NIH
Through the Years
No scientific report published by the government this year has been more important than that just made by Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service, upon the germicidal powers of the different methods of disinfection practiced under the direction of the Louisiana Board of Health at the quarantine station below New Orleans. The report is important, not only be-

Joseph J. Kinyoun (1860–1919). Founder and director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the Marine Hospital Service from 1887 to 1899.

(U.S. Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Staten Island, NY, first location of the Hygienic Laboratory (forerunner of the National Institutes of Health).

(Left to right) Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Luke I. Wilson, and Rolla Eugene Dyer, director of National Institutes of Health. Mrs. Wilson made gifts of land totaling 92 acres to NIH. This was the nucleus of the present 306.4-acre reservation.

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Joseph Goldberger (1874–1929), whose research on the prevention and cure for pellagra began at the Hygienic Laboratory in 1914. At that time, the disease was a major cause of death in the southern states, especially among children. His research revealed that the disease was not infectious but was caused by a dietary deficiency of the B vitamin nicotinamide. In 1922 he became head of the U.S. Public Health Service section on nutritional diseases.
Healthy and happy children is the goal of research at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Its mission is to conduct and support research on the reproductive, developmental, and behavioral processes that determine the health of children, adults, families, and populations.