

do than in a country like the United States, because Mexico's government has always been paternal, and central authority the rule, and harder, because the government will have more primitive communities and individuals to deal with.

A national Agricultural Advisory Council, made up of representatives of rural organizations of various classes, of state and federal representatives and of technicians, will direct major agricultural policies, directly under a cabinet member. Four scientific bureaus will divide up the work aside from administrative bureaus to carry out the results of their investigations.

A Bureau of Geography, Meteorology and Hydrology will study physical outlines of the country with a view to agricultural application, and map and explore inaccurately known parts. A Bureau of Agricultural Improvement will study the application of vegetable and animal genetics, pest fighting and the like with a view to improving quality and quantity of products, and other factors tending to that purpose. A Bureau of National Lands and Colonization will administer the parceling out and exploitation of lands reclaimed in recent irrigation works; the better distribution of rural population, utilization of desirable regions now abandoned, and the like. In this bureau ethnological surveys and studies of rural sociology will be made. A Bureau of Agricultural Economy will compile statistics, plan programs of agricultural betterment, distribution, consumption and control of production.

### THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RIFT CLUB

THE twenty-second meeting of the Southern California Rift Club, an informal organization intended to familiarize southern Californians with the innumerable rifts which divide and subdivide their part of the Golden State into deep blocks of earth-crust, involved a two-day excursion going to and returning from a point on the northern slope of the San Bernardino Mountains overlooking the Mohave Desert. The outward trip was made northward through the Cajon Pass between the San Gabriel and the San Bernardino mountains; and then eastward near the base of the latter range and across the aggraded Lucerne intermont basin, which centers in an extensive playa; finally up a side road on the mountain flanks to a deserted mine, the bare buildings of which the party was allowed to occupy for the night.

Some sixty-three members gathered there in twenty-six automobiles, under the leadership of A. O. Woodford, professor of geology at Pomona College, who in the evening gave an informal account of the huge landslide which is outspread at the mountain base, where it covers an area of six or eight square miles. The next morning the great scar on the mountain

side left by the slide was examined. Then, descending over the slide, the longer return trip was begun; first continuing eastward near the mountain base, where Professor W. M. Davis described the greatly degraded surfaces which there characterize the desert; then turning southward to the deep Morongo Valley at the east end of the range, where heavy "Louderbacks" were seen high on its slopes; and thus was reached the heavily aggraded pass between the San Bernardino and the San Jacinto mountains which opened a westward and homeward route. The distance covered by most of the members of the excursion was about two hundred miles. An autumn excursion is planned for September 24 to the Charlton Flats, an uplifted lowland of subdued relief which now, deeply dissected, makes part of the San Gabriel Mountains north of Pasadena.

### THE EXHIBIT OF THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES AT THE CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION

THE Bureau of Fisheries has an exhibit in the south wing of the United States Government Building at "A Century of Progress" in Chicago. The display cases are made in the modern style of architecture designated for all bureaus of the Department of Commerce, to conform with the general architectural scheme of the fair. These cases are painted with natural pearl essence paint, which is made from fish scales.

At the front of the space allotted to the bureau and on each side are two aquaria containing species of fish propagated at the hatcheries; and in the center is a display of packaged quick-frozen fish and shellfish. The latter display was made possible through the cooperation of several firms which prepare these products.

In the center of the exhibit are four cases which have displays on two sides. In three of them are dioramas; one showing a typical trout hatchery, another modern oyster culture and the third the nutritive value of marine products. On the other side of the cases which contain the dioramas are illustrated the fresh-water mussel fishery and industry, oyster propagation and seed collection, and a display of packaged fish with charts showing the vitamin content of various fish oils and the amount of iodine in certain fish. The fourth case exhibits on one side a model of a Great Lakes pound net and gill net with pictures showing the method of fishing these nets, and the method of determining the age of different species of fish from their scales. On the other side of this case is graphically displayed the bureau's research on the preservation of fish nets.

At the back of the exhibit space are three large