alone afford reality to our efforts for creating material wealth and working out improved social machinery for its distribution. While we work out these myriad individual problems, we must have a unifying principle to which all our hearts can give supreme allegiance. In this way we can work with faith and anticipation towards those spiritual and cultural realities of which the Roerich Pact is a symbol.

SOIL AND CROP SURVEYS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY

A CHECK-UP on the crop-producing possibilities of the soils of the Tennessee Valley has been started with work begun on a soil survey of Jefferson County, near Nashville, Tenn. The work will be carried on by the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture Soil Survey. In addition to the usual soil survey program, Dr. C. A. Moores, director of the State Experiment Station, and Dr. J. C. McAmis, of the TVA Agricultural Division, have planned to supplement the usual program with a detailed crop survey.

These new soil surveys will be used by the Tennessee Valley Authority in planning land use in agriculture in connection with its general program of development. The crop survey will report the present use of the land and the yields under present methods, and will also include estimates on what the land could yield if it were planted to other crops and managed according to the methods that have proved most profitable and practical in using other soils of the same type in that vicinity. The reports will also include results of practical experience in applying fertilizers to the various soils.

Some eroded lands, for example, will probably be classified as best suited to production of timber, others for seeding to meadow and pasture. Farmers will have the results of practical experience of other farmers with similar land in getting out of the soil the best net results and at the same time conserving the fertility of the soil, and conserving the soil itself against destructive washing.

Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, acting chief of the Federal Soil Survey Division, reports that agronomists of the Tennessee Experiment Station will make a special study of crops in the region and will catalogue the results on the basis of the soil types on which the crops are grown. J. W. Moon, of the Soil Survey staff, has been assigned to assist in the soil mapping and W. E. Hearn, senior soil scientist, who has been surveying soils proposed for development as subsistence homesteads, expected to join him.

THE LEONARD WOOD MEMORIAL FOR THE ERADICATION OF LEPROSY

THE Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy announces aid for investigation in its field of interest for the current year as follows: The support of the Memorial Laboratory, completed and equipped last year in the leper colony of Culion, P. I., under the direction of Dr. H. W. Wade has been continued. Additional facilities have been furnished the Eversley Child's Treatment Station and the Cebu Skin Clinic built by the memorial, presented to the Philippine Health Service, supported by the latter and directed by Dr. José Rodriquez. The support of the *International Journal of Leprosy* now in its second year of publication has been continued.

In addition to these early commitments of the memorial certain research grants have been made for the current year on recommendation of its Medical Advisory Board:

To Dr. Charles M. Carpenter, of the University of Rochester, for his study of the effect of radiothermic treatment on leprosy;

To Dr. E. V. Cowdry, of Washington University, St. Louis, for study of the histophysiology of the lesions of leprosy, particularly by the method of micro-incineration;

To Dr. Esmond R. Long, of the Henry Phipps Institute in Philadelphia, for a comparative study of acid-fast bacteria;

To Dr. C. A. Mills, of the University of Cincinnati, for a preliminary survey of the effect of climate on the incidence of leprosy, and,

To Dr. M. H. Soule, of the University of Michigan, for a study of the methods of blood culture in tuberculosis and leprosy.

In addition to these specific items of financial support the officers of the Leonard Wood Memorial are aware of a rapidly growing interest in the age-old but still baffling disease, to the solution of which its efforts are committed. Several self-supporting studies have been carried out or are in progress in which this foundation has been of service in an advisory capacity, or to which its very existence has furnished the initiating impulse.

WORK OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION IN THE MEDICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES

IN the medical sciences The Rockefeller Foundation, during 1933, appropriated $1,173,853. In aid of programs of specific concentration in the fields of psychiatry and public-health teaching appropriations were made to the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine for research in psychiatry; to University College, London, for work in biophysics and neurophysiology; to Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, for investigations in nerve physiology, and to the Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital for cooperative work in psychiatry. For the development of teaching in

public health and preventive medicine an appropriation was made to Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. During 1933 the foundation provided 295 fellowships in the medical sciences. In addition, research aid grants in sums varying from $55 to $3,000 enabled sixty-one investigators and groups to carry on research work.

