

with their class numbers. With this arrangement it is possible to locate immediately any publication, even if only its origin is known. The chief advantage of the scheme lies in the fact that all material with cross references on any given subject are immediately available.

For agricultural workers in special lines the classification may not be complete enough but this may be easily remedied by preparing an outline for more minute classification. For the purposes of the writer the heading insecticides and fungicides was further subdivided and this has been very satisfactory so far. As the worker in insecticides and fungicides is often called upon for chemical information in other closely related lines such as parasiticides, germicides, weed killers, poisons for vertebrate pests and the like, it has often been debated whether the classification should belong under economic entomology, where it now is, or agricultural chemistry, or whether there should not be a special heading under agriculture for the entire subject or group of subjects. In such a case, the entire branch might be included under the heading "economic toxicology." This name the writer believes to be original and it appears to fill the need for a name for such a diversified and yet closely related group of subjects.

As to the actual storage of pamphlets, any of the suggestions found in the various communications are of value, provided the unit holder be not too large to facilitate the location of any particular publication.

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QUOTATIONS

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

At the request of the President of the United States, the National Research Council has been engaged during the past year in mobilizing the research forces of the nation. It has been an enormous task, to which many of the most brilliant workers of the country have given their undivided time. The work has gradually

and logically centered at Washington, and the research forces of the country are now quickly available to any department of the government. Development has proceeded to the point where this organization can be truly considered a going machine, forming a connection between the research workers of the country-at-large and the government, and serving as a valuable coordinating influence. With the preliminary work now accomplished, its full value will be more and more nearly attained with each succeeding day.

For the continuance of the work, however, funds will be necessary. Up to the present its operations have cost the government absolutely nothing: office rent, stationery, postage, clerical assistance, etc., have been provided by private contributions, and the time of members of university staffs has been contributed by the respective institutions. For so important a body such an existence is too precarious. If the government needs war material it pays for it and a willing citizenry furnishes the funds through taxation. Are the brains of our scientific men less valuable in this crisis than coal or cotton? As an American citizen we hope that Congress before adjournment will supply adequate funds for the carrying on of the work of the National Research Council on the most intensive and extensive scale possible. We are unwilling to believe that the government of the United States is so pauperized that it must depend on "the passing of the hat" or that it is willing to continue to draw further upon the seriously impaired incomes of our universities in order that the salaries of the men engaged in this work may be met.—*Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

The Principles of Aerography. By ALEXANDER McADIE. Rand McNally & Co., Chicago. 1917. 318 pp., 8vo, 51 ills., 59 charts and diagrams.

"The Principles of Aerography" deals with the most recent advances in meteorology. As to its title, turning to Murray's Dictionary¹ "A New English Dictionary," 1888, Vol. 1, p. 146.