The lecture room, where discourses have been heard for a century from almost all the leaders of British surgery, is now a charred ruin. The main block of the library remains with books still on the shelves, but its state is too dangerous for use. Nearly ninety thousand volumes had been sent to various parts of the country after damage by blasts from a previous raid. The transfer was aided by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. The principal treasures of the library had been sent away before the outbreak of the war. But the museum, which possessed treasures such as no other country could boast, has suffered irreparable loss, although many of the most valuable specimens were saved by having been placed in a tunnel below the basement surrounded with sand. The basement covers a wide area, and most of it escaped the fire that occurred. Many rooms, cellars and tunnels connected with it, which had been reinforced, were used for other specimens, which were not damaged. The important college records and historical documents had been sent away. But the working records dealing with the specimens, saved in the basement and subbasement, and the records of pathologic specimens presented to the college during the last few years were destroyed. The preservation of copies of the museum catalogues had been carefully considered and insured. All were saved except the catalogue of part of the pathologic section and that of the curio room, but nearly all the specimens in this room are described in the "Guide to Surgical Instruments and Objects in the Historical Series." Of the famous Hunterian collection, which forms the basis of the museum, no fewer than 3,750 specimens have been saved. Of the collections illustrating human anatomy only 20 specimens have been saved. Of 5,200 mammalian specimens illustrating comparative osteology only 20 or 30 remain and hardly any of 3,000 avian specimens or of the large amount of amphibian, reptile and aquatic material. The two rooms built in the middle of the last century, containing physiologic and comparative anatomy specimens, have been blasted away. Much anthropologic material has been destroyed, including the fine collection of primitive Tasmanian and Australian skulls. The greater part of the large collection of instruments is safe and can be restored. Among these are the instruments of Lister and of Moynihan, the Chinese and Japanese collections and the series illustrating the evolution of anesthetic apparatus. Though irreparable loss has been suffered, the destruction is not so great as was at first feared. Enough has been saved for the basis of a new museum, which will continue the Hunter tradition, which has always been fundamental in the college.

EXPEDITIONS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

FOR the fifth consecutive season, Dr. Walter Granger, curator of fossil mammals at the American Museum of Natural History, will join a fossil-hunting expedition into the Big Badlands of South Dakota this summer. Dr. Granger left New York on July 25 for the headquarters of the expedition in Rapid City, S. D., where he will join Albert Thomson and Dr. Edwin H. Colbert, of the department of paleontology, who have been at work since early July. The greater part of the field work will be concentrated in the northwestern part of the state. From this region, one of the richest fossil beds in the world, now set apart as a National Monument, the museum has obtained since its first expedition there in 1892, valuable remains of prehistoric animals that lived in the Oligocene period.

Two unusual specimens, obtained last summer through the cooperation of the Carter County Geological Society of Ekalaka, Mont., are now being studied. One is a giant rodent larger than the present-day beaver from the uppermost Cretaceous of southeastern Montana, and the skull of a dinosaur of a new and distinct genus, but similar to the smaller Troödon of earlier Cretaceous formations.

The first expedition to be conducted partly on skiis for the museum is now being made by Peter E. Crow, of Cornell University, and Gilbert C. Anthony, of Dartmouth College, with the cooperation of the Marquis d'Albizzi, of Banff, Canada. The main object of this expedition is to make a representative collection of large and small mammals around the periphery of the Columbia Ice Field, the largest south of Alaska. With the Marquis d'Albizzi, Mr. Anthony will explore as great an area as weather conditions will permit, along the fringes of the ice field, on skiis, while Mr. Crow, in the museum's station wagon, will collect mammals just off this region. The expedition will return to New York about September 1.

Mr. Michael Lerner, trustee of the museum, and Mrs. Lerner plan a hunting trip in the Yukon Territory. It is hoped to obtain two complete specimens of the Osborn caribou for a group in the North American Mammal Hall, now under construction. This caribou was first scientifically described by the late Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, then president of the museum.

Dr. Harry L. Shapiro, associate curator of physical anthropology, is conducting a study of the Eskimos at Point Hope, Alaska. He is giving special attention to the physical anthropology of the group as a follow-up to the discoveries made last year by Dr. Froelich G. Rainey, who uncovered a prehistoric city of unknown culture on the great gravel spit of Point Hope. Dr. Rainey and Dr. Shapiro are continuing the excavation of the burial grounds.

