

profession to a degree far beyond its present attainment. The advance of modern scientific methods of treating the ills of mankind has already forced the issue upon medical training. That inadequate preparation of nurses and exploitation of them by so-called training schools will be eliminated is an inevitable next step. A nurse should have a liberal, broad education in language, history and the social and physical sciences; and she, like the physician and dentist, should keep up with developments in her own and allied professions. Carried out in this way nursing becomes a dignified calling demanding for success a comprehensive university training.

The school of nursing and health is to be made a high-grade institution, not only for training nurses, but for preparing women to do sanitary and social work in both town and country. It will have three kinds of courses and students.

1. A three-year course for nurses, including systematic instruction and cooperative work in the hospital. This course will lead to a diploma in nursing.

2. A five-year course leading to a degree, including two years of study in the fundamental sciences in the university. This is planned to train a higher class of institutional officers, teachers and sanitarians.

3. Special courses for graduate nurses from other hospitals and schools.

The usual preparation demanded of all incoming students will be required for admission to the first two courses. A certificate from a recognized hospital or school will admit to the special courses.

The staff of instructors has been selected, which will be aided by the professors in the medical college. The director of the school is Miss Laura Logan, a graduate of Acadia College and of Columbia University and formerly of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City. Fourteen instructors constitute the present faculty of the school, not including the members of the medical and other university faculties who give the instruction in chemistry, biology, anatomy, physiology, economics, sociology and general subjects. A noteworthy feature is the appointment of a trained psycholo-

gist to give instruction in a subject recognized more and more as invaluable to the physician and nurse.

More and more the university is offering opportunities for the higher education of women, following the educational policy of President Dabney. In 1905 the college for teachers was launched, and in 1914 the school of household arts was made a department of the university. The school of nursing and health is therefore a consistent development.

PRACTICAL WORK FOR STUDENTS OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY

THE forty-three juniors of the State College of Forestry at Syracuse, who have five months between their junior and senior years for practical work, are scattered literally to the four corners of the continent in all fields of forestry work. It is the policy of the college of forestry to give its students the maximum amount of sound, practical training in their four-year course. Too often college students waste their summer vacations. At the end of the freshman year the boys are helped to get into practical work with lumber companies, landscape concerns and wherever there are openings for hard work with experience. The entire sophomore summer of three months is spent in camp on Cranberry Lake. This camp is as much a part of the four-year course as the mathematics or chemistry taught in the college. The junior year then closes on May 1 and the senior year does not open until October 1, giving the juniors five months for practical work along forestry lines. Many of the boys in the college of forestry are earning their own way and this period of five months not only gives them opportunity for securing a lot of valuable experience but it means sufficient funds for carrying them through their final year in college.

Practically every one of the juniors in the college of forestry is working during this summer vacation in some phase of forestry. Eight of them are with the United States Forest Service on national forests, both in the east and the west. These fellows will be engaged on look-out work to detect forest fires, in the

construction of roads, trails and bridges, in forest reconnaissance and mapping, and in other phases of national forest activities.

Seven of the juniors are working with lumber and wood-preserving companies, eight are engaged in landscape forestry and five others in consulting forestry work. In addition two are engaged in city forestry work in New York and the other eleven men are in the state forestry work, in forestry work for themselves or in attending the sophomore forest camp in the Adirondacks. Most of the men are working in New York state in some phase of practical forestry work, although the school has become national in its activities inasmuch as it draws students from practically all of the states of the union. Its graduates and the juniors who are seeking temporary work only have so far had opportunities to engage in work all over the country, although it is probable that the largest number will remain in this state.

This season the boys who have gone out from the college of forestry for work have secured positions paying from \$40 to \$100 per month and expenses. Many of the temporary positions lead to permanent work upon graduation from the college. Many calls have come to the college for men and it has been impossible to send them out owing to not having men with a sufficient amount of training. This situation is evidence of a growing interest in forestry and proves that more men will be needed in the future for the protection of our great forest areas and in the development of the industries dependent upon the forests.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY ARBORETUM

THE Stanford Arboretum, comprising approximately 200 acres, and established by Senator Stanford in 1882, has been placed under the control of the department of botany with a view of more fully utilizing it for scientific purposes. An annual appropriation is to be made for the acquisition of specimens, that for the current year being \$1,000.

The original collections, which will form the nucleus of the new plantings, contain several hundred species, representing about sixty families. The collection of conifers is espe-

cially rich in genera. Including both the Taxaceæ and Pinaceæ, this group of plants is represented by nineteen genera.

As the climate at Stanford is warm enough in winter for orange and lemon trees and cool enough in summer to successfully grow the white pine and Norway spruce, it should be possible to grow almost any species of the temperate and subtropical zones. Plants from Australia, New Zealand, Chili, South Africa and the Mediterranean region are well adapted and will thrive without being watered during the dry season. With such excellent natural conditions the Arboretum should become eventually one of the most extensive collections of arboreal plants. A feature that is to be given especial attention is the West American section. In a tract, set aside for this purpose, it is planned to bring together as complete a collection as possible of the native trees and shrubs of the Pacific coast, Great Britain, Rocky Mountains and the arid southwest.

The development of the Stanford Arboretum along broad scientific lines is meeting with enthusiastic approval and support. Among those who have taken interest in its establishment and offered to contribute toward the building up of the collections are: Dr. C. S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University; Dr. N. L. Britton, director of the New York Botanical Garden, and Dr. David Fairchild, in charge of foreign seed and plant introduction, United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. H. A. Greene, president of the Monterey Tree Growing Club, has presented already nearly 200 species, many of which are rare and impossible to obtain through ordinary trade channels.

Mr. John McLaren, superintendent of Golden Gate Park, has taken an active interest and has consented to assist in the general planning, especially along the principal avenues. Mr. McLaren's success with the landscape gardening in Golden Gate Park and at the Panama-Pacific Exposition assures the Arboretum the very best advice for its landscape architecture.

Coincident with the new policy of the Arboretum the university has set aside several tracts