

Metropolitan Water Supply, and numerous other similar problems of perhaps secondary importance, such as the improvement of the Neponset River Valley, of the Concord and Sudbury rivers, of the sanitary conditions as respects water supply, sewerage, and sewerage disposal of many cities and towns which have been devised by the committee on water supply and sewerage of the Board of Health, of which Mr. Hiram F. Mills is chairman, and carried out in connection with its recommendations under your chairmanship of the board.

Since the reestablishment of the State Board of Health in 1886, under your chairmanship, it has been the custom of the legislature to refer all important sanitary questions to that board for investigation and advice, instead of creating special commissions, as obtains in many states. This custom, under your wise administration, has doubtless saved much money to the state and, at the same time, secured sanitary improvements recognized in all civilized countries as the best of their class.

The investigations and recommendations of the board have commended themselves to the legislature and in general have been carried out ultimately as presented.

From 1886 to the present time, you have been constantly and steadfastly facing these great and grave problems. Since 1895 when the State Board of Health made its report to the legislature, presenting a plan for the water supply of the city of Boston and the surrounding cities and towns, have been added to your responsibilities those of a commissionership on the Metropolitan Water Board. You have borne the responsibilities both of recommendation and of execution. . . .

You have met the responsibilities then assumed with such wisdom, discretion and rare modesty, as to make the task of your successor who would uphold the standards bequeathed to him a difficult one indeed.

*THE EIGHTH REPORT OF THE CARNEGIE
FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCE-
MENT OF TEACHING*

THE eighth annual report of the president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching shows a total endowment of \$15,325,000, and an expenditure for the year ending September 30, 1913, of \$658,431. Of this \$519,440 were distributed in retiring allowances to professors, and \$80,949 in pensions to their widows, a total of \$600,390. Thirty-three allowances were granted during

the year, making the total in force 403, the average annual payment to an individual being \$1,703. The total distribution from the beginning has been \$2,936,927. The educational work of the foundation was separately endowed in January, 1913, by a gift of \$1,250,000 from Mr. Carnegie through the Carnegie Corporation of New York. This body, which is endowed with one hundred and twenty-five million dollars for "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding," has five ex-officio trustees, of whom one must always be the president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

In connection with the foundation's work as a center of information concerning pensions, the president discusses pension systems that are maintained by half a dozen colleges, the development of new systems at Brown University, the Rockefeller Institute, and the American Museum of Natural History, the new federated pension system of the English universities, and the proposed system for the clergy of the Episcopal Church. Among pensions for public school teachers the report discusses the misfortunes of the New York City system, and commends the plans of the new state system in Massachusetts.

Much of the report is devoted to the development of the educational work of the foundation into a separate division of educational enquiry. Its recent work includes a study of education in Vermont at the request of the Vermont Educational Commission, of legal education at the request of a committee of the American Bar Association, and of engineering education at the request of a joint committee representing the national engineering societies.

The study of education in Vermont, already distributed, represents the first survey that has been made of a state's educational activities as a whole. The study of legal education has been begun by a first-hand enquiry into the bar examinations of every state, a special study of legal teaching by Professor Josef Redlich, who came from Vienna for the purpose, and by a personal examination of each of the 160 law schools in the country. Plans for

the study of engineering education are now being completed. The earlier educational work of the foundation is continued in the report by commendation of the present tendency of college entrance requirements toward both elevation and flexibility. The need for further improvement is shown by the fact that only 55 per cent. of the students now in our colleges are high school graduates. The decrease in the number of medical schools in the country from 162 in 1910 to 115 in 1913, and the rapid improvement of the better schools are commented upon with appreciation. A general study of the problems of the state regulation of higher education is illustrated by a detailed account of the recent crisis in educational affairs in Iowa.

The report further presents a study of the financial status of college teachers as compared with the situation presented in a similar study published five years ago. The ordinary salary of a full professor in the institutions associated with the foundation is now \$3,000. During the last five years the salaries of instructors have risen by about \$80; those of junior professors show a gain of from \$120 to \$225; those of full professors show an increase from \$125 to \$350.

The report concludes with a frank criticism of contemporary college catalogues. It is accompanied by the annual report of the treasurer. Copies may be had by addressing the Foundation at 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

*THE PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF
THE SAN FRANCISCO MEETING OF
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF SCIENCE*

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science has decided to hold a general meeting of the association in San Francisco and vicinity on the occasion of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, in 1915, and has appointed a Pacific Coast Committee of thirty-two members to make the necessary arrangements. This Committee has recommended, and the American Association has

approved, that the sessions of the meeting shall begin on Monday, August 2, and terminate on Saturday, August 7. It has been decided that:

(1) The general sessions of the meeting shall be held in San Francisco.

(2) The general evening lectures shall be delivered in San Francisco.

(3) The sessions for the presentation of addresses and papers in the separate divisions of science shall be held chiefly at the University of California, Berkeley.

(4) Sessions for the presentation of addresses and papers in the separate divisions of science shall be held on one day at Stanford University.

Subcommittees of the Pacific Coast Committee will in due time supply information to the members of the American Association and to the members of such other scientific societies as desire it: on transportation, by railways and by steamers, including the Panama Canal route; on living accommodations in San Francisco and vicinity, and at other Pacific Coast points; on excursions; on the leading features of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and on other subjects of interest.

Holding in mind that the San Francisco events of 1915 are in commemoration of the union of the Atlantic and the Pacific, through the medium of the finished Panama Canal, and that the Pacific region is hereafter to be in closer relation with the states and nations lying east of the Cordilleras of North and South America, and with the nations of Europe, the Pacific Committee on Scientific Program has adopted the following resolution:

In view of the fact that the occurrence of scientific meetings in San Francisco in 1915 is in a manner a part of the celebration commemorating the opening of the Pacific to the peoples bordering the Atlantic it seems fitting that the program of meetings held in connection with this celebration should relate, as far as possible, to problems of world interest which pertain especially to the Pacific area.

The committee desires to add, by way of comment, that this resolution is not intended to discourage the presentation of worthy