ANTHROPOLOGY IN AMERICA.

Dr. A. C. Haddon's presidential address before the British Anthropological Institute was entitled 'What the United States of America is doing for Anthropology.' The address was printed in the *Journal* of the institute and is quoted in *Nature*. It reviews field work, museums and teaching at the universities, and concludes as follows:

It would be impossible to include within the limits of a brief address an account of all the work that is being done in anthropology by the government, by public and private institutions, or by individual effort in the United States of America. Much as I should have liked to have emphasized the interest exhibited in the subject and the wonderful activity that is being displayed, the bare enumeration of all this activity would make a very weary chronicle.

I must confess that I felt a not inconsiderable amount of envy when on every hand I witnessed this energy and then recalled the apathy which pervades our own country.

The American public is more intelligently alive to the interest and importance of anthropology than is our public. The exponents of the science are energetic, enthusiastic and competent, and they succeed in gaining the practical sympathy of wealthy merchants, who are not averse to spending money freely when they see that the money will be wisely spent for the good of the state or of the city. One cannot say that the wealthy Americans are more intelligent than are our rich men, but they do seem to appreciate the value of learning to a much greater extent than do ours. At all events, they respond more readily to the very pressing need there is for the endowment of research and of those institutions which bring the knowledge of the expert down to the comprehension of the masses.

I am quite willing to admit that the fault in this country may lie as much with the specialist as with the capitalist. In any case we have an inspiriting demonstration in the United States of America of what can and should be done in Great and Greater Britain, and I venture to thank our American colleagues in the name of anthropological science for this good example of strenuous effort and praiseworthy accomplishment.

FORESTRY IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

A press bulletin of the Bureau of Forestry says that the Hawaiian Islands are in need of foresters, and eager to secure them. Governor Dole, who sees the immediate necessity of caring for the island forests, has applied to the Bureau of Forestry for expert men, to be sent as soon as they can be spared. The mountains are overrun by both wild and tame cattle, which graze and trample on young trees and destroy the ferns that protect the ground. When this ground cover is removed the soil rapidly loses its moisture and the forest dies. Great areas of Hawaiian forest have been utterly destroyed in this way. The disappearance of so much forest on the island of Hawaii has caused remarkable changes in the flow of the streams. There are freshets and floods now, followed by long, dry seasons when the water does not run. Since much of the sugar crop depends entirely on irrigation, and since the irrigating ditches must draw their water from the mountain streams, the damage done the forest affects the prosperity of the whole island. Forestry in Hawaii has never been attempted by the government, and the field will be an entirely new one. It will have the support and confidence of the people, who are eager for relief from the harm done them by the failure of their irrigating ditches to supply the sugar crops.

On the island of Molokai—the leper island—still more remarkable conditions prevail in the forest. There the timber is grazed and trampled to death not by wild cattle alone but by herds of red deer, descended from a few that were imported from England to stock parks. The deer imported propagated beyond the calculations of the inhabitants, escaped to the woods, and, since there are no animals to prey upon them, have increased to many thousands. The American forester who undertakes the care of the timber of Molokai will have a problem entirely novel to his experience—the protection of forests from wild animals.