soon as he finds himself settled for life on a self-perpetuating board. Low-browed, thick-headed, sometimes the holder of a college degree, now strutting like a peacock, now looking wise as the owl, an indomitable fighter, he baffles the genius and the ingenuity of the ablest executive. The intelligent ward boss or the politician of big dimensions, no matter how crooked, is not quite so bad a man on a university board as the miserable little pinhead who is to me what the president is to Professor Cattell, "the veritable black beast in the academic jungle." No logic, no array of facts, no appeal to educational experts can make the slightest impression upon his small, thick skull. He is firm as adamant, vindictive as the viper, and in constant communion with the Almighty God. When thrown into conflict with such a man there is nothing for the president to do but to hold up his hands and to pray without ceasing that the Giver of all good things may bountifully bestow upon him the saving sense of humor, without which even the ablest university president must find the academic world a cold and cheerless place.

The road that leads out of these deplorable conditions is perhaps a long and rocky road, but we must find it and make our way out to a freer air, a happier environment, or else the very life of the university as an acropolis of culture, as the stronghold of the "great and lonely thinker," as the nursery of noble and heroic souls, is absolutely doomed. University boards can not longer afford to ignore the faculties. In all large questions of university administration, the faculty should have a hearing and a voice. To give to the faculties the control that belongs to them, to create both for students and professors a happier environment, is, after all, the high duty of administrators. I have an abiding faith in the outcome. To all brave souls who are growing weary and faint-hearted, let me commend the words of Carlyle: "It is our duty to do the work that God Almighty has entrusted to us, to stand up and fight for it to the last breath of our lives."

The work of establishing and administering a university calls for the united efforts of faculty and board and alumni, who should work together in mutual trust and esteem for the uprearing of a real university, the most potent instrument that man has yet devised for his own advancement, for the enrichment of his life, for the development and diffusion of knowledge, and for "the enlargement of the boundaries of the human empire to the attainment of all things possible."

Edwin Boone Craighead

INDIAN REMAINS IN MAINE

Early this year, the archeology department of Phillips Academy at Andover sent an expedition to the state of Maine to carry on an exploration of various sites. By the end of August the party had located and mapped some hundred or more shell-heaps and village sites. Forty-eight shell-heaps were found within ten miles of Bar Harbor, and if the circle be extended to fifteen miles, there must be at least 75. Several of these were examined and some hundreds of bone and stone implements taken therefrom.

The coast from below Blue Hill to Bar Harbor (excepting the Castine region) was carefully investigated in the hopes that a "Red Paint People" cemetery might be discovered. But in spite of much searching, no undisturbed site could be located, although disturbed cemeteries were found at Blue Hill and Sullivan Falls and about one hundred stone objects removed therefrom.

The largest shell-heap lay upon Boynton's Point in the town of La Moine. This deposit is more than 200 meters long and 20 to 30 meters in width. It is roughly estimated that

some 7,000,000 clam-shells are in the heap. About 300 articles in bone and stone were taken out of the trenches.

The harpoons collected by the expedition number some 40 or more and are interesting in that they present several types of hafting and barbing. Sections of the shells (in situ) were removed and shipped to Andover in order that a cross section may be exhibited. This will give visitors and students a better idea of the shell-heaps than the usual exhibits of articles removed from such places.

The expedition will end its labors about September 15. Dr. Charles Peabody directed the work, with W. K. Moorehead as curator in charge through the season. Francis Manning, of Harvard, was assistant and Ernest Sugden surveyor. The party numbered twelve or fourteen persons and the work done was extensive.

BONAPARTE RESEARCH FUND GRANTS[1]

THE committee of the Paris Academy of Sciences appointed to consider the distribution of the Bonaparte research fund has made the following recommendations for the year 1913: H. Caillol, 3,000 francs, for the completion of his work entitled "Catalogue des coléoptères de Provence"; A. Colson, 2,000 francs, to enable him to continue his experimental work in physical chemistry; E. Coquidé, 2,000 francs, to assist him in carrying out his study of the turf lands of the north of France from the agricultural point of view; C. Schlegel, 2,000 francs, to enable him to continue his researches on Crustacean development; Jules Welsch, 2,000 francs to assist him in his geological exploration of the coast lines of France and Great Britain, and to extend them to Belgium and Scandinavia; MM. Pitard and Pallary, 6,000 francs, equally divided, for their scientific expedition in Morocco, organized by the Société de Géographie; Louis Roule, 2,000 francs, for the continuation and extension of his researches on the morphology and biology of the salmon in France; M. Pougnet, 2,000 francs, to enable him to continue his researches on the chemical and biological effects of the ultra-violet rays, and for the construction of a quartz apparatus to be used for studying the action of ultra-violet light upon gaseous bodies; M. Dauzère, 2,000 francs, for his work on the cellular vortices of Bénard; M. Gard, 2,000 francs, for the publication of a work and atlas dealing with the material left by the late M. Bornet; M. Chevalier, 4,000 francs, to meet the expenses necessitated by the classification of the botanical material collected in the course of his travels in western and equatorial Africa, and the publication of memoirs on the flora of these regions; Paul Becquerel, 2,000 francs, for the continuation of his physiological researches relating to the influence of radioactive substances on the nutrition, reproduction and variation of some plant species; Le Morvan, 4,000 francs, for the completion of his photographic atlas of the moon; M. Pellegrin, 2,000 francs, to aid him in the pursuit of his researches and to publish his work on African fishes, more particularly those of the French colonies; M. Rengade, 3,000 francs, for his proposed systematic examination of mineral waters for the presence and distribution of the rare alkaline metals; M. Alluaud, 3,000 francs, for facilitating the study and publication of documents collected by M. Jeannel and himself on the alpine flora and fauna of the high mountainous regions of eastern Africa; M. Lormand, 2,000 francs, for the purchase of a sufficient quantity of radium bromide to undertake methodical researches on the action of radioactivity on the development of plants; A. Labbé, 2,000 francs, for the study of the modifications presented by various animals passing from fresh to salt water or the reverse; de Gironcourt, 3,000 francs, for the publication of the results of his scientific expeditions in Morocco and western Africa; M. Legendre, 3,000 francs, to assist him in the publication of the maps and documents dealing with his travels in China; H. Abraham, 2,000 francs, for the determination, with Commandant Ferrie and M. A. Dufour, of the velocity of propagation of the Hertzian waves between Paris and Toulon.

[1] From *Nature*.