show that much of the land is better suited to timber than to farming; at least timber raising would be just as profitable. Land use studies at the Georgia station will enable the state to set up new agricultural programs where much of the land has been abandoned. In Kentucky the suggestion has been made that enlargement of private forests into good sized tracts would make protection against fires easier, would promote greater skill in the care of growing trees and would make harvesting of timber more economical.

The Minnesota station is participating in soil erosion control in the rolling lands in the southeastern part of the state and much unproductive peat and bog land is being converted into good pasture and hay land through the planting of reed canary grass. In Nevada farm land is being classified in the Walker River Irrigation District, the information to be used in keeping some districts from financial ruin. The Ohio station found that in Vinton County more than a fourth of the land once in farms now lies idle and that the public funds going into the county from state and federal governments in a ten-year period equal the value of the farm land. Soil surveys in Rhode Island will provide information for reforestation and back-to-the-land movements, and determine areas suitable for subsistence farming. The Wisconsin station and others have entered on systematic programs for utilizing lands so as to adjust production to consumption.

These are examples and not a summary of the work being done. They illustrate the national effort to solve the problem of land utilization.

SUMMER MEETING OF THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA AT TORONTO

THE summer meeting of the Botanical Society of America at Toronto on June 18 to 20 was attended by about a hundred and twenty-five botanists. The program in Toronto included inspection of the botanical laboratories at the university and the displays in the Royal Ontario Museum, a dinner at Hart House, and an address by Professor M. L. Fernald, of Harvard University, on the persistence of pre-glacial species of plants in the northeastern states and southeastern Canada.

An excursion to the Scarborough Bluffs east of Toronto afforded a view of the various glacial deposits of the region, which were explained in detail by Dr. A. P. Coleman, veteran glacial geologist, by a field lecture in a pouring rain. The fossil remains of plants, which occur abundantly at various levels in these deposits, have proved that interglacial climates were at times warmer than those of the present and brought such austral plants as the papaw and the osage orange as far north as Toronto.

Nearly a hundred persons left Toronto by automobile on the morning of June 19 for the excursion to the Bruce Peninsula, situated between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. A brief stop was made at Hi-Pot-Lo Park to observe the rich natural vegetation and the numerous pot-holes. Luncheon was served in the dining hall of Ontario Agricultural College, where the extensive range of greenhouses was inspected. The party reached Owen Sound in the evening and visited a colony of the rare hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*. The following day the excursion was continued among the bogs, dunes and limestone ridges near the Lake Huron shore of the Bruce Peninsula. Among the plants collected here were several species, such as *Pinguicula villosa, Carex scirpoidea* and *Anemone multifida*, whose presence supports the belief that the peninsula was not covered by the Wisconsin ice sheet.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

IT is announced in *Nature* that on July 2 the following were elected honorary fellows of the Royal Society of Edinburgh to commemorate the completion of its one hundred and fiftieth year: *Foreign,* Björn Helland-Hansen, Geophysical Institute, Bergen; Professor Bernardo Houssay, professor of physiology, National University of Buenos Aires; Professor Frank R. Lillie, professor of zoology and embryology, University of Chicago; Professor T. H. Morgan, professor of biology, California Institute of Technology; Professor Paul Sabatier, professor of chemistry, University of Toulouse; Dr. Theobald Smith, formerly director of the department of animal pathology of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton. *British,* Professor H. E. Armstrong, emeritus professor of chemistry, Imperial College of Science and Technology, City and Guilds (Enginering) College, London; Professor J. S. Haldane, director of the Mining Research Laboratory, and honorary professor, University of Birmingham; Professor Karl Pearson, emeritus Galton professor of eugenics, University of London; Professor E. B. Poulton, lately Hope professor of zoology, University of Oxford; Sir G. Elliot Smith, professor of anatomy, University College, London; Professor W. W. Watts, emeritus professor of geology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

THE Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois has made an appropriation to the Graduate School for the publication of the first volume of the works