

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

Wisconsin in 1875 and there continued until his death, forty-three years later, as student, teacher, investigator and president.

As student he won the highest honors of the university, and as teacher he made his department a power both in general education and in the production of professional geologists. Trained as a geologist in our university and in the study of problems offered by our state, his ability and insight earned for him the recognition of the scientific world of all nations for his masterly solution of the most difficult and fundamental problems of geology.

The characteristics which made him a great teacher, a great scholar and a great investigator, he continued to display to the full as president of the university. He had a singularly clear, noble and growing understanding of the duty of a state university to its commonwealth and he led the university far in the performance of that duty. He multiplied and strengthened the vital connections between university and state; not only developing and enriching its scholarship, but also carrying knowledge and light to all parts of the state and to all phases of its life. Thus the University of Wisconsin, under his guidance, became an example and a leader among the civic institutions of learning in the nation.

Dr. Van Hise contributed much to aid state and nation in questions of public policy arising from conservation, the control of industry and the newer development of international relations. To them he brought the same power to analyze problems and to present their solution which marked his work a science. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That the legislature of the state of Wisconsin expresses its grief in the death of President Charles Richard Van Hise and records its gratitude for his distinguished service rendered to the state through many years. With grief for the untimely death, with profound regret for the irreparable loss, the legislature expresses Wisconsin's just pride in her son and records the inspiring story of his public services and the noble devotion of his life.

AN INTER-ALLIED FELLOWSHIP OF MEDICINE

We learn from the *British Medical Journal* that Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane presided over a meeting at the house of the Royal Society of Medicine on December 4 to consider further the desirability of forming an association for cooperation in medicine among the English-

speaking countries, but not limited to them. Among those present were Major J. H. Means (U. S. A.), Lieutenant-Colonel Castellani (Italy), and Professor Weinberg (Paris). The acting honorary secretaries appointed at a previous meeting were Sir St. Clair Thomson and Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister. The latter submitted a report in which he said:

The present movement was originated at a largely attended meeting held by invitation at Lord Eustace Percy's house, at which he urged that the opportunity presented by the coming together of medical men from America and all parts of the British Dominions should be utilized to organize some form of permanent organization which would result in a closer union between the English-speaking peoples through the medium of the medical profession. The proposal was warmly endorsed by those present, and Sir St. Clair Thomson and myself were asked to act as honorary secretaries and to endeavor to formulate a definite scheme and take the necessary steps for carrying it into effect.

I am afraid we have been able to do very little beyond sowing seed. A circular setting out our aims was prepared by Sir St. Clair Thomson, and circulated, in the first place, to the chiefs of the medical forces of this country, of the Dominions and of America, and from these very cordial expressions of approval and promises of support were obtained. The circular, backed by the opinions of those to whom we had first appealed, was then issued to a wider public, and many very gratifying and encouraging letters have been received. But practical progress depended as usual on the all-important question of finance, and in that direction we have no success to report. We had asked for and been promised an interview with the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law in the hope of persuading the government to make a grant, but (one dare not say "unfortunately") the armistice intervened, and since then it would have been futile, if not impertinent, to trouble the Prime Minister with our affairs, and so, as far as finance is concerned, we have no progress to report. We have received letters which encourage us to believe that if a definite and approved scheme is prepared we may be able to get financial help from private persons.

After some discussion, in which the chairman, Sir Walter Fletcher, Sir St. Clair Thomson, Colonel Stock, Colonel Heald, Major Means, Colonel Castellani, Colonel Weinberg, Dr. Sorapure, Mr. MacAlister and others took