

to the fact that these fellowships were founded to promote research in certain special branches of science. Moreover, as years pass, this record may prove of some slight value as an indication of the problems which were uppermost at various periods of time.

The classification of the fellowships into junior, fourth-year, and senior, which was effected in 1922 with a view to remove as far as possible the objection that as originally designed they opened up no career to those possessed of the spirit of research, has now been tested, and it is a source of satisfaction that Dr. David Keilin, lecturer in parasitology in the University of Cambridge, whose researches have proved of outstanding merit, should have been the first to complete the tenure of a Beit fellowship for seven years and thus to show "by his published work his fitness for a scientific career."

In the review of 1923 it is mentioned that "all who are competent to judge are agreed as to the high position which the fellowships now hold in the department of science with which they are concerned, and as to the legitimate satisfaction which may be entertained by the founder of the trust." It is believed that this may now be repeated without hesitation and also that "this foundation still stands for the advancement by research of knowledge for its own sake, apart from its material value."

#### THE DANIEL GUGGENHEIM FUND FOR THE PROMOTION OF AERONAUTICS

THE Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics has announced two grants aggregating \$600,000 to California educational institutions. To Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, a fund amounting to the income from about \$300,000 has been awarded, and to the California Institute at Pasadena \$200,000, and \$10,000 annually for a period of ten years.

The California institutions were notified of the grants by Harry F. Guggenheim, son of Daniel Guggenheim and president of the fund. In his communication to Dr. R. L. Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford University, Mr. Guggenheim outlined the purpose of the grant and said:

This gift is made also in recognition of the quality of work which is done in your school of engineering by Dean W. F. Durand and his associates, and also because of our belief that in the great educational institutions of California such important contributions already have been made to science that the world is justified in looking there for very great and outstanding results in the near future.

In a telegram to Dr. R. A. Millikan, president of the California Institute of Technology, Mr. Guggenheim, after referring to the purpose of the gift, said:

This gift is made also as a tribute to the distinguished work in science and education of yourself and associates, and because of our belief that you are developing in

Southern California an institution which is destined to make very great contributions to the progress not only of our own country but of the whole world.

A message from Stanford University announced that, in honor of the donor, the university authorities planned to establish the Daniel Guggenheim experimental laboratory of aerodynamics and aeronautic engineering.

A full course for the training of young men in aerodynamics and aeronautic engineering will be established. This course will be an extension of the present work of the university.

Work along three lines, each headed by an expert, is planned as follows: Aerodynamics, structural design and construction and laboratory research. The men to head the first two divisions are yet to be appointed. The laboratory will be directed by Professor E. P. Lesley, who has for a decade been associated with Dr. Durand in the work of the present laboratory.

A message from Dr. Millikan of the Institute of Technology said that a new Aeronautics Building, containing a ten-foot high-speed wind tunnel, would be built at once, at a cost of about \$200,000. It set forth that the grant would make possible the following:

(1) Extension of theoretical courses in aerodynamics and hydrodynamics, with the underlying mathematics and mechanics taught by such men as Professors Harry Bateman, Edward T. Bell and Paul S. Epstein.

(2) Initiation of a group of practical courses conducted by the institute's experimental staff, in cooperation with the engineering staff of the Douglas Airplane Company, with the aid of the facilities at the institute combined with those of the Douglas plant.

(3) Initiation of a comprehensive research program on airplane and motor design, as well as on the theoretical bases of aeronautics.

(4) Immediate perfection of the new stagger-decalage, tailless airplane recently developed at the institute, primarily by A. A. Merrill, a radical departure from standard aeronautical design, which in recent tests has shown promise of adding greatly to the safety of flying.

(5) Establishment of a number of research fellowships in aeronautics at the California Institute.

(6) Planning and manning of the new school so as to include the building and testing not only of models for wind and tunnel work, but also of full-size experimental gliders and power planes for free flight work.

#### MEETING OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGISTS

THE mid-western regional meeting of the American Society of Plant Physiologists was held at the University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 15, 16 and 17, 1926. On Thursday and Saturday the plant physiologists met in joint