doubtedly the chief item of the London entertainments, namely, a river tour starting from Waterloo Bridge at 2:30 P. M., visiting Greenwich and returning by the Tower of London and Westminster by 10:30 P. M. This trip afforded an excellent opportunity of seeing the floodlighted buildings, which were visible from the river, and of witnessing the performances of *H. M. S. President* off the Embankment, *H. M. S. Scout* in the Pool of London, and the illuminated fire-floats off Hungerford Bridge. From 10:30 P. M. onwards a motor tour for the purpose of viewing other floodlighting installations, not visible from the River Thames, including the display of floodlighting with gas in St. James' Park and the super-illumination of Whitehall, had been arranged.

During the evening of the second day of the congress a banquet was arranged at the Dorchester Hotel, London, when the toast of "The International Illumination Congress" was proposed by Sir Hugo Hirst, chairman of the General Electric Company, Ltd., supported by Mr. Henry Woodall, deputy governor of the Gas Light and Coke Co.; speeches were delivered by Professor E. C. Crittenden, of the United States; M. A. Filliol, of Switzerland, and Herr E. Wissmann, of Germany, on behalf of the foreign delegates. Following the banquet a motor tour of London's streets was planned for some of the guests.

Following the congress more technical questions will be dealt with during the International Commission sessions at the University of Cambridge. On September 3 the congress moved on from London to Glasgow, and in due course, Edinburgh, Buxton, Sheffield and Birmingham were visited, prior to the session of the International Commission on Illumination, which took place in Cambridge from September 13 to 19.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

AT the August meeting of the board of directors of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, President Skinner announced the committee appointments for the administrative year beginning August 1, 1931. The chairmen of the general committees are as follows:

Board of Examiners: H. Goodwin, Jr., consulting engineer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Finance: C. E. Stephens, vice-president and northeastern district manager, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Company, New York, N. Y.

Publication: E. B. Meyer, vice-president, United Engineers and Constructors, Inc., Newark, N. J.

Meetings and Papers: W. H. Harrison, plant engineer, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York, N. Y.

Sections: Everett S. Lee, general engineering laboratory, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Membership: R. L. Kirk, assistant to the vice-president, Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Law: W. S. Gorsuch, engineer of economics, Interborough Rapid Transit Company, New York, N. Y.

Coordination of Institute Activities: H. P. Charlesworth, vice-president, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York, N. Y.

Student Branches: W. H. Timbie, professor of electrical engineering and industrial practice, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Headquarters: R. H. Tapscott, electrical engineer, New York Edison Company, New York, N. Y.

Public Policy: B. Gherardi, vice-president and chief engineer, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York, N. Y.

Standards: A. M. MacCutcheon, engineering vice-president, Reliance Electric and Engineering Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Edison Medal: D. C. Jackson, head of the department of electrical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Lamme Medal: C. C. Chesney, honorary vice-president, Pittsfield Works, General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

Code of Principles of Professional Conduct: R. F. Schuchardt, chief electrical engineer, Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, Ill.

Award of Institute Prizes: W. H. Harrison, plant engineer, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York, N. Y.

Safety Codes: J. C. Forsyth, supervising engineer, New York Board of Fire Underwriters, New York, N. Y.

Columbia University Scholarships: W. I. Slichter, professor of electrical engineering, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Legislation Affecting the Engineering Profession: H. A. Kidder, Superintendent of Motive Power, Interborough Rapid Transit Company, New York, N. Y.

Economic Status of the Engineer: C. O. Bickelhaupt, assistant vice-president, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York, N. Y.

Advisory Committee to the Museum of Science and Industry in the City of New York: John Price Jackson, manager, department of personnel and statistics, Manhattan district, New York Edison Company, New York, N. Y.

WILD LIFE IN NATIONAL FORESTS

A CONTINUOUS yield of fish and game for the woods and streams in the national forests, with replenishment each season, like the repetition of field crops is the ideal of the U. S. Forest Service, according to the chief forester, Mr. R. Y. Stuart. Mr. Stuart states that the total production of fish and wild life of the country is inadequate to meet the ever-increasing demand for outdoor recreation and that the Forest Service aims to restore and develop recreational and fishing opportunities.

