buildings and also for making other improvements. The principal new structure will be a laboratory and dairy-products building equipped for experimental work in the manufacture of dairy products and by-products on a factory scale. It is also proposed to complete the construction of the nutrition laboratory, which was begun in 1931. This building, when completed and equipped, will provide adequate and modern laboratory facilities for investigational work in all phases of dairy-cattle nutrition.

The $135,000 allotted to the Bureau of Entomology will provide four structures: (1) A semi-fire-proof building to house investigations on bee culture now carried on at Somerset, Md.; (2) a semi-fire-proof building to house basic studies on insects now conducted in a rented building at Takoma Park, Md.; (3) greenhouses to replace those used by the bureau on the department grounds at Constitution Avenue and 12th Street for investigations on insects injurious to greenhouse plants, and (4) mushroom house for investigations on insects attacking mushrooms.

The newly acquired land, in addition to its uses for building operations, will provide space for studies of dual-purpose cattle, hogs and chickens and will also provide testing plots for the Bureau of Entomology.

## EXPERIMENTS ON THE PREVENTION OF SOIL EROSION

A NATIONAL experiment in land use, devoted to studying the prevention of soil erosion and providing for removal from cultivation of submarginal land instead of the average land required in the crop reduction programs, is being undertaken cooperatively by the Replacement Crops Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Soil Erosion Service of the Department of the Interior. The experiment was authorized upon the recommendation of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Secretary of Interior Ickes. It will cover two million acres of land in 10 different regions.

Under the cooperative program, in those areas where projects of the Soil Erosion Service are located, farmers who reduce acreage under crop reduction programs may substitute acres of submarginal land for the average land that would be taken out of production under the terms of their contracts. Under such an arrangement, for instance, a farmer whose contract would require him to remove five acres of average land from production would have the privilege of removing, instead, 10 acres of submarginal land which was half as productive as his average land.

The Soil Erosion Service, of which H. H. Bennett is director, has chosen tentative locations for 10 erosion prevention projects. Each project includes about 200,000 acres and covers an entire watershed. Farmers who substitute submarginal land for average land under their contracts, will be asked to use the methods recommended by the Soil Erosion Service to prevent erosion of their land.

In the opinion of Joseph F. Cox, chief of the Replacement Crops Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, these projects, being scattered, will provide demonstrations in different regions and under different conditions of what needs to be done to prevent erosion and the use which can be made of submarginal land.

The tentative locations of the ten soil erosion prevention projects are:

Upper Mississippi Valley, near LaCrosse, Wisconsin.
North Central Missouri and South Central Iowa, near Bethany, Missouri.
Central Illinois, in McLean County.
Central Texas, near Temple.
South Carolina Piedmont, near Spartanburg.
Pacific Northwest, in Palouse section, near Pullman, Washington.
Oklahoma Red Plains, near Stillwater.
Tennessee Valley.
Kansas, near Mankato, in Jewell County.
A large project, including land in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, known as the Navajo project.

The Replacement Crops Section will extend its erosion prevention work beyond the projects in which it is cooperating with the Soil Erosion Service. Erosion-preventing or soil-improving crops are recommended by the section for all land taken out of production, and it plans to supply farmers with full information on crops for these purposes. The work done by the Soil Erosion Service on the 10 projects will be much more intensive, however, than that done elsewhere.

## THE MORRIS FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS

FIVE Morris Foundation fellowships in botany, each of which carry a stipend of $1,200, have been awarded for the current academic year by the committee on administration of the Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania, as announced by Dr. Rodney H. True, director of the arboretum.

Recipients of the fellowships, recommended by the scientific staff of the arboretum from among a large number of applicants, are: Lewis E. Anderson, Batesville, Miss.; Miss Ruth Beall, Riderwood, Md.; Thomas W. Childs, Salem, Ore.; Miss Esther L. Larsen, Crosby, N. D., and William E. McQuilkin, Cambridge, Nebr.

In her will bequeathing the Morris Arboretum to the University of Pennsylvania the late Miss Lydia Thompson Morris expressed a desire that post-graduate work in botany be conducted at the arboretum, and the appointment of the five Morris fellows marks the first step taken in accordance with her wish.