what does he mean; he is a scientist, he does not worry about the cost of production. But when you talk to the man who has got to make money enough to keep him engaged producing goods and make a profit on his investment, he commences to get out a paper and figure out what it means.

But what if the man who *pays* is not the manufacturer; but the dear public? And while there may be manufacturers who keep scientific men employed for the mere pleasure of so doing, in general the ultimate gain goes not to the scientific worker but to the employer.

Perhaps the most amusing logic was that of the representative of the Retail Dry Goods Association. We quote:

> Some time ago a foreigner went into a store and said "I want to buy a collar." He expressed it in the metric system. The clerk said "We have not got it in that system, we have it in the English system. Can you tell me what it is in the English system?" He said "No, I can not tell you what it is in the English system." The clerk said, "I will tell you what to do, take off your collar and I will measure it." The man said, "I can not do that, it is attached to my shirt."

What happened after that we are not told. Evidently an impasse. Possibly there was no sale! Possibly the manager considered the expenditure of a tremendous sum to make up collars in metric units. And possibly some budding genius in real salesmanship got out of his pocket a piece of string, measured the neckband and then found the required size. And the mirage of tremendous expense faded pleasantly out of the scene.

One great mystery remains. "How did the hypothetical purchaser of collars expect to attach a second collar to a shirt already provided with one?" A second mystery is, "Why did the representative of the Retail Dry Goods Association offer this illustration as a valid argument against the use of metric units?"

Meanwhile engineers are quite generally decimalizing the inch. And across the big pond, the British are abolishing pole, furlong, league, grain, dram, stone, quarter, peck, bushel, chaldron, barrel, square rod, perch, rod and, last but not least, the hundredweight of 112 pounds. Our transatlantic slow-movers seem to be a lap ahead of us.

ALEXANDER MCADIE

BLUE HILL OBSERVATORY

INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH MEN

IN a previous communication[1] we discussed our early experience in finding researchful young scientists. We think that every laboratory director will agree with the observation made therein that it should be his ambition to attract, rather than to seek, qualified scientific investigators. It is not so generally appreciated, however, that a knowledge of the domestic history of the important research training-schools not only facilitates the prognosis of the investigational possibilities of candidates therefrom, but also renders less difficult any necessary quests for research men possessing specific qualifications.

Researchful young men are most easily located in or through the universities, and therefore the laboratory director will find it advantageous to establish and maintain occasional contact as well as cordial relations of cooperation with the heads of the scientific departments of the larger educational institutions. This favorable connection between industry and education is one of the benefits that come from the regular attendance of both pure and applied scientists at conventions of professional societies and also at the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. We have been aided constantly and invaluably in getting chemists and other scientific specialists by our friendly relations of reciprocity with college and graduate-school teachers.

The list that follows presents the names of the institutions that have each supplied five or more incumbents of industrial fellowships of Mellon Institute during the past fifteen years (1912 to the present

INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED IN LARGEST NUMBER IN MELLON INSTITUTE, 1912–1926

Names of Institutions	Degrees B.S. and A.B.	M.S. and M.A.	Ph.D. and Sc.D.
Allegheny College	5	1	
Carnegie Institute of Technology	8	1	
Chicago, University of	4	4	16
Clark University	4	3	1
Columbia University	7	7	2
Cornell University	7	2	4
Harvard University	2	2	4
Illinois, University of	15	10	7
Iowa State College	2	4	3
Johns Hopkins University	3		8
Kansas, University of	27	10	2
Nebraska, University of	3	5	
New Hampshire College	9	3	
Ohio State University	17	14	9
Pennsylvania State College	9		
Pittsburgh, University of	34	36	31
Southwestern University	5		
Wisconsin, University of	6	6	2
Yale University	5	3	10
Other institutions (102)	137	40	20

[1] Hamor, SCIENCE, n.s., *51* (1920), 625–7.

day). We hope it will be of suggestive help to the many research directors who have asked us, "Where do you find your Industrial Fellows?"

W. A. HAMOR
MELLON INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

THE secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has the honor to invite attention of the zoological profession to the fact that application has been made for the suspension of the international rules, in the case of Hübner's (1806) "Tentamen" in order to establish its nomenclatorial availability.

Briefly summarized: The formal nomenclatorial status of this document, involving about one hundred names admitted by some authors as of generic rank, has been under controversy for many years, and opinion of specialists in *Lepidoptera* is still divided.

The arguments, as submitted, in favor of suspension of rules, maintain that: (1) there are sound reasons both for admitting and for denying recognition to the "Tentamen," from the standpoint of interpreting the rules; (2) the evidence *pro* and *con* is not sufficiently conclusive to remove the question from debate; (3) the rejection of the "Tentamen" will produce greater confusion than uniformity, will necessitate a vast amount of undesirable labor and economic loss of time and work; (4) if, on the ground of expediency, the rules can be suspended in this case, the nomenclature of the *Lepidoptera,* as used for the past thirty years, can be largely maintained.

The "Tentamen" is one of the most important and most controversial cases ever submitted to the commission. A discussion, with essential bibliographic references, will be found in "Smithsonian Misc. Coll., v. 73 (4)" (now in press).

The commission will delay announcement of vote, on the requested suspension, at least until September 1, 1927, in order to give interested authors, and especially entomological societies, opportunity to study the premises and to present to the commission their views and arguments, *pro* or *con,* regarding the action requested.

In order to protect groups other than *Lepidoptera,* a prerequisite to suspension of rules would be that representative specialists in *Lepidoptera* agree upon and furnish to the commission definite bibliographic references to the 107 names which they view as genotypes.

C. W. STILES,
Secretary to Commission
U. S. HYGIENIC LABORATORY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE ENDOWMENT OF AN INDIVIDUAL

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to print the following communication:

Here is a man with most extensive education, training and experience, chronologically seventy years of age, but physiologically about fifty-five years old, according to his Johns Hopkins medical friends. He graduated (A.B.) from college and then studied law for one year (his father was a lawyer and desired his son to follow him); but did not like it; then he pursued theology three years and graduated, but was not satisfied; then went to Harvard and took ten courses in philosophy for two years and then wrote a thesis on "Certainty" and concluded there was none, except the *feeling* of certainty. On this thesis he was given a fellowship in psychology at Johns Hopkins; still he was not contented.

As he had lived in German and French families to prepare himself for European study, he went there (Universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Paris, Zurich and Vienna) to study medicine mainly, also psychophysics and anthropology under leading specialists. He had no intention of practicing medicine, but simply studied it, taking a full course as a foundation for the scientific study of modern civilized man.

As he spoke the languages fluently, the professors invited him to their homes to learn all about America. He in turn learned much of their inward thoughts. After this ten years of postgraduate study he applied scientific methods to the investigation of the criminal, pauper and defective classes; then to the insane, seeking the *causes* of their failure to make good citizens.

But it is more important to know why people are successful rather than why they are failures. So lately he has applied scientific methods of investigation to the upper or successful classes of citizens. The methods of study are exactly the same, both for the normal and abnormal, otherwise they could not be compared.

But with all this training this man has been crippled almost to the zero point by poverty, though his equipment cost him twenty thousand dollars or more, most of which he earned by tutoring or through scholarships received from universities. He has written numerous works and articles recognized as much (if not more) in other countries as in the United States. He has been a pioneer and followed his highest instincts (costly), and as a consequence has been forced to live on an annual salary of $1,500 under our government.

Perhaps there is no man in this country or Europe