The national forest program is fitting itself into public plans and the Forest Service is ready to cooperate in any sound national game program.

The continuous yield of fish and game as a practical working principle is gaining ground. That certain species are almost extinct on some areas, that there is a satisfactory breeding stock with inadequate increase on other areas, while still other areas are overpopulated, clearly indicates the need of applying the principle on national forests. All land and water are capable of producing some species of fish or game or fowl or fur-bearing animals, or a combination of them, beneficial to mankind.

In reference to game refuges and stocked streams, he says, it is immaterial whether state or federal agencies take the responsibilities for their regulation and productivity, so long as such areas are administered effectively. A total of 267 state game refuges, including more than 20,000,000 acres, has been established on national forest land. These areas are administered jointly by the states and the Forest Service. In a few cases refuges have already developed an overpopulation of wild game. But generally a maximum of fish in the streams and lakes can only be obtained by hatching and releasing many millions of fish of the proper size.

To give the game and fish a fair opportunity it is necessary to protect the refuges from unlawful hunters and fishers, predatory animals, parasites, and also from forest fires. Fires are as fatal to fish as to animals. Loss follows from unregulated streamflow, mud, poisoning by ashes and destruction of natural food through a combination of these conditions.

The growth of public sentiment against fire has been of great help, and last year, for the first time in history, forest fires in the national forests of the United States were kept down to a safe minimum.

At this time stream surveys are being made in national forests to determine the fish-carrying capacity of the streams, the adaptability of streams to various species, and to prevent duplication of effort. The Bureau of Fisheries and the state game and fish commissions are cooperating in gathering this information.

THE NEW AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING BUILDING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

THE new $75,000 agricultural engineering building completed recently on the experiment station farm of the University of Kentucky is now occupied by members of the faculty, and the shops, laboratories and classrooms are being equipped for school work during the present semester. The building is of Southern colonial architecture, built of concrete and brick, and is fireproof throughout. The main part consists of two stories and basement, and the one-story wings form a U-enclosure for a machinery court in the rear. The structure is 198 feet across the front and 98 feet deep.

The basement houses drainage, sanitation equipment and concrete work laboratories and storage room for lumber, supplies and machinery. The first floor is given over to laboratories for farm motors, tractors, machinery, buildings, shops, experimental work, the crops drying and storage rooms, tool and recitation rooms. On the second floor are offices, drafting and blue-printing rooms and classrooms.

Manufacturers and dealers in farm equipment are cooperating by lending machinery and other equipment for the new building, including motors, tractors, pumps, sanitary equipment, rural electrical equipment, barn and other building materials, and practically every type of field machinery used in Kentucky. This equipment will be kept up to date, in order that students and visitors may see the latest types of farm machines and other equipment.

The agricultural engineering department is allied with the agronomy department of the experiment station and college of agriculture for administrative purposes. The personnel of the department consists of Professor J. B. Kelley, professor of agricultural engineering, who is in charge; Earl G. Welch, extension agricultural engineer, and Howard Matson, part-time instructor and part-time extension engineer. Courses are offered to college students covering the various phases of agricultural engineering, such as farm motors, farm buildings, farm machinery, sanitation equipment, rural electrification, farm drainage and the prevention of soil erosion.

THE PUBLICATION OF NEWTON'S CORRESPONDENCE

THE fact that no edition of Newton's correspondence is available, which has constituted sometimes a surprise for the "honnête homme," is always a terrible handicap to the scientist, to the scholar and especially to the historian of science. Even with the help of the biographies and bibliographies of Edleston, Brewster, Gray and Zeitlinger, which are not always complete, one is too often vexed because the letters of the illustrious Englishman are sometimes practically lost in almost inaccessible works or collections and also because a great number of them—without which one may not hope to describe with precision the evolution of Newton's thought—are still missing, simply owing to the fact that no systematic attempt to collect them has ever been made. The relative ease with which several of them have been traced in recent years proves this last point.

In a letter published in *Nature* a few years ago, Sir Joseph Larmor has recalled how a project devel-