

subdivisions as minute as desired, though in practise an average of one guide per inch will be found to be a generous allowance. Any pamphlet in the series may be found and removed without disturbing others, or the whole group bearing upon a single subject may be located instantly.

It goes without saying that the publications are protected in the most complete manner from dust, light and accidental injury and are at the same time kept perfectly flat and under light pressure.

The total floor space occupied is little if any greater than is required for storage on shelves. The horizontal extent of the case along the wall is less than in other types of storage. The latter point is often of great importance, due to the limited amount of wall space in many offices. Furthermore, the vertical file may be placed in the center of the floor if the room happens to be a large one. The entire cabinet with its contents can be moved from one location to another with no risk of disarranging the collection.

Storage in this manner is not as expensive as is ordinarily supposed. A vertical filing case which I have just received for my own use contains filing space equal to 110 inches of shelving. The cost is about twelve and one half cents per inch, without guides. This is not a transfer case, but a well-made five-drawer upright unit, invoice size. It is steel construction inside with oak exterior. Data are not at hand regarding the cost of filing in pamphlet cases, but shelving with closed dust-proof back if made of selected lumber and well finished would cost probably from seven to ten cents per lineal inch of filing space. If to this be added the cost of pamphlet cases the expense of the method can not be much less than that of vertical filing. The convenience of the latter is such that it would appear advisable to investigate it closely in every case before adopting another system. It offers particular advantages for personal use.

It should be added that the file that I am using accommodates papers with a greatest dimension of ten and one fourth inches. This will provide for most separates, though there

are of course a few which are too large. Larger drawers will cost about the same per cubic inch, but correspondingly more per lineal inch.

W. L. EIKENBERRY

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION,
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

PHRENOLOGY

It is gratifying to report the receipt of the following communication, relating to the lecture on "Phrenology" which was referred to in *SCIENCE* of December 29. The letter is dated January 4, and is signed by Professor Wm. A. Wilbur, dean of Columbian College, George Washington University.

Following your letters of December 21 and December 23, concerning an announced lecture on phrenology before the Enosinian Society, and following a letter of December 26 from Dr. Frank Baker, relating to the same subject, President Stockton directed me to see that the lecture was not given. On December 28 I notified the president of the society of President Stockton's directions in the matter, and I am in receipt from him of a letter of January 3 cancelling all arrangements for the lecture referred to.

President Stockton directed me to say that he felt sure you would wish to give this action of the university as wide publicity as the announcement and note over your signature in the issue of *SCIENCE* of December 29, 1916.

A. HRDLICKA

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

QUOTATIONS

THE TEACHING OF SCIENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

WHILE discussion is in progress as to the right principles upon which science, now beginning to be recognized as an educational essential, should be introduced into our curricula, it is well to wait until some general synthesis of opinion has been effected before attempting a general summary of conclusions. In practise, we shall arrive at the type of science teaching that commends itself to those who are most closely in contact with present needs and conditions. But it may help to clear the air of controversy if two points of view are restated which are coming into gen-