

spirit and who gladly enrol under your banner, you have penetrated to the uttermost parts of the earth and have brought its natural history treasures to the Museum. To your unceasing labours, as Curator of Palaeontology and as President, we owe the series of



FIG. 1.—The inscription on the base reads: "To Henry Fairfield Osborn, master builder, upon the occasion of his seventieth birthday, August 8, 1927, from his friends."

unique exhibition halls at the Museum, where countless visitors pass before an impressive panorama of extinct life. Thanks to your sympathetic understanding, the school children of New York and their teachers enjoy all the educational and emancipative opportunities of the Museum's School Service. And in the near future the Museum will also display still other imposing evidences of your constructive genius when the Roosevelt Memorial Hall and the Akeley

African Hall take their places in the assemblage of buildings devoted to science and education.

"We desire also to express our admiration of the creative, tireless spirit which, during a life crowded with administrative work, has produced a series of publications, covering many hundreds of titles and ranging from brief articles in *Natural History* to the great monographs on the titanotheres and the proboscideans now in press.

"We congratulate you upon the many distinguished honours that the highest scientific tribunals of the world have awarded to you in recognition of your services to science. We join the great company of your readers in acknowledging our indebtedness for such classic works as 'From the Greeks to Darwin,' 'The Origin and Evolution of Life,' 'The Age of Mammals,' and 'Men of the Old Stone Age.'

"Princeton University will not forget your services when in 1877 as co-leader with your life-long friend Professor W. B. Scott, you led the first Princeton expedition to the fossil fields of Wyoming; or when, after your return from your graduate studies at Cambridge University, you brought the Huxleyan gospel of comparative anatomy to your pupils.

"Columbia University has reason to remember the great part you played in planning and guiding the Department of Zoology in its formative period; nor will your old students, either of Princeton or of Columbia, ever forget what new worlds you opened to them and showed them how to enter.

"The New York Zoological Society owes to you thirty-one years of brilliant service as Chairman of the Executive Committee and later as its President.

"From many parts of the world, therefore, your friends unite to testify their appreciation of your services as a leader in biological science, in education, and in the highest ideals of citizenship.

"We congratulate you again upon this unique record of service. We delight in the admirable spirit of fairness, generosity, friendliness, and comradeship which you have shown, not only to your colleagues but to the least of your assistants. And we rejoice with your devoted wife and your sons, daughters and many grandchildren, that this seventieth birthday finds you with forces unimpaired, still planning, still building, under the inspiration of a dauntless optimism."

The Conservation of Forests.

FORESTRY propaganda, by which is understood the endeavour to cultivate a forestry 'sense' in the people, has been in force for some time in the United States of America. The unrestricted lumbering under which so large a proportion of the forests of the country have been ruthlessly destroyed by axe, saw, and fire, led to the introduction of a forest service and forestry societies. It became recognised, however, that before any efficient protection of the remaining forest areas and the rehabilitation of portions of those destroyed could make any real progress, the people and the big lumbering companies would have to be educated as to the real meaning and value of the forest to the community and the nation. Various steps have been taken during the last decade or two, but progress in the direction desired was admittedly slow. Latterly this crusade has been taken up with renewed vigour, and the methods employed are worthy, not necessarily of imitation, but at least of study and consideration; for propaganda of a similar kind is urgently needed if the new woods now being created in Britain are not to suffer from acts of negligence or worse at the hands of members of the community, entirely un-

acquainted with the objects aimed at in bringing into being this form of national (as also privately owned) property.

Two notes in the *Daily Science News Bulletin* issued by the Science Service of Washington, exemplify the type of propaganda in force in the United States. The language used is simple, technical terms being avoided, in order that the matter may be readily understood by the man-in-the-street. The first of the notes is entitled "Forest Trees Wage Fierce Struggle for Existence." A simple description of the forest is given, pointing out the different methods of growth of a tree growing singly or in a crowded forest, with examples of species which naturally grow in pure woods as against those appearing in mixture. The effect of the tree on the soil, and its demands and so forth, are simply treated of, the writer summarising his note with the remark: "A forest is a complete plant society in which the individuals compete in a struggle for existence, help each other by co-operating in keeping soil, moisture, and climatic conditions favourable to all, and are helped or hindered by thousands of subsidiary forms of life."

The second note, "Conserve Trees by Selective

Felling," has not the same application in Great Britain. For some years the U.S. forest officers have been striving to educate the lumberers and to reduce the damage and waste which have resulted from the lumbering of the forests in the past. Under these practices most of the young growth, which is not of size to be converted into lumber, has been recklessly destroyed whilst extracting the logs; moreover, large amounts of slash and refuse are left on the areas which, being so inflammable, usually catch fire, the fire often spreading to and destroying neighbouring valuable forests. The loss in this way, both in the United States and Canada, has been enormous. The present note is designed to show, from actual proof on the ground, that it is possible to lumber, *i.e.* to cut in a forest under a system of selective fellings by which the younger growth, or age classes, of the forest are left unharmed; and that this method actually gives better financial returns per acre, whilst subsequent fire danger is greatly reduced, since little slash remains. A further advantage of major importance is that additional fellings will be possible on the area when the young growth conserved has reached exploitable size. The figures and results attained as given in this note merit the careful attention of the lumberer, not only in the United States but also in Canada.

