

Survey, show that the number of brick marketed in the Hudson River region in 1912 was 1,019,259,000, valued at \$5,850,770, or \$5.74 a thousand, compared with 926,072,000 brick in 1911, valued at \$4,717,633, or \$5.09 a thousand. This was an increase in 1912 of 93,187,000 brick and of \$1,133,137 in value. The number of operating firms reporting in 1912 was 126. As in other branches of the clay-working industry, the number of active firms reporting is not equivalent to the number of yards, for many firms have more than one yard.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

WELLESLEY COLLEGE has received an anonymous gift of \$100,000.

IN addition to \$250,000 appropriated for a building for the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, the legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the maintenance and development of the work for the coming year. Last year through the kindness of Mrs. Russell Sage, who gave something over \$80,000, a Division of Agriculture was organized at Syracuse University. This division is giving agricultural instruction for teachers and general work for students of other colleges. These courses in agriculture are given without state or national aid.

GOVERNOR SULZER has signed a bill making the New York American Veterinary College, allied with New York University, the state veterinary college for the eastern part of the state. No appropriation of money was made in the bill.

SOPHIE NEWCOMB COLLEGE, the woman's department of Tulane University, will shortly erect on its new site on Audubon boulevard, adjoining the university proper, four new buildings to cost \$600,000.

It is announced that the executors of the late Sir J. Wernher, Bart., have completed the allocation of the £100,000 bequeathed to them to be devoted to charitable and educational purposes. £35,000 has been allotted to charitable and educational purposes in South Africa, and £65,000 to some 150 different institutions in Great Britain. The grants for

scientific and educational purposes include: to the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, £5,000; the Imperial Service College, Windsor, £2,500; the London School of Tropical Medicine, £1,500.

THE school of medicine of the University of Pittsburgh arranged a medical program in connection with the commencement week exercises. Special clinics were arranged at the hospitals affiliated with the university, as well as laboratory demonstrations at the medical school building on the university campus.

THE Rush Medical College, Chicago, which has for a number of years strongly recommended a fifth clinical year as interne in a hospital, or its equivalent, has made this compulsory for the class entering in 1914. This fifth year is to be spent either in graduate work in one of the departments of the college or as an interne in an approved hospital under the constant supervision of the college faculty.

A GREAT increase in the enrollment has marked the progress of the college of agriculture of the University of Illinois during the past few years. In 1895-96 there was a total enrollment of 14 students; in 1900-01, 159 students; in 1909-10, 660 students and in the present year, 1912-13, there was a total number of 905. The college of agriculture is graduating an ever-increasing number of men. The larger percentage of these graduates are now engaged in practical agriculture. This is shown by statistics being gathered at the present time. Out of ninety-three men graduating this year, forty-four expect to go into actual farming operations; ten expect to enter experimental work at the University of Illinois; ten to teach; eleven will do graduate work; five are going to work for large implement companies, and the rest will be employed in work more or less connected with agriculture.

DR. L. H. BAILEY has resigned the directorship of the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

DR. PAUL G. WOOLLEY, dean of the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, has resigned this office but retains his professorship.

THE presidency of Tulane, vacant by the resignation of President Craighead a year ago, has been filled by the election of Professor Robert Sharp, dean of the graduate school, acting president during the past year, and for thirty-two years a member of the faculty.

MR. GEORGE WHEELER HINMAN, until recently editor and proprietor of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, has been elected president of Marietta College to succeed the late Alfred T. Perry.

MISS JOSEPHINE T. BERRY, of the Washington State College, has been elected professor of nutrition and home economics at the University of Minnesota.

HARRY G. HAKE, of the University of Illinois, has been appointed assistant professor of electrical engineering at Washington University. Joseph C. Stephenson has been appointed instructor in zoology.

At Vassar College Winifred J. Robinson, Ph.D. (Columbia, 1910), has been advanced from instructor to assistant professor of botany.

MR. W. A. MACDONALD, B.S.F. (Michigan Agricultural College, 1913), has been appointed instructor in forestry in the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE LAWS OF NOMENCLATURE IN PALEONTOLOGY

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In the course of an interesting and able communication by Dr. Matthew upon "The Laws of Nomenclature in Paleontology" in *SCIENCE* of May 23, 1913, pp. 788-792, the following paragraph occurs on page 792. The italics here are those of the present writer.

Deinodon Leidy is determinable as to family, but is not determinable generically, as the genera of carnivorous dinosaurs are now distinguished. The same is true of a whole series of genera and species described by Leidy and Cope from the Judith River. The treatment of types and referred specimens of these genera by paleontologists as specifically distinguishable or identical has *sadly misled* Dr. Peale in his recent discussion of the vertebrate evidence as to the age of the Judith River beds, leading him to present as conclusive

evidence of identity in age a correspondence in fauna which to those who know the nature of the specimens on which the lists are based is no evidence at all.

Inasmuch as the writer hereof is mentioned in this paragraph and this mention may lead to some misapprehension, the following notes are presented. Now as to *Deinodon*, it is submitted that what has been done or is to be done with this genus in the future does not seem to enter the case. Suffice it to say that not only is it mentioned generically by Hatcher and others, but Hatcher in Bulletin 257 of the U. S. Geological Survey (p. 85) gives also a number of species of the genus, and I believe that I am not assuming too much when I take it for granted that others who have referred to these species, or any of them, were referring to the same thing. That the paleontologists may have been at sea in regard to the exact determinations, and that the material is fragmentary and imperfect was as well known to me at the time of writing as to the paleontologist himself, but as the names are a matter of record I think I was justified in using them, no matter what becomes of them in the future, especially as Hatcher, Osborn and others have made important deductions from their occurrence. These remarks apply to the whole series of genera and species referred to by Dr. Matthew. It is rather interesting to have a vertebrate paleontologist make the statement that "correspondence in fauna is not conclusive evidence of identity in age," especially as it rather confirms the statement made by me in my article on the Judith River formation (*Journal of Geology*) wherein, in discussing the evidence of vertebrate fossils on the question of the age of the Judith formation, I say:

Either the beds are identical in age or vertebrate paleontology has no place in stratigraphic geology and *non geologia sine paleontologia* becomes *non paleontologia sine geologia*.

The writer does not pretend to be a vertebrate paleontologist, nor is he able or willing to pass upon the value of the material studied by them, but he submits that he must be confined to what has been published by them, as