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 Uiversity 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

"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.

The smaller stone fell in a cultivated field without breaking and is said to have penetrated the soil about two feet. This stone is variously described as about 10 x 14 x 3 or 4 inches, 17 or 18 inches by 9 x 9 inches and 21 x 11 x 11 inches at larger end, sloping in two directions to a wedge shape with rounded corners. This piece was said to be entirely covered with crust and to have weighed from 75 to 85 pounds.

The man who extracted it from the earth informs me that it was so cold that frost immediately formed on its surface when exposed to the air.

The Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee has obtained the bulk of the larger mass which will be analyzed and duly published. It probably will be distributed in exchange with several museums.

The stone is of a light gray groundmass, apparently largely feldspathic, containing very few chondrules and thickly shot with pyrrhotite varying from specks a fraction of a millimeter to more or less globular masses 5 mm. in diameter. It exhibits sundry black veins and armored surfaces. Its crust shows considerable variation on different pieces, some of which are deeply pitted and others comparatively smooth.

This is, I believe, the sixth meteorite known from the state of Wisconsin and will be known as the Colby meteorite.

HENRY L. WARD

PUBLIC MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE,
July 31, 1917

FILING PAMPHLETS

THE communications relative to filing reprints, bulletins and other pamphlets have been read with considerable interest by the writer and further suggestions are offered.

Having been in experiment station work for a number of years and being on the mailing lists of a large number of stations, the literature, particularly bulletins and circulars, has been accumulating rapidly. Of these, there may be many which may be of no immediate interest and attempts have been made repeatedly to find some system for filing and indexing them, which will give a maximum of usefulness with a minimum of work in arranging and filing. Many of the various systems have been tried with the result that owing to the time required for arranging, one becomes confronted with an almost hopeless stack of publications if the work be neglected even for a short time.

Numbering in the order of acquisition was early abandoned, on account of the time necessary for preparing index cards and the cross refernces which sooner or later become inevitable, and the resulting jumbled mass of publications on the shelves. Filing according to origin, as by experiment station in the case of such publications, was tried, but this, too, required a card index and, as in the former system, the necessary picking over of the entire shelves when a number of publications on one subject were desired. Filing by author led to the same results. It was finally concluded that in order to obtain a higher degree of efficiency it would be necessary to combine indexing with filing, thus doing away with a large number of indexing cards, and at the same time some of the deficiencies of the other systems of filing. This conclusion led to a search for a fairly complete scheme of classification. The Dewey system was consulted and was found wanting, particularly because the division agriculture was not classified finely enough. The solution of the problem was found in the scheme of classification of the Library of Congress. This may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents at a small price and answers the purpose very well.

In using this scheme, the publications are numbered according to the class number of the subject and placed in the proper filing boxes for each particular subject or subjects. Where a pamphlet contains information on more than one subject it is only necessary to prepare a cross reference card of fairly large size and file it in its proper place among the publications. To prevent "burying" of a publication, a register is used in which the publications are listed according to their origin