

the moment it presents the stigmata of a somewhat retarded adolescence. Good dental research is now being done, but not enough to crack the major problems of disease that constitute its field. These problems are complex, in that probably no single basic science will provide the answer to any of them, and peculiar, in that the development, structure, chemistry and pathology of the dental tissues are distinctive. The special training of the dentist should help to solve them. Improving predental and dental education is now producing students able and eager to work along these lines, but opportunities for them to do so are far too limited. Research activity in dental schools remains at a low level, first because dental schools usually lack research-conscious basic science departments, which are shared with medical schools and there oriented away from dentistry, secondly because clinical

dental faculties and many teachers of applied dental sciences are undeveloped or poorly developed as investigators. Since medical schools, with their own well-developed research programs, largely control the basic science departments of dental schools, the medical schools ought to take their responsibility toward dentistry more seriously. By giving their courses for dental students more of a dental orientation the instructors in charge may be stimulated to explore the dental field. The dental student may then in turn find greater opportunity to help. The cumulative effect of awakening dental interest and activity in medical schools may finally open the field for further study and research by dental graduates, and thus provide both the material and the impetus for the changes in dental faculties which are most necessary for the maturation of dental research.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE NEW TELESCOPE OF THE OAK RIDGE STATION OF THE HARVARD ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY

A NEW telescope was the center of considerable attention on September 14, when delegates of the American Astronomical Association at the sixty-fourth meeting at Wellesley College, paid a visit of inspection to the Oak Ridge Station of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory.

The telescope, shortly to be in operation, will be named the Jewett Memorial Telescope for James R. Jewett, professor of Arabic, emeritus, and his late wife, Margaret Weyerhaeuser Jewett. A substantial gift from Professor Jewett has made possible the construction of the instrument at this time.

A unique feature of this new Jewett Reflector telescope is to be found in the manner in which it is housed; the entire building revolving on a special concrete base. Usually only a top of a turret or dome rotates on tracks supported by a non-rotating building. The Jewett Reflector rotating building is twelve-sided and is insulated with homosote. Construction was under the direct supervision of Dr. George Z. Dimitroff, superintendent of the Oak Ridge Station.

The optical parts of the telescope have been completed. They consist of a 33-inch spherical mirror, and correcting plate of 24 inches diameter. This important type of telescope was invented about ten years ago by Bernard Schmidt, of Hamburg, and to date the Jewett telescope is the largest to be put into operation. Construction of larger telescopes of this type was recently started for the Boyden Station of Harvard Observatory at Bloemfontein, South Africa, and at the Palomar Observatory of the California Institute of Technology.

This new type reflector combines the advantages of the reflecting telescope and of the large-field photographic refractor. It both refracts and reflects. Ordinary reflecting telescopes cover satisfactorily only a fraction of one square degree of the sky at a time, but the new Jewett Reflector can cover from ten to a hundred square degrees, depending on the properties chosen for optical parts and mechanical parts. It is particularly effective for surveys of the distribution of galaxies and stars, variations of stars and other problems where a large coverage and high speed are essential.

The mounting for the telescope is of the two-pier type, but the special nature of the Schmidt-type reflector has made it necessary to include several unusual features. Construction is being superintended by Herbert E. Hanson of the observatory staff. Except for the polar axis and counterweights, the mounting is of Dowmetal—probably the first telescope mounting ever made of this specially light and strong magnesium alloy. The Dow Chemical Company, of Midland, Mich., cooperated in providing the difficult castings necessary for both the telescope tube and mounting.

The new Jewett Reflector is considered one of the three or four most important telescopes of the twenty-five in regular use at the Harvard Observatory, and is in some ways, because of its unusual adaptability, the most important. It will greatly extend the survey of external galaxies in the northern hemisphere and it is believed that perhaps a million galaxies will be within its range.

THE DEDICATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

THE new administration building of Bellevue Hos-