

reau of Entomology at Washington early in October, and then started on a journey to the midwest, stopping at the Ohio State University at Columbus and the University of Illinois at Urbana. On his journey returning, he will visit Cornell, Harvard, the State Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven and some of the northern stations of the Bureau of Entomology.

PROFESSOR GEORGE A. DEAN, head of the department of entomology at the Kansas State Agricultural College, has been granted a year's leave of absence to be director of the division of cereal crop insect investigation in the Bureau of Entomology.

DR. NUNO GUERNER, Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Dr. Chang H. Han, Tsingtau, China, have been sent to the United States by their respective governments to study public health under the auspices of the International Health Board.

THE International Health Board has awarded scholarships at Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, Baltimore, to five Ohio physicians: Drs. Thomas W. Mahoney, Columbus; Arlington Ailes, Springfield; Clarence D. Barrett, Wooster; Charles Koenig, Toledo, and Roll Markwith, Akron. The scholarships are for one year, and include traveling expenses, maintenance and college fees.

DR. ARTHUR L. DAY, director of the Geophysical Laboratory and chairman of the Advisory Committee on Seismology of the Carnegie Institution, spoke before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, on October 17 on "Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions."

DR. SELIG HECHT, of Harvard University, delivered an address on the visibility of the spectrum before the Science Club of Amherst College on October 15.

PROFESSOR J. E. ZANETTI, chairman of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, National Research Council, writes: "I have just discovered that, owing to a misprint in the original French minutes of the meeting of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, the conversion factor $1 \text{ cal. } 15^\circ = 1.184 \text{ joules}$ was translated without correction and appeared in the abstract of the minutes in your issue of September 28, page 241, column 1, line 7. It should be $1 \text{ cal. } 15^\circ = 4.185 \text{ joules}$."

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

BOWDOIN COLLEGE has received a bequest of \$500,000 by the will of the late Edward H. Blake.

MRS. MAYER, widow of Levy Mayer, formerly a corporation attorney of Chicago, has given \$500,000 to Northwestern University for the erection of a new

Law School building. The new building will be named Levy Mayer Hall.

DR. HENRY S. GRAVES, formerly chief of the United States Forest Service and director of the School of Forestry of Yale University, has been elected provost of the university.

A COMPLETE reorganization of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering has been largely effected. Five schools have been organized, namely, the School of Agriculture, School of Engineering, School of Social Science, School of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School. Dr. E. C. Brooks, state superintendent of public instruction, succeeded Dr. W. C. Riddick as president; Dr. B. W. Kilgore, director of the experiment station and director of extension, became also dean of agriculture. Dr. W. C. Riddick has been elected dean of engineering; Professor B. F. Brown, dean of social science; Dr. C. C. Taylor, dean of the graduate school. Appointment has not yet been made of the dean of the School of Arts and Sciences.

DR. HARRISON R. HUNT recently resigned the professorship of biology at the University of Mississippi to become head of the department of zoology and geology, and member of the Agricultural Experiment Station Staff at the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing.

DR. J. R. CURRIE, professor of preventive medicine in Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, has been elected to the newly established Henry Mechan chair of public health at Glasgow.

DR. BELA SCHICK, who invented the well-known test for diphtheria susceptibility, has been made an extraordinary professor of pediatrics in the University of Vienna.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE FILING REPRINTS

SOME of my scientific friends have urged that I publish a note on a method of keeping reprints which has proved very satisfactory.

Pamphlet boxes, 10 in. high, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide and 7 in. deep, are constructed with a wooden front and bottom, cardboard sides, and open top and back. One gets heavy book "boards" (cardboards) cut at a book-binders, 7×10 in. Then one has pine or white wood stock run off at a mill, dressed to $\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ in., and cuts them up oneself into lengths of 10 in. and $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. The wood top and bottom are fastened together by two brads, and the cardboards are nailed on to the sides with No. 19, $\frac{5}{8}$ in., flat head wire nails. Four nails to a cardboard are enough. When one does so much of the labor oneself, the cost of a box is a little less than five cents. There are similar cloth and card-

board boxes on the market, although they are somewhat wider, which cost thirty cents.