AWARD TO THE BAUSCH AND LOMB OPTICAL COMPANY

THE U. S. Navy Department officially raised the flag of the Bureau of Ordnance and the Navy "E" pennant over the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company on August 2 "in recognition of outstanding performance in the production of ordnance materials."

The first local presentation to an industry was made by Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, who addressed some 14,000 people composed of Bausch and Lomb employees and their families in ceremonies in the stadium of the Rochester Red Wings. The local ceremonies followed the reception of the heads of fourteen industries by Secretary Knox, who said:

In the present defense program, we've asked for miracles of industrial production and what's more, we're getting them. To show our appreciation of the way American industry has gone to bat in this emergency, the Navy has decided to award the Bureau of Ordnance flag and its coveted "E" to the management and men of those plants who are doing an outstanding job in the production of naval ordnance material. It's our way of saying "well done!"

According to Secretary Knox, the Navy hopes that the "E" award will be as eagerly sought by industry as it is by men in the service, to which it was formerly confined. The Navy "E" pennant has been a mark of excellence since 1906. It is usually awarded for outstanding performance in gunnery, engineering, battle practice or seamanship, and is one of the most coveted honors the Navy can bestow. It is usually painted on the funnel, mast, bridge or turret of a ship to designate the type of operation for which it was won. Each individual in the winning crew wears the "E" on his sleeve.

Bausch and Lomb employees will wear a pin carrying the insignia of the Bureau of Ordnance and the Navy "E." The company is also entitled to paint the letter on its smokestack.

In presenting the flag and "E" pennant to Herbert Eisenhart, president of Bausch and Lomb, Admiral Blandy said:

The purpose of making the award to Bausch and Lomb is exactly the same as in the Navy—to provide recognition for a job well done. We hope it will provide an incentive for every producer of naval ordnance to attain similar excellence in performing his own task for the nation's defense.

Mr. Eisenhart, president of the company, in accepting the flag, said in part:

Ever since the Spanish American War, over forty years ago, the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company has been cooperating with the Navy Department in the development and perfection of the fire control equipment for our Navy. Then in 1912 the Navy Department stationed here at our plant a resident inspector and this has materially helped this program of cooperative experimentation and production. Continually since then, these representatives of your department have been with us and this close relationship has been cordial, constructive and most valuable.

The instruments this company produced in the war of 1917 and 1918 demonstrated the effectiveness of this program. An outstanding accomplishment of this period was the first large-scale, successful production of optical glass—the great importance of which is now so apparent to all. Then through the following years we had continued with this close cooperative procedure. And now in this time of great national need it has been and now is our privilege to demonstrate again our ability to produce these much needed instruments for both Navy and Army.

It is an honor for me to accept this pennant for the company and the employees, for it is the teamwork of this great group gathered here which has made this possible. We shall do our best to continue to justify this public recognition.

DEFENSE TRAINING COURSES OF COLLEGE GRADE

THE Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education has issued a pamphlet prepared by Dean R. A. Seaton, director of Defense Training Courses of College Grade of the U. S. Office of Education, with the cooperation of Dr. A. A. Potter, dean of engineering and director of the Engineering Experiment Station of Purdue University, and Dean G. W. Case, of the College of Technology of the University of New Hampshire and director of the Engineering Experiment Station.

Appropriations for defense training approved by President Roosevelt on July 1 amount to $116,122,000, made up of the following items:

For cost of vocational courses of less than college grade, including not to exceed $3,500,000 for rental of additional space	$52,400,000
For purchase or rental of equipment for courses indicated under (1) above	20,000,000
For the cost of short courses of college grade to meet the shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists and production supervisors	17,500,000
For the cost of vocational courses of less than college grade and related instruction for rural and non-rural youth	15,000,000
For the cost of vocational courses and related or other necessary instruction for young people employed on National Youth Administration work projects	10,000,000
For administrative expenses of the Office of Education and the Office of the Federal Security Administrator	1,222,000

Of the $17,500,000 for courses of college grade, $16,400,000 is for the training of engineers, $500,000 for chemists, $100,000 for physicists and $500,000 for non-engineering production supervisors. While this division of the fund is not specified in the act, it was clearly indicated in the congressional committee hearings.

The new program of college-grade training will be called Engineering, Science and Management Defense