from three Yerkes Observations in 1941 neglecting perturbations. The resulting ephemeris is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Distance from Sun</th>
<th>Distance from Earth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 8</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.69</td>
<td>.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>.69</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>.71</td>
<td>4.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>.71</td>
<td>5.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>.72</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>.72</td>
<td>.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 3</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>.73</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>.73</td>
<td>.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.74</td>
<td>.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>+4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On September 6 the comet was observed with the 82-inch reflector of the McDonald Observatory. It showed a sharp nucleus surrounded by a round coma 2' in diameter. The total magnitude was estimated as 12. The correction of the above ephemeris was +1W3 and +10' for the date September 6 and will increase only slowly for the balance of the year. It will be of interest to follow the changes in brightness which from the previous history of this object are almost certainly going to take place.

Fort Davis, Texas, September 8, 1942.

General Notes

Mr. Charles E. Rogers, for many years a teacher of Astronomy in Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, a member of and a frequent attendant at the meetings of the American Astronomical Society, and a subscriber for many years to Popular Astronomy, died at his home in West Hartford, Connecticut, on June 30.

Dr. Joseph Haines Moore has been appointed director of Lick Observatory, University of California. He became a member of the staff of the observatory in 1903, and since 1936 has been assistant director. He succeeds Dr. William H. Wright, who, having reached the age of sixty-five years, retired on July 1. Dr. Wright retains the rank of astronomer and expects to continue his work at the observatory. (Science, July 17, 1942.)

Astronomical Activity in New Zealand

With the war raging at their very door, it would seem that the thoughts of the people of New Zealand would be completely occupied by it. Judging by the copy of Southern Stars, the Journal of the New Zealand Astronomical Society, recently received, the interest there in astronomy seems undiminished. The copy before us contains a two-page editorial in answer to the question, “Shall we carry on?” The conclusion is a ringing affirmative. The argument is the familiar, although sometimes the forgotten one, that even when the future looks dark and foreboding, astronomical work and contemplation reveal the eternal fact of the transitoriness of mundane events in the sweep of cosmic forces and laws.
An Historical Landmark

The accompanying cut is of a photograph sent by Mr. Charles Skeele Palmer some years ago. This site, having played such an important role in the development of astronomical apparatus in this country, it is deemed worthy of being preserved in this manner. Mr. Palmer's comments concerning it follow. En,

"I am enclosing herewith a small photograph of the old stand used by the Alvan Clarks of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in all the testing of their large objectives. Alvan Clark, Sr., once told me that it would carry a 50-inch glass, though that size had never been ordered.

"The photograph was taken by my friend, Dr. George Karns, a local fellow-chenist, who is quite an enthusiastic student of astronomy, having made for himself a 6-inch reflector, silvered glass, of good worth and definition. When he took the photograph, plans were being made, September, 1928, for the destruction of the old plant, and this is probably one of the last taken of that memorable and historic place of the making of large objectives."

January 2, 1930.

Barnard Observatory.—The astronomical observatory of Vanderbilt University, founded over sixty years ago, will hereafter be known officially as "Barnard Observatory of Vanderbilt University" in honor of the late Edward Emerson Barnard, the distinguished astronomer who was an alumnus of the university.

Rittenhouse Astronomical Society.—An extra meeting of the Rittenhouse Astronomical Society was held on Friday, September 25, 1942, in the Lecture Hall of the Franklin Institute. Dr. Dean B. McLaughlin, professor of Astronomy, University of Michigan, secretary, American Astronomical Society, gave an address on the subject "Temporary Stars," at this meeting.

Monthly Astronomical News Letter

A copy of the first edition of the publication described in the title has recently been received at the office of Popular Astronomy. The purpose it is intended to serve is stated in an introductory paragraph as follows:

"The war has disrupted the world-wide exchange of information on progress
in all fields of science. Research does continue, however, and to keep you informed of work being done today in the United States this communication has been prepared by the American Astronomical Society under the direction of Bart J. Bok of the Harvard Observatory at Cambridge, Mass. It is distributed by the Department of State of the United States Government and more copies can be secured at any Legation or Embassy of the United States."

