organization of a Junior Academy of Science under the leadership of Hubert J. Davis, Matthew Whaley High School, Williamsburg. Besides, the encouragement of young people interested in science has been taken as one of the main projects of the academy. Headquarters for the juniors will be the Thomas Jefferson High School with Miss Martha H. Lipcomb as local chairman. Primarily for their benefit, the House of Magic, demonstrated during the New York World's Fair, will be presented in the Virginia Room of the Hotel John Marshall immediately following Mr. Clark's address.

On May 1, a number of conferences will be held for the purpose of hearing committee reports having to do with various academy projects. During the daytime on May 2 and the morning of May 3, 197 papers will be read in the eleven subdivisions of the academy—13 in astronomy, mathematics and physics, 21 in biology, 12 in botany, 14 in zoology, 31 in chemistry, six in education, 20 in engineering, 20 in forestry, 19 in geology, 22 in the medical sciences and 19 in psychology.

During the meeting, various exhibits will be displayed. Saturday afternoon, May 3, and Sunday, May 4, will be devoted to field trips, one of these being an all-day trip to the Dismal Swamp, under the guidance of experts on the flora and fauna of that region.