

ting guilds, 75,000 plants of the Japanese rush and 380,000 plants of the Japanese sedge. It was found necessary to increase these quantities by propagation, but car-load lots have now been sent to points in Texas, Louisiana, South Carolina and California, where contracts have been made for the planting of trial areas under normal field conditions.

#### BAMBOO INTRODUCTION

THE timber bamboos of the Orient are among the most profitable plant cultures of the orientals. Scattering groves of these plants in America have demonstrated that they can be grown profitably on land that is not now occupied by crops, such as the "cane-brake" lands of the south. The uses in this country to which bamboos can be put are being studied. Early introductions into the plant introduction garden at Chico, Cal., have been growing successfully and an explorer has been appointed to get up a shipment of the best timber forms and import them the coming spring. Hardier forms than the Japanese have been found in China, drought resistant forms are being ordered from India, and the tropical giant forms will be secured from the planters in Porto Rico.

CHARLES E. BESSEY

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

#### THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

THE National Educational Association meets at Cleveland Ohio, from June 29 to July 3, under the presidency of Mr. Edwin G. Cooley, of Chicago. The program of the general sessions is as follows:

##### *Monday Afternoon, June 29*

Addresses of welcome by Hon. Tom L. Johnson, mayor of city of Cleveland, Ohio, and by Dr. Charles S. Howe, president of Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Ohio.

Response by William O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Report of Educational Progress for the Year, by Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

##### *Monday Evening, June 29*

Annual address of the president, Joseph Swain, president of Swarthmore College.

"Compulsory Education in Industries in the Schools of London," by Cloudeley S. H. Brereton, divisional inspector for the London Council, London. (Appointment provisional.)

"Adaptation of the Public School to Industrial Ends," by Andrew S. Draper, commissioner of education for the state of New York, Albany, N. Y.

##### *Tuesday Evening, June 30*

"The Rein and Spur," by J. C. Willis, president of Louisville University, Louisville, Ky.

"Negro Education and the Nation," by Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

"The Function of Education in a Democracy," by Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools, Philadelphia, Pa.

##### *Wednesday Afternoon, July 1*

"Reconcilement of Cross Purposes in Education of Women" by Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

"The School and the Immigrant Child," by Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.

"The School and the Practise of Ethics," by Ella Flagg Young, principal of Chicago Normal School, Chicago, Ill.

##### *Friday Morning, July 3*

"The Personal Touch in Teaching," by Andrew F. West, dean of the Graduate School, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

"Personal Power of the Teacher in Public School Work," by William H. Maxwell, superintendent of schools, New York City.

Those announced to read papers before the department of higher education are the president of the department, Dr. Oscar J. Craig, and Professors R. J. Alley, Charles Fordyce, David S. Snedden, W. H. Crawford and W. N. Stearns. Those announced to read papers before the department of science instruction are Messrs. R. H. Whitbeck, N. M. Fenniman, Robert A. Millikan and Miss Martha K. Genthe. An evening session will be addressed by Professor L. H. Bailey and Mr. Gifford Pinchot.

#### THE HANOVER MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

WITH the issue of SCIENCE for May 29 there was distributed the preliminary announcement of the special summer meeting of the as-

sociation to be held on the invitation of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., from June 29 to July 3. The American Physical Society and the Geological Society of America meet in affiliation with the association, and good programs of scientific papers may be expected in physics and in geology. In the other sciences there will be no regular programs, though there may be informal conferences. The special feature of the meeting will be the opportunity of meeting colleagues and friends amid the pleasant surroundings of a New England College and the interesting excursions that have been arranged. Those who were able to attend the summer meeting at Cornell University two years ago remember it with special pleasure, and there is every reason to believe that the meeting at Dartmouth College this year will prove equally attractive.

The association is performing an important service for scientific men and for those interested in science by arranging not only great winter meetings in our cities where the attendance runs into the thousands and where the collective strength of the science of the country is exhibited, but also in providing less formal meetings in the summer for those able to attend them. Our scientific men are so many, the country is so large and interests are so diversified that there is ample room for two meetings in different regions and of different character. There is indeed nothing quixotic in looking forward to the time when the association will make arrangements for a dozen meetings in the course of a year. It is an advantage to have a well-organized central office which will serve scientific men and scientific interests whenever and wherever this is possible. Our national societies devoted to the different sciences, and our local academies must be the units of organization; and their

complete autonomy must be respected. But each of these societies can not maintain salaried officers and have at its disposal the information and the experience which are needed to arrange a meeting efficiently and economically.

