

ceed the full value assessment of such property last made before purchase thereof plus 25 per centum of such assessed value.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sum not to exceed \$300,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture for the acquisition of land as specified in Section 1. No payment shall be made by the United States for any such land until the title thereto is satisfactory to the Attorney-General and is vested in the United States.

SEC. 3. In order to stimulate research and discovery the national arboretum established by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be under competent scientific direction. The arboretum shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture separately from the agricultural, horticultural and forestry stations of the Department of Agriculture, but it shall be so correlated with them as to bring about the most effective utilization of its facilities and discoveries.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to create an advisory council in relation to the plan and development of the national arboretum to be established under this Act, to include representatives of national organizations interested in the work of the arboretum.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

COLONEL S. P. JAMES, M.D., of England, and Professor N. H. Swellengrebel, of Holland, interchange observers of the Malaria Commission of the Health Secretariat of the League of Nations, are visiting the United States to inspect mosquito eradication and control methods. According to a statement made by Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon-General of the U. S. Public Health Service, they will visit, primarily, the southern areas of the United States, where modern methods of mosquito control are being used with a view to eradicating the purveyors of malaria. Methods which they consider practical will be introduced into European countries where malaria is present. They also will endeavor to advise health authorities in this country on the procedure employed in Europe in mosquito control. They are making the inspection trip in the United States as the guests of the International Health Board, with which the Public Health Service is cooperating.

Accompanying Colonel James and Dr. Swellengrebel is Colonel F. F. Russell, U. S. Army, retired, who Dr. Cumming stated is the man chiefly responsible for anti-typhoid vaccinations in the army. Colonel Russell is now affiliated with the International Health Board.

Dr. Cumming also pointed out that the United States is recognized as the country foremost in developing malaria control measures, and has evolved many methods of eradication, both of malaria and of mosquitoes that convey the disease.

One of the latest methods employed by the Public Health Service in cooperation with other government agencies is the use of airplanes in spraying a potent mixture of Paris green over marshy areas that were breeding grounds for mosquitoes. This method has proved eminently successful, and also has proved to be an economical method both from the standpoints of time consumed and money expended.

AWARD OF THE LANGLEY MEDAL

THE fourth award of the Langley Medal of the Smithsonian Institution was made on June 11, to Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. On behalf of the Board of Regents, Dr. Abbot made the presentation to Colonel Lindbergh in person at the National Press Club reception in the Washington Auditorium, on June 11. Dr. Abbot said:

The Smithsonian Institution knows how to appreciate the pioneering work of brave men. You will recall, as a single example, our honored one-armed hero, Major Powell, who dared for science the first passage of the uncharted raging waters of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, strapped in his boat. We are not less stirred to admiration by your own daring in the first non-stop flight from New York to Paris over the boisterous Atlantic through icy clouds that threatened death.

Nor is the institution failing to appreciate, sir, the precious results in the encouragement of aviation, in the strengthening of ties of international friendship, and in the progress of science, which have already begun to flow from your achievement.

The Smithsonian has in its gift a medal which commemorates the name of Samuel Pierpont Langley, the third secretary of this institution. He had the audacity to believe in the practicability of the art of flying when all men were ridiculing it; and he adventured his own high reputation as a man of science to lay the groundwork of exact experiments, and to make pioneering flights of large models, which demonstrated the soundness of his faith. The Langley Medal has hitherto been presented to Wilbur and Orville Wright, to Glenn H. Curtiss and to Gustave Eiffel. Thus it is from all points of view the medal of pioneers. It is highly fitting that it should now be awarded to you, sir, the pioneer of audacious, solitary flight to distant shores.

Therefore, acting on the unanimous recommendation of an eminent committee of award, the regents of the Smithsonian Institution have voted to you the Langley Medal, and have recorded their action in this paper signed by the chancellor, Mr. Chief Justice Taft, which I now present to you.

The actual medal, in gold, is being struck in Paris. I hope that when it is received you may do the institution the honor to appear on some suitable occasion and receive it in person.