

future plans and to gather inspiration from their fellows after the manner of scientific societies generally, in this way using the combined knowledge of the association to advance the work;

3. By appealing for the support of Audubon societies all over the country on the ground that bird banding is a bird-protection movement, since to an important extent it will be possible in the future to substitute an examination of a live bird for the study of a dead one;

4. By ensuring as far as possible the *permanence* of the movement by means of institutional trapping stations operated by or in connection with Audubon societies, natural history societies, bird clubs, departments of ornithology or zoology at colleges and universities, bird sanctuaries, state and national parks, etc., in addition to stations operated by individuals; and

5. By establishing a convenient local depository of all bird-banding records made by members (an exact copy of the same of course being sent to the Biological Survey) in appropriate quarters where they may be studied by members of the association and others.

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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

CONFERENCE ON BUSINESS TRAINING OF THE ENGINEER AND ENGINEERING TRAINING FOR STUDENTS OF BUSINESS

THE United States Commissioner of Education is calling a second public conference on commercial engineering on behalf of a committee on commercial engineering appointed by him to investigate business training of engineers and engineering training for students of business.

The conference will be held May 1 and 2 at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. President Arthur Hamerschlag of this institution is a member of the committee which is composed of prominent deans of schools of engineering, and of commerce in our larger universities, and of engineers and business men who are nationally known for their interest in the reduction of the costs of production, distribution, transportation, etc., through better training in schools and colleges of the personnel of industry and commerce.

The conference will be open to the public. Invitations to appoint delegates to the Pittsburgh Conference, however, will be sent by the commissioner of education to commercial and trade organizations, engineering and scientific societies, educational institutions and other groups as well as to prominent individuals.

Owing to the timeliness of the subject, the conference in Pittsburgh will even have greater national significance than the first public conference on this question, which was held in Washington two and one half years ago under the direction of this committee on commercial engineering of which Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett of the Bureau of Education is chairman. He says:

The four major topics of the conference will be presented and discussed at general and round table sessions by business men, educators and engineers, contributing to the construction of a cooperative program between education and business for the better coordination of all productive and distributive processes in trade and commerce. It is planned to have the second conference even more constructive than the first, since which time the curricula of 29 of the 119 engineering colleges reporting to the Bureau of Education have been favorably modified to include one or more of the four committee recommendations. Outstanding topics at the Pittsburgh conference will deal with the new problems that have recently arisen in modern industries, the solution of which demands a more scientific approach to include job analyses and personnel specifications and a translation of these into a new and teachable content for use in our engineering and commerce schools; with the training of the engineer for a better understanding of problems relating to community development; and with the training of the engineer for management of overseas engineering projects.

GIFT OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FOR A SCHOOL OF HYGIENE IN LONDON

ACCORDING to a press dispatch to the New York Times the British minister of health announced on February 21 that the Rockefeller Foundation had offered to provide \$2,000,000 toward the cost of building and equipping a school of hygiene in London. This offer is on the understanding that the British Government

shall accept the responsibility of providing for appointing the staff and maintaining the school when established.

Such a school was recommended by the committee appointed early in 1921 to consider provision for post graduate medical examination in London, and the recommendation was further considered by an expert committee with the minister of health as chairman.

In view of the difficulty at present of financing the scheme, the whole case was presented to the Rockefeller Foundation as one in which it might think it well to cooperate in the general interest of progress in public health.

This gift follows the donation of £1,000,000 to the University of London and University College Hospital.

For providing the staff and maintaining the proposed school of hygiene, the government will have to allocate £125,000 spread over a period of five years. So long ago as 1915, the Institute of Hygiene planned a great central building in Marylebone Road, but the estimate at that date of £47,000 for the building alone made it impossible to proceed. In March of last year a new estimate was obtained and it was found that the cost would approximate £125,000. The British Government felt it impossible to allocate the necessary funds at a period of such financial difficulty as the present.

In June, 1920, the Rockefeller Foundation announced that it had provided endowment yielding £30,000 annually for the University of London to aid medical study. At that time it was said that the funds would be used to support a new staff in anatomy at the college, for an increase in the staff of physiology, for a full-time unit in obstetrics and for various items of increased laboratory and clinical service. In a statement issued at the time of the gift by Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, it was said:

Since the Rockefeller Foundation is cooperating with governments in many parts of the British Empire, it recognizes the importance of aiding medical education in London, where the training of personnel and the setting of standards for health work throughout the empire are so largely centered.

LECTURES IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

IN connection with the recently organized course of chemical engineering at Yale University, a series of lectures has been given during the winter by prominent technologists including:

Dr. H. C. Parmelee, editor of *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (opening lecture, October 19, 1921), "The chemical engineer."

Mr. Fred Zeisberg, of the du Pont Company (October 26), "Manufacture of nitric acid."

Mr. A. E. Marshall, consulting engineer, Baltimore, Md. (November 1), "The manufacture of sulphuric acid and some points in the training of the chemical engineer."

Dr. Bradley Stoughton, consulting engineer, New York City, (December 7), "The rôle of iron and steel as relating to the manufacture and use of chemical equipment and processes."

Mr. L. D. Vorce, consulting engineer (December 15), "The electrolytic production of alkali and chlorine."

Mr. Walter E. Lummus, Walter Lummus Company, Boston, Mass. (January 18, 1922), "Modern methods of fractional distillation."

Dr. C. R. Downs, Barrett Company (January 25), "Distillation of coal-tar products."

Dr. Otto Mantius, consulting engineer, New York City (February 15), "Evaporation and evaporators."

THE SHELDON MEMORIAL

A FEW months ago, as already noted in SCIENCE, the Sheldon Memorial Committee was organized to receive subscriptions toward a foundation in honor of the late Dr. Samuel Sheldon, professor of electrical engineering and physics at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 1889-1920.

As chairman of the committee, I am glad to report that we are now turning over to the Treasurer of the Polytechnic Institute \$15,018, the sum so far paid in by more than 1,000 subscribers. There are still a few unpaid subscriptions and we are hoping to secure enough further pledges to raise the fund to at least \$20,000. Although the sum raised was hardly sufficient really to endow a laboratory, the corporation of the institute has ordered that the Electrical Measurements Laboratory be known hereafter as the Samuel Sheldon Memorial Laboratory of Electrical Measurements and its