value of services and facilities contributed by the institute—$2,200.

A study of the role of alcohol in liver cirrhosis—by the College of Medicine of New York University, with two grants, $2,100 and $1,500, from The Dazian Foundation for Medical Research. Minimum value of services and facilities contributed by the university—$7,200.

A study of reactions resulting from the ingestion of alcohol, for the ultimate purpose of discovering how a craving for alcohol is established—by the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic of Johns Hopkins University, with a grant of $1,800 from the council's research fund. Minimum value of services and facilities provided by the clinic—$3,750.

What happens to patients discharged as "cured" from institutions for alcoholics—by Columbia University, with a grant of $7,500 (for the first year) from the council's research fund.

The effects of maternal alcohol ingestions on the fetal cortex—by the University of Virginia Medical School, with a grant of $1,315 from the council's research fund. Minimum value of services and facilities provided by the Medical School—$500.

An informal survey of a town of 4,000 people to reveal the extent of alcoholism and the adequacy of measures now in use for its treatment—by E. M. Jellinek of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology of Yale University. This study is being carried on to provide for the experimental use of techniques being considered for a more extensive study.

GRANTS-IN-AID OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

THE Committee on Scientific Research of the American Medical Association has made grants-in-aid as follows:

T. T. Chen, University of California, illustrations of malarial parasites.

W. W. Cahill, Wayne University, Detroit, self-selection of food in relation to tumor growth.

Timothy Leary, Boston, Massachusetts, cost of extra illustrations in article on atherosclerosis.

Reginald Fitz, Boston, Massachusetts, the clinical beginning of hyperthyroidism.

I. M. Tarlov, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, plasma clot as nerve suture.

F. J. Braceland, Loyola University School of Medicine, Chicago, carbohydrate disturbances in schizophrenia.

A. M. Lassek, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, retrograde degeneration in pyramidal tract.

Charles W. Turner, University of Missouri, mechanism of lactation.

Robert P. Ball, Columbia University, roentgen pelvimetry.

A. McGhee Harvey, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, secretion of thymus gland.

John R. Paine, University of Minnesota, oxygen poisoning.

Hans Popper, Cook County Graduate School of Medicine, Chicago, vitamin A in tissue.

Wesley W. Spink, University of Minnesota, nutrition and immunology of staphylococci.

Oliver P. Jones, University of Buffalo, effect of antianemic principle on embryonic blood cells.

Enid Rodaniche, University of Chicago, chemotherapeutic agents on intestinal flora in infectious conditions.

Ben Vidgoff, University of Oregon, morphology of endocrine and secondary sex organs in male white rat.

Daniel J. Glomset, Des Moines, Iowa, cardiac conduction.

L. R. Cerecedo, Fordham University, New York, vitamin-B deficiency in rats and mice.

Catharine Macfarlane, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, periodic pelvic and breast examination.

Peter P. H. de Bruyn, University of Chicago, osteogenic substances in laying birds.

THE FIRST WESTERN MEETING OF BIOMETRICIANS

ON the initiative of Dr. C. I. Bliss, chairman of the Committee of the Biometric Section of the American Statistical Association, a committee of biologists and statisticians was appointed recently to organize a meeting of western biometricians. Such a meeting was held on the Berkeley campus of the University of California on December 29 and 31, 1941. The theme of the meeting was: "The Potential and Actual Contributions of Statistics to the Solution of Biological Problems." Sessions were held concurrently with those of the two national entomological societies whose members have shown considerable interest in applications of mathematical statistics. A joint session was held with these two groups in San Francisco on the afternoon of December 30.

The committee that arranged this first western meeting of biometricians interpreted the word biometry in a very broad sense and encouraged the attendance of biologists and mathematicians from as many fields as possible. Six separate sessions were held, each devoted to a general field. These included: (1) botany—population studies, plant breeding and genetics; (2) general biology—bacteriology, irradiation by x-rays and by neutrons; (3) mathematics—statistical techniques; (4) entomology—population studies and sampling problems; (5) forestry—growth, genetics and sampling problems.

Twenty-four papers were presented in all and many of them created lively discussions. The meeting was well attended by both biologists and mathematicians, the former predominating. This testified to the widespread interest of biologists in the application of statistical methods in their research. The growing usefulness of statistics in biology was clearly evident in the tone of the meeting. It was felt that similar western meetings called at regular intervals, perhaps conjointly with the meetings of the Pacific Coast Section