

whole-time medical health officer, one public health nurse and a clerk.

The state health officers will submit to the Public Health Service a statement of the situation in each county or district recommended for assistance and will attach a proposed budget showing the distribution of funds from all sources and indicating the items required from the Public Health Service for the period ending June 30, 1935. The surgeon-general will then review these with discretion to approve or disapprove of any project submitted for consideration.

Quarterly reports will be required from state health officers to the Public Health Service for each project, showing the activities carried on by the unit and presenting a statement of expenditures incurred by the several participating agencies for the quarter.

Notices went out to state health officials on October 19, announcing that the allocation of funds could be made as soon as desired by counties needing assistance. There are now 550 full-time county units. The number in 1933 was 616 units. The first to be organized was in Yakima County, Washington, in 1911. The state health officials at that time asked the Public Health Service to aid in setting up an agency to combat typhoid fever. The unit has continued active since.

It is estimated that less than twenty-five per cent. of the rural population of the country has the benefit of full-time service at the present time.

#### EDWARD W. BROWNING'S BEQUESTS FOR PUBLIC WELFARE

By the will of the late Edward W. Browning, of New York City, the income from his residuary estate, said to be over \$5,000, will be divided into six equal portions and such portion be devoted each year as a prize for the results achieved during such year in the six classes or purposes outlined in the will which are to be known as the Browning Prizes. The classes are as follows: "The prevention of cruelty to children or animals, or the promotion of peace and international harmony.

"The spreading of the Gospel under Protestant auspices, either by distinguished example, effective teaching or exceptional service.

"The uplifting of the moral condition of the world, either by some direct and positive service or example to that end, or by the introduction or furtherance of methods most successful in decreasing vice, gambling, intemperance; or dishonesty and corruption in government and politics.

"The production of the most serviceable invention or useful discovery; or architectural improvement in fireproofing and sanitation or otherwise; or the most important work of art in painting, sculpture or literature.

"The most widely beneficial discovery or new method in medicine, surgery or in the prevention of disease.

"The increased production or improvement of fish, birds or animals; the conservation of forests; the irrigation of arid lands; the increase or improvement of crops, flowers or plants." The value of Mr. Browning's estate is said to be \$7,000,000. The testament, dated in December, 1912, named as trustees of the prize funds Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, formerly chancellor of New York University; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Dr. John H. Finley, Robert T. Morris, M.D.; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett; The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, and the late Clarence H. Kelsey.

#### DEDICATION OF THE NEW ZOOLOGICAL LABORATORY AT BELTSVILLE, MD.

MORE than a hundred guests attended the dedication services on October 20 of the new Zoological Laboratory building which has now been completed at the Beltsville Research Center, Maryland. Dr. Maurice C. Hall, chief of the Zoological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, presided and several guests spoke briefly. Among the speakers were: Dr. Cooper Curtice, who was the first chief of the division and is now retired; Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, who also served as chief of the division; and Dr. Albert Hassall, who until his recent retirement was assistant chief. These men discussed the early work of the bureau in research and procedures for the eradication and control of animal parasites, and stressed the possibilities which the new building and equipment provide for additional investigations.

Other speakers were Dr. Henry B. Ward, permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Dr. W. E. Cotton, superintendent of the Bureau of Animal Industry Experiment Station at Bethesda, Md.; Dr. Lawrence A. Avery, superintendent of the new laboratory; and Earl C. Butterfield, the newly appointed superintendent of the Beltsville Research Center. Other guests represented the Johns Hopkins University, the Helminthological Society of Washington, the Smithsonian Institution and various branches of the Department of Agriculture.

The building cost \$50,000 and contains thirty-one rooms. It will be used for experimental work in the control and eradication of parasites. Several other buildings accommodate small animals such as dogs, cats, guinea pigs, rabbits, chickens, pigs and others. The special equipment includes a variety of apparatus, a post-mortem room, refrigerator room, incinerator and library. The lots and pens outside these buildings are separated by double fences and ditches