be the same whether one use a microscope, a telescope, a retort, a syllogism or an algebraic equation.

The University of Chicago has gone for its new president, Dr. Max Mason, to the University of Wisconsin. He is also preeminently a man of research, with a varied experience as a teacher, both in Eastern institutions and in the Middle West. His going to Chicago gives new emphasis to the purpose which has guided its development since its renaissance under that great scholar and teacher, Dr. William R. Harper, a purpose which has expressed itself in the motto "Let knowledge grow that life may be enriched," and has exemplified itself in practice by calling to university professorships such men as Chamberlin, Michelson, Hale and Millikan.

The faculties of the first of all American universities of the purest type were gathered about a teacher of mathematics, a teacher of Greek and a teacher of chemistry who were the first of scholars in their respective fields. And the University of Chicago owes its swift rise to its policy of gathering men of first-rate scholarship as its master teachers. This precedent has been followed in selecting the new leader. He is a mathematician, and if he needs defense in these days when all scientists are under Fundamentalist suspicion, it may be found in an admirable address delivered by David Eugene Smith before the Mathematical Association of America some years ago, entitled "Religio Mathematici." According to him, mathematics but increases the faith of a man who has faith, and while it shows him his finite nature with respect to the Infinite (for example, shows him that he can not construct a seven-edged polyhedron and is only combating the everlasting truth in trying to do so), it puts him in touch with immortality in the form of mathematical laws that are eternal.

In the midst of all the changes in things thought to be unchangeable it has been true, it is true and will be true throughout the universe and forever that $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$. This is but one illustration of the immortality of law. A great mathematician, other things being equal, ought to be best prepared

> from facts compared the laws to trace
> Where long procession leads to Deity,

and so best prepared to lead on in further quest of truth.—Editorial from *The New York Times*.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Fishes of the Gulf of Maine. By HENRY B. BIGELOW and WILLIAM W. WELSH. 1925. Bureau of Fisheries, XL, Part 1, pp. 1 to 567; figs. 1 to 278.

THIS is a bulletin just issued by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries as part 1 of volume XL for 1924. It should be in the hands of all persons interested in the marine fishes of our eastern seaboard. The term Gulf of Maine as here used "covers the oceanic bight from Nantucket and Cape Cod on the west to Cape Sable on the east, thus including the shore lines of northern Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia." The 150 fathom contour has been chosen as the arbitrary offshore boundary of the region. Some 178 species are treated.

Looked at as a faunal work, this book is an adequate review of the cold-water group of fishes which is at home north of the long arm of Cape Cod, and penetrates only to a limited extent south of that cape, then mainly in winter. Descriptions of the species make of it a handbook for their ready identification, and it is very consistently illustrated with figures of each, and in many cases of their larval forms or fry also. It is comparable (except that fresh-water fishes are not included) to "The Fishes of North Carolina," by H. M. Smith, issued in 1907 by the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, and should prove equally useful. The two practically do not overlap; on the other hand they supplement one another admirably, one dealing with the cold-water, the other with the warm-water fauna of our eastern coast, north of Florida.

Advances have recently been made in knowledge of the breeding and life histories of marine fishes. Considerable data on this subject given by Bigelow and Welsh, when not new, is at least recent, and may conveniently be referred to in this volume. The young of sea fishes still offer a wide field for inquiry, in which Mr. Welsh was particularly interested, and that branch of the science of ichthyology has suffered an irreparable loss in his death. Fish migrations, a problem allied to oceanography, and one which has important economic bearings, is frequently discussed. Such discussion here is particularly interesting in view of Dr. Bigelow's knowledge of oceanography.

We look forward to the second part of this bulletin, which, as we understand it, will deal with the general biology and oceanography of the Gulf of Maine. As a memoir on the fishes this first part is complete in itself, ending with eighteen pages of bibliography and an index.

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AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

SPECIAL ARTICLES

MUSCULAR FIXATION OF THE STUTTERER'S VOICE UNDER EMOTION

IT has been long known that stuttering is increased by an emotional experience. This fact should give