

DR. TRUMAN LEE KELLEY, of the University of Texas, has been elected assistant professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University. Dr. Kelley is to devote a large part of his time to research on psychological measurements in secondary education.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL announces the following faculty appointments for 1917-1918: Drs. Frederick G. Harris, professor of dermatology and syphilology, succeeding Professor Joseph Zeisler, who becomes professor emeritus of dermatology; Frank C. Becht, professor of pharmacology, succeeding Professor Hugh McGuigan; John Ridlon, honorary professor of orthopedic surgery; John L. Porter, professor of orthopedic surgery; Herbert A. Potts, professor of oral surgery; Frank E. Simpson, adjunct clinical professor of dermatology; Charles P. Caldwell, adjunct clinical professor of medicine; Edward L. Moorhead, adjunct clinical professor of surgery.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE TESTS OF RADIATOR HUMIDIFIERS

By request of physicians I have tested four types of radiator humidifiers on the market in Minneapolis. The experiments were performed at my house, which is heated by hot water. For the first three types mentioned the tests were made at the same time on the same radiator. The results are therefore strictly comparable. The results for the "Flobun" were obtained at a later date. All results have been calculated to indicate evaporation, per twenty-four hours, for each horizontal foot of radiator occupied by the apparatus.

RESULTS

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| "Speco," av. of 3 tests, zero weather, January, 1916 | 294 g. |
| "Savo," av. of 3 tests, zero weather, January, 1916 | 230 g. |
| "Buddington," av. 3 tests, zero weather, January, 1916 | 1,116 g. |
| "Flobun," av. of 2 tests, zero weather, December, 1916 | 1,248 g. |

These results for the "Buddington" and "Flobun" were obtained using wicks which

were new or nearly new. But the efficiency of both instruments rapidly falls if tap water is used, owing to clogging of the wicks. In two days the loss of efficiency in one series of experiments with the "Flobun" was 25 per cent.

Inasmuch as 10 to 30 gallons of water (Bryce, of Ottawa, says 75 gallons) must be evaporated daily in an ordinary-sized house to maintain reasonable humidity under the conditions of our northern winters, it will be seen that these radiator devices are practically worthless. Using the sling psychrometer I was never able to detect an increase of humidity from the use of any of them. Indeed, the best of them is no more efficient as an air moistener than one human being. The average evaporation from lungs and skin of a large laboratory class in subzero weather, and about 70° inside temperature, was nearly two ounces per hour per person, or about 1,200 grams a day.

E. P. LYON

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

A NEW METEORITE

ABOUT 6:20 P.M., July 4, 1917, there fell within the corporate limits of Colby, Wis., in the western part of the city, which is in the county of Clark, an achondritic aerolite, the fall of which was witnessed by a considerable number of people.

Unfortunately, knowledge of this fall did not come to me until two weeks later and a visit to the locality was made on July 24, at which time the stones had become considerably broken up and dispersed.

Two pieces fell, the smaller about one half mile NNE. from the other. The larger stone fell in a pasture, striking a granite rock, at least two inches in thickness, lying upon or near the surface, breaking this rock into many fragments and itself breaking into twenty-seven or more pieces. The larger mass, weighing 22¾ pounds, penetrated the stiff Colby clay to a depth of five feet. Some of the smaller pieces are said to have distributed themselves laterally in the soil to the extent of about four feet.