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.

Mr. Anderson, who was graduated from Mississippi State College with the degree of bachelor of science in 1931 and received a master of arts degree from Duke University this year, will carry on research work on the cytology of species of the mock orange Philadelphus, of which the arboretum has an exceptionally wide collection.

Miss Beall, a graduate of Goucher College in 1925 and later a graduate student at the Johns Hopkins University, will employ the newly developed Allison Optical Analyzer in a study of chemicals used in botanical research, while Mr. Childs, who was graduated from Oregon State Agricultural College in 1929 and has served as an assistant in forest pathology work in the Bureau of Plant Industry, will study diseases of trees.

A special study of the flora of Delaware will be made by Miss Larsen, who received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Montana in 1925 and a master of science degree from Washington University, St. Louis, in 1926.

Mr. McQuilkin, who was graduated from Doane College, Nebraska, with the degree of bachelor of arts, in 1925 and who also holds a master of arts degree from the University of Nebraska, will study the relation of roots to soil characteristics.

According to Dr. True, the character of the research work undertaken by a number of the fellowship holders will require them to divide their time between the Morris Arboretum and the botanical laboratories on the university campus.

THE TEXAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE annual meeting of the Texas Academy of Science was held at Dallas on October 20 and 21. In addition to papers presented before the sections, group luncheons with round table discussions were held as follows. Physicists: "Physical Science Opportunities in Texas," Dr. H. A. Wilson, Rice Institute, presiding. Geologists: "Geological Opportunities in Texas," Dr. E. H. Sellards, Bureau of Economic Geology, presiding. Biologists: "Biological Opportunities in Texas," Dr. Hardy C. Kemp, presiding. There was also a joint meeting of all biological sections and the Texas Entomological Society.

The annual banquet was followed by three addresses: The president's address, by Dr. E. N. Jones, Baylor University; "Some Geological Beginnings in Texas," by Dr. Robert T. Hill, and "Plant Life of the Past," by Dr. A. Noé, University of Chicago.

Following Dr. Hill's address the academy conferred on him a life fellowship.

The total attendance at sectional meetings, luncheon discussions and general sessions was about three hundred and fifty.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President: B. C. Tharp, professor of botany, University of Texas.

Executive Vice-president: J. G. Burr, director of research, State Fish, Game and Oyster Bureau.

Secretary-Treasurer: Frederick A. Burt, associate professor of geology, A. and M. College.

Vice-president for Section 1: J. C. Godbey, professor of chemistry, Southwestern University.

Vice-president for Section 2: Mayne Longnecker, assistant professor of biology, Southern Methodist University.

Vice-president for Section 3: W. J. McConnell, dean of College of Industrial Arts.

Vice-president for Section 4: Gayle Scott, professor of paleontology, Texas Christian University.

Dr. S. W. Bilsing, professor of entomology, A. and M. College, reelected representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

AT the meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine held in Richmond, Virginia, from November 15 to 17, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: Dr. F. F. Russell, International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, New York, N. Y.

President-elect: Dr. E. B. Vedder, Washington, D. C.

Vice-president: Dr. F. W. O'Connor, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. Henry E. Meleney, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine.

Editor: Dr. C. F. Craig, Tulane University School of Medicine.

Councilors: Dr. G. R. Callender, Fort Sam Houston, Texas (1 year); Dr. G. C. Shattuck, Harvard Medical School (1 year); Dr. E. C. Faust, Tulane University School of Medicine (2 years); Dr. H. C. Clark, Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, Panama (2 years); Dr. T. B. Magath, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minnesota (3 years); Dr. S. S. Cook, U. S. Navy Department (3 years); Dr. E. B. McKinley, George Washington University School of Medicine (4 years); Dr. A. C. Reed, University of California Medical School (4 years).

The following honorary members were elected:

Dr. William H. Welch, the Johns Hopkins University.

Sir Leonard Rogers, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, retired, School of Tropical Medicine, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Dr. Charles Nicolle, director of the Pasteur Institute, Tunis.

Dr. W. Schüffner, School of Tropical Medicine, Koloniaal Institut, Amsterdam.