

year before. Individual plantings jumped from 28,475 to 33,467 acres, a gain of 17 per cent.

Last year's totals showed important progress and interest in renewing forest resources and putting idle lands to growing timber crops, although planting has never yet kept pace with losses through wasteful cutting, forest fires and erosion.

Michigan led all the states in acreage reforested for 1930, with a grand total of 38,302 acres planted by all public and private agencies. Of this area, the Forest Service planted 8,452 acres and the state 26,617 acres.

Forest planting in New York by various state, municipal and private agencies reached 24,250 acres. Pennsylvania planted 18,048 acres to public and private forest.

Planting in Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey aggregated 1,672 acres. New England reports show a total of 11,614 acres planted. The South Atlantic States planted 5,556 acres, Georgia leading with 2,542. Gulf States set out 7,869 acres, Louisiana's share being 6,556.

In Ohio, private and public agencies planted 2,633 acres, largely farm woodlands. Beginnings were made in several Central States with reforestation used especially as a check to erosion of farm lands. Part of Wisconsin's plantings of 6,086 acres were for watershed and farm.

THE GUATEMALA EXPEDITION

DESPITE a severe rainy season, tangled jungle trails and the illness of one of the party, the University of Michigan expedition into the interior of Guatemala has returned with an unusually large number of important specimens. Members of the party included Professor Harley H. Bartlett, botanist; Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne, ornithologist, and Dr. Adolph Murie, mammalogist, they having undertaken the biological phase of a broad survey by the Carnegie Institution.

Meeting with Carnegie archeologists at Belize, British Honduras, on January 26, the party planned to proceed at once to the old Maya city of Uaxactun, but were turned back by news that heavy winter rains had made jungle trails impassable. While waiting for the trails to become passable, the "Pine Ridge" area was visited. This involved a trip of three days and nights of travel in small boats up a shallow winding river. Sharply demarked from surrounding jungle, this "pine ridge" appears much as if a strip of northern Michigan's open pine woods had been transplanted in the tropics.

Finally the jungle trails were reported "passable for mules," and the party returned to their base at El Cayo. But "passable for mules" proved almost impassable for men, and the sixty-five miles inland

required four days of the hardest kind of travel and the simple "bush" camp at Uaxactun looked luxurious when finally reached.

In these jungles 1,900 years ago the Mayas began the building of their great stone cities. They have now become a tangled jungle almost unknown to white men and specimens, exceptional both in quantity and in quality, were secured.

Due to the large amount of material and limited accommodations, the party broke up, Professor Bartlett going out first with his extensive botanical collection. On arriving at El Cayo, the mule train was to unload and return for Drs. Van Tyne and Murie, before the rains should set in making travel impossible. Unfortunately at this point Dr. Van Tyne was taken with a sudden and severe attack of jungle fever. Dr. Murie, however, and Mr. Monroe Amsden, of the Carnegie party, finally brought him and all the collections safely back to civilization.

The classification of the specimens will be carried out at the museum. It is probable that a second visit to this region will be made next year.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR GRANTS-IN-AID BY THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

At its meeting in May the National Research Council's Committee on Grants-in-Aid made grants for the support of research as follows:

To S. J. Barnett, professor of physics, University of California at Los Angeles, magnetization by rotary fields; Harry E. Farnsworth, associate professor of physics, Brown University, electron diffraction and refraction by metal crystals; R. C. Gibbs, chairman of the committee on ruled gratings of the American Physical Society, professor of physics, Cornell University, improvement of facilities for the manufacture of diffraction gratings; Ernest O. Lawrence, professor of physics, University of California at Berkeley, the production of high velocity hydrogen ions without the use of high voltages; Arthur E. Ruark, professor of physics, University of Pittsburgh, measurement of wave-lengths and line-widths in the spectra of Gamma rays; Karl S. Van Dyke, professor of physics, Wesleyan University, the piezo-electric effect in quartz and Rochelle salt.

Wilber E. Harvey, instructor, Lehigh University, the combined effects of corrosion and fatigue upon welds.

Frank T. Gucker, Jr., assistant professor of chemistry, Northwestern University, the thermo-chemistry of solutions and the dielectric constant of the solvent.

M. R. Campbell, principal geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, the gravel deposits of the Piedmont Plateau and Atlantic coastal plain north of Virginia; C. H. Crickmay, assistant professor of geology, University of Illinois, the Jurassic deposits of Mt. Jura, California; Richard M. Field, associate professor of geology, Princeton University, the stability of the Bahama