ment, and having a seating capacity of about 225. It will never be open to the public, but is reserved for the use of accredited research students and scholars.

So far as is known, this is the most extensive effort by any country to provide for the central collection and storing of historic materials through the medium of motion pictures. The *Times* writes:

> The question arises as to what benefit will accrue to scholars from the privilege of viewing "old" films when the average life of a film is only about fifteen years. In this connection the chief concern of Captain John G. Bradley, in charge of the division, is the problem of preservation. He has the assistance of the National Research Council, the United States Bureau of Standards, the Carnegie Foundation and a number of private companies and film chemists in this work.
>
> Stored in a special library, each nitrate film is to be placed in an elaborate ventilated compartment. By control of the humidity and temperature of the air and the removal of all deterrent gases, it is hoped to lengthen the life of films from fifty to a hundred years, instead of their present fifteen, and finally, by duplication, to preserve them in perpetuity.

In stocking this remarkable library, the difficulty is one of selection. According to the *Times,* some accessions will be made by transfer from other government agencies of records of such epoch-making events in the life of the nation as inaugural processions, dedication services, Indian life, etc.

The second means of supply, by gift, is one into which the exercise of much discrimination enters. Leading motion picture producers have offered rare films, while the Motion Picture Academy has offered its prize-winning plays. There will not be room to keep more than a small percentage of the gifts proffered and so far none of them have been accepted.

With the consent of Congress and under authority of the National Historical Publications Commission, pictures may be purchased or recorded. These two provisions of the act, however, have not yet been invoked.

AN INTERNE SYSTEM FOR MUSEUMS

ESTABLISHMENT of an interne system to train candidates for museum work, similar to the system in use for many years in training men for the medical profession, has been announced, according to *The New York Times,* by Philip N. Youtz, director of the Brooklyn Museum, in Eastern Parkway. The Rockefeller Foundation has offered funds for six fellowships to make possible this system, the first of its kind in museums.

"This project," Mr. Youtz said, in presenting the plan to the Rockefeller Foundation, "provides a means by which candidates for museum positions and younger members of the profession may have a period of practical experience in a socially oriented museum where they will not only learn methods of presenting museum material to the public but where they will become acutely conscious of their obligation to the public.

The Rockefeller Foundation approved the plan on June 21 and expressed its preference for men who were thoroughly grounded academically and who were most certain to find places of leadership in the museum profession, either as curators or executives.

It is expected that the first interneships will be started on September 1. Candidates have been recommended by Professor Paul J. Sachs, associate director of the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University and president of the American Association of Museums; Laurence Vail Coleman, director of the American Association of Museums; Horace H. F. Jayne, director of University Museum, University of Pennsylvania; Theodore Sizer, associate director of the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University; Professor Charles Rufus Morey, of Princeton University, and Dr. Walter W. S. Cook, chairman of the Fine Arts Graduate Center, New York University.

Professor Sachs, a sponsor of the plan, wrote: "The whole subject has long seemed to me of fundamental importance. I have advocated it for years. I made it the burden of my presidential address at the meeting of the American Association of Museums in 1934, in Toronto, and this year in Washington. I am satisfied that important results will be achieved."

FEDERAL FELLOWSHIPS FOR HEALTH OFFICERS

ACCORDING to a statement received from Science Service, over $1,000,000 of the funds assigned to the United States Health Service in the social security program will, if the funds are appropriated, be used within the next year to train personnel for state and local health departments. Plans for this training by means of short- and long-term fellowships are being drawn up by officers of the service following suggestions made by the recent Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers.

In outlining these plans, Dr. C. E. Waller, U. S. Public Health officer in charge of this phase of the program, pointed out that such provision for the training of health department personnel is one of the most important developments in public health in this country. Never, even during the depression, have there been enough trained workers for health departments, the demand for trained medical health officers especially having always exceeded the supply.

