

liberty to select any paper on the subject of the natural history of China published either in China or abroad for the purpose of this award.

3. The prize may be withheld should the prize committee deem that no work published during the year is worthy of award.

### THE BEIT MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS

A MEETING of the trustees of the Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research was held recently for the election of fellows and other business. The annual report of the honorable secretary, Sir James K. Fowler, was presented. It stated:

The death of Lord Haldane, F.R.S., has deprived the trust of one by whose wise advice and unflinching interest it has profited since its foundation in 1909. In spite of indications which he himself recognized, he presided at a meeting of the trustees very shortly before his death "as he did not wish to be absent." The appointment of Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., to fill the vacancy thus caused will be recognized as specially suitable.

The reports of the directors of laboratories on the work of the fellows are uniformly favorable, and all without exception dwell upon the energy with which the various problems presented by their researches are being attacked.

The year has been marked by an unusual number of resignations. As in all cases this has been due to the appointment of the fellow to a scientific post of a permanent character, it is incidentally a tribute to the value which is attached to the tenure of a fellowship. Often, moreover, the research is continued, but it has ceased to have the first call upon the time of the worker. The researches are in possibly increasing proportion concerned with problems "in the scientific subjects related to medicine" and do not lend themselves to a review of a general character. Those, however, who have seen the very remarkable film by Dr. Cinti illustrating the actual method by which normal and cancer tissues are built up will be interested to know that Miss Honor B. Fell, who was last year appointed to a senior fellowship, has been associated in this work at the Strangeways Research Hospital, Cambridge.

Dr. Hindle, whose discovery of a vaccine protective against yellow fever was mentioned in last year's report, has experienced one of those setbacks which almost invariably attend work of such a character by the diminution in virulence of the strain of the virus with which he has been working. Such variations in virulence are well known in other virus diseases—*e.g.*, dogs' distemper—and therefore it is not surprising that similar changes should have occurred in the yellow-fever virus. The practical consequences are increased difficulties in testing the protective value of the vaccine, as it is necessary to use large numbers of monkeys. Efforts are now being made to reestablish the virulence of this strain and also to obtain other strains. Further evidence has been obtained which establishes the fact that those engaged upon this research, if unprotected, are subject to serious risk of infection.

The advisory board are of opinion that the records of the candidates at this election indicate a standard both as regards academic distinctions and subsequent performance at least as high as in any previous year.

Possibly in the next annual report advantage may be taken of the fact that twenty-one years will then have elapsed since the foundation of the trust to review the service which the work of the fellows has rendered to the advancement of medical science, although the intervention of the war period, during which all the fellows resigned to undertake work of more immediate service to the state, will prevent it from being a review of a similar number of years.

### WESTERN FOREST FIRES

THE critical forest fire situation in the Western National Forests is somewhat improved but still far from satisfactory, according to reports received in Washington by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. In northern Idaho, where raging forest fires were rapidly approaching disastrous proportions a short time ago, cool weather with some rain has given some temporary relief. In spite of this change, 4,900 fire fighters are rushing work to make the many large fires safe from further outbreak in anticipation of the possible recurrence of dry weather. In Washington and Oregon, where several large uncontrolled fires are being fought by hundreds of men, the weather remains hot and dry with no relief predicted. In California the weather has become more favorable to the work of fire control and no large fires are now burning.

More than \$1,000,000 has been spent by the Forest Service in the last three weeks in fighting forest fires, and in the fire season more than 500,000 acres have been burned over in the Western National Forests. In the six Western National Forest Districts, comprising the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast region, there have been in that period 5,025 separate fires, 3,016 of which have been caused by lightning and 2,009 by human agency.

