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-