

ing at the new Stockholm Concert House, presided over by ex-Admiral Arvid Lindman, head of the new Swedish Conservative Cabinet and chairman of the college board of directors; a banquet at the City Hall and a gala performance at the Royal Opera. These gatherings were attended by King Gustaf, Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus and other members of the royal family, many Cabinet ministers and other government officials.

The Swedish College of Forestry, which has played an important rôle in the preservation of the national forests, was founded in 1828 by Israel Adolf af Stroem, called the Father of Swedish Reforestation. Ancient Swedish history is, however, replete with proofs of the care and interest that have always been lavished upon this form of natural wealth.

Royal letters dated 1284 and 1525 prohibited the cutting of certain trees, imposing severe penalties for violation. Another letter of 1647 commanded that for each felled oak or beech two other trees of the same kind should be planted. These orders were motivated by the need of timber for house and ship-building and because the forests served as shelter for valuable fur-bearing animals.

To-day the College of Forestry graduates annually a number of efficient and highly trained foresters who have received a thoroughly theoretical and practical education. The studies at the school in Stockholm, covering two and a half years, are preceded by a one-year course in the forests of the Omberg Mountain, in the central province of Ostergothland, or in Dalecarlia. Here the pupils are instructed in everything connected with trees and wild animals, such as timber cutting, drainage, stump pulling, charcoal burning, reforestation, tree counting, hunting and fishing. Sawmills, wood-pulp plants and timber floating are also studied.

These activities and other measures taken by the Swedish government to preserve the timber supply were described at the celebration. Particular stress was placed upon the national census of forests, a gigantic task now nearing completion, which has already given evidence that Sweden's forest reserves are considerably greater than previously had been assumed. The annual growth has been found to be greater than the cutting, so that at the present rate of exploitation Sweden's forest reserves will last indefinitely.

EXPEDITIONS OF THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

THE Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, has sent out three zoological expeditions during the past few weeks.

The Harold White-John Coats Abyssinian Expedition, sponsored and led jointly by Harold A. White,

of New York City, and John Coats, of Ayrshire, Scotland, has gone to Abyssinia to collect mammals and birds, a special objective being specimens of the reticulated giraffe for use in a group exhibit. C. J. Albrecht, of the museum staff; George Carey, of Baltimore, Md., and several other men are members of the expedition.

On November 10 the first contingent of the William V. Kelley-Roosevelts Expedition to Eastern Asia departed for a year or more of zoological collecting and exploration of little-known regions in French Indo-China, and territory northwest of Indo-China along the gorges of the Mekong River and abutting on the borders of Burma, Siam and Yunnan. William V. Kelley, a business man of Chicago, is sponsor of the expedition. The leaders are Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Kermit Roosevelt. Suydam Cutting, of New York City, and Herbert Stevens are among those accompanying the Roosevelts. A second contingent, led by Harold Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, will sail on December 22. Other members of the second contingent are Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne, assistant curator of birds of the museum of zoology of the University of Michigan; Dr. Ralph E. Wheeler, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Russell W. Hendee, of Brooklyn, New York. After each division has accomplished its individual objectives, the two parties will join next June for further intensive work together.

The Crane Pacific Expedition of Field Museum, led by its sponsor, Cornelius Crane, of Chicago and Ipswich, Massachusetts, sailed on November 16, on Mr. Crane's yacht, *The Illyria*, to circumnavigate the Pacific Ocean, making zoological collections and investigations at many of the principal island groups of the south and western Pacific and at many places in Asia. The expedition's operations are expected to take about one year. Karl P. Schmidt, assistant curator of reptiles, is leader of the scientific section of the party. Among other members of the expedition are Dr. Albert W. Herre, curator of the museum of zoology at Stanford University; Dr. W. L. Moss, of the Harvard Medical School; a number of technical assistants, and several friends of Mr. Crane's.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES

In the Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce Dr. Ray N. Hudson, assistant director of the Bureau of Standards, writes:

That far-sighted leaders of industry recognized the dependence of their progress upon advances in science is evidenced by the increasing call upon government laboratories for cooperation in research.