

satisfactory relationships. For seventeen years the foundation has provided fellowship funds to the British Medical Research Council for the training of British postdoctoral medical students in America. These fellows have been of exceptional quality. Upon their return to the British Isles they have carried with them a favorable impression of the American experience. As a result, American medical education is held in esteem by many of the younger leaders in British medicine. This new project is launched, therefore, in an atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence.

Twenty-five leading medical schools in Canada and the United States have indicated their cordial willingness to accept these new students, and some have offered to remit tuition. An officer of the foundation is now in England working with a British committee on the details of selection and transportation. Candidates will be considered not only from the London area but from the provincial universities in England, Scotland and Wales, where extensive damage has also been done to clinical teaching services. Arrangements are being made for the local supervision of the students in America and for the acceptance by British medical authorities of their American training, when successfully completed, as the equivalent of the British licensure. Appointments will be for not more than three years and will provide modest living expenses and tuition. The three-year period is likely to include two years of clinical training and one year of internship. The student will be expected to provide his own cost of travel. He will, of course, be required to return to Great Britain upon the termination of his scholarship. The scholarship will be administered by the authorities of the school to which he is assigned, and it is not expected that he will be enrolled as a candidate for an American degree.

Unless unforeseen difficulties occur, it is anticipated that some of the students will arrive in America this spring, and the balance by the opening of the fall term. The foundation intends to consider a possible extension of the plan if the first year's experience is successful.

RESEARCH LABORATORY OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY

An important forward step in the cooperation between industry and educational institutions will be taken with the construction of a research laboratory by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. The new laboratory will be built on land purchased from Western Reserve University and coordinated with the university. It will be a two-story brick structure of modern design, with approximately 14,000 square feet of floor space, exclusive of its utility building; it will occupy a frontage of 200 feet on Cornell Road adjoining the Belt Line tracks.

The building, which will be completely fireproof

and which will incorporate many safety features, will house the research activities of the Standard Oil Company, which for the past twelve years have been conducted in coordination with Western Reserve University.

The research program began in 1928 under the direction of Dr. Robert E. Burk, who is still in charge. He graduated from Cornell University in 1922, received his M.A. degree from Harvard in 1923, and his Ph.D. degree at the University of Oxford, where he was a Rhodes scholar.

The research laboratories, which now occupy quarters in the power building of the university, employ a staff of twenty-one people. In addition to the actual laboratories, a specialized library will be incorporated in the building, supplementing the extensive libraries which have been built up by the university over a period of more than a century.

"The interest of the Standard Oil Company in maintaining a research laboratory," according to G. W. Hanneken, vice-president in charge of refineries, "is accounted for by the fact that the applications of science, particularly of chemistry, have grown enormously in the petroleum industry in the last ten and particularly the last five years. Gasoline is now 'tailor-made' through the cooperation of the synthetic chemist with the engineer. The university, with its facilities for systematic and continued instruction of the research staff, provides the means for keeping the staff informed in newly developed scientific fields—an essential factor in an undertaking of this type."

Ground will be broken for the new laboratory in the near future.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF HEALTH

SEVENTY outstanding authorities in medicine and public health have accepted the invitation of the American Museum of Health to serve on its newly created Scientific Advisory Board. Dr. Haven Emerson, formerly health commissioner of New York City, has been named chairman.

The formation of this advisory group will "assure the continuing scientific integrity of the exhibits presented in the museum," it was stated by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, chairman of the Board of Directors. The museum built and operated the exhibits in the Medicine and Public Health Building at the New York World's Fair, which were seen by 11,500,000 persons. It plans to open its permanent exhibition in Flushing Meadow Park early next summer after reconstruction of its new quarters in the former Masterpieces of Art Building on the old fair site has been completed.

In addition to Dr. Emerson the Scientific Advisory Board is comprised of the following members:

Dr. W. W. Bauer, Dr. Conrad Berens, Dr. Ernst P. Boas, Dr. Karl M. Bowman, Dr. Leverett D. Bristol, W.