tion of nitrogen by the barium process. The fact remains, however, that we are still in the constructional or experimental stage, while Germany far outdistances all competitors in actual production.

FORESTRY LEGISLATION

The Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, reports that no less than thirty-three states have now provided for some sort of forestry activities and twenty-five of these share in the federal cooperative forest protection fund, allotted to states maintaining an effective fire detection and suppression system.

Two others have applied recently for such assistance. Public backing of the movement to preserve the remaining forests from destruction by fire, and to put idle forest lands to work growing trees, is becoming widespread, and the effects of the popular demand for action is shown clearly in the state laws passed this year.

Pennsylvania, under the direction of Gifford Pinchot, the new commissioner of forestry, leads all states in forest activities. The biennial appropriation passed by the legislature and approved by the governor carried $1,870,000, an increase of $863,300 over the appropriation of 1919; $1,000,000 of the total is for fire protection. The legislature also passed an act empowering the federal government to acquire lands on the watersheds of navigable streams within the state, by purchase or condemnation, and to control and regulate such reserves.

The Minnesota legislature was more generous with the state forestry board than ever before. A total of $275,500 for general forestry work was appropriated for the next two years, of which $125,000 a year is for fire protection. The last named sum was augmented by an additional allotment of $44,000 from the state board of relief. For the equipment of a flying field $45,000 was voted. This provision was to meet the offer of the federal government to furnish the service of twelve planes if the necessary hangars and flying fields were provided. While the primary purpose of this agreement is to supply aerial mail communication, the planes will be able also to render effective service in discovering forest fires.

In California, where there has been much favorable sentiment toward forestry for many years, the legislature voted a substantial increase in appropriation for the state board of forestry, for the biennial period beginning July 1. For the prevention and suppression of fire $75,000 was appropriated; for general administration, $27,000; for a study of watershed areas, $10,000, and to establish and maintain state forest nurseries, $35,000. The legislature also voted $300,000 for the purchase of redwood timber land for park purposes along the state highway in Mendocino and Humboldt counties, the area to be administered by the state board of forestry.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Plans for the organization of a School of Public Health in Harvard University, with the aid of an initial gift of $1,785,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation, are announced by the university and the officers of the Foundation. The announcement says:

An excellent general course for the training of public health officers as well as special courses in preventive medicine, in tropical medicine and industrial hygiene have already been developed at Harvard. The work has been hampered, however, by lack of adequate funds and by uneven growth.

The new school will provide opportunities for research, will unify existing courses and will offer new or extended teaching facilities in public health administration, vital statistics, immunology, bacteriology, medical zoology, physiological hygiene and communicable diseases.

For the housing of the school the university hopes to secure an existing building of very suitable character immediately adjacent to the Medical School. Funds for the purchase and equipment of the building will be drawn from the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The cost of maintenance and development of the school will be met from endowment funds in part set aside by the university and in part contributed by the Foundation. The Foundation's immediate appropriations to the project will aggregate $1,785,000. The arrangement also provides for further gifts, if the growth of the school seems to demand it, to any amount which shall not exceed $500,000.

Though the School of Public Health at Harvard will have its headquarters in a well-equipped building of its own and have its own separate faculty and administration, it will be developed in close relation with other divisions of the university, especially the Medical School.

The administration buildings of the two schools will, it is hoped, stand side by side on the same grounds; certain heads of departments will be members of both faculties; and a number of laboratories and lecture rooms will be used in common.

The school will be able to cooperate with a large number of laboratories, hospitals and public health agencies in Boston and thus afford its students unusual opportunities for first-hand investigation and practical field experience.

In addition, the school, through cooperative relations with a number of manufacturing and commercial corporations, will be able to offer the students practical experience in industrial hygiene.

There already exists a School of Public Health conducted jointly by Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor M. J. Rosenau, of the Harvard Medical School, is the director of this school, and the other members of the administrative board are Professor G. C. Whipple, of the Harvard Engineering School, and Professor C. E. Turner, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE British chemists who have been meeting at Montreal and Toronto will be welcomed at Niagara Falls by Governor Miller on Monday, September 5. The reception committee of chemists consists of Mr. S. R. Church, chairman of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry; Dr. Edgar F. Smith, president of the American Chemical Society; Dr. David Wesson, president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; Dr. Acheson Smith, president of the Electrochemical Society; and Drs. Charles F. Chandler, Ira Remsen, M. T. Bogert and William H. Nichols, past presidents of the Society of Chemical Industry. As has already been noted in SCIENCE, the opening meeting of the American Chemical Society in New York City will be at Columbia University at ten o'clock on the morning of September 7.

AT the recent second International Conference of Pure and Applied Chemistry held at Brussels, Professor Charles Moureau, of Paris, presided. The vice-president representing the United States was Dr. F. G. Cottrell, recently chief of the Bureau of Mines and chairman of the Division of Chemistry of the National Research Council.

GEORGE OTIS SMITH, director of the United States Geological Survey, has returned to Washington from London, where he went to serve as a member of the organization committee of the International Geological Congress, the next meeting of which is being arranged for August, 1922, at Brussels.

MR. C. J. WEST has left the position of director of the Information Department of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., to become managing editor of the "Tables of Physical and Chemical Constants," which is being published by the National Research Council, in cooperation with the American Chemical Society.

MR. GEORGE A. OLSON has resigned as chemist of the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station and state chemist of the State of Washington, in order to accept the position as director of agricultural research and agricultural adviser for the Gypsum Industries Association, Chicago, Ill., which position was formerly held by Dr. William Crocker, who recently resigned to become the director of the Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, N. Y.

FRANK C. MORRISON, assistant director of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed a member of the committee on Animal Nutrition of the National Research Council.

B. D. PORRITT has been appointed director of research by the Research Association of British Rubber and Tyre Manufacturers.

FOLLOWING the recent transfer of the Port Erin Biological Station to Liverpool University (department of oceanography), Mr. Herbert C. Chadwick, who has been curator under