

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

paintings entitled: "Nature's Creations," "Man's Despoliation" and "Science's Restoration." Below these pictures and extending out a few feet in front is a rock garden and pool. To one side is a working model of a fish ladder, while on the other side is a model of a fish lock or elevator. Water running from the two models flows into a central pool in which are various fish and aquatic plants.

On the north wall is a large painting entitled "The Angler," while on each side of this are two cases exhibiting fishing tackle suitable for salt water, surf, bass and trout fishing. This tackle was supplied by various tackle manufacturers. Above the painting and tackle cases are nine transparencies showing views of various hatcheries of the bureau and of oyster culture.

There are three large cases against the south wall. The story of the utilization of fishery by-products of one hundred years ago and at the present time is told in one, while the next exhibits dyed and dressed seal-skins and the beneficial effect of the North Pacific Seal Treaty on the Pribilof seal herd. The third case gives a résumé of biological fishery research work of the bureau, especially as to the methods used in deep sea investigations, fish tagging and on the study of the composition of the mackerel catch for the last ten years. Over these cases also are transparencies, depicting various activities of the bureau.

OBITUARY

DR. ELEANOR ACHESON McCULLOCH GAMBLE, professor of psychology at Wellesley College, died on August 30, at the age of sixty-five years.

JOHN BENTLEY, JR., professor of forest engineering at Cornell University since 1917 and a member of the faculty since 1912, died on July 26, at the age of fifty-three years.

EDWARD ROBERTS, formerly of the British Nautical Almanac office, known especially for his work in the practical development of tidal prediction, died on August 4 at the age of eighty-eight years.

A WIRELESS message announcing the death of Dr. M. O. Malta has been received at Ottawa. Dr. Malta, who was a native of Sweden and for the past thirty years research botanist of the Federal Government, was taken ill suddenly while on an Arctic expedition.

SIR PHILIP MAGNUS, formerly Conservative member of the House of Commons for London University, an authority on mechanics, hydrostatics, mathematics and technical education, died on August 29. He was eighty years old. Sir Philip, until he retired in 1925, was a lecturer on mathematics and science at London University and at colleges and universities throughout the United Kingdom.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE British Association for the Advancement of Science is meeting in Leicester from September 6 to 13. The address of the president, Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, which will be printed in *SCIENCE*, is entitled "Some Chemical Aspects of Life." In addition to the arrangements for the meeting reported in the issue of *SCIENCE* for May 19, it is announced that there will be discussions on atomic transmutation, to be opened by Lord Rutherford, and on the expanding universe, to be opened by Sir Arthur Eddington.

DR. JAMES BRYANT CONANT took up his work as the twenty-fifth president of Harvard University on September 1. The formal inauguration will take place on the twenty-fifth of this month. Prior to his election to the presidency Dr. Conant was Sheldon Emery professor of organic chemistry.

A SPECIAL tribute on the occasion of his eightieth birthday will be paid to Dr. Karl Sudhoff, professor of the history of medicine at Leipzig, founder of the German Society for the History of Medicine and Natural Science, at its annual meeting at Erfurt on September 9 and 10.

PROFESSOR AUGUST GÄRTNER, formerly professor of

hygiene at Jena, recently celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday.

DR. ROCH, professor of clinical medicine at Geneva, and Dr. Haškovec, professor of clinical neurology at Prague, have been elected foreign corresponding members of the Academy of Medicine, Paris.

DR. E. KOHN-ABREST, of Paris, has been elected a foreign corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium.

PROFESSOR W. LANGDON BROWN, Regius professor of physic in the University of Cambridge, was recently elected a member of the Atheneum Club under the provisions which empower the annual election of men of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts or for public service.

PROFESSOR M. GALE EASTMAN, head of the department of agricultural economics and associate dean, has been named dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of New Hampshire. He succeeds Professor F. W. Taylor, who has been placed in charge of practical farm projects.