

longs to that group of public officials, growing increasingly prominent in the scientific and technical services of the government, who willingly forego the rewards and comforts that their brilliant abilities might easily win for them in other walks of life, in order that they may follow the highest ideals of their profession. In the example of his splendid life, in the influence of his wise and unerring judgment and counsel, and in his splendid idealism, Fischer will continue to live on, in the years that stretch out before, in the memory of those whose lives were enriched by his friendship.

C. W. WAIDNER

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY

THE report of The British National Physical Laboratory for 1920, which was recently issued, gives a survey of the work carried out in the various departments during that year, and also a statement of the program for 1921-22.

From the abstract in the London *Times* we learn that in regard to testing work, the charges for which have been revised owing to increased cost, the number of tests made in some departments was considerably smaller than in the preceding year and even than in the year before the war, though in others an increase is recorded. Of clinical thermometers no fewer than 1,598,100 were tested, and it is interesting that there has been a steady improvement in the quality of the instruments since the introduction of the order requiring them to be submitted to test.

In spite of the falling off in the routine work of certain sections, the activities of the laboratory continue to grow, and the demands upon it are likely to be increased in consequence of the steps taken by the government for the establishment of coordinating research boards for physics, chemistry, engineering, and radio research. The Radio Research Board has drawn up and approved a scheme of research to be carried out at the laboratory, and the Physics Research Board has also in-

dicated certain lines of research which it is considered desirable the laboratory should take up. Some additions to the buildings have been authorized and others are under consideration. The space available for extension is, however, very limited, and accordingly measures have been taken to secure land for building purposes immediately adjoining the laboratory grounds.

As usual, in addition to researches of a general character, the laboratory has in hand various special investigations for government departments and other bodies. The Photometry Division, for example, has undertaken experiments on ships' navigation lamps for the Board of Trade, on miners' lamps for the Home Office, and on motor-car head lamps for the Ministry of Transport. It is assisting the Office of Works in connection with the lighting of government offices, museums, and other buildings. Experiments have been made for the purpose of securing adequate illumination on the walls at the National Gallery, while avoiding direct sunlight and of diminishing as far as possible reflection of objects and people in the glass covering the pictures. Measurements in the Houses of Parliament have shown that, especially in the House of Commons, the illumination is very low—less on the average than the equivalent of one candle at a foot, whereas it is usually considered that three or four times as much should be provided for the easy reading of such matter as manuscript notes.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL

THE resolutions limiting the fees of surgeons operating at the Johns Hopkins Hospital to \$1,000 and fees for hospital visits to \$35 weekly, recently passed by the trustees on the recommendation of the Medical Board, are as follows:

WHEREAS, the trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital desire that all patients may leave the hospital feeling that they have received not only proper professional, nursing and administrative service, but also that they have been dealt with fairly in every particular, including charges for medical and surgical service; and

WHEREAS, the trustees believe that the members of the staff likewise desire this result and will continue to cooperate in carrying out the policy of the hospital as considered for the best interest of the patients and the hospital; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following regulations be adopted:

1. That members of the staff shall bring promptly to the attention of the director of the hospital any conditions or circumstances which they feel justify criticism and should be corrected, also any just complaints uttered by their patients or the friends and relatives of patients, applying either to the professional service or to the management.

2. That all fees to be charged for services rendered any patients in the private rooms of the Hospital shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the committee on fees, and shall in no case exceed the amounts stated below, except where the consent of said committee shall have been obtained; it being understood, however, that all fees charged shall in no case impose a hardship upon those responsible for their payment and shall be arranged in advance of admission wherever possible, or as soon thereafter as possible.

(a) Professional service by physicians, \$35 per week, which includes at least three visits by the patient's physician.

(b) Consultation fees, \$25.

(c) Maximum fee for major operation, \$1,000.

(d) No consultation fee shall be charged patients entering the public wards when the examination has been made anywhere in the hospital.

3. That not more than 10 rooms shall be at the disposal of any one member of the staff at one time if the private rooms are in demand by other members of the staff having the same privilege.

THE HUNAN-YALE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

ON June 18, eleven Chinese young men received their M.D. degrees at the Hunan-Yale College of Medicine at Changsha, China. This medical college is part of the educational enterprise known as "Yale-in-China," the first of the American institutions overseas to be launched by and to bear the name of the alma mater.

In 1900, Hunan Province was closed to foreigners. Its wealth of resource, its educational traditions, the caliber of its men, were all known; but no Westerner was desired

inside. On July 28, 1903, a treaty threw its capital, Changsha, open to the world. Soon after, it was decided to establish there the educational work of Yale University.

Starting with a class of high-school freshmen in 1906, Yale-in-China now includes a College of Arts and Sciences, authorized by the Connecticut legislature to grant degrees; a Preparatory School; a modern medical college, with associated hospital and school of nursing. The student enrollment is nearly 400.

In 1913 a modern hospital was promised by a Yale graduate; and the assurance of this gift so stimulated the Chinese of this interior capital city that they formed a society for the promotion of medical education. A joint local board now administers all the medical work, and the Hunan government makes an annual grant of \$50,000 silver. In addition, generous grants are received from the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation and from the Commonwealth Fund.

The medical college requires two years of pre-medical science laboratory work, and grants the medical degree only after five years of study, the fifth being largely a hospital year.

The graduation in June was the first in the medical college and was a memorable occasion, large numbers of Chinese officials being present in recognition of the fact that this institution stands conspicuous in China as representing a true Chinese and American cooperation.

The Medical Advisory Board includes Dr. W. B. James, chairman, Dr. W. H. Welch, Dr. John Howland, Dr. S. W. Lambert, Dr. F. T. Murphy, Dr. George Blumer, Dr. Harvey Cushing, Dr. R. P. Strong and Dr. A. D. Bevan.

A NEW MUSEUM AT CASTINE, MAINE

NEAR the site of the first French settlement (1611) at Castine, a museum is being erected. It is 75 feet in length, about 35 feet deep and is flanked by a terrace overlooking Castine Bay. The construction is fireproof and the building will have objects of historical