

Parke, Davis and Company, \$2,000 for research on renal hypertension.

Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, New York City, \$1,500 for the establishment of two fellowships of \$750 each, to be awarded to outstanding graduate students in organic chemistry and to be known as Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation Fellowships.

Standard Brands, Inc., of New York, \$1,450 for the renewal of their grant under the title of "Yeast Effect on the Digestive Tract," carried on in the department of physiological chemistry, College of Medicine.

American Dry Milk Institute, \$950 for research on calcium in foods.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., \$1,450 for research on steel brake shoes.

The New York Community Trust, on behalf of an anonymous client, \$960 to pay the stipend of a graduate fellowship in chemistry during the academic year 1941-42. This is a continuation of a fellowship awarded during the last academic year.

The Velsicol Corporation, Chicago, \$760 for the support of the researches on insecticides conducted by Dr. Clyde W. Kearns, of the department of entomology.

Niagara Sprayer and Chemical Company, Inc., Middleport, N. Y., \$500 for a proposed project on the testing of lead arsenates.

The American Dry Milk Institute, Inc., Chicago, \$500 for research work in the department of animal husbandry for biological tests on "enriched bread."

The American Medical Association, \$350 for a study of water soluble proteins by Dr. William H. Welker, of the College of Medicine.

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, \$300 for the purpose of carrying on a study of "Sweetose" as used in various dairy products, to be carried on by the department of dairy husbandry.

The Kelco Company, San Diego, California, \$300 to cover a study on factors that alter calcium utilization.

Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago, \$300 for a study of the synergistic action of certain organic sulfur compounds when used in an agricultural insecticide.

FELLOWSHIPS IN CHEMISTRY OF THE E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY have announced the award of six post-doctorate fellowships and twenty-two post-graduate fellowships for research in chemistry for the academic year 1942-43.

A post-graduate fellowship in chemical engineering, as well as one in chemistry, will be awarded this year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The University of North Carolina joins the list of those granted post-graduate awards. Twenty-one institutions in all will benefit. Post-doctorate fellowships are for \$2,000 each, and post-graduate fellowships are for \$750 each.

The post-doctorate fellowships will be placed under

the direction of R. T. Arnold, instructor, University of Minnesota; Paul Bartlett, assistant professor, Harvard University; Ralph Connor, assistant professor, University of Pennsylvania; R. C. Elderfield, assistant professor, Columbia University; C. B. Purves, assistant professor, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and H. R. Snyder, instructor, University of Illinois. Appointments to the post-graduate fellowships will be made later in the academic year by the heads of the departments of chemistry of the respective universities.

The twenty-one institutions to which post-graduate awards have been granted are the University of California, University of Chicago, Columbia University, Cornell University, Harvard University, University of Illinois, the Johns Hopkins University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, the University of North Carolina, Northwestern University, the Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State College, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, Purdue University, Stanford University, University of Virginia, University of Wisconsin and Yale University.

Fellowships for advanced work in chemistry were established by the du Pont Company in 1918, when there was a dearth of men adequately trained for chemical research. Through the fellowship plan, the company sought to prepare promising young men for a career in this phase of science. These grants, which with one interruption have been maintained since 1918, differ from the average industrial fellowship in that the selection of the beneficiary and the subject of research is left to the discretion of the university. There is no actual or implied obligation as to future employment of the fellowship holder.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF CHEMISTS

THE Committee on the Professional Training of Chemists of the American Chemical Society, of which Professor W. Albert Noyes, Jr., of the University of Rochester, is chairman, has issued a report on progress in which it is said that ten colleges and universities have been added to the list of educational institutions whose work in chemistry has been approved. The total number of accredited schools is now a hundred and two.

A number of institutions have not yet been given formal consideration. For still others action has been deferred, either because the committee wishes to obtain further information or because of pending changes which may alter situations within certain institutions. There has been no intention of specifying the exact content of any course, but merely of

making certain that the student is broadly educated and adequately trained in chemistry.