"Lightning fires have been unusually troublesome this year," says E. A. Sherman, acting chief of the Forest Service in the absence of Major R. Y. Stuart, who is in the west studying national forest needs with the agricultural subcommittee of the appropriations committee of the House of Representatives. "Fires caused by human carelessness are unnecessary and will be eliminated by education and law enforcement. Bunched lightning fires, sometimes running to 300 or 400 separate fires set by one dry electrical storm, will always present the risk of disaster unless adequate means are provided to cope with them. This means especially a complete system of roads and trails throughout the National Forests, including especially the now almost inaccessible country where lightning strikes most frequently. It means, secondly, an avail-

able trained force of fire guards sufficient to strike immediately the maximum number of fires set by any electrical storm. Only by such means will it be possible for the government to avoid the recurrence of such destructive and costly disasters as we have had this year. The Federal Forest Protection Board, composed of representatives of all federal agencies concerned in the problem of forest protection, shares the forest service view-point on the forest fire situation."

#### THE NEW BUILDING OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE central structure of the Department of Agriculture building, the first unit of the present federal building program in Washington, D. C., is nearing completion with some prospects of it being ready for occupancy shortly after January 1, according to an oral statement made to the *U. S. Daily* by the chief clerk and superintendent of buildings of the department, Mr. R. M. Reese. The building, now under construction at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000, was planned twenty years ago.

Mr. Reese explained that the builders are under contract stipulation to have the structure ready by April 1, 1930.

The building will house the offices of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, five directors, the solicitor, the chief clerk and other administrative officers. The height of the building, which is of Georgia marble, is five stories and basement. The authorized appropriation is \$2,000,000. Its architects are Rankin and Kellogg, of Philadelphia, who also were the architects for the east and west wings.

The construction of the new building began twenty years from the time the department began occupancy of the east and west wings. The new building is fronted by twelve Corinthian columns and has a large interior court, glassed over at the level of the second floor. The interior court will contain a fountain and the Department of Agriculture war memorial, which is now in course of sculpture, for installation when the building is completed.

The inscriptions carved on the front of the building are: (1) "The husbandman that laboreth must be first partaker of the fruits."—St. Paul. (2) "No other human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as Agriculture."—Lincoln. (3) "With reference either to individual or national welfare, Agriculture is of primary importance."—Washington.

The completed building—that is, all three units, the old east and west wings and the new central structure—will have an entire frontage of 750 feet.

The Department of Agriculture now occupies in Washington more than forty buildings of various types. Some of these are the property of the federal government and some of them are rented from private enterprise.

#### OFFICIAL AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CONGRESS IN TOKIO

THE official list of delegates chosen by the scientific and technical societies and engineering educational institutions of this country to represent them at the coming World Engineering Congress in Tokio has been issued by Maurice Holland, executive secretary of the American committee of the congress and director of the division of engineering and industrial research of the National Research Council. The number of official delegates to the congress allocated to the United States by the Japanese authorities was set at about sixty, though the number of Americans to participate will be about 250.

The four "founder" societies, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Society of Civil Engineers, as well as the American Association for the Advancement of Science and national organizations of the special lines of engineering, designated the official American representatives who cover practically the whole range of engineering and technology in the United States. The party will sail for Tokio on October 10 from San Francisco. Two ships, the *President Jackson* and the *Korea Maru*, have been chartered.

At a recent meeting of the committee the designating of official delegates was closed with the appointment of the following:

Magnus W. Alexander, A. S. M. E., president of the National Industrial Conference Board, New York; Dr. H. Foster Bain, secretary of the A. I. M. M. E., New York; Dr. George D. Barron, vice-president of the A. I. M. M. E., Rye, N. Y.; Edward Bartow, professor of chemical engineering, State University of Iowa; F. W. Bradley, president of the A. I. M. M. E., San Francisco; Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the Bureau of Standards, Washington; Howard E. Coffin, the Society of Automotive Engineers, Detroit; W. H. Carrier, the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, Newark; George S. Davison, former president of the A. S. C. E., Pittsburgh; John V. N. Dorr, the Engineering Foundation, Pittsburgh; Byron E. Eldred, New York; William Elmer, vice-president of the A. S. M. E., Philadelphia; John R. Freeman, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Fritch, secretary of the American Railway Engineering Association, of Chicago; George W. Fuller, American Society of Civil Engineers, New York; Mrs. L. M. Gilbreth, Montclair, N. J.; C. E.