

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1910

CONTENTS

<i>The Palmer Physical Laboratory:</i> PROFESSOR HOWARD MCCLENAHAN	289
<i>Practical Nomenclature:</i> PROFESSOR JAMES G. NEEDHAM	295
<i>The National Conservation Congress</i>	300
<i>The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature</i>	301
<i>The Brooks Memorial Volume</i>	302
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	303
<i>University and Educational News</i>	305
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:—</i>	
<i>The Reform of the Calendar:</i> CHARLES E. SLOCUM. <i>Occurrence of Mistletoe on Prunus simoni:</i> P. J. O'GARA	306
<i>Scientific Books:—</i>	
<i>Brigham on Volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa:</i> PROFESSOR C. H. HITCHCOCK. <i>Nordenskjöld on Die Polarwelt und ihre Nachbarländer:</i> EDWIN SWIFT BALCH	306
<i>Scientific Journals and Articles</i>	312
<i>Special Articles:—</i>	
<i>The Composition of Some Minnesota Rocks and Minerals:</i> FRANK F. GROUT. <i>The Toads of the Northeastern United States:</i> W. DEW. MILLER, JAMES CHAPIN. <i>The Increase in Permeability of the Sea Urchin's Eggs to Electrolytes at the Beginning of Development:</i> DR. J. F. MC-CLENDON	312
<i>The San Francisco Meeting of the American Chemical Society:</i> PROFESSOR CHARLES L. PARSONS	318

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

THE PALMER PHYSICAL LABORATORY

THE Palmer Physical Laboratory of Princeton University was erected and equipped by the generosity of Stephen S. Palmer, Esq., of Princeton, to meet the rapidly growing needs of the departments of physics and electrical engineering. The building is devoted entirely to the uses of the two departments. It is a two-story and basement structure of brick and Indiana limestone, and is a striking addition to the group of collegiate Gothic buildings which have been added to Princeton's equipment in recent years. Mr. H. J. Hardenbergh, of New York, was the architect.

The laboratory is, roughly, H-shaped, with the tongue of the H shifted laterally towards the front. The location of the building and the contour of the land are peculiarly favorable for an abundant supply of air and light to all parts of the building. The land slopes away rapidly toward the south, so that while but two stories show in front, the wings and the back have three full stories above ground level. The constant temperature, electrical standards and ventilating rooms are almost wholly under ground; yet the machine shops, electrical laboratories and professors' and private research rooms, which occupy the balance of the basement, are entirely above ground.

A double problem had to be solved in the planning of the building—provision had to be made for the accommodation of the very large amount of work necessitated by the required courses in physics, both theoretical and experimental, and by the con-