Number 1 consists of four mimeographed pages and includes summaries of important papers recently presented in the United States, personal notes, and a review of recent studies on comets and their spectra.

As the name suggests, a similar letter is to be issued each month.

Observatories in Great Britain

The heroism and determination of the English people under existing circumstances are dramatically represented in the continuity of the sending out of the "six pips" from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, furnishing exact time to people at home and to the numerous ships at sea. The copy of Monthly Notices recently received shows that other work, as well as the time service, is being carried on without serious interruption at Greenwich. Moreover, there are seventeen other observatories, some of them belonging to private individuals, in the British Isles, and eleven scattered throughout the Empire whose activities are summarized in the copy mentioned above.

It is a heartening fact that the eternal stars, symbol of permanency, are not lost sight of in the daily turmoil and anxiety. This thought was forcibly expressed by Mr. Churchill, speaking before the American Congress on December 26, 1941, when he said, "I would say that a man must indeed have a blind soul who could not see that some great purpose and design is being worked out on earth, for which we have the honour to be the faithful servants. It is not given to us to peer into the mysteries of the future."

The Observer. Copies of two issues of the publication by the above name have recently been received, one for July and one for August, 1942. The former, in addition to local items of interest to the Yakima Amateur Astronomers, whose official publication it is, contains a photograph and a sketch of the moon, the sketch indicating the names of numerous features. This is very useful for identifying lunar markings. The second as a special feature contains a list of the 26 largest reflecting telescopes in the world and a list of 18 of the largest refractors. These lists are of interest to all workers in astronomy. The Yakima Amateur Astronomers are to be complimented upon the continued activities in their organization.

Meteorologists Wanted

Requirements for meteorologist positions in the Federal Government have been modified in an effort to secure additional qualified persons for civilian war work, both in the United States and abroad. Appointments are to be made at Army and Navy air bases, and at Weather Bureau Stations.

Appointees will work with specific problems in the field of meteorology, most of the problems being connected with some phase of the war program.

Completion of a 4-year course in meteorology or closely allied subject at a recognized college, with a minimum of 2 years of professional meteorological
experience, is required. Under the new announcement issued by the Commission, college teaching in meteorology is accepted as professional experience, provided that all other requirements for the position are met and that the teaching was carried on with the minimum rank of instructor. There are no age limits. No written test will be given, applicant's qualifications being judged from their record of accomplishments, experience, and education.

Applications must be filed with the Washington office of the Civil Service Commission, and will be accepted until the needs of the service have been met. Persons who received eligible ratings under previous meteorological examinations need not apply again.

Junior Physicists and Technical Assistants Needed for Civilian War Service

War with its emphasis on production has over night changed the theoretical problems of men engaged in technical and scientific work into problems of practical importance—problems demanding immediate answers. To aid them in meeting these demands, professional men are calling for hundred of Technical Assistants as well as Junior Physicists.

In view of the scarcity of qualified persons to fill such positions, the Civil Service Commission has issued in revised form, its continuously open examinations for Technical Assistants and Junior Physicists.

For Junior Physicist ($2,000) the requirements are: Completion of a 4-year college course including 18 semester hours in physics. Applications will be accepted from senior students who expect to complete the required courses within 6 months after filing applications.

The Technical Assistant ($1440-$1800) examination contains 3 optional branches: Engineering, Metallurgy, and Physics. For the $1,800 grade, three years of college study is required; for the $1,600 grade, two years; and for the $1,440 grade, one year. To qualify under any one of the options in any grade, certain requirements as to hours of study in specified subjects must be met.

Provision is made for the acceptance of Technical Assistant applications from persons who have not completed the required 3, 2, or 1 year of college study but who expect to complete the required courses within 4 months after filing applications. Appropriate War Training Courses may be substituted for college hours required in any optional branch.

There are no age limits for these examinations. No written tests are required. Applications will be accepted until the needs of the service have been met. Applications are not desired from persons engaged on War work unless a change of position would result in the utilization of higher skills possessed by the worker.

Announcements and application forms may be obtained at any first- or second-class post office or from the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Issued, September 1, 1942.