

It has been estimated that the amount of wood annually consumed in the United States at the present time is twenty-three billion cubic feet, while the growth of the forest is only seven billion feet. In other words, Americans all over the country are using more than three times as much wood as the forests are producing. The figures are based upon a large number of state and local reports collected by the government and upon actual measurements. The state forester of Connecticut, in a recent report, has given figures on growth and use for New Haven County, which give more details than are generally to be obtained, and illustrate how the forest is being reduced by over-cutting. In this county a very careful study was made on each township of the amount of forest, the rate of growth, and the amount of timber used. For the year 1907 the timber used was 120,000 cords, in the form of cordwood, lumber, ties, poles and piles. The annual growth on all types of forest land, including the trees standing on abandoned fields, for the year, reached a total of 70,000 cords. Thus the amount cut yearly exceeds the growth by 50,000 cords. The amount of standing timber considered as merchantable and available for cutting within the next few years was found to be 1,200,000 cords. Each year the annual growth increases the supply on hand by 70,000 cords, while the use decreases it by 120,000. The net reduction is therefore 50,000 cords a year. If the cut and the growth remain at the present figures, the supply of merchantable timber will be exhausted in about twenty years. At the end of that time there will be a large amount of forest standing in the county, but it will be in tracts under forty years of age, containing wood below the most profitable size for cutting. Cordwood could still be cut, but supplies of the most profitable products, like ties and lumber, would be practically exhausted.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

Mrs. MORRIS K. JESUP has given Yale University \$100,000 to establish the Morris K. Jesup chair of agriculture in the For-

estry School. The university has also received \$50,000 for the School of Fine Arts and \$50,000 for a memorial gateway.

Dr. W. G. FROST, president of Berea College, announces that an industrial school for negroes will be established near Shelbyville, Ky., and the erection of buildings will be begun in a short time. A railroad station and a post office for the school will be established, called Lincoln, Ky. The endowment, largely given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, amounts to \$350,000.

THE University of Pennsylvania has asked the city of Philadelphia to transfer to it sixty-one acres of land adjoining the grounds of the institution in return for fifty free scholarships. The land wanted extends east to the Schuylkill River.

THE Goldsmith Company has given £50,000 to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, for a building extending the engineering department.

THE Bristol Town Council has decided to contribute in the proportion of one penny in the pound on the rate, or about £7,000 per annum, towards the support of the proposed university for Bristol and the west of England, for which more than £200,000 has been subscribed, mainly by members of the Wills family.

Dr. EDWARD L. EARP has resigned his position as professor of sociology at Syracuse University to accept the chair of Christian sociology at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

Mr. T. H. LABY has been appointed to the chair of physics in Victoria College, Wellington, New Zealand.

Dr. M. CUTTA, associate professor in the Technological School at Munich, has been called to a chair of applied mathematics in the University of Jena.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

SOME NEW DATA ON THE PROFESSOR'S FINANCIAL POSITION

A TEACHER on entering the profession generally tacitly assumes that after a certain