

specific only with reference to two matters. First, that of the location of the institution. The idea of getting the present 177-acre site and of using it as it is being used originated with him and with him alone; and securing the land would have been impossible without him. But for his leadership in this we should now be in the little three-acre park in La Jolla. The enormous advantage of the present location as compared with the former one is becoming apparent to everybody connected with the institution. Second, the plan of having a business manager who alone should have charge of all monetary affairs of the institution. The wisdom and practicability of separating the business and scientific work of such an enterprise would seem so obvious that it is surprising that any other plan should be thought of except as a temporary makeshift. Yet the time and strength of many scientific men are consumed with business matters which their incompetence makes much more costly in time and money than the employment of a business manager would be.

The money, about \$40,000 all told, "invested" in the enterprise by Mr. Scripps, though of very substantial aid in developing the "plant" and in maintenance, for which uses it has been given at different times and in varying sums, is of minor importance compared with the business experience and the ideas which he has contributed.

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PSYCHOLOGY AS CONTRABAND

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Some weeks ago the State Department reported the seizure by the British government of a package of books sent from Germany through Holland to the Psychological Review Company. The president of the company, who is also editor of the *Psychological Review*, wrote to the American Consul General at London, stating that these books were scientific in character and essentially neutral. He suggested that the British

authorities mention the titles and authors to any British psychologist and expressed confidence that any such expert would substantiate our statement.

The Consul General in due time replied that the British Procurator General had finally ruled that "such publications were not entitled to free transit."

The *Psychological Review* will not contest this decision in the British courts, but we wish to submit our case to the scientific world at home and abroad. Is there any good reason for hampering scientific progress by a policy of this sort? Would not the British psychologists do well to petition for a commission to determine the mental status of their Procurator General? HOWARD C. WARREN

PSYCHOLOGICAL REVIEW COMPANY,
PRINCETON, N. J.,
November 15, 1916

QUOTATIONS

FOOD CONTROL

THE decision of the board of trade, announced by Mr. Runciman on November 15, to appoint a food controller, has naturally excited a great deal of public interest, and more has been read into the announcement than it actually contained. The orders so far made by the board of trade under the Defence of the Realm Regulations apply to milk, flour and potatoes. The price of milk must not be raised above that paid at November 15, 1916, and the price may not exceed by more than a specified amount—in the case of retail milk 2d. a quart—the price in the corresponding month before the war. The order as to potatoes requires a return of potato stocks. The order which will have most effect in its influence on our daily diet is that which deals with flour. It affords an instance of how an agitation, unsuccessful in peace time, may succeed in its object under the stress of war conditions. The severe restriction of the hours during which alcoholic liquors may be sold, and the introduction of "summer time," or daylight saving, as it has been called, are other examples. The regulation prohibits for the future the production of any flour except such as would have been