

Brazil, and in Ceylon and Siam of the Far East.

Four experiments in malaria control were carried out during 1916 at different points in the Lower Mississippi River Valley. In each a different line of investigation was pursued, the object being to discover a practical method of control which the average rural community could afford.

An experiment was conducted under the administration of the Mississippi Department of Health, with Dr. W. S. Leathers as administrative director and Dr. C. C. Bass of Tulane University as scientific director. The practicability of control through detecting the carriers and freeing them of the malaria parasites was tested. The experiment covered 225 square miles of territory, the size of the communities varying from nine to sixteen square miles, with an average population of 1,000. Adjoining communities were taken up, one after another, as facilities permitted, the work in each lasting about four weeks with subsequent visits to insure thoroughness. Blood tests were taken, quinine treatment was given to those found infected. The experiment will be continued in 1917.

THE BRITISH COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

THE second annual report of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1916-17 has been published. According to an article in *Nature* it consists of an introductory statement by Lord Curzon, as lord president of the privy council, the report of the Advisory Council, signed by Sir William McCormick and Sir Frank Heath, and appendices giving orders in council, terms of the imperial trust, documents relating to research associations, and names of members of committees attached to the department of scientific and industrial research. Lord Curzon points out in his introduction that the foundation of the department led to the creation of the imperial trust for the encouragement of scientific and industrial research.

The trust holds on behalf of the department the sum of one million sterling which

Parliament has voted for the purposes of the department. The negotiations of the advisory council with the leading manufacturers in the various industries showed that it would not be possible to develop systematic research on a large scale unless the government were in the position to assist financially over an agreed period of years. These considerations led the government to place a fund at the disposal of the privy council committee to be spent over a period of five or six years afforded the best means of dealing with the problem. During the past year negotiations have been concluded with the Royal Society for the transfer of the property of the National Physical Laboratory, together with the responsibility for its maintenance and development, to the department of scientific and industrial research. The scientific management of the laboratory will remain in the hands of the executive committee under the chairmanship of Lord Rayleigh, a member of the advisory council.

The committee reported last year that grants had been approved to a number of individual students and research workers for the year 1916-17 to an amount not exceeding 6000*l*. The amount actually expended under this head, however, was not more than 3550*l*. upon thirty-six workers. Throughout the work has suffered in amount owing to the war, and the committee was unable to expend more than 14,524*l*. out of the 40,000*l*. placed at its disposal by Parliament for the financial year 1916-17. During the current year a sum of 38,050*l*. was taken in the estimates, in addition to the fund of a million referred to already. The annual vote is intended to cover (a) the cost of those researches which will not be undertaken by the proposed research associations; (b) the grants to individual research workers, both students and others; and (c) the cost of administration.

The report says:

The one question of policy, to which throughout the year we have continuously devoted our attention, is the working out, with all the care and advice we have been able to command, of the policy of cooperative industrial research foreshadowed in our last report. Lord Crewe, who was at that

time lord president of the privy council, received a deputation of the board of scientific societies on December 1 last, at which he outlined the policy of the government in regard to industrial research. He announced their intention to ask parliament to place a large fund—a million sterling—at the disposal of the department to enable it to cooperate with the industries of the country in the foundation and maintenance of approved associations for research during the next five years or so. After these initial years it is expected that the larger industries, at any rate, will be able and willing to carry on the work of the associations without assistance. The intention of the government is to make a contribution to the assured income of such associations from the subscriptions of their members, varying in amount according to circumstances, and with a normal maximum of pound for pound, though in very exceptional cases this limit may be exceeded. Lord Crewe also announced that the board of inland revenue would be prepared to instruct surveyors of taxes to allow as a working expense for income-tax purposes the contributions by traders to industrial associations formed for the purpose of scientific research for the benefit of the various trades. The allowance would be subject to certain conditions; that is to say, the association must be under government supervision and the trader's contribution must be "an out and out payment, made from his trade profits and giving him no proprietary interest in the property of the association." Since this decision includes war profits and excess profits taxes, it offers a considerable inducement to firms affected by these taxes to act promptly.

A TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR CHURCH

THE College of Civil Engineering of Cornell University paid a tribute of affection and respect to the emeritus professor of applied mechanics and hydraulics, Irving Porter Church, '73, on November 9. Alumni of the college presented to the university a portrait of Professor Church and the sum of \$2,500 in Liberty Bonds to form the Irving P. Church Fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of additions to the library of the college.

According to the *Cornell Alumni News*, a simple ceremony of presentation took place at noon in the auditorium of Goldwin Smith Hall. Among the persons assembled were Mr. White and Professors Law, Hewett, Com-

stock, and Gage—men whose terms of service in the faculty are comparable in length to that of Professor Church; Mrs. Crandall; the members of the faculty of civil engineering, and a number of other professors.

On the rostrum, veiled, was the portrait lately completed by J. Campbell Phillips. Dean Haskell expressed the pleasure of the faculty of civil engineering in taking part in this tribute to a beloved teacher, and introduced William D. Kelley, '80, the representative of the alumni committee which the Cornell Society of Civil Engineers had appointed to provide the double memorial. Mr. Kelley gracefully expressed the affection of the old students for Professor Church and their sense of his great services to the college and to engineering science during so many years. The contributions to this testimonial, he said, had come from Cornell engineers in all parts of the world. He unveiled the portrait and presented it to the university. Then he took from his pocket the Liberty Bonds constituting the Church Fund and handed them to President Schurman.

The President accepted the gifts in behalf of the university. He congratulated the alumni of the College of Civil Engineering on the value of their testimonial and still more on the propriety of their gift. What other offering, he asked, could be more grateful to a teacher than this double memorial? The whole university, he said, would be forever in debt to Professor Church's character and scholarship.

Everybody arose as Professor Church advanced to the front of the platform. He apologized for his presence there. What need for him to talk, he said, when a speaking likeness was there to represent him. He accepted gratefully the tribute of his old students, and spoke for a few minutes of his reminiscences of the forty-eight years he had spent at Cornell.

The board of trustees next day adopted this resolution: "First, that the communication of Mr. F. W. Scheidenhelm, chairman of the committee, be spread on the minutes of this board; secondly, that the sincere