University and Educational Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dr. F. W. Doughton, Trinity College, has been appointed lecturer in physiology and Mr. J. V. Bernal, Emmanuel College, has been appointed lecturer in structural crystallography in the department of mineralogy.

FREE displays of films illustrating life in the British Dominions and Colonies will be given four times daily on week days and once on Sundays at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, during September. The programme is as follows: Sept. 4-7, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada; Sept. 8-10, South Africa and Australia; Sept. 11-14, South Africa, East Africa, Malaya, West Indies, Fiji; Sept. 15-17, India, Gold Coast; Sept. 18-21, Nigeria, Palestine; Sept. 22-24, Canada, British Guiana; Sept. 25-28, New Zealand; Sept. 29-Oct. 1, Canada and Australia. Teachers wishing to take organised parties of school children are advised to notify the Secretary, Imperial Institute, at least three days in advance of the proposed visit.

UNDER a recent regulation, the Board of Research Studies at the University of Cambridge now issues annually a volume of abstracts of the dissertations which have been approved for the research degrees (other than for the higher doctorates which are awarded on general published work at a later stage of a graduate's career). This volume will be useful as a guide to the ground covered by a piece of research where the complete work is only accessible in the University library. The need for it does not arise when the work is published in the standard scientific or literary periodicals, but the present pressure on the space of these journals makes it growingly difficult to publish work in full, and this summary of work may well fill a real gap. The summaries are arranged by faculties, and it may be of interest to note that the departments most largely represented are chemistry ten, physics and biochemistry six each, and botany five. On the literary side, history is the only faculty with a comparable output. Of the graduates, eight come from Caius and from Trinity, five from Emmanuel, while Corpus Christi, Jesus, King's, Queens' and Selwyn are all unrepresented. The research graduates are fairly evenly divided between graduates of Cambridge

and graduates of other universities. The steady development of the research degree work at Cambridge is of considerable interest and importance.

'JUNIOR' colleges, offering the courses ordinarily taken during the first two years of the four-year college of liberal arts, are rapidly increasing in number in the United States, and are causing much attention to be focussed on the organisational relationship between the secondary schools and the universities and degree-conferring colleges. This subject is dealt with in a closely reasoned and illuminating article contributed by Prof. Leonard V. Koos of Minnesota to the May number of *School Life*, the official organ of the United States Bureau of Education. The main purpose of the article, publication of which is sponsored by the National Committee on Research in Secondary Education, is to show that present-day conditions point to the desirability of the integration of the junior college with the grades and work of educational units immediately below it—of definitely incorporating it, in fact, in the secondary school system. Prof. Koos first exposes the fallacies of the chief arguments which have been adduced for the separation of the public junior colleges from the grades of the 'high' school below, namely: the advantage in 'selling' the junior college to the community, encouragement of the development of 'college life,' and safeguarding the standard of work. He next points out that experience with other two-year units, like the two-grade junior high school and the normal school, has been unsatisfactory. His main arguments are that a review of reorganisation of secondary and higher education during the past hundred years shows the essential similarity of the purposes of education in high-school and junior-college years, and that their separation involves deplorable overlapping and waste of time.

THE Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has Divisions of (1) Intercourse and Education, (2) International Law, and (3) Economics and History. The work of Division (1) during the year 1926 is described in a report, dated April 2, by its Director, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who is also president of the Endowment and chairman of its executive committee. Of the total disbursements of the Division in the year, amounting to 363,663 dollars, the largest items were a grant-in-aid for the library building of the University of Louvain (50,000 dollars), and the expenses of a trip to Europe of American professors of international law and relations (63,312 dollars). Among the many activities for the promotion of which the rest of the expenditure was incurred were those of the International Relations Clubs, which are now established in 116 educational institutions in the United States. The members are chiefly undergraduates. The Division prepares for them fortnightly summaries of international events and supplies them with books and pamphlets. A handbook describing the work in detail is obtainable from the office at 405 West 117th Street, New York. The Division is responsible for the publication of "International Conciliation," a series of bulletins, begun in 1907, including texts of official treaties, articles by eminent statesmen, etc. The Centre Européen, maintained by the Division at a cost of 20,000 dollars yearly, published in January the first number of a quarterly, *L'Esprit International*. Its Directeur-Adjoint has recently conferred with the British Institute of International Affairs with the view of co-operation on lines already found effective in connexion with the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales and the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, in which a Carnegie chair of international relations has been founded.