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 eimpire 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