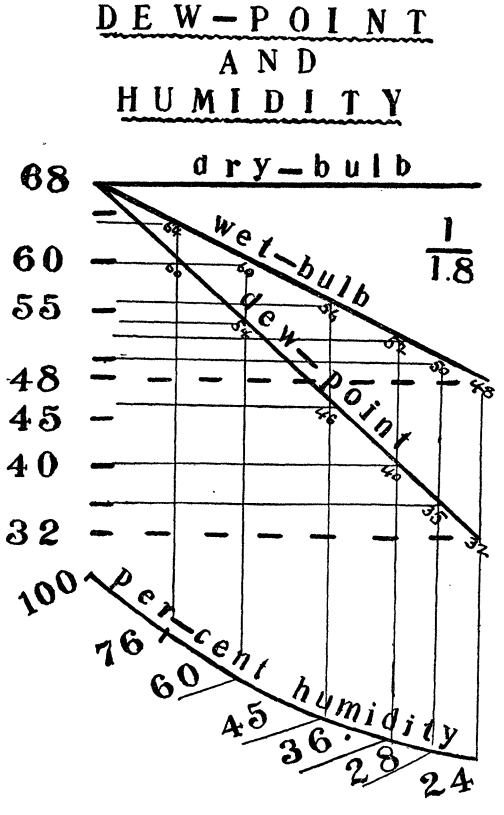
much the more likely, for the reason that all the conditions are more completely satisfied. No hyænodont is known in which the molars are reduced, whereas among the Oxyænidæ molar reduction is one of the most pronounced characters. In fact all the primitive characters are identical with those of this group. I take this occasion, therefore, to reaffirm the opinion I expressed on this subject some twelve years ago and I do so without modification or emendation.

J. L. Wortman.

McMurville, Oregon,
June 6, 1906.

DEW-POINT AND HUMIDITY CHART.

The chart shows dew-point and relative humidity in a room whose temperature is kept at about 68°. These are readily calculated from the readings of a wet-bulb thermometer kept in the room. So long as the temperature is kept near 68°—say between 66° and 70°—the difference between the readings of the dry-bulb thermometer and the dew-point is always about 1.8 times the difference between the readings of the dry- and wet-bulb thermometers. The percentage of humidity, which corresponds approximately to these readings, is shown in the curved line below.



John F. Woodhull.

Teachers College,
Columbia University.

QUOTATIONS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT WORK IN THE WORLD.

The bringing of scientific agriculture into general practise is, we presume, the most important economic task that awaits us; and it is more than an economic task. In laboratories and on small experimental areas, methods have already been worked out which, if universally applied, would so increase the yield and the quality of our great crops, and consequently the profit of growing them, that the culture of the earth would become more profitable than commerce and manufactures. The ambitious young men have left the farms for the cities, from Abraham's day, if they had cities then, till our own, because they could make more money in trade and in similar pursuits; and the farmer, as a rule, has been the left-over man; and he will be so, till this economic situation is changed.

Great hopes were entertained a generation ago that the agricultural colleges would teach men scientific farming; and so they have; but most of the men who have thus been taught have themselves become teachers and have taught others who in turn have become teachers; and the man on the soil has, as a rule, not yet been reached with the new knowledge and with new methods.

Agricultural bulletins, too, have done good, but they have instructed those who least needed instruction; for the typical farmer does not learn farming by reading about it. Experiment stations have had a more direct influence and have caused better methods to be used in their neighborhoods.

But all these good agencies have yet failed to reach the mass of men who till the earth, the thousands and hundreds of thousands of