

anatomists had an early brief experience in pathology and one in physiology. Three physiologists started as anatomists, but changed their interest early in their career. Some of the physiologists and chemists entered the field of pharmacology, and some of the latter that of pharmacy also, but in no instance have they been interested in other branches.

Three pathologists had initial appointments in anatomy or histology, and one in clinical medicine. One bacteriologist had an early appointment in chemistry.

#### THE CLINICIAN AS AN INVESTIGATOR

Of the clinical group, five individuals had been professors of pathology, while two had held chairs of *materia medica*, one a chair of botany and therapeutics and one a chair of anatomy. Three others had been, respectively, professor of hygiene, physiology and the institutes of medicine. Of those who had not held chairs, three had done notable work in pathology, one in physiology and toxicology and one in clinical hematology (microscopy). These activities are naturally those closely related to diagnosis and treatment, respectively, and it is probably these activities in the science of medicine, and not the actual practise of medicine, which gave the individuals in question their prominence as men of science. The history of medicine in this country shows that the first medical laboratories, presided over by men who did not practise medicine, were those of chemistry. Anatomy and physiology, at first in the hands of the clinicians, were the subjects next to acquire laboratory facilities and full-time men. Still later, pathology was divorced from clinical teaching and became a laboratory subject. But until about twenty to twenty-five years ago, the advancement of the medical sciences, aside from chemistry, was largely in the hands of clinicians, and it was men of the type represented in this list—as Mitchell, Delafeld, Fitz and Janeway—who kept the scientific side of medicine alive in the period preceding the development of our present manifold laboratory activities. That twenty men in internal medicine and thirteen men in surgery and the specialties—men

busily engaged in the actual practise of medicine—should constitute almost one fifth of a list of 179 prominent medical men of science, the majority of whom are laboratory men, is a matter for sincere congratulation. It will be interesting to see whether or not the new conditions in medicine, the full-time chairs in clinical medicine and the better equipped clinical and research laboratories, yield as large a number of prominent scientists in clinical medicine. The 1910 list with its 59 new names is too small and too near the 1903 period to be of value. It shows only two new names in internal medicine, three in psychiatry, two in neurology, three in surgery and none in pediatrics, as contrasted with twenty, three, three, two and three in 1903. For psychiatry, neurology and surgery this is an excellent showing; for internal medicine and pediatrics, opinion must be deferred.

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#### THE NATIONAL FORESTS

THE first-hand impressions and experiences gained on his thirty-day tour of the National Forests are described as "invaluable" by Secretary of Agriculture Houston in a letter which he sent on his return to Washington to the chief forester, expressing his approval of the administrative work and methods of the forest service.

Starting out with the expressed intention of seeing the work with his own eyes and studying on the ground the principal problems involved in managing and developing the forest resources of the country, Secretary Houston visited typical forests in each of the six great forest districts of the west, penetrating into the wilds on logging locomotives, automobiles, horseback, and at times on foot, and getting into personal touch, not only with the rangers and guards, but with homesteaders, cattlemen, lumberjacks and others among whom the forest officers do their work. Secretary Houston in his letter to the forester says:

I especially desired to familiarize myself with the administrative machinery and business methods, to acquaint myself with the grazing condi-

tions, the water-power developments, the timber operations, the relation of the forests to agriculture, the road and trail and other improvements, the recreational use of the forests, other uses, and to see some of the typical homestead claims. I was afforded an opportunity to see typical forests in each of the districts and some of the more striking operations of each of them.

I regret that it was physically impossible for me to visit more of the forests in each district. I feel, however, that I accomplished my main purposes and that the results of my trip are invaluable. I was exceedingly gratified with the evidence of enthusiasm, loyalty and devotion to duty on the part of all representatives of the department with whom I came in contact. I was especially impressed with the intelligent and sympathetic attitude between the forest service and the users of the forests and of all communities dependent upon them. It was pleasing to observe that in the forests themselves the residents and other users look to the forest officers, not only for information bearing on forestry problems in which they are interested, but also for assistance in many other matters. The efficient and sympathetic handling of forestry problems on the part of the service, in the interest not only of the nation, but particularly of the sections in which the forests are located, gives promise of the successful solution of any problems that may confront us.

In a statement supplementing his letter, Secretary Houston said that among the first of the activities with which he came in contact was the recreational use of the national forests, under which upward of a million persons every year travel, camp, hunt, fish or maintain summer homes and resorts in the forests. The tour of inspection began on the Santa Fe forest, New Mexico, where many summer homes have been built in the mountains. In the Coconino and Tusayan forests, Arizona, which border the famous Grand Canyon, the secretary was particularly impressed, he said, by the necessity of improvements which will make the canyon more accessible to the public and which are being constructed by the forest service on these and other forests as rapidly as funds permit, nearly 3,000 miles of road and 21,000 miles of trail having been built on all of the national forests up to date.

On the Angeles forest, in southern California, the secretary said, he saw a striking illustration of the importance of forest protection of watersheds, which in this locality has contributed to the irrigation development that in twenty years has transformed a desert into one of the most flourishing agricultural sections of the country. He visited some of the 1,100 towns and cities which derive their domestic water supply from national forests and, after crossing the Sierra Nevada range in an automobile that was fitted to the railway with special, flanged wheels, he inspected one of the largest water-power projects on the forests, a fourteen-million-dollar plant operated under permit on the Sierra National Forest. With regard to water-power, development of which is going on actively under the Department of Agriculture's regulations, the secretary said that he saw no need for a change in the existing system of control, except for legislation to permit long-term leasing of water-power sites.

Stock owners in the west, said the secretary, are more than satisfied with the departmental regulations under which improved range conditions are brought about along with the grazing of increasing numbers of livestock, of which more than fifteen million, mainly sheep, cattle and horses, now graze annually on the national forests. In the logging and mill operations on some of the big timber-sale projects in the Douglas fir country of Oregon and Washington, the secretary said, he was enabled to get much first-hand knowledge of fire protection and conservative logging as carried on under government regulation, and he commended the reforestation work for which from ten to fifteen million trees are grown annually in forest service nurseries.

The secretary completed his tour in Montana after he had had a personal insight into practically all of the important activities of the forest service and, as he said, obtained first-hand impressions not only from forest officers, but from all classes of local residents who are affected by the methods and regulations under which the national forests are being administered in every section of the west.