

of lead poisoning which occurred in 1914 among the rubber workers in the United States. Cases were also found of naphtha poisoning, and of poisoning from carbon disulphide, carbon tetrachloride and aniline oil. The dangerous nature of some of the compounds used in the rubber industry is not as yet commonly known, so that cases of industrial poisoning may occur without being recognized as such and ascribed to their true cause. Also, in the case of some of the compounds, the symptoms of poisoning may be obscure or may not develop until some time after the exposure has taken place, so that again the resulting harm may not be ascribed to its true cause. The investigation on which the bureau's report is based covered 35 rubber factories, located in fifteen cities or towns in nine states. Practically every branch of the rubber industry was included among the activities of these factories. The processes of rubber manufacturing are many and various and there is a great difference in the extent to which men and women employed in the different branches are exposed to the danger of poisonous dusts and fumes.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

By the will of the late A. F. Eno, his residuary estate, which may be very large, is bequeathed to Columbia University.

THE American Association of University Professors will hold its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., on Friday, December 31, 1915, and Saturday, January 1, 1916. Besides routine business, the principal matters to come before the association at this meeting will be the final adoption of the constitution, and the presentation and discussion of the general report and declaration of principles of the Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure of Office.

PROFESSOR CORNELIUS BETTEN, formerly with Lake Forest College, Illinois, is now on the faculty of the New York State Agricultural College, Cornell University.

HERMAN J. MULLER, a student in the department of zoology of Columbia University, has

been appointed instructor in biology at the Rice Institute, Houston, Texas.

DR. GEORGE VON PULLINGER DAVIS has gone to Salt Lake City as professor of physiology in the University of Utah.

DR. LEO LOEB has been appointed professor of comparative pathology in the medical school of Washington University.

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

##### THE POSITION OF REFERENCES IN JOURNAL ARTICLES

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: The subject of Mr. Heyward Scudder's letter in SCIENCE for October 1 (p. 454) is one that has long interested me as author, as editor and as secretary of the British Association Committee on Zoological Bibliography and Publication. I therefore venture a few comments on his proposals.

It happens that I have just had to see through the press an article furnished with references in the precise manner desired by Mr. Scudder. The article, however, was so long that it had to be spread over three monthly parts of the periodical to which it was sent. Thus, on the proposed plan, the reader of the first two parts would have to wait one or two months for the references—a course that was quite inadmissible. This illustrates one frequent objection to the proposals. Mr. Scudder himself admits others, even when the article is less lengthy.

There are two sets of people to be considered: on the one hand, the editor and publisher; on the other, the author and his readers. Mr. Scudder's main argument is the saving to the former, but the utmost saving that he claims does not amount to one per cent., and the average of all his actual instances shows a less saving than half a page in a hundred. That amounts to 31 sheets in an edition of 1,000 in octavo. The total pecuniary saving from the paper bill and the printer's bill would thus be about two dollars, which equals one fifth of a cent per copy. The more important journals, which begin each article on a fresh page, would rarely effect any saving in paper.