host of connections existing between zoological knowledge and agricultural practise. Not a single farm product but is affected directly or indirectly by some animal activity and the extent of unutilized zoology available is perhaps equalled only by the ignorance and indifference of a large part of the population most in need of accurate and intelligible information.

Some twenty years ago I took occasion to say in an address before the Association of Economic Entomologists that

> The problem or how to reach with the facts we have gathered the people for whom we work is one of the most difficult to solve. . . . No matter how carefully we experiment, how accurate and useful our results, we must place these results before a public uneducated in the details of our science.

The situation there referred to, though no doubt improved, is in some degree true to-day, but for a large part of the gain I believe we must credit the various extension agencies which have been developing in recent years.

Possibly some measure of this gain may be found in the enormous growth of the use of insecticides for the control of certain farm and orchard pests.

CONCLUSION

Finally then, in sum, I think we may say in confidence that zoology with its centuries of development stands as a great achievement of human thought and study; that it offers unlimited opportunity for further research and growth and that its aims and opportunities deserve the most ardent effort of its devotees.

Here at the most conspicuous milestone perhaps ever erected in the progress of the human race the passing generation of zoologists may hand on to the coming workers not only the product of generations of effort but the priceless opportunity of unsolved problems, the gift of possible achievements for many generations to come.

I appreciate that this is not a valedictory or an address to a graduating class and I beg pardon if I overstep the proprieties of the occasion, but the conditions of the day have impelled such appraisement of the situation and the occasional taking account of stock is perhaps at times a most necessary and profitable step in our undertakings.

I realize that there are many here present whose range of study and point of view must enable them to see with wider horizon and clearer vision the great domain, small tracts of which it is our individual function to cultivate, but I trust I may have your unanimous agrement to the sentiment that these various activities, so hurriedly sketched, so inadequately presented, are worthy of our most enthusiastic endeavor, our most loyal devotion and cooperation.

Herbert Osborn

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION

The revised constitution of the American Association, presented at the Baltimore Meeting for adoption at the St. Louis Meeting, contains the following articles:

ARTICLE 6. DIVISIONS AND BRANCHES

Regional Divisions and Local Branches of the association may be formed by vote of the council. Such divisions and branches may elect officers, hold meetings, appoint committees, enter into relations with other societies, and promote within their fields the objects of the association.

ARTICLE 7. ASSOCIATED AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

National and local scientific societies may, by vote of the council, become associated with the association. Those associated societies which the council shall designate as affiliated societies are represented on the council and on the sectional committees as provided in articles 4 and 5.

These articles state the policy of the association as framed by the council in recent years. All the national scientific societies, including the great engineering societies and the American Medical Association, are now affiliated with the association and represented on its council. A Pacific Division has been formed which serves as a center for the scien-

tific societies and the scientific men of the Pacific Coast. A beginning has been made in the establishment of local branches and toward the affiliation of state and city academies.

At the Baltimore meeting of the association the committee on organization and membership, with the retiring president, Professor John M. Coulter, of the University of Chicago, as chairman, was instructed to take up these problems, and in the first instance more especially in the Central States, in view of the fact that the next two meetings will be held in St. Louis and Chicago.

Consideration should be given by men of science in the Central States to the desirability of forming a division to promote scientific work and scientific organization in that region. The association meets once in four years, successively in New York, Chicago and Washington. These are special convocation week meetings in which it is hoped that the scientific men and organizations of the whole country will take part, including those concerned with engineering, medicine, education, etc., and those devoted to the languages, history, economics, etc.

At the intervening two-year periods, the association will hold its meetings in large cities and these will also be large meetings. At the intervening alternate years the association plans to meet in smaller cities and university towns, and many of the affiliated societies will hold their meetings separately. It might be desirable on these alternate years to hold regional rather than national meetings, or it might be well for other divisions to follow the plan of the Pacific Division and hold meetings at some other time, as at Easter, at Thanksgiving or in the summer.

Apart from the formation of a Central Division the relations of the scientific academies and societies of the Central States to the national association deserve careful consideration. The American Medical Association is organized on the basis of state and county associations; the American Chemical Society has well-organized local branches; the National Education Association is at present considering similar plans.

