

Public Works Administration, acting under the National Industrial Recovery Act, has authorized the Department of Agriculture to spend up to \$80,000 to combat the disease.

This new epidemic infection is in the vicinity of our largest seaport and is in an area where the elm is one of the most important trees. It is also feared that the disease may be present in other localities from which it has not yet been reported.

"Watch for wilting or yellow or brown leaves accompanied by brown streaks in the young wood," Mr. Beattie advises. "When such cases are found, cut pieces of the infected twigs as big as a lead pencil and send them to the Dutch Elm Disease Laboratory, care Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. If you are in the infected region or its vicinity send your specimens to, or communicate with, the Dutch Elm Disease Office, care Shade Tree Commission, City Hall, East Orange, N. J., telephone No. Orange 3-4100. There are other diseases with the same symptoms and we can not be sure of the cause of the trouble till the specimens have been cultured."

The Cleveland, Ohio, infection of this disease is said to be well in hand. Three trees were found in 1930, four in 1931, none in 1932 and one tree thus far this year. Only one tree was ever found in Cincinnati and that in 1930. These are the only infections found on this continent till the outbreak in New Jersey.

All the New Jersey state and local authorities are cooperating with the federal department to find and eradicate this disease before it spreads further. A force of men is already at work in the region.

According to information given to the *United States Daily* by Mr. Beattie, it is not known how the disease was brought to this country. It was at first thought that it might have been brought in by importations of European nursery stock, but all importations have been investigated and it has been found that was not the source of the infection. No conclusions have been reached in investigations which have been conducted to discover how the disease is spread. It is thought possible that the European elm-bark beetle may be a factor.

The Dutch elm disease is comparatively new in Europe. It was first discovered in The Netherlands in 1919. Since that time it has spread to most of Europe, creating havoc with European elms. It has been found that the American elm is particularly susceptible to injury.

Experiments conducted by government officials show that all the major species of elms in this country are susceptible. Besides the elms it also affects the Japanese keyaki tree. Chinese elms have been found to be resistant to the infection.

In emphasizing the danger of the disease spreading

over the entire country, Mr. Beattie cited the history of the chestnut blight. This disease, discovered in New York City in 1904, has killed practically all the chestnuts in the northeastern part of the United States and has spread to the northernmost limits of chestnut growth. It is now killing chestnut trees in the southern states. The Dutch elm disease kills an infected tree in one to two years.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular 170-C, entitled "The Dutch Elm Disease," gives detailed information in regard to the disease.

THE RAINBOW BRIDGE-MONUMENT VALLEY EXPEDITION

A RECONNAISSANCE, designed to contribute to the correlation and extension of work already done by Jackson, Gregory, the Wetherills, Guernsey, Bernheimer, Cummings, Myser, Gladwin and others, is now being made in the northern Navajo country, just south of the San Juan and Colorado Rivers, by what is believed to be the largest and in some respects the best equipped scientific party thus far sent into the southwestern United States. It calls itself the Rainbow Bridge-Monument Valley Expedition, and is under the promotion and general direction of Ansel F. Hall, chief forester of the National Park Service, which, without subvention, gives the enterprise sponsorship. The expedition will submit a report to the secretary of the Department of the Interior, through the director of the National Park Service. Besides a number of supporting amateur scientists from universities and school faculties, with packers and camp assistants of the same quality, the expert personnel comprises Lyndon L. Hargrave, assistant director and archeologist of the Museum of Northern Arizona at Flagstaff; Alonzo W. Pond, archeologist to the most recent Andrews expedition into Mongolia, and Benj. Wetherill, of Kayenta, Arizona; Thorn L. Mayes, engineer, General Electric Company, Oakland, California; Dr. C. M. Wheeler, department of entomology; Dr. T. H. Eaton, for the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, and V. L. VanderHoof, curator of the Museum of Paleontology, all of the University of California, and Robert Kissack, cinematographer, department of visual education, University of Minnesota. Among assistant leaders, collectors, etc., are Elbert Smith and Robert Thomas, mapping, University of California; Marvin Darsie and Morgan Boyers, botany and zoology, University of California; Edward Harrington, geology, University of Pittsburgh; Charles R. Brady, geology, Pratt Institute; Charles Harkness, University of California, and J. C. Fisher Motz, Carnegie Institute, architects, archeological draughting, W. L. Lowrey, University of California, and Winters High School, geology, and Jesse Peter,

