

of electrical contacts to photograph itself at regular intervals during its flight to the target.

THE British commissioners of 1851 announce the following appointments to senior studentships for 1922:

J. Sybrandt Buck, B.Sc. (Liverpool), research student in chemistry, of the University of Liverpool.

Geoffrey T. R. Hill, B.Sc. (London), research student in aeronautics, of the University of London, University College, late experimental engineer and pilot to Handley Page, Limited.

Albert Edward Ingham, B.A. (Cambridge), research student in mathematics, of the University of Cambridge.

John Edward Jones, M.Sc. (Victoria), lecturer in mathematics, of the University of Manchester.

Cecil Edgar Tilley, B.Sc. (Adelaide and Sydney), research student in geology, of the University of Cambridge.

The senior studentships are intended to give a few selected students of exceptional promise and proved capacity for original work the opportunity of devoting their whole time for a period of not less than two years to the prosecution of scientific research. The studentships are of the value of £400 per annum (with additional allowances. The awards are made by selection from among candidates under thirty years of age who are recommended to the commissioners through the executive authorities of institutions invited to make recommendations. The student is required to devote himself to research in some branch of pure or applied science.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

DR. LEON L. SOLOMON, New Orleans, has announced that he will give the University of Louisville the sum of \$500 annually, for use in the medical research laboratory of the university. This fund will be known as the Solomon Fund.

THE resignation of J. C. Jones, president of the University of Missouri, has been accepted by the curators of the institution, effective at the close of the college year. Dr. Jones has been a member of the faculty for thirty-eight years and desired to be relieved of the responsibility, as he is now sixty-six years old.

PROFESSOR MILO S. KETCHUM, professor of civil engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed dean of the engineering school of the University of Illinois and director of its extension work.

PROFESSOR EARL B. MILLARD, professor of materials of engineering, and Professor Harrison W. Hayward, associate professor of theoretical chemistry, have been appointed assistant directors of the division of industrial cooperation and research of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

DR. E. S. CONKLIN, head of the department of psychology of the University of Oregon, has been made acting dean of the Graduate School for the session of 1922-1923, in the absence of Dean George Rebec, who will devote the year to travel and study in Europe.

PROFESSOR EDWARD C. STONE, of the department of chemistry of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., who has been on leave of absence during the past year, has resigned, and Dr. Charles B. Hurd, of Colby College, Waterville, Me., has been appointed his successor.

MR. H. J. WARING, dean of the faculty of medicine of the University of London, has been elected vice-chancellor of the university for 1922-1923, in succession to Sir Sydney Russell-Wells.

DR. HUGO OBERMAIER has been appointed to the new professorship of prehistoric archeology at the University of Madrid.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

WHICH IS THE HIGHEST WATER FALL IN THE WORLD?

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Mr. Hardy's recent note concerning the reputed height of the Kaieteur Falls in British Guiana raises the moot question as to which really is the highest water fall on earth.

My physiographic studies in the Yosemite region of California, which is *par excellence* the land of water falls have led me to collect data on water falls in different part of the world for purposes of comparison. My information still is far from complete—as necessarily

it must be in view of the scattered nature of the references to water falls in the literature, and in view of our still imperfect knowledge of the mountainous portions of several continents—nevertheless I venture to offer here a few facts and figures that may be of interest in this connection. If more accurate data are available, it is hoped that this note will be instrumental in inducing others to bring them forth.

The Kaieteur Falls, which are reported to be 804 feet high, are probably the highest of their particular class—the class of broad, voluminous cataracts to which the Niagara Falls, the Victoria Falls and several others belong. The Woolloomumbi, on a branch of Macleay River, Australia, is about 900 feet high, but its volume is so much smaller that it scarcely belongs in this class.

The highest water falls in the world are of the slender "bridal veil" type. Among them the Yosemite Falls appear to stand foremost. The entire chain of falls and cascades which the waters of Yosemite Creek make in their descent from the upland to the floor of the Yosemite Valley is 2,565 feet high. The individual measurements are: upper fall, 1,430 feet; intermediate cascade, 815 feet; lower fall, 320 feet.

However, it may be questioned whether it is fair, in making comparisons with other water falls, to consider the two Yosemite Falls and their connecting cascades as forming together a single unit. Those who would champion the claim to first place of some other noble water fall—and there is no little pride, national, state and local, involved in this matter—might perhaps properly object to such procedure. For the cascades between the upper and lower Yosemite Falls, however beautiful they may be, consist only of small drops, chutes and rapids, and their descent of 815 feet is distributed over a horizontal distance of about 2,000 feet. There are elsewhere many other cascades of a similar kind that are not generally considered worthy of being classed as water falls.

It is to be noted, however, that, even if the point be conceded and the cascades be ruled out, the upper Yosemite Fall, taken by itself, still remains far in the lead as the highest, single, unbroken leap of water in the world.

This leap measures 1,360 feet in height.

There is, so far as I can ascertain, only one water fall that exceeds the upper Yosemite in height—the Sutherland Fall, in New Zealand. It measures 1,904 feet in height but it is broken about midway by projecting ledges and makes no clear leap of more than 900 feet. The falls of Gavarnie, in the Pyrenees, are, according to some authorities, 1,385 feet high, but they consist of braided streamlets that slide down the seams of an irregularly sculptured cliff and do not fall clear through any notable height.

It seems to me that it would be a matter of no little satisfaction to American geographers—and, indeed, to all American citizens who take pride in the great natural features of their country—if the question of the highest water fall could be definitely settled, and I, therefore, wish to express the hope that others who may have reliable data on this subject will consent to make them known. Personally, I should feel greatly indebted for any information they may be willing to supply.

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A CABINET FOR COLORED PAPERS

FACILITIES for storing the stock of large sheets of colored papers in the psychological laboratory usually fall considerably short of the technical requirements. This is true of all papers that have been surfaced on one side for use in chromatic or achromatic comparisons and more specifically for working out color equations. Such papers should be readily accessible for selection, should therefore be arranged in relatively short series, and should be properly classified and indexed. To these ends it is customary to store the papers in a vertical cabinet built up of some two dozen shallow drawers of suitable dimensions.

On account of the unequal treatment of the two surfaces these papers have a tendency to curl upward. In almost any arrangement of drawers this will lead to tearing, rolling up and final destruction of some of the material in the cabinet. It is a particularly common occurrence in cabinets built to accommodate papers with the short side toward the front and constructed without partitions between the draw-