his work here as a forerunner of the present national Weather Bureau.

In 1912, the Symons Memorial Gold Medal of the Royal Meteorological Society was bestowed upon him, and the president, Dr. H. N. Dickson, paid him this tribute: He "has contributed to instrumental, statistical and thermodynamical meteorology and forecasting" and "has, moreover, played throughout the part, not only of an active contributor, but also of a leader who drew others into the battle and pointed out the paths along which attacks might be successful."

It is highly appropriate that a tablet, with this inscription, is placed in the Abbe Meteorological Observatory in Cincinnati:

U. S. Department of Commerce
Weather Bureau
ABBE METEOROLOGICAL
OBSERVATORY
Established April 1, 1915
Named in Honor of
1838 CLEVELAND ABBE 1916
First official U. S. Weather Forecaster

EVERETT I. YOWELL

OBSERVATORY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

OBITUARY

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. EPHRAIM PORTER FELT, entomologist, director of the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories, from 1898 to 1928 New York State entomologist, died on December 14. He was seventy-five years old.

DR. JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, surgeon, director of the Battle Creek Sanitarium and founder of the W. K. Kellogg Company, died on December 14 at the age of ninety-one years.

PROFESSOR CHARLES HENRY HAWES, anthropologist, a former associate director of the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, died on December 13. He was seventy-six years old.

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Koch occurred on December 11. *The New York Times* writes: "Forty years ago the death rate from that once dreaded disease was 200 per 100,000; today it is 40 per 100,000—a decline of 80 per cent. No longer is tuberculosis the leading cause of death; it now ranks eighth on the list of deadly diseases. This improvement can be explained only in terms of the remarkable discovery made by Robert Koch that tuberculosis is caused by a bacillus—a discovery that made it possible for physicians to consider tuberculosis as a scientific problem."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE POST-WAR FORESTRY POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN

A POST-WAR forestry program, which aims at increasing the forest area of Great Britain to 5,000,000 acres in the course of five decades, is recommended in a report to the Government by the Forestry Commissioners which was recently presented to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is described by the Parliamentary correspondent of *The Times*, London, who says that this White Paper on "Post-War Forest Policy" is an important contribution to wider schemes of planning, and aims at reconciling claims of amenity with economic utilization in the use of more land for the growing of trees. He continues:

For the second time in a generation British woodlands are being subjected to intensive exploitation to meet war needs. The total area of woodland felled or devastated during and immediately after the last war was about 450,000 acres. Depletion will certainly go much farther in this war than in the last, and the scale of reconstruction will have to be correspondingly larger. The forestry position is already much worse than it was in 1918, and a reorientation of thought is necessary.

We have had a national forest policy only since 1919, when the Forestry Commission was established. In spite of checks owing to "lack of stability of finance" a national forest estate aggregating 714,000 acres of plantable land has been acquired; and of this 434,000 acres were under woodlands by the end of 1939. The new State plantations are making a contribution, but the great bulk of home-produced timber now being felled is coming from private woodlands. To reduce imports and save shipping millions of tons annually of timber are being provided from home sources.

The report suggests that the nation should now make up its mind to devote 5,000,000 acres to afforestation. That area is required for national safety and will also provide a reasonable insurance against future stringency in world supplies. (It is estimated that the area proposed would ultimately produce about 35 per cent. of the normal consumption of timber.)

These 5,000,000 acres should be not merely planted with trees, but also systematically managed and developed. It is estimated that 5,000,000 acres of effective forest can be secured by the afforestation of 3,000,000 acres of bare ground and by selecting from existing woodlands 2,000,000 acres of those which are better suited for forestry than