The totals for the second classification are: biology 7.7 per cent., chemistry 19 per cent., physics 20.3 per cent., geology 3.7 per cent., mathematics 40 per cent., and psychology 9.3 per cent.

These tables show, then, that (1) under the absolute classification in the first array, psychology does not appear at all in the rank of the first five disciplines represented, but that (2) under the relative classification of our second array, whereas psychology has the fewest number of representatives engaged in activity in its field, it stands, on the average, fourth on the list of executive representatives, and, if we get its comparative rank in terms of the relative number engaged in the profession, we find that it stands next to the top. This result was obtained by dividing the average per cent., as given in the second table, by the per cent. of number engaged in the profession as outlined above. This value might be termed, for the sake of this discussion, the efficiency-value and results as follows: mathematics 4.00, psychology 1.55, physics .94, chemistry .86, biology .29, and geology .24.

Another investigation was carried on from a slightly different angle. This study was not, like the second classification, a comparative one in terms of other sciences. The question arose as to how many psychologists of repute have been engaged in executive work since they began activity in the field of the science. For this purpose the membership list of the American Psychological Association and Cattell's "American Men of Science" (2d, 1911, edition) were consulted. From the former, a list of about 300 names, 150 names of persons who were recognized in the latter as psychologists were drawn. These names were subdivided into two groups: those recognized as eminent, *i. e.*, among the 1,000 scientists of the country, and, the remainder, those who were not so considered. It was deemed that they had performed executive work if, after they had held some responsible position in psychology, they had become administrators in the sense of the above classifications, or if they had held, or were holding, such positions as superintendencies or principalships of schools, directorships of institutions, or other equivalent positions. It was found that in the first group there were 12 executives out of a possible total of 42 (29 per cent.), and in the second group 36 out of 108 (33 per cent.) came under the rubric of executives. This, the investigator believes, is a fairly large portion of the total, but there is, of course, no ground for believing that psychology is making a better showing in this respect than other sciences, except in so far as the second classification, given above, distinctly indicates it. Undoubtedly, on the score of this classification, the conclusion that psychology, next to mathematics, is contributing more executives relatively than the other sciences mentioned, is valid; and the supposition that the comparison between these sciences, chosen only with reference to available statistics, is fair, must be left to the judgment of the readers of this article.

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THE PLANT INDUSTRY HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

On June 10 the University of Nebraska dedicated a new building known as the Plant Industry Hall, to be occupied by the departments of agricultural botany, in charge of Professor Wilcox; horticulture, in charge of Professor Emerson, and entomology, in charge of Professor Bruner. The new building is 140 by 65 feet, and consists of three stories above the basement. It is of strictly fireproof construction throughout.

Short addresses were made by Architect Chowins, Regent Whitmore and Dean Burnett. The principal address on "Practical Science" was given by Professor Dr. John M. Coulter, of the University of Chicago, and will be printed in Science. These addresses were followed by the ceremony of conferring the honorary degree of doctor of agriculture upon Dean Herbert J. Webber, of the University of California, and Dean Albert F. Woods, of the University of Minnesota.

In conferring these degrees, Chancellor Avery said:

Herbert John Webber, bachelor of science; master of arts; doctor of philosophy; charter member Botanical Seminar, and early assistant in the department; distinguished physiologist, pathologist, and plant breeder; discoverer of motile sperms in *Zamia;* investigator of double fertilization in maize; improver of plants useful for food and clothing; member of learned societies.

Albert Fred Woods, bachelor of science; master of arts; charter member Botanical Seminar, and early assistant in the department; notable investigator; as an administrator distinguished for services in the United States Department of Agriculture; dean of a great college of agriculture; director of a famous experiment station; author and man of affairs.

THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY OF WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE

THROUGH the generosity of an alumnus, $50,000 was given to Washington and Jefferson College in June, 1911, for the erection of a physics laboratory. An attempt was made to keep within the appropriation, but the cost of erection ran up to $51,090. It is built of cream-colored brick, and measures 60 by 90 feet. The floors are of reinforced concrete, while the walls are solid brick 22 and 18 inches thick. All the laboratories are provided with piers running down to the rock underneath the building or with slate ledges built into the wall. The first floor contains elementary laboratories, workshop, storage room, constant temperature room, and one private laboratory. On the second floor are laboratories for work in electricity and light. Besides there is a chemical laboratory, a supply and stock room, and two private laboratories for advanced work. The third floor is given over to the lecture room, with accompanying preparation and apparatus rooms, a general laboratory for work in mechanics, a dark room, and a laboratory for advanced optics. Electric power is distributed from the dynamo room on the first floor, while the battery distributing center is on the third floor. A reference library and reading room is located on the second floor. The laboratories are all supplied with gas, hot and cold waters, compressed air and exhaust; also, direct, alternating and battery currents are available in each laboratory for power and experimental purposes.

The laboratory was dedicated on January 16, 1913, celebrating the 111th anniversary of the chartering of Jefferson College at Canonsburg. The address was made by Professor A. G. Webster on "Physical Laboratories and their Relation to the Advance of Civilization."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has conferred its doctorate of science on Dr. Chas. D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

AMONG honorary degrees conferred by Yale University were doctorates of science on Dr. A. A. Noyes, professor of theoretical chemistry of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and on Dr. S. W. Williston, professor of paleontology at the University of Chicago; the doctorate of laws on Dr. John G. Hibben, president of Princeton University, and Dr. David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, and the master of arts on Dr. Harvey Cushing, professor in the Harvard Medical School.

THE University of Pennsylvania has conferred its doctorate of laws on Dr. G. W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal.

BROWN UNIVERSITY has conferred the degree of doctor of science on Mr. Frank M. Chapman, curator of ornithology in the American Museum of Natural History.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY has conferred the doctorate of laws on Dr. Charles H. Judd, director of the school of education of the University of Chicago.

TUFTS COLLEGE has conferred the doctorate of science on Admiral Robert E. Peary and the degree of doctor of science on Dr. Alfred C. Lane, Pearson professor of geology and mineralogy in Tufts College.

DURING commencement week at Colorado College there was celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of President W. F. Slocum's administration. The following honorary degrees were conferred on scientific men: the degree of doctor of science on Professor T. D. A. Cockerell, of the University of Colorado,