The duplication of existing organizations should be avoided and the question arises whether the American Association could not enter into mutually helpful relations with the academies of science which are now doing useful work in the Central States and in some of the cities. The association is ready and anxious to arrange an affiliation which will leave the academy absolutely free and uncontrolled by it, but will allow the representation of the academy on the council which directs its activities and should be the body most influential in the organization, advancement and diffusion of science in America.

If all members of an affiliated academy become members of the association, part of the association membership fee of three dollars is returned to the academy for its expenses. Thus for $2.50 or $2.00 the member has the privileges—membership in the national association and subscription to the national weekly scientific journal—which in England cost $15. It is, however, not necessary for members of the local academy to become members of the association.

After an affiliation has been effected between the American Association, the national scientific societies and the state and city academies, it will be possible to coordinate with these the societies and clubs which exist in smaller centers and to established them where they are needed. An organization of this character is strictly scientific and democratic. The association has no control over the affiliated societies and academies, but becomes in effect an association of these societies, enabling them to cooperate in all directions where union is desirable.

The time is now particularly auspicious for scientific men to unite to obtain increased opportunities for their work. It is realized by all that science and the scientific men of the country were leading factors in bringing the war to a quick and favorable conclusion. The applications of science have enabled the country to amass the immense wealth which

could be devoted to the purposes of the nation; our scientific men were able to meet on terms of equal performance those of every other nation. In like manner it is agreed that science and scientific workers have a great part to play in the reconstruction period on which we are entering. The whole future of the nation rests on the proper development and distribution of our resources in natural wealth and in men. We must now decide to lead in scientific research and in the applications of science for the welfare of the people of the country.

This requires education and organization. Every scientific worker and all those who appreciate the fundamental place of science in national welfare should unite to do their part through our scientific organizations. They should be members, and active members, of the special society in their field, of their local society or academy, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and these bodies should cooperate to advance their common interests.

The next meeting of the American Association and its affiliated societies will be held in St. Louis, beginning on December 29, 1919, to be followed by a meeting at Chicago a year later. The occasion should be taken to strengthen the association and its work in the central states, which have in recent years assumed such leadership in scientific research. It would be well if the meetings might be celebrated by the affiliation with the association of the strong state and city academies of the central states and the organization of a central branch of the association on the lines that have proved successful on the Pacific coast.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Theodore Roosevelt was an honorary member of the Society of American Foresters. The following resolution was adopted as an expression of the esteem in which he was held by the members of the society:

In the death of Theodore Roosevelt, the Society of American Foresters mourns the loss of its greatest, most brilliant and most effective leader. The early growth of the profession of forestry in the United States was intimately bound up with his statesmanship while President. As a leader of the conservation movement he brought forcibly home to the American people the need of wise use and protection of the natural resources of this country. The crystallization of the conservation policy and the realization in large measure of forest conservation was one of the greatest achievements of his administration, and of profound significance in our progress toward national efficiency.

As a lover of nature and the out-of-doors, he was keenly interested in the forests, mountains, streams and wild life. As a traveler and explorer he expanded our knowledge of the forests of remote regions, both in Africa and in South America. By his proclamation, 148,000,000 acres of national forests were set aside—an amount three times the total proclaimed by all other Presidents since 1891, when the making of National Forest reservations began. It was in his administration and largely because of his advocacy that a true national forest policy was made possible by the transfer of the national forests from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, in order that these forests might be placed under technical supervision. He realized the need of technical foresters in this country for the realization of this national forest policy, and therefore actively furthered forest education. He became an honorary member of the Society of American Foresters and, while President of the United States, addressed the society upon the ideals and duties of the American foresters. This address still remains to its members an inspiration of high purpose and of public service. As long as these ideals remain the guiding principle of the profession, the society will remain in the forefront of progressive thought and action in this country.

RESOLUTIONS IN MEMORY OF PRESIDENT VAN HISE

The following resolution in memory of the late President Charles R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, was unanimously voted by the Wisconsin Senate on January 8:

Whereas, President Van Hise was a Wisconsin man, born and reared on one of its farms, educated in its schools, and university, throughout his life a citizen of the state and devoting his energies to its service. He became a member of the University of