

were Lord Edward Grey and Lord Buxton, of England; P. G. Van Tienhoven, of Holland, and the eminent naturalist, M. Jean Delacour, of France.

Mr. Pearson, who has just returned on the U. S. Steamship *Leviathan* from a lecturing and organizing tour through seven of the countries in Europe, writes:

Europe is looking to America for leadership in some of the lines of endeavor in which we as a nation have specialized. There is no country in the world that is so thoroughly organized and has such advanced laws for bird protection as the United States, and many of our methods can be and doubtless will be adapted to meet European conditions.

Through southern Europe especially very little attention is paid to bird protection. This may be illustrated by the fact that in all France in the year 1921 there were only sixty convictions for violation of the bird laws. During the same period in New York State alone there were more than one thousand. In Hungary I was told that during the past year with all of the thousands of bird killers in the country not one had been prosecuted. In Italy I saw nets, traps and various cages used to catch small song birds for food. There is a vast traffic in the bodies of these little songsters in that country. In Rome I saw in cages small birds whose eyes had been blinded by red hot irons on the theory that in their darkness they would sing better and thus prove more effective decoys in alluring other feathered friends to destruction.

Our International organization is now in effective operation in the United States, Canada, Australia, Norway, England, Holland, Luxemburg, France and Italy. Other countries have recently been invited to unite with the movement, and action by them may be expected soon. Members of the committee in the different countries are formed into national sections which deal especially with bird protective problems distinctly national in their scope.

Everywhere I went in Europe our plan was received most cordially.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDIZATION

WE learn from *The Electrical World* that an unofficial conference of the secretaries of various standardizing organizations was held early in July at Zurich, Switzerland. This was the second conference of its kind held, the first conference having taken place in London in April, 1921. At that conference the secretaries of seven standardizing organizations were present, whereas at the Zurich conference secretaries from thirteen different countries were present. These included representatives from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

The conference, which lasted from July 3 to July 6, was given over to a discussion of the practical application of standards in the various countries and of the extent to which international collaboration is

possible. There is a marked difference in industrial standardization and in the method of its application in the various countries involved. In Great Britain and in the United States the standardizing body is an industrial organization seeking government support, while in France, for example, the standardizing body is a government institution.

Reports were made by the various secretaries on progress in the different countries, and the American representative, Dr. Paul G. Agnew, was supported in his resolution that in order to help the cause of standardization ideas can not be exchanged too soon. Possessing no executive authority, the recommendations made by the secretaries as a whole will have to be placed before the executives of the respective national organizations. Progress has been made, however, toward closer international collaboration between secretaries and toward international amity on questions of standards. Mr. Zollinger, secretary of the Swiss committee, acted as chairman of the conference, and C. le Maistre of Great Britain acted as vice-chairman.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

THE American Public Health Association extends to the public health profession and others interested a cordial invitation to attend its fifty-second annual meeting, in Boston, from October 8 to 11. Headquarters will be at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

The annual meetings are always important events and the meeting this year is of more than usual interest since it ends the first twelve months of the new program adopted as a result of the association's reorganization in 1922. Two general sessions and twenty-six meetings of the scientific sessions will be held this year. In addition, many trips of technical and general interest have been planned in historic Boston as part of the entertainment and educational program. On Monday evening, October 8, the formal opening session will be followed by a reception. On Wednesday evening, October 10, Sir Thomas Oliver, the distinguished English industrial hygienist, and Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, will address the second general session. The scientific program, embracing all branches of public health, will be held according to sections as follows: Public Health Administration; Laboratory, Sanitary Engineering, Vital Statistics, Child Hygiene, Food and Drugs, Industrial Hygiene, Public Health Nursing, Health Education and Publicity.

Among the subjects scheduled for discussion are papers on food inspection, growth of children, full-time health officers, mental hygiene in the school program, nutrition work, the effect of so-called moonshine liquors, standards for school house construction and

sanitation, epidemiology, better birth registration, organic heart disease, studies on the etiology of common colds, water supply and purification, mosquito control, etc.

A report of the committee on municipal health department practice will be presented before the section for Public Health Administration. At this time the announced plan for the awards to cities for distinctive community service will be discussed. The problems of health officers in small communities will be specially considered at a round-table discussion scheduled for Wednesday morning. The clinic on printed matter, which has proved valuable in past years, will be held again this year by the Section on Health Education and Publicity. At this clinic, samples of public health publicity will be examined and criticized by experts. Of special interest also is the report of the committee on health problems in education of the Section of Child Hygiene.

The September issue of *The American Journal of Public Health* carries the preliminary annual meeting program arranged by sections, and the October journal will contain additional information. Members of the association, traveling by rail to Boston, may secure a reduction of one fourth the regular round-trip rate.

THE LAKE STATES FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION

THE new Lake States Forest Experiment Station, as was reported here last week, is to be established at St. Paul, Minnesota, in cooperation with the Minnesota Agricultural College. The selection of a site for the new project in forestry research recently authorized by the Congress has been under consideration for some time. Owing to the presence of the Forest Products Laboratory and the ease with which cooperation might be effected between the new station and the older branch of the Forest Service, Madison, Wisconsin, was given serious thought as a site. It was decided, however, that the greatest good would result from the St. Paul location. The first problem to be undertaken by the experiment station will be the reforestation of the Upper Peninsula and the northern part of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

Although the experiment station is not to be located in Madison, its staff plans to cooperate fully with the authorities of the University of Wisconsin, the Conservation Commission of Wisconsin and with the Forest Products Laboratory.

It is the plan of the department of agriculture to have the Forest Experiment station do for forestry what agricultural experiment stations do for farming. To grow timber crops on idle lands unfit for agriculture and to perpetuate the hardwood lumber supply upon which the great furniture and woodworking industries of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin de-

pend, are the primary objects of the Lake States Station.

Dr. Raphael Zon, of the Forest Service, is to be the director of the new station. Dr. Zon, who enjoys an international reputation as a forester, has been identified with experiment stations for the past twenty-two years. He happens, moreover, to have a particularly wide knowledge of forestry in the Great Lake states.

Other members of the headquarters staff of the new station include Joseph Kittredge, Jr., who is now the chief of the office of forest investigations in the Forest Service, and A. J. Mitchell, a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, who has worked for many years in the Lake States in connection with fire protection organization. H. Grossman, a graduate of the University of Michigan, who has had considerable experience on the National Forests in the Northwest, and A. F. Wackerman, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, complete the staff as at present formed, thus giving the new station the services of men who are well acquainted with forest conditions in the Lake States.

One of the main purposes of the new Forest Experiment Station, which will be regional in character and which will devote its efforts to the problems of the Lake States as a whole, will be the correlation of the forest research and related interests and activities so that the maximum results may be accomplished without wasteful duplication.

As one of the means to bring about such a correlation, the Forest Service plans to organize a research council in the Lake States. This council will consist of representatives of the state department of forestry, forest schools, agricultural colleges, as well as representatives of the lumber, pulp and paper, furniture and wood-using industries in the Lake States region.

It is planned to have the council act in an advisory capacity for the Lake States Experiment station in suggesting problems that stand in need of solution, and in suggesting localities where studies should be made. It will also act as a clearing house for all forest investigations that may be conducted in the region, so that if a particular problem is already being studied at a forest school or by some state forest department, no attempt will be made to duplicate that study. On the contrary, such studies by the existing agencies will be encouraged, and the time and resources of the Federal experiment station devoted to other problems.

FELLOWSHIPS IN MEDICINE OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

DURING the first year of the operation of these fellowships thirty-one (31) individuals were appointed for work in the various fields of medicine and in dif-