From his friend and neighbor, John Richardson, he inherited his rare seedling peonies. These and many other plants he later transferred to his lovely garden in Cambridge, and again after twelve years, to his garden at Peterborough, New Hampshire. His pleasure and enthusiasm in the beauty of his and Mrs. Jackson's garden were untiring, and he never ceased in his delight in the production of a perfect specimen, be it peony, iris, or poppy, or any other plant under his care.

Dr. Jackson was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston Society of Natural History, American Society of Naturalists, Geological Society of America, and Paleontological Society.

JOSEPH A. CUSHMAN

Harvard University

Association Affairs

AAAS Officers—1949

General Officers:

President: Elvin C. Stakman, University of Minnesota
President-Elect: Roger Adams, University of Illinois
Retiring President: Edmund W. Sinnott, Yale University
Vice-Presidents of the Sections:
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- Physics (B): W. V. Houston, Rice Institute
- Chemistry (C): Robert S. Shelton, Wm. S. Merrell Co., Cincinnati
- Geology and Geography (E): Raymond C. Moore, University of Kansas
- Zoological Sciences (F): H. J. Van Cleave, University of Illinois
- Botanical Sciences (G): W. C. Steere, University of Michigan
- Psychology (I): Harold E. Burtt, The Ohio State University
- History and Philosophy of Science (L): Charles W. Morris, Chicago
- Engineering (M): W. R. Woolrich, University of Texas
- Medical Sciences (N): Cecil J. Watson, University Hospital, Minnesota
- Agriculture (O): Emil Truog, University of Wisconsin
- Education (Q): Francis D. Curtis, University of Michigan
- (Nominations have not yet been received from the Committees of Sections D, H, and K.)

Members of the Executive Committee:

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George A. Baitsell, Yale University (1947–1950)
Edwin B. Fred, University of Wisconsin (1948–1951)
Charles F. Kettering, General Motors Research Laboratories (1946–1949)
Paul E. Klopsteg, Northwestern University (1949–1952)
K. Lark-Horovitz, Purdue University (1949–1952)
Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard University (1947–1950)
Howard A. Meyerhoff, Smith College (1949–1952)
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Secretaries of the Sections:
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- Physics (B): F. S. Brackett, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland
- Chemistry (C): Edward F. Degering, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
- Astronomy (D): Charles C. Wylie, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa (1948)
- Geology and Geography (E): Leland Horberg, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
- Zoological Sciences (F): J. H. Bodine, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
- Botanical Sciences (G): Stanley A. Cain, Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
- Anthropology (H): Marian W. Smith, Columbia University, New York, New York (1948)
- Psychology (I): Delas D. Wickens, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
- Social and Economic Sciences (K): J. Frederic Dewhurst, Twentieth Century Fund, New York, New York (1948)
- History and Philosophy of Science (L): Raymond J. Seeger, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
- Engineering (M): Frank D. Carvin, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois

Medical Sciences (N), Subsection on Medicine (Nm): Gordon K. Moe, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Subsection on Pharmacy (Np): Glenn L. Jenkins, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana; Subsection on Dentistry (Nd): Isaac Schour, College of Dentistry, University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois

Agriculture (O): E. E. DeTurk, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Education (Q): Dean A. Worcester, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska

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President: R. E. Clausen, University of California, Berkeley, California

Secretary: R. C. Miller, California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California

Officers of the Southwestern Division:

President: Frederic H. Douglas, Denver Art Museum, Boulder, Colorado

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Book Reviews

Lehrbuch der inneren Sekretion. F. Verzár. Liestal, Switzerland: Ars Medici Ludin AG., 1948. Pp. xx + 608. (Illustrated.)

This textbook is an admirable introduction to the rapidly developing and expanding science of endocrinology. Dr. Verzár is a pioneer in this field and is particularly competent to undertake the difficult task of summarizing the methods and results of endocrinology in a relatively brief treatise. The American as well as the European literature is adequately and critically discussed.

It is not always possible to agree with Prof. Verzár as to the relative importance of the material included. For example, in a textbook of barely 600 pages, he devotes over 36 pages to the thymus gland, while secretin and renin get two pages each and enterogastron and cholecystokinin two paragraphs. There is no index.

The comparative physiologist as well as the clinician will profit greatly by this new textbook which could also be safely used as optional reading material in standard medical physiology courses. The book is recommended to all interested in the physiology of internal secretion and in the clinical possibilities of hormone therapy. The German style is lucid and can be easily followed by students acquainted with scientific German. An English translation would be highly desirable.

THEODORE KOPPANYI

Georgetown University School of Medicine

Crop management and soil conservation. (2nd ed.) Joseph F. Cox and Lyman E. Jackson. New York: John Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1948. Pp. xxii + 572. (Illustrated.) $3.80.

Farm soils: their management and fertilization. (4th ed.) Edmund L. Worthen. New York: John Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1948. Pp. xiii + 510. (Illustrated.) $3.20.

These books cover a broad field thinly. By inference, at least, they aim to deal with all agricultural regions of the United States. Actually, the center of attention is the eastern part of the Middle West, with something about the South and the Great Plains, and a bit about the West. Since an appeal is made to both farmers and young students, scientific language and principles are held to the minimum. Partly for this reason, full use is not made of the enormous body of technical knowledge acquired in the past two decades. Thus large parts of the books could be appropriately back-dated some 20 years.

In the book by Cox and Jackson, the first part of the title is treated more nearly adequately than the last. This book could have been recommended for high-school agricultural students if the discussions of soils had been omitted. But not enough helpful material is included on soils to offset the inadequacies.

Even though prepared for vocational agricultural students in high-schools, there can be no excuse for completely omitting the use of modern soil classification and published soil maps in arriving at specific recommendations for individual fields and farms. Again and again the reader is admonished to use crops and practices "adapted" to his soil. This is very good advice. But he is not told what these are nor even how he can find out. In fact, the reader is not even given a working concept of the principal kinds of soil in the United States or how he might learn about those of his own community or farm. One even finds statements like this: "Clay soils are usually poorly drained and hence tilling is necessary for sure production of corn, beans, and beets." Many soil types rich in clay do not need tilling, and many poor in clay do.

Terraces are generally recommended for sloping land. The authors fail to differentiate between those soils on which terraces would be useful and those on which they would be ineffective or even ruinous.

Fertilizer recommendations are exceedingly general—not specific to defined conditions—and are out of date. Little is said about the advantage of high-analysis kinds. For example, in the chapter on growing clover, one finds this: "On run-down and light soils, fertilizers containing potash as well as phosphorus, or complete fertilizers, such as 0-12-6, or a 2-12-4, are recommended." For years, agronomists and soil scientists have condemned such low-analysis materials. The very significant fertilizer and agricultural programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority are not even mentioned.

The part on crops is better but hardly up to date. The new methods for corn growing, involving closer spacing