In arranging the Hanover meeting the officers of the association have served the physicists and the geologists, who wish to hold sessions, and have provided a center where scientific men can meet individually and in conferences and committees. They have also performed a function which has been somewhat neglected in recent years, and which has never been so well performed here as in Great Britain, namely, the diffusion of science and the awakening of the interest of those not professionally engaged in scientific work. It should always be remembered that science depends on the intelligent public for recruits and for support, and scientific men should encourage general interest in science in so far as this can be done without sacrifice of their research work. A meeting such as this at Hanover should attract men and women who wish to become acquainted with the work of scientific men. Relatively more attention can and should be paid to their interests than is possible in the crowded winter meetings. Lectures, meetings and excursions have been arranged at Hanover which are of general interest, and this fact should be brought by scientific men to the attention of others.

While the Hanover meeting may interest directly only a small proportion of the scientific men of the country, it certainly does not interfere with those who do not attend. On the contrary, it is of some service to all by what it does accomplish. Next summer the British Association meets in Winnipeg, and has courteously invited all members of the American Association to become members for

the meeting. An invitation of this character could only be extended to a national association. For the following summer the officers of the association are planning an excursion to Hawaii and a meeting there. The association in thus serving the interests of scientific men and of those interested in science in both summer and winter deserves the support of all, and this can be best given at present by attending the Hanover meeting. Each one who goes will add to the pleasure of others, and will find himself amply repaid.

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

FOLLOWING the conference of the governors at the White House, President Roosevelt has appointed a National Conservation Commission, divided into sections for waters, forests, lands and minerals. Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief forester, is chairman of the commission, which, in addition to senators and representatives, includes Dr. W J McGee, Mr. F. H. Newell, Professor George F. Swain, Professor Henry S. Graves, Mr. Overton W. Price, Mr. Charles McDonald, President Charles R. Van Hise, Mr. John Hays Hammond, Professor Irving Fisher and Mr. J. A. Holmes.

PROFESSOR LIBERTY H. BAILEY, director of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, has been given the degree of doctor of laws by Alfred University, where he made a commencement address.

THE University of Cincinnati has conferred its doctorate of laws on Dr. F. C. Shattuck, Jackson professor of clinical medicine in the Harvard Medical School.

THE University of Arizona conferred the degree of LL.D. on Professor William Phipps Blake, at its annual commencement on June 3, in recognition of his achievements in exploration and geology. Professor Blake began his work in the southwest as a member of the Williamson expedition which traversed southern California and the Colorado desert in 1852, discovering the San Geronimo Pass and making clear the nature of the Salton Basin.

SIR GEORGE DARWIN, K.C.B., F.R.S., and Professor E. B. Tylor, F.R.S., have been elected corresponding members of the Vienna Academy of Sciences.

AN expedition, under the combined auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the Geological Survey of Canada, is now on its way to the mouth of the Mackenzie River and adjacent country to collect ethnological and zoological material. The party is being conducted by Mr. V. Stefánsson, who is well acquainted with the Eskimos of the region, having wintered with them in 1906, and Mr. R. M. Anderson, a well-known naturalist. The expedition was organized for the purpose of making scientific studies of the Eskimos of the country, of procuring as exhaustive collections as possible illustrating not only the material cultures of the uncivilized tribes of the region, but also of the zoological conditions which prevail there, and of increasing our knowledge of the geological formation of that portion of the world. The expedition will commence its return journey during the summer of 1909.

MR. FRANK M. CHAPMAN on his recent ornithological expedition for the American Museum of Natural History procured material for a "habitat group" illustrating the rookery bird life, at one time so characteristic a feature of Florida. He succeeded in reaching doubtless the last general rookery of the region. The museum group will contain large and small White Egrets, Roseate Spoonbills, Louisiana and Blue Herons and White Ibises. Mr. Chapman also secured a series of moving pictures of pelicans on Pelican Island, showing the habits of the birds during the nesting period. These pictures will be of especial interest, as evidencing the results of the protection which has been accorded the birds for the past five years.

IN compliance with a request of the secretary of the interior, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, has gone to the Mesa Verde National Park, Mancos, Colorado, to take charge of the excavation and preservation of the cliff dwellings there. His work