able part is used for maintaining junior men in research. But results of lasting value are rarely won in the apprentice years of investigation. The long devotion of a lifetime is often needed. It is in this direction that the Beit trustees believe that they may now properly consider some change of policy in the administration of their trust. Hitherto the trustees have sought no more than to ensure that the junior fellows should be well trained and that their ambition should be centered on the advance of medicine by research.

The report points out that the average achievement has been high, and many of the past fellows, men and women, are now found to be strengthening laboratories at home or abroad in physiology, pathology, biochemistry or zoology. Out of the total number of one hundred and two men who have completed the tenure of a fellowship since the first election in 1910, twenty-two have received full professorships in various universities.

But the opportunities to continue to full fruition the work that they had chosen came through the policy deliberately adopted by the Medical Research Council that all possible assistance should be given to some senior men for the prosecution of research bearing directly on clinical problems. The council has maintained one full-time senior post for such clinical research since 1916, providing a position equivalent to that of a university professor with assistants and laboratory facilities, but also with direct control of a number of hospital beds where studies could be made of some chosen form of disease. This was the position which gave Sir Thomas Lewis his needed opportunity. Last year the Rockefeller Foundation gave permanent endowment of the post at University College Hospital, and so enabled the council to create a second post elsewhere. The Beit trustees have now resolved to add a third by creating a professorial fellowship which may be held at some medical center in Great Britain where adequate facilities for work can be provided.

This professorial fellowship will be of tenure similar to that of a university chair, and the salary will absorb those of four or even five junior fellowships. It will not be required that the holder of the post shall have previously been elected to an ordinary Beit fellowship. The present announcement of policy will not be followed immediately by an appointment to the post.

THE McDONALD OBSERVATORY

CONTRACTS for the new McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas, whose 80-inch reflecting telescope temporarily will be the second largest in the world, have been signed by President H. Y. Benedict. A telegram announcing the signing of the contracts was received by Dr. Otto Struve, director of the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, who will also be director of the McDonald Observatory under a cooperative agreement between the two universities.

The contract for the observatory was awarded to the Warner and Swasey Company, of Cleveland, which has built some of the world's largest telescopes. The mounting for the Yerkes 40-inch refractor, the largest of its type in existence, and that for the 72-inch instrument of the Victoria Government of the Dominion of Canada, were produced by the Cleveland firm.

The big mirror will be made of pyrex glass, with a low coefficient of expansion, by the Corning Glass Works, of Corning, New York, which also is making the 200-inch glass for the California Institute of Technology, an undertaking which will require several years to complete.

Mt. Locke, a peak nearly 7,000 feet high in the Davis range in southeastern Texas, has been chosen as the site of the new observatory, following extensive tests made last winter and spring by Dr. Struve and his associates.

In drawing up the plans for the new observatory, Dr. Struve had the assistance of specialists of the staff of the Yerkes Observatory, including Professors George Van Biesbroeck and Frank E. Ross, Assistant Professor Christian T. Elvey and Research Associate George W. Moffitt. Dr. Walter S. Adams, of the Mt. Wilson Observatory; Dr. Harlow Shapley, of the Harvard College Observatory; Dr. J. S. Plaskett, of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory of Canada, and Dr. Paul Guthnick, of the Observatory at Berlin, were among those who cooperated.

The instrument that has been decided upon for the McDonald Observatory will provide for a type of research different from that for which the Yerkes refractor was designed. The new telescope will have great light-gathering power and will be highly efficient for the photography of faint stars or stellar spectra. One of the important accessories will be a constant temperature room into which the light may be concentrated for spectrum analysis.

It is expected that the telescope will be ready in two years. Some parts of the mounting, however, will be completed sooner and will be used in connection with apparatus belonging to Yerkes Observatory, so that active research probably will start on top of Mt. Locke as early as this winter.

CURTAILMENT OF THE FEDERAL SCIENTIFIC BUREAUS

As a result of the economy program of the government, forty-one chemists have to date been indefinitely furloughed, essentially dismissed, from the scientific

