FRANCIS IRENEE DU PONT, research chemist, died on March 16 at the age of sixty-eight years. He was known for his discoveries in the field of smokeless powder and for his development of the minerals separation process.

ISABEL BEVIER, until her retirement with the title emeritus in 1922 professor of home economics and head of the department at the University of Illinois, died on March 17 in her eighty-second year.

WHARTON HUBER, curator of mammals in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, died on March 12. He had been a member of the staff of the academy since 1921.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE COMING HARVEST IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

A WIRELESS dispatch from Raymond Daniell to the *New York Times* reports that the British Minister of Agriculture, Robert S. Hudson, stated on March 18 in the House of Commons that the future history of Britain and perhaps of the world might depend on this year's harvest in the United Kingdom. He pointed out that meat supplies are dwindling and the shortage of merchant tonnage is becoming more acute; the nation is depending more and more on vegetables, and he made it clear that the advice of the Minister of Foods, Lord Woolton, to make up deficiencies in diet with vegetables could not be followed unless larger harvests from land already cultivated could be obtained.

Experts from the United States will go to England for consultation in an effort to increase production. Mr. Hudson stated that nearly all arable land is already in use, but that there is a shortage of manpower. There are more than 25,000 women enrolled in the agricultural army and it is still growing, but use will have to be made of school children and Italian war prisoners.

More than 80 per cent. of the farms consist of less than 150 acres. Many farmers earn little more than the laborers they hire to work in their fields. At the close of this ploughing season the tilled fields will amount to 6,000,000 acres more than before the war. The 1938 potato acreage of 700,000 acres already had been increased by more than 1,000,000 acres and will be further increased this year. Vegetable production generally had been increased from 2,500,000 to 4,000,000 tons. Oat and sugar-beet production also had been greatly increased. Germany had 70,000 tractors working on 4,000,000 farms in 1939, while Great Britain had 50,000 on 500,000 holdings. Mr. Hudson stated, however, that Germany was making poor progress in increasing the farm output of the occupied countries. Meats in Great Britain are now scarce, and the ration probably will have to be cut even further. Fuel and light soon will be rationed, and it is expected that for part of the time there will be no hot water.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF YALE UNIVERSITY

THE expenditures of Yale University for the fiscal year ended June 30 were $9,517,376, according to the annual report of George Parmly Day, treasurer of the university. Of this amount, $7,890,088 was for educational purposes, and the balance of $1,627,288, for the operation of the dining halls, the Athletic Association and maintenance of plant. The total income available was $9,492,005, leaving a deficit of $25,371.

Included in the income mentioned were gifts to the university from the Alumni Fund of $323,472 to meet current expenses, an increase of $2,062 over last year. Since its founding, the Alumni Fund, which was organized to raise endowment and provide funds for current expenses for the university, has made available $7,954,255 for income and has accumulated a principal of $5,664,568.

Yale paid out $6,312,249 in salaries to about 3,300 persons in and around New Haven—faculty and administrative and service employees—who constitute the university payroll, and to local firms for materials and services, $1,973,558, bringing the total expenditures made in New Haven to $8,285,807.

Statistics included in other parts of the report show that the twelve dining halls operated by the university served 1,665,978 meals during the year, and the weekly board rate, unchanged since 1933, is $8 for 21 meals; the University Library, with expenses of $494,007, added 106,000 volumes to its collections, bringing the total number of books to more than 3,000,000; the Athletic Association had expenses of $438,033 and income of $397,693, which left a deficit of $40,340.

The report listed gifts and bequests for endowment, exclusive of contributions to building funds, aggregating $1,994,019, bringing the total endowment to $112,096,810. Income derived from productive assets amounted to $3,932,964—an average return of 4.34 per cent. (The average was 4.32 per cent. in 1940, 3.97 per cent. in 1939 and 4.31 per cent. in 1938.)

Among the principal items of income listed in the

report are: from investments and fiduciaries, $4,057,-233; tuition, $2,198,527; gifts available for expenses, $1,063,629; and net income from dormitory room rents, $416,576.

JUNIOR ENGINEERING STUDENTS AND THE WAR INDUSTRIES

CONSULTATION with government and industrial officials has led the faculty of the College of Engineering of New York University to adopt a new accelerated war training program that will free trained junior engineering students for four months service with war industries by the middle of May. Under the plan, third-year students who have completed all the basic engineering studies will be released at that time to work with war industries for four months during the spring and summer; and the academic program of undergraduates will be accelerated by the elimination of most of the regular holidays during the academic year. As has previously been announced, some two hundred and fifty present seniors will complete their studies next month.

Under the continuous summer study program adopted by many engineering schools, no additional engineering personnel will be available much before next February. Approximately 1,100 engineering students will be affected by the war program at the college, with 250 juniors and some sophomores available to war industries this summer.

An important aspect of the newly adopted program will be the availability of the college classrooms and laboratories during the summer for defense research and for the continuance and expansion of the various government training programs now being conducted for the Army Air Corps, Ordnance Department, Signal Corps, Weather Bureau, Navy, U. S. Office of Education and other government agencies. In one instance alone, this will make possible an increase of 150 per cent. in the training of personnel for an important military bureau.

The plan includes an academic speed-up from September to April, makes the third-year students available for work in war industries this summer, and yet graduates the class of 1943 only two months later than does the modified speed-up or continuous summer study program, adopted by many institutions. The four months summer work experience will familiarize students with industrial procedures and practices. Employment in industry between the junior and senior years thus saves a corresponding amount of time after graduation.

The accelerated academic program, together with the plan for the production assistance to war industries, makes possible a year-round utilization of facilities, without depriving industry of much-needed personnel during the spring and summer.

Preliminary surveys among personnel directors of aeronautical firms in the East indicate that the eighty junior aeronautical engineers enrolled in college would probably all be placed on or before May 15, and reports from other sources indicate that there may be a larger demand for junior electrical engineers for the four-month period than the college will be able to meet. The demand for student engineers in other fields is also heavy. The students affected by the program at the college are studying administrative, aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering and meteorology.

The students, after completion of summer work in war industries, will resume classes about September 15, and the returning fourth-year men will be graduated in April, 1943. The present sophomores, according to the plan, will be available for the next four-month employment period by May 15, 1943.

THE FINNEY-HOWELL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

AT the meeting of the board of directors of the Finney-Howell Research Foundation held in February, eight fellowships were awarded for the period of one year. These are:

Julius C. Abels, B.S., M.D., to work at Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York, N. Y.

Glenn Horner Algire, M.D., to work at the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md.

Bernerd E. Kline, B.S., M.S., to work at McArdle Memorial Laboratory, University of Wisconsin.

Margaret Nast Lewis, A.B., Ph.D., to work at the Crocker Radiation Laboratory, University of California at Berkeley.

Alfred Marshak, B.S., Ph.D., to work at Crocker Radiation Laboratory, University of California at Berkeley.

Rose I. Shukoff, M.D., to work at the Glasgow Royal Cancer Hospital, Glasgow.

Emilia Vicari, to work at the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor.

Benjamin Norman Horwitt, B.S., Ph.D., to work at Harvard University, Converse Memorial Laboratory.

Applications for next year must be in the hands of the secretary of the foundation by January 1, 1943.

THE PERMANENT SCIENCE FUND OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

INCOME from the Permanent Science Fund, according to agreement and declaration of trust, shall be applied by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to such scientific research as shall be selected ". . . in such sciences as mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology and geography, zoology, botany, anthropology, psychology, sociology and eco-