curator of the Santa Rosa Junior College Museum, general collecting. T. R. Kelley, University of California, is field director, assisted by John Armstrong, University of California School of Forestry. The western members arrived at Kayenta, remotest post office in the United States, on June 11, and their eastern associates arrived on July 2, the entire body dividing into three self-contained camps—geological and topographical, biological, archeological—working at times eighty miles from one another. For a week in mid-June, the party had invaluable assistance from Frank L. Naylor, of Berkeley, and the use of his private plane. Not only were many illuminating still and motion pictures taken from Mr. Naylor's plane; it also enabled the picking up of ground features not recognizable by a man on the surface. The western group had, in the main, left the field by August 2, the easterners will leave about three weeks later. From the spectacular and scenic point of view, the climax of the expedition will be a three-weeks exploration, by means of seven specially equipped boats, of the lower San Juan River and thence of the Colorado as far as Lee's Ferry. A special object of this voyage is a complete pictorial record, including motion pictures. It is hoped that the expedition will have a pictorial record much surpassing anything heretofore obtained in the region occupied.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

THREE days of motor trips through the White Mountains of New Hampshire will be a feature of the fifty-eighth annual meeting of The American Forestry Association early in September. The dates of the meeting are September 5, 6, 7 and 8. Interspersing the field trips will be evening and midday gatherings at which Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Governor John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, Robert Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Henry S. Graves, dean of the Yale Forest School, R. Y. Stuart, chief forester of the United States, and others will speak.

Seven other conservation organizations are participating: The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, the New England Section of the Society of American Foresters, the Empire State Forest Products Association and the Rhode Island Forestry Association. Attendance, however, is not limited to association members. All sessions, trips and privileges of the meeting are open to the public and the public is cordially invited to attend.

The headquarters will be the Forest Hills Hotel at

Franconia, New Hampshire, from which point a caravan of motor cars will leave each morning on trips especially planned to demonstrate the more important conservation work of the White Mountain National Forest and the surrounding region. Included in the trips are visits to the more important projects of the Forest Service, the state of New Hampshire, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests and the Appalachian Mountain Club—organizations which have been working in co-operation for many years in the conservation and development of the region as a whole. The field trips have been planned so as to give within the time available the best possible picture of achievements in watershed protection, preservation of esthetic values, forest management, the handling of public recreation, roadside and trail treatment and other public developments.

The field trips will be without cost except for a moderate charge for lunches. Notable among the field events will be a visit to the Emergency Conservation Camp at Wildwood in the White Mountains National Forest, where visitors may see first hand how the Civilian Conservation Camps are conducted, the types of young men enrolled and the character of work being done. President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been invited to be the principal guest of honor, and in the event affairs permit him to accept, a special presidential luncheon will be given in his honor at the Mt. Washington Hotel, Bretton Woods, on Friday, September 8. Following the adjournment of the meeting with the Mt. Washington luncheon a number of special trips will be arranged if there is demand for them, including a visit to the operations of the Brown Company at Berlin, New Hampshire, where special arrangements will be made to show visitors the interesting and diversified developments of that company in the harvesting and utilization of forest products, and a trip to the top of Mt. Washington by the Cog Railroad, for which a special rate of \$5 has been obtained, including dinner on the summit at the Mt. Washington Club. Those desiring to spend the night on the summit will be granted the special rate of \$6 per person, including the ride up the mountain.

Dinner at the Forest Hills Hotel at Franconia, New Hampshire, on the evening of September 5, will open the meeting. The hotel has granted special rates of \$5 a day for room and meals and is equipped to care for 150 people. This rate applies to rooms with bath as far as available. Those desiring to come before the convention or remain afterwards will be allowed the special convention rates. In Franconia Village and vicinity are numerous summer hotels where clean and comfortable accommodations may be obtained at \$3 a day and up. Further information in regard to hotels, rates and other details may be obtained by