The advantage of the open back and top is to remove any limit to the size of the reprints filed. The shelf dimensions with such a box constitute the only limit. The width of the box is its best feature. It is broad enough to stand alone and to permit labeling on the outside which is easily read with the box on the shelf. (Dennison No. 205 labels can be pasted on the outside.) On the other hand, the box is so narrow that it is very little work for one to go through all the reprints in a single box. For this reason it is not necessary in returning a reprint to the box to remove the other reprints and place the particular one with respect to the others. It is enough for one to know that the reprint is in a given box in order to find it quickly.

The small box also allows readily for the expansion of the series at any point, and for the collection of small groups of papers on a given subject or by a given author into a single repository appropriately labeled.

At present I have about 1,800 reprints filed by author in 210 of these boxes. With this distribution the boxes are not full and there is room for considerable expansion without the introduction of new boxes.

EDWIN G. BORING

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THE PROFESSOR AND HIS WAGES

UNDER this caption appears an article in *SCIENCE* for August 24 that well illustrates the danger of theorizing without that judgment and knowledge of "how much" that only experience in the field dealt with teaches.

In the first place, the profits assumed for the merchant are much beyond the average, the orderly progress of success rarely exists and the incident worries and troubles and resourcefulness necessary to turn corners are hardly suggested. The risk of capital is quite lightly dismissed. Professor Slosson would doubtless be much surprised to learn that an insurance company, which attempted to underwrite this risk for all those starting in business for themselves, for a 50 per cent. premium, would inevitably bankrupt itself. Yet such is the case.

Of those who attempt business for themselves, even though they have more initiative and self-reliance than the average, fully 90 per cent. are failures and forced to drop out, generally with their capital completely used up. Men, therefore, who succeed in business for themselves, belong to the most severely selected class in the world and certainly not one professor in ten could stick in it. Apply the same severity of selection and the great majority of professors, lawyers, doctors, etc., would drop out, as the major-

ity of business men have. The average professor, then, should not be compared with the successful business man but rather with the latter's employees.

There are, rarely, professors with a genius for teaching—for imparting knowledge—that do work of value hard to estimate and all too little appreciated, and other rare research professors whose work is of inestimable value. These, unhappily, must needs be ill rewarded, largely because but few can appreciate their work or appreciate it during the life-time of the men. Unless a bit sensational, it makes small appeal to the public. But as for the majority, like the great majority of other classes, they get all they are worth to the community. But few of these audible books benefit the community as much as average clerks because their efforts are not directed and coordinated from outside as are those of the clerks.

FRANCIS RALSTON WELSH

NIRVANA, DEVON, PA.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Eighth Report¹ of the Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. Reports on Observations for the year ending March 31, 1922. London, 1923.

THE people of London and its environs wash their clothes on Tuesday and themselves on Saturday night. Thus the veil of domestic privacy is ruthlessly torn aside and the secrets of home life no longer held *in camera*. Which is characteristic of this age, for nothing now is hidden. Even the secrets of the structure of matter are pried into, electrons being knocked about by inquisitive physicists; and snug little constituencies known as atoms completely upset and disturbed by some high speed atomic nucleus.

We can prove that the good people of dear old London take their weekly tubbing on Saturday night, because there is a suspicious increase in the number of smoke particles in the air over London at this hour; and these undoubtedly come from domestic fires, lighted or kept going for the purpose of providing sufficient hot water. The Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution have traced such inequalities in the load of suspended impurities to various sources and find that the common dwelling house chimney is the chief offender; even in cities regarded as manufacturing centers. It is not to be wondered at either, for *en masse* these little smokers pour out a vast volume of products of imperfect combustion.

This Eighth Report is the most ambitious effort yet made and shows that the Committee is getting into its stride and obtaining results of great value. The work differs from most pieces of experimental work in

¹ Previous reports have been reviewed in *SCIENCE*, June 2, 1922, April 22, 1921, and November 28, 1919.