Foundation appropriations in the natural sciences amounted to $807,250. For specific programs of research in the vital processes, particularly in biology and psychology, and in the field of the so-called earth sciences, contributions were made to a number of institutions, among them the California Institute of Technology for research in biology and chemistry; the University of Chicago for biological research; the National Research Council for research in problems of sex and the effects of radiation on living organisms; the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Maine, for research in mammalian genetics, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for aerological research. In addition to the more important grants, awards comparatively small in amount were made for the purpose of exploring new fields of study and increasing opportunities for work which has been retarded because of the present economic situation.

The total number of fellowships in the natural sciences administered by the Rockefeller Foundation during 1933 was eighty-nine. In addition, eighty-eight individuals received new appointments for fellowships administered by the National Research Council with funds supplied by the foundation.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. AMBROSE SWASEY, of Cleveland, was guest of honor at a dinner given in New York City on the occasion of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Engineering Foundation. Dr. Swasey, who will be eighty-eight years old on December 19, established the foundation in 1914 and has contributed $750,000 to its endowment. Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, were the principal speakers. Harry P. Charlesworth, chairman of the foundation, presented to Mr. Swasey a volume containing expressions of felicitation and gratitude on behalf of the various organizations comprising the Engineering Foundation.

DR. EDWIN O. JORDAN, until his retirement in 1933, after forty-one years' service to the university, chairman of the department of hygiene and bacteriology of the University of Chicago, was awarded the Sedgwick Memorial Medal for distinguished service in public health at the Pasadena meeting of the American Public Health Association. Dr. Jordan still offers graduate courses at the university.

COLLEAGUES of Dr. Edward R. Baldwin, director of the Edward L. Trudeau Foundation, Saranac Lake, marked his seventieth birthday on September 8, by presenting him with an armchair. Dr. James Woods Price made the presentation speech at a gathering at Dr. Baldwin's home in the evening, attended by about twenty-five physicians.

DR. DONALD CHURCH BALFOUR, of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., was elected president of the American College of Surgeons for 1935–36 at the recent meeting in Boston to succeed Dr. Robert B. Greenough, of Boston. The two vice-presidents chosen were Dr. Arthur W. Allen, of Boston, and Dr. John A. Gunn, of Winnipeg. Members of the Board of Regents to serve during the term expiring in 1937 are: Dr. Samuel C. Harvey, of New Haven, Conn.; Dr. Allen B. Kanavel, Chicago; Dr. Charles H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; Dr. Alexander R. Munroe, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and Dr. J. Bentley Squier, of New York City. Surgeons receiving honorary fellowships were: Sir Harold Gillies, of London, plastic surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Dr. Josef Halban, professor of gynecology at the University of Vienna; Harry Platt, lecturer in orthopedic surgery at the University of Manchester, and Dr. Bethel Solomons, of Dublin, examiner in obstetrics and gynecology at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland.

DR. HERMANN VON SCHRENK, St. Louis, Mo., consulting timber engineer of the New York Central Lines and senior vice-president of the American Society for Testing Materials, was elected president of the society on October 9, to fill the vacancy caused by the death on July 21 of W. H. Bassett soon after he took office as head of the society. The vacancy caused by Dr. von Schrenk's election was filled by the election of H. S. Vassar as senior vice-president. A. C. Fieldner, chief engineer of the Experiment Stations Division, U. S. Bureau of Mines, was elected junior vice-president.

B. F. SHEPHEARD, manager of the rock drill department of Ingersoll-Rand Company, was elected president of the American Society of Metals at the recent annual meeting of the society in New York City.

DR. C. E. KENNETH MEES, director of the Eastman Kodak Company, has been elected a vice-president of the company.