

THE NEW BUILDING FOR FORESTRY AT
YALE UNIVERSITY

YALE'S new Forestry School building will cost about \$300,000 and will be situated on Prospect Street, on the Sage-Pierson Square, on which several large laboratories are being erected, including the Osborne, Sloan, Harri-man and Sterling structures. It is the gift of William H. Sage of Albany, a member of the Yale class of '65. The architect is William Adams Delano of New York City, Yale, '95.

The ground slopes from north to south abruptly and advantage has been taken of this fact to gain a full lighted story in the basement. While the building is three stories high at the north, it is practically four at the south.

The building will conform in architectural treatment and material with the others on this quadrangle. It will be of fireproof construction, with slate roof. The ground floor will contain the Forest Club room with a fireplace and ample windows to the west. Wood for the panels has been offered by the New York Lumber Trade Association and a great variety of woods will be used without destroying the architectural quality of the room. On the same floor will be the laboratory for testing woods, requiring heavy machinery and solid foundations.

On the first floor is the library, a room 24 by 40 feet and 14 feet high, which will be divided into alcoves by book cases. This will be purely a departmental library. On this floor will also be the administrative offices, and a large lecture or assembly room to seat about 150 people.

On the second floor will be two class rooms, a drafting room and a silver-culture laboratory, besides private work rooms for the staff. The top floor under the roof will be well lighted by skylights and will give ample working space for the main laboratory, the herbarium, and wood collections, and some special research rooms.

The corridors on the library and top floors have been made amply wide to give room for cases of specimens. They serve, therefore, the double purpose of corridor and museum. A freight elevator in the southeast corner accessible from the roadway will make it possible to lift heavy objects to every floor.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE ON
PUBLIC HEALTH

THERE was held this week under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service in Washington a conference of deans of schools of public health and medical schools, presidents of universities with which these schools are connected, a selected number of professors of public health subjects and men actively engaged in public health work, on "The Future of Public Health in the United States and the Education of Sanitarians."

After considering the present status of the public health movement and present facilities for the education of health officers and other sanitarians, the conference considered various newer aspects of public health and their importance in the training of sanitarians; the various kinds of sanitarians which will be needed for the future; the recruiting and training of more and better sanitarians; and the various problems connected with the training of sanitarians for the future and the further education of those who are now employed in public health work.

Among those expected to take part in the conference were Presidents James R. Angell, Livingston Farrand, Frank J. Goodnow, Ray Lyman Wilbur; Deans Hugh Cabot, William Darrach, David L. Edsall; Professors Allen W. Freeman, E. O. Jordan, Roger Perkins, Mazyek P. Ravenel, Milton J. Rosenau, George C. Whipple, Jesse F. Williams, C.-E. A. Winslow; Drs. Lewellys F. Barker, Walter H. Brown, John A. Ferrell, Lee K. Frankel, Otto P. Geier, Frederick R. Green, Vernon Kellogg, John H. Stokes, Victor C. Vaughan, George E. Vincent, William A. White, Hubert Work, also Drs. S. J. Crumbine, Hugh S. Cumming, Eugene R. Kelley, L. L. Lumsden, A. T. McCormack, A. M. Stimson and Allan J. McLaughlin, of the United States Public Health Service and the various state boards of health.

The announcement of the meeting says:

The rapid development of the public health movement in the United States, the shortage of trained public health officers and the present inadequate facilities for their education has brought about a situation which, in its opinion, merits a thorough consideration not only by lead-