

- C. DARYLL FORDE, B.A., Ph.D., professor of geography and anthropology, University of Wales, Aberystwyth.—“Field Study of the Economy of a West African Village Community.”
- S. D. GARRETT, B.A., formerly assistant plant pathologist, Waite Agricultural Research Institute, University of Adelaide, South Australia.—“The Biological Antagonism of the Soil Microflora towards Root Disease Fungi of Crop Plants.”
- MRS. K. LONSDALE, D.Sc., research worker, Royal Institution, London.—“Relation between Structure and Physical Properties of Organic Molecules.”
- E. P. MUMFORD, M.A., M.S.C., late director, Pacific Entomological Survey, Honolulu.—“Terrestrial and Freshwater Biota of the Marquesas Islands.”
- R. G. W. NORRISH, B.A., Ph.D., director of studies, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.—“The Mechanism of Certain Chemical Reactions.”
- F. R. PERRY, M.Sc., member of research department, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Limited, Manchester.—“The Study of Over-voltages Due to Lightning on Transmission Lines.”
- L. R. WAGER, M.A., B.Sc., lecturer in mineralogy and petrology, University of Reading.—“The Tertiary Igneous History of East Greenland.”
- W. D. WARE, washery supervisor, Cefn Coed Colliery, Crynant, South Wales.—“Research on the Lower Part of the Coal Measures and Millstone Grit in Pembroke-shire.”

Grants in aid of research have been made to the following:

- P. FORD, B.Sc., Ph.D., head of department of economics, University College, Southampton.—“Statistical Inquiries into Sources of Family Income.”
- R. D'OYLEY GOOD, M.A., head of department of botany, University College, Hull.—“A Botanical Survey of Dorset.”
- J. W. HESLOP HARRISON, D.Sc., F.R.S., professor of botany, Armstrong College, Newcastle.—“Genetical and Evolutionary Studies with Special Reference to Closely Allied Species and Local Races.”
- J. W. LAYARD, B.A.—“The Social Anthropology of North-Eastern Malekula and Allied Cultures.”
- J. W. W. STEPHENS, M.D., D.P.H., emeritus professor of tropical medicine, University of Liverpool.—“Treatise on Blackwater Fever in Its Historical, Clinical and Other Aspects.”

THE OXFORD CONGRESS ON SOIL SCIENCE

OVER 400 workers in the particular branch of agricultural research which is known as soil science, or pedology, opened the third International Congress at Oxford on July 30. The congress continued until August 7, and afterwards, according to the *London Times*, 200 of the delegates toured Britain, in the course of which three days, from August 11 to 14,

were spent in Aberdeen. The *Times*, writing in advance of the meeting, says:

The chief object of their visit to Aberdeen is to inspect the Macaulay Institute for Soil Research at Craigiebuckler. There are only two centers in the British Isles which are devoted to scientific research on soils, one being the Rothamsted Experimental Station at Harpenden and the other the Scottish Station at Craigiebuckler. This, the most recent addition to Aberdeen's scientific institutions, was founded in 1930, when Mr. T. B. Macaulay, the president of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, purchased the property of Craigiebuckler and provided a sum of money which made possible the establishment of a Scottish soil research institute. He was also responsible for the provision of a fully equipped demonstration farm on the Island of Lewis, which forms part of the institute. During the past five years the Macaulay Institute, the director of which is Dr. W. G. Ogg, has carried out much valuable work.

Previous soil congresses were held in the United States in 1927 and in Russia in 1930. Many notable figures in the world of science will attend the Oxford congress. The president of the International Society of Soil Science, under whose auspices the congress is held, is Sir John Russell, the director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, which is the oldest agricultural research station in the world. The secretary of the society is Dr. D. J. Hissink, the director of the Soil Science Institute at Groningen, in Holland. Dr. Hissink took a prominent part in the reclamation of the Zuider Zee, one of the most interesting agricultural achievements of modern times. Dr. Marbut, who has been responsible for the preparation of a soil map of the United States, and Dr. Stremme, of Danzig, who has prepared the first soil map of Europe, will be at the congress, and it is hoped they will take part in the post-congress tour.

About 30 countries will be represented in the post-congress tour. The United States has sent the largest contingent of members to the congress; there are a few Canadian workers, and Russia and Germany are well represented. India has sent seven representatives, and Africa about the same number. China, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Egypt, Palestine, Estonia, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Hungary, Rumania, Poland and France are all represented. Hawaii and the West Indies have also sent members.

The delegates were welcomed by the vice-chancellor of the university at the opening session, and were entertained by the Government at a dinner in Christ Church Hall on July 31. The meetings were arranged so that questions of wide interest were discussed in the mornings at plenary sessions, and more specialized ones in the afternoons at commission sessions. The presidential address of Sir John Russell was on “The Place of Soil-Science in Agriculture,” and Professor G. W. Robinson presented a general survey of British soils. There was a plenary session of Commission IV—Soil Fertility.