It is stated in the report that

The committee recognizes that one of the most important factors in assessing the quality of work in an institution is concerned with the personnel of the staff. It is felt that the staff should be adequately trained and properly qualified to teach chemistry. Institutions which meet merely formal requirements without at the same time having the proper personnel can scarcely be considered to do high quality work.

The committee realizes that many institutions have a very high type of instruction in the elementary chemistry courses, but either through lack of funds or insufficient size of staff, are unable to give the advanced work necessary or are unable to give it adequately for the professional training of chemists.

The committee feels strongly that this type of institution serves a very useful purpose in the American scheme of education and that it would be unwise for such institutions to attempt professional training in the sense that the committee uses that phrase. Graduate schools and employers of chemists will continue to recognize that high quality men soundly trained in the elementary principles of chemistry may be obtained from these institutions, and it should be understood that no stigma is attached to their omission from the list of institutions the committee deems to be qualified for the professional training of chemists.

Institutions will be notified as soon as possible after an unfavorable decision has been reached. These institutions may, upon request, receive from the secretary of the committee a statement of the reasons for such unfavorable action. The institutions on the list will be reviewed from time to time and their fitness to retain recognition will be examined. Any institution for which an unfavorable action has been given may, after an interval of two years following the date of notification of such action, request a review of its situation.

Students who receive the bachelor's degree from accredited institutions become eligible for membership in the American Chemical Society following graduation and two years' experience in the field of chemistry or chemical engineering or in post-graduate study. Students who graduate in chemistry or chemical engineering from other colleges will be eligible only after five years.

The ten institutions added to the accredited list are: Bucknell University; Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater; State College of Washington, Pullman; the Universities of Arizona, Buffalo, Denver, Nevada, Pittsburgh and Vermont, and Williams College.

The Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn has been accredited for instruction in chemical engineering, following approval by the American Institute of Chem-

ical Engineers. The society has now approved the chemical engineering curricula of forty institutions.

THE INTERNATIONAL CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-third annual meeting of the International Crop Improvement Association will be held at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, on December 2 and 3. Dr. E. P. Humbert will preside on the morning of December 2 at a symposium to be introduced by a paper on "A National Policy on Plant Disease Control," by Dr. C. R. Orton, of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. "The Effect of Seed-borne Diseases on Germination" will be discussed by Dr. W. S. Crozier, of the New York Experiment Station, and problems of seed-borne diseases of particular crops will be reviewed by Dr. R. W. Goss, of the Nebraska Experiment Station, for the Irish potato; Dr. Koehler, of the Illinois Experiment Station, for small grains and corn, and Dr. W. N. Ezekiel, of the Texas Experiment Station, for cotton.

The afternoon session will open with a discussion of "Methods of Applying Seed-borne Disease Control Measures," to be led by Dr. M. A. McCall. "The Determination of Wheat Varieties by Kernel Characteristics and Its Commercial Use" will be presented by F. T. Dines, and O. S. Fisher will give "Progress Report on Certifying Agencies" also during the afternoon session.

The annual banquet will include the address by President A. L. Clapp, an address by R. L. Throckmorton on "Seed Certification—A National Asset," and movies on "Seed Certification in Nebraska" will be shown by E. F. Frolik. The program concludes with a business meeting and committee reports on December 3.

MEETINGS ON TROPICAL MEDICINE AT ST. LOUIS

THE thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine was held conjointly with the Southern Medical Association in St. Louis, Mo., from November 10 to 13. Special features of this meeting included the Sixth Charles Franklin Craig Lecture on Tropical Medicine given by Dr. K. F. Meyer, of the George Williams Hooper Foundation, San Francisco, entitled "The Known and the Unknown in Plague"; and, as already reported in SCIENCE, the first Bailey K. Ashford Award in Tropical Medicine was awarded to Dr. Lloyd E. Rozeboom, of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Thomas T. Mackie, of New York, delivered his presidential address on "Observations on the Early History of Tropical Medicine" at the annual luncheon of the society. A joint session with the National Malaria Society was held.