Two types of training courses were suggested by the Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers. Details for setting these up are now being worked out

by officers of the U. S. Public Health Service in consultation with state health officers, and if the money becomes available, the program is expected to be in full swing by the end of the fiscal year. Short-term fellowships will be given to nurses to train them for public-health nursing, to physicians to train them to act as public health officers, and to civil engineers to train them as sanitary engineers.

The academic part of this training will be given at various centers throughout the country. One such training center will serve a number of states. Existing educational institutions will be used, selected according to suitability of location and of facilities for such training. Where such facilities need to be enlarged, this will be done, the cost to be prorated among the states served and to be paid for out of their share of the social security funds for public health. Following the academic training the students will be given an opportunity to gain experience of practical work in the field through special field demonstration centers which are to be set up.

Fellowships for longer training courses will also be given, this training to be obtained at the Schools of Public Health already established at a number of universities. Awards of both kinds of fellowships will be made by the state health officers. In making these awards they have for their guidance suggestions of the Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers as to qualifications of applicants for such training for public health work.

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. HENRY BRIGGS, Hood professor of mining at the University of Edinburgh since 1924, when the chair was established, professor of mining at Heriot-Watt College since 1919 and technical adviser to the British War Office during the war, died on August 26 at the age of fifty-two years.

HENRY ADAMS, consulting engineer and architect, for thirty-five years professor of engineering at the City of London College, died on August 15, at the age of eighty-nine years.

THE death is announced of Dr. Wilhelm Sieglin, professor of historical geography at the University of Munich, and of Dr. Hermann Emde, professor of pharmacology and the chemistry of nutrition at Königsberg.

To celebrate the centenary of the birth of Simon Newcomb, a cairn erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, four miles from Wallace, Nova Scotia, where he was born, was unveiled on August 30, 1935, by his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Whitney, of Washington. Those present at the dedication included Norman Armour, ambassador of the United States to Canada; Lieutenant-Governor Walter Covert, of Nova Scotia; Premier Macdonald and Chief Justice Sir Joseph Chisholm, of Nova Scotia, and Professor D. C. Harvey, a member of the board. Professor Albert Einstein in a message read at the ceremonies, said, "He was one of the outstanding masters of celestial mechanics." It was because of Newcomb's work that "the infinitely small deviations of the Newtonian principles of mechanics from the actual motions of the celestial bodies have become known with tolerable precision and certainty."

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* in the issue of August 20 writes: "To-day is the twentieth anniversary of the death of Paul Ehrlich, the great bacteriologist. He is most famous for his discovery of 'Salvarsan' or '606,' a cure for syphilis, but two years earlier, in 1908, he had already divided the Nobel prize for medicine with Professor Metchnikoff for their investigations in immunity. To Ehrlich more than to any other man is due the present treatment of infectious diseases with strong chemical preparations which destroy the microbes without damaging the host. It was largely his insistence which led to the wide use of intravenous injection, much against the will of clinicians of his day. In his search for specific preparations to cure disease he has been justly dubbed 'the first real follower of the great Paracelsus.' Paul Ehrlich was born of Jewish parents on March 14, 1854, at Strehlen, in Silesia. His earliest, and some of his best, work was done with the aid of dyes, and in 1908 he discovered the dye 'trypan red,' which was capable of curing trypanosome infection in mice. He died on August 20, 1915, when *The Times,* transcending the animosities of the war, wrote: 'The vast number of problems he set himself bear witness to the strength of his imagination. He opened "new doors to the unknown," and the whole world at this hour is his debtor.' Only in his own country has he lately been without honor; and the celebration which was to have been held on what would have been his eightieth birthday was forbidden."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. GRIFFITH EVANS, of Bangor, North Wales, veterinary surgeon, known for his work in protozoology, who first associated trypanosomes with the production of disease, celebrated his hundredth birthday on August 7.

DR. GEORGE A. HULETT, who joined the department of chemistry at Princeton University in 1892, becoming professor of physical chemistry in 1909, retired from active service at the end of the college year.

DR. CHARLES E. KELLOGG, of the Bureau of Chem-