

These changes in the table naturally necessitate certain changes in the body of the article on pages 887 and 889.

The enrollment as of November 1, 1912, of a number of colleges for men and women, and schools of technology is given in the preceding table.

RUDOLF TOMBO, JR.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

BUILDING STONES AND CLAY PRODUCTS

IN the issue of SCIENCE for December 27, 1912, there appeared a review by George P. Merrill of "Building Stones and Clay Products" by Heinrich Ries. It seems to me that the criticisms thus set forth in the review are a trifle harsh and I would like to call attention to a few statements which seem inaccurate. The reviewer says:

The portion devoted to stone contains nothing that is not to be found in other easily available works.

The fact that the work contains much information taken from American and foreign publications not even to be obtained in such a library as the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, would indicate that the information is not all *easily* available, while, in truth, a large part of it is practically *unavailable* to many of those who will make use of the book.

The second portion of the book, that devoted to clay products, he states "is little more than an abbreviation of what the author has already included in his well-known work, 'Clays, their Origin, Properties and Uses.'" In his work on clays, Dr. Ries devotes 42 pages to structural clay products, while in the book under criticism, 130 pages are given over to the subject. The new work contains 34 illustrations concerning clay products, only 6 of which were given in the book on clays. The section on clay products, if compared at all with the similar portion of the earlier book, is a decided *amplification* instead of an *abbreviation*.

All works of this character must be largely compilations and their value depends largely on the arrangement and the care in selecting the proper material from the wealth of pub-

lications at hand. Dr. Ries has apparently made good use of the available literature both American and foreign and has condensed it into a volume whose usefulness, for the class of readers for which it is intended, is, I believe, enhanced by such condensation.

HENRY LEIGHTON

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

QUOTATIONS

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF
WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY AND THE PROFESSOR
OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE¹

My Dear Prof. Fisher:—The press, far and wide, contain articles relative to remarks in reference to the churches of the country, reputed to have been uttered by you in a recent address in Hartford. I desire to know whether or not you have been correctly reported. If you have been incorrectly reported, will you please give me an exact statement of what you did say?

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM ARNOLD SHANKLIN

My Dear Dr. Shanklin:—In reply to your letter just received I would say that the report of my remarks before The Get Together Club in Hartford, last Wednesday evening, was substantially misleading. Partly by the omission of qualifying statements which made the setting and shaped the interpretation, partly by ascribing to me words and utterances which were not mine at all, and perhaps partly by the striking headlines which raised brief incidental remarks into the prominence of a principal theme, the original report, upon which apparently many newspaper conclusions and comments have been based was—as I should judge—decidedly unfair. This judgment of mine is confirmed in some degree at least, by the fact that the paper in which the report appeared was constrained by criticism in Hartford to offer me an opportunity to make corrections. There was, however, a large underlying element of truth in the report. I did not say that I would "throw Sunday wide open" or anything else of closely similar meaning. But I did say that I would allow very great freedom of Sunday observance, allowing a man pretty nearly anything that did not disturb the religious or other use of the day by others. I did say that I saw no religious inconsistency in

¹ The letters are all dated from Middletown on January 27.

a man's having an uproarious good time on Sunday; but I added that there should be no disturbance of the religious or other duties of the day by others. I did say that "I would," or that "I believe that I would" close up the churches temporarily, as an experiment. But I stated my reasons, with emphasis, because so many good, religious people have come to think of church going as a great part of the whole religious duty, and because, if there were no churches open for a time, these people would be constrained to turn to more important religious duties, of kindly service and the like. Just here I quoted the declaration of James as to the meaning of religion pure and undefiled.

The above will perhaps enable you to judge for yourself as to the degree of accuracy with which I was reported; but for a slight amplification of which I have just written, I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I sent in correction of the first report, and which was printed in the paper first reporting me, in its issue of last Saturday morning, January 25th.

Of course, not even all of what I am now placing at your disposal can make entirely clear my general attitude on Sunday observance; but it is probably quite enough to make you to see how and in what light I stood last Wednesday evening. And that, I am sure, is all of your present wants.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLARD C. FISHER

My Dear Prof. Fisher:—Your letter of this date is just received. Even after consideration of your explanation of your position, I find it difficult to believe that any one with a just appreciation of the work which the churches have done and are doing for the religious and moral life of the community, could seriously propose the closing of the churches, even as a temporary experiment. I am constrained to the conviction that your attitude in the matter is so far out of harmony with the spirit of the college, which, though in no wise sectarian, is and always has been profoundly in sympathy with Christian churches, that your continuance in your present official position is undesirable for the college or for yourself. I feel therefore compelled to request you to offer your resignation.

Most sincerely yours,

WILLIAM ARNOLD SHANKLIN

My Dear Dr. Shanklin:—Of course I shall respond at once to your request for my resignation.

Here it is. It is given cheerfully, I trust, and in full appreciation of the situation. I do not expect, I do not even undertake, to frame for myself a judgment as to what I might think the correct course for the college to take in such a case. But my judgment is not needed and it might be biased. I am, however, free enough from prejudice to see very clearly that a college with the history and the constituency and support of Wesleyan, is not exactly the place for a man who holds such views as mine, and who can not suppress them. I leave the college, therefore, without a trace of ill will toward anybody connected with it. Indeed I go with the warmest wishes for the institution to which I have given the twenty best years of my life.

Very cordially yours,

WILLARD C. FISHER

My Dear Prof. Fisher:—I have your favor, resigning from the faculty of Wesleyan University. I hereby release you from your duties, pending the presentation of your resignation to the board of trustees. I shall recommend that your salary be paid in full for the present academic year.

Appreciating your spirit of good will to the college, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

WILLIAM ARNOLD SHANKLIN

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Manual of Conchology. Vol. XXI. Achatinellidæ (Amastrinæ). By ALPHEUS HYATT and HENRY A. PILSBRY. Leptachatina by C. MONTAGUE COOKE. Philadelphia. 1911.

The "Manual of Conchology," founded many years ago by George W. Tryon, was designed to include descriptions of all the known living Mollusca. In Tryon's day it was essentially a compilation, but even so quite invaluable to conchologists. When Tryon died, and Dr. H. A. Pilsbry took his place, the character of the work changed, and the new volumes came more and more to represent exhaustive original research. The treatment of the Helicidæ, for example, put the whole subject on a new footing, and stands to-day as one of the great classics of malacology. Naturally the later parts have contained descriptions of fewer species than the early ones, the more elaborate treatment requiring more space;