staff of the Bureau of Standards. Their lengths of service range from one and a half to nineteen years. In many cases their separation from the service means abandonment of the type of research they were conducting. Most of them are well known in chemical circles for their contributions to the literature. Their virtual dismissal is based on grounds of economy only and is no reflection upon their scientific ability. The men are: W. O. Gordon, E. Wolesensky, J. O. Burton, H. A. Hamm, T. R. Naffziger, C. B. Overman and E. Creitz, in studies of useful products from farm wastes; F. Schofield, W. B. Knight, J. H. Wilson, paint research; H. J. Wing, A. D. Cummings, W. E. Thibodsen and H. Matheson, rubber research; J. E. Klebodka, B. C. Schmidt, E. N. Bunting, chemistry of glass and silicates; J. C. Wangler, cement; B. H. Carroll, photographic emulsions; W. A. Gonzales, W. D. Evans, G. M. Klein, leather research; H. L. Frush, J. A. Bogan, J. A. Mathews, M. T. Kanagy, carbohydrates; W. D. Ten Eyck, furs; G. E. Renfro, chromium plating; F. W. Reynolds and G. W. Ray, chemical trade standards; H. E. Cleaves, iron; H. S. Christopher, soil corrosion; M. Frandsen, thermochemistry; S. F. Pickering, gases; H. A. Buchheit, analytical reagents; M. G. Lorentz, metallography; N. P. Robie and E. A. Brisgeman, gasoline; J. B. Wilkie, mercerization, J. L. Basil, non-tin bearing metals, and C. H. Binkley, gas cell fabrics.

Appropriations and allotments for the Bureau of Fisheries investigations during the fiscal year 1934 have been reduced in the total amount of $170,000, or 42 per cent., over funds provided for such work during the fiscal year 1933. Owing to the fact that reductions in field activities and the exercise of every possible economy had been effected through reduction of appropriations in the previous year, these further cuts necessitate the reduction of permanent personnel. From a total staff of fifty-two fishery investigators and assistants, ten positions have been dropped. Those affected by separation from the service on June 30, 1933, are: Henry M. Bearse, junior aquatic biologist; Louella E. Cable, junior aquatic biologist; Arthur A. Dallas, junior biological aid; Harvey C. McMillan, junior aquatic biologist; Virgil W. Matlack, clerk; Dr. Vera Koehring, associate aquatic biologist; Marie A. Donovan, clerk; Dr. Stillman Wright, assistant aquatic biologist; Francis L. Widerstrom, junior biological aid, and Dr. Abraham H. Wiebe, associate aquatic biologist. All these have had service with the bureau from one to nine years.

The loss of personnel and the reduction of field allotments require the abandoning of investigations of such projects as a study of the life history and migrations of the striped bass in Chesapeake Bay, a study of water conditions in the Great Lakes as affected by pollution and other influences adverse to the normal replenishment of the fish supply, and a study of conserving fish life in the Pacific Northwest by means of screens and ladders in irrigation projects and hydroelectric power developments. Other investigations will be materially slowed down, and no new projects can be undertaken. Projects which depend for their success upon a series of records and observations extending over years, however, will be continued with as little curtailment as possible.

DINNER IN HONOR OF FORTY-TWO DISTINGUISHED CHEMISTS

FORTY-TWO pioneers in American chemistry who attended the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 will be guests of honor at a dinner on September 14 of the American Chemical Society at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago.

The "patriarch of American chemistry," Dr. Charles Edward Munroe, of Washington, D. C., who is eighty-four years old, will be among those honored. Dr. Munroe, who is still active as chief explosives chemist of the United States Bureau of Mines, is the sole surviving charter member of the society, organized in Chicago in 1876.

Dr. Gustav Egloff, director of research of the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, will preside at the dinner. The complete list of guests follows:

Dr. G. E. Barton, Millville, New Jersey.
Willard Dell Bigelow, Washington, D. C.
James Boyce, Marion, Indiana.
Dr. W. Gordon Brown, New Haven.
Dr. A. W. Burwell, Niagara Falls.
Dean Charles E. Coates, Baton Rouge.
Dr. Henry E. Curtis, Lexington, Kentucky.
Professor Frank B. Dains, Lawrence, Kansas.
August Eimer, New York City.
Professor G. B. Frankforter, Minneapolis.
Professor Moses Gomberg, Ann Arbor.
Dr. G. A. Goodell, Louisville, Kentucky.
Dr. C. H. Herty, New York City.
Dr. Edward R. Hewitt, New York City.
Dr. William Hoskins, Chicago.
Dr. H. A. Huston, New York City.
Professor H. R. Jessel, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.
Professor Louis Kahlenberg, Madison.
Dr. Milton H. Kauffman, Hollywood.
Dr. Lyman F. Kebler, Washington, D. C.
Professor J. B. Lindsey, Amherst.
Professor Henry B. McDonnell, College Park, Maryland.
Dr. K. P. McElroy, Washington, D. C.
Professor J. T. McGill, Nashville, Tennessee.
Professor J. F. McGregory, Hamilton, New York.
Dr. Charles E. Munroe, Washington, D. C.
Professor William Albert Noyes, Urbana.
Dr. C. L. Parsons, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Charles L. Reese, Wilmington.