

Sir Cooper Perry were among those created doctors of medicine.

At the final meeting it was decided that the next congress should be held in Holland in 1931, and it was unanimously resolved:

(1) That in view of the importance of anthropometric and morphological studies, not only to the classification of human races, but also to the ethnological aptitude of individuals, faculties and schools of medicine in tropical countries should specially study this question:

(2) That in view of the fact that leprosy is a disease menacing humanity, the governments of all nations represented in the congress should be invited to cooperate in systematic fashion to combat leprosy on the lines of discovering persons suffering from the disease, of organizing intensive ambulation treatment for early cases not discharging any organisms, of isolating comfortably lepers in an infectious stage, and of periodically inspecting their relatives.

The scientific side of the congress is said to have been most successful. Apart from communications on such subjects as Egyptian spleenomegaly, the prophylaxis of bilharziosis, of dysentery, of malaria and of trachoma, several cinema films dealing with tropical diseases were shown, some of great scientific value, particularly one dealing with the action of cells in the destruction of bacteria and another with the life history of bilharzia.

THE ENGINEERS MEMORIAL AT LOUVAIN

At a dinner of fifty covers at the University Club, New York, January 7, Prince Albert de Ligne, ambassador of Belgium to the United States, bestowed upon Chairman Edward Dean Adams, of the Committee on War Memorial of the American Engineers, the insignia of Commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium, conferred by King Albert, as a mark of appreciation for the memorial carillon and clock placed by sixteen national American Engineering Societies in the tower of the new Louvain Library. This is the highest distinction conferred upon civilians of other countries by the government of Belgium. The Belgian Consul-General at New York, J. T. Johnston Mali, was among the guests. President R. V. Wright, of the United Engineering Societies, presided. The company included officers of the national engineering societies and other distinguished members of the engineering profession.

Mr. William H. Onken, member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and one of its delegates to the Louvain dedication last July, senior editor of *The Electrical World*, in the principal address after dinner, expressed the international significance of the American memorial, and its effect upon the

citizens of Louvain. He also spoke of the notable contributions to human progress made by the Belgians and their fine personal qualities.

The ambassador expressed the deep appreciation of the King and the people of Belgium for the goodwill displayed by the engineering societies of the United States in placing in Louvain the memorial to the engineers of the United States who had given their lives in the Great War, and particularly for the leadership and generosity of Chairman Adams.

Chairman Adams accepted the distinction as an assurance of the friendliness between the two countries, and proposed that the tower of the Louvain Library housing the memorial carillon and clock be named "Liberty Tower."

Mr. Henry W. Farnam, Jr., and Colonel Arthur S. Dwight showed motion pictures of the dedication of the Louvain Library last fourth of July, which they had taken during the ceremonies. A short report was presented by the Committee on War Memorial.

STORM DAMAGE TO THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS IN THE WEST INDIES AND FLORIDA

THE tropical storm which swept the West Indies and Florida from September 10 to 17 caused, as we learn from *The Experiment Station Record*, much damage to both the Porto Rico and Virgin Islands Experiment Stations. No lives were lost, and none of the station employees or their families were injured, but the damage to crops, experimental orchards, buildings and fences was very severe.

The storm struck the island of St. Croix during the night and early morning of September 12 and was accompanied with heavy rain that continued for three days. There was general damage all over the island, but fortunately comparatively few lives were lost. At the station a number of buildings, mostly residences of the employees, were partly unroofed, but little damage was done to the office and laboratory building. The plant house, poultry house, implement shed and fumigating house were destroyed completely, as was a large galvanized iron shed used as a catchment area for the water system. The damage done to the buildings and fences is estimated at about \$5,000.

In Porto Rico the hurricane swept the island on September 14, doing enormous damage to buildings, crops and trees. There was a large loss of life, more than 1,000 fatalities being reported. The damage to the island is estimated at from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000. The citrus and coffee crops, both of which were very promising, were almost totally lost and the plantings so severely damaged that four or five years will elapse before conditions are again normal.

At the station, which is located at Mayaguez, a por-