Teachers, president of the Tennessee Academy of Science and vice-president of Sigma Pi Sigma, physics honor society.

The board of trustees of the University of Chattanooga by resolution mentioned, among other things, his zeal in building up the physics department and his effectiveness and high standards as a teacher. The resolution refers to the fact that "He cultivated in his students the spirit and methods of original research."

Dr. Cornelius is survived by his wife, Orrelle F. Cornelius.

MARSH W. WHITE
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

A BRITISH VETERINARY EDUCATIONAL TRUST

DR. W. R. WOOLDRIDGE, president of the British National Veterinary Medical Association, has announced the formation of a Veterinary Educational Trust to raise and administer funds to provide better facilities for the education of veterinary surgeons.

It is proposed to raise a minimum sum of £1,000,000 for the trust. The *Times*, London, writes editorially as follows:

On many occasions since the last war attention has been drawn in these columns to the strange anomaly that, while breeding and exporting some of the best livestock in the world, Great Britain has lagged far behind other countries in the matter of equipment for the study and teaching of veterinary science. As long ago as 1929 a departmental committee appointed by the Minister of Agriculture strongly criticized the condition of the Royal Veterinary College. In the following year Lord Harewood raised the question in the House of Lords. Eventually a royal charter was granted constituting a new governing body, and in 1937 the present buildings of the college (replacing those that had been in use since 1791) were opened by the King and Queen. All this showed distinct, though slow, progress; yet it was not enough. Another government committee, reporting in 1938, declared that "veterinary education has been starved, the veterinary schools are overcrowded, teaching staffs are inadequate . . . facilities for clinical and practical training are insufficient and the system of education and courses of study also need amendment." These were strong criticisms, which the committee supplemented with valuable suggestions. One of these suggestions was that each veterinary school should have its field station, and in some of them—the Liverpool Veterinary College, for example—this has now been achieved. Obviously, however, there can be no complacency over a state of affairs which has lately drawn from such an authority as Sir Arthur Olver the accusation that "there is no other country in which livestock has such tremendous importance or in which so little has been done for veterinary education. . . . The necessary facilities are still not available in this country for adequate practical instruction."

With these facts in mind it is possible to appreciate the full importance of the announcement made by the president of the National Veterinary Medical Association that a veterinary educational trust has been formed with the object of improving veterinary education in this country and in the hope of raising for that purpose a fund of at least a million pounds. The sum is large, but it will give the nation an idea of the importance of the issues at stake. There are in this country, as Dr. Wooldridge has reminded us, only 2,000 active veterinary surgeons to cope with a task that could well employ twice that number. Britain's inadequate educational services, moreover, have the responsibility of providing veterinary surgeons for the Colonial Empire. The war has shown up some deficiencies here, as in other places. Animal health is an essential part of the economy of husbandry. Animal diseases must mean loss and waste and may, in some forms, have their effect upon public health. The revival of British agriculture on a permanent basis will demand all the aid that science can give and, not least, all that an improved and developing system of veterinary science can contribute in the way of prevention as well as of cure. More veterinary surgeons and a better training are needed, and a million pounds is by no means too large an endowment to demand for these purposes.

THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF CHEMISTS

THE sixth progress report of the committee of the American Chemical Society on the professional training of chemists, which met in April, recently appeared in *Chemical and Engineering News*.

It is reported that students who receive the bachelor's degree from institutions in the official list after fulfilling the minimum requirements adopted by the society for the professional training of chemists become eligible for full membership following graduation and two years' experience in the field of chemistry or chemical engineering or in postgraduate study. Students who graduate in chemistry or chemical engineering from other colleges will be eligible only after five years. In each institution listed, the head of the department of chemistry will be asked after each graduation period to give the committee the names of those students who have fulfilled the specified requirements and who will thus, in the minimum time, qualify professionally for full membership in the society. Students majoring in chemistry or chemical engineering and graduates without the experience requisite for full membership may join as junior members with all privileges of membership except that of holding office. They thus gain seniority in the society and are automatically transferred to full professional status on acquiring the necessary experience.