SCIENCE

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1910

PRACTICAL SCIENCE 1

CONTENTS	
Practical Science: Professor John M. Coulter	881
Botany in its Relations to Agricultural Advancement: C. V. PIPER	889
Scientific Notes and News	900
University and Educational News	902
Scientific Books:—	•
Poulton's Charles Darwin and the Origin of Species: V. L. K. Austen on African Blood-sucking Flies: Professor Henry B. Ward. Marchal on Aposporie et Sexualité chez les Mousses: Dr. A. F. Blakeslee. Geographical Atlases in the Library of	٠
Congress: Professor J. Paul Goode	
Scientific Journals and Articles	907
Botanical Notes:—	
Forests as Gatherers of Nitrogen; A Study of Peat-bog Floras; The Principle of Homeosis: Professor Charles E. Bessey.	908
Paleogeography of North America: Dr. Eliot Blackwelder	909
Special Articles:—	
Webber's Brown Fungus: H. S. FAWCETT. A corrected Classification of the Edentates: H. H. LANE	912
	012
The North Carolina Academy of Science: DR. E. W. GUDGER	914
Societies and Academies:—	. <i>.</i>
The Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine: Dr. Eugene L. Opie. Section of Biology of the New York Academy of Sciences: Dr. W. K. Gregory, L. Hussakof. The Philosophical Society of Washington: R. L. Faris. Northeastern Section of the	
American Chemical Society: K. L. MARK	917

MSS intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the Editor of SCIENCE, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

MEN who spend their lives in universities are apt to develop certain unfortunate peculiarities. These peculiarities may not make them less happy, or less useful to their professional students, but they diminish the appreciation of the community at large. In the life of an instructor or investigator of university rank there is a peculiar kind of isolation that is bound to react.

It is partly the isolation of a subject, which is more or less segregated from general human interests, at least in the aspects of it the university man is cultivating. a consequence, he feels that his world is quite apart from that one in which the majority of men are living. He is conscious of an interest distinct from their interests, which seem therefore relatively trivial. This sense of intellectual aloofness does not result in a feeling of loneliness, but rather in a feeling of superiority, unconscious in many cases, but often naïvely expressed.

It is also the isolation of authority, which comes from mastery of a subject and from association with students who recognize this mastery. To speak with authority in intellectual matters, to give the deciding word, to meet a constant succession of inferiors, is apt to affect any man's brain. Either he becomes dogmatic in expression, or he must hold himself in check with an effort. It is the same reaction that was observed in the case of the clergy, when acknowledged authority in position

¹ Address at the winter convocation, 1910, of the University of Chicago.