the ordinary type, though having some of the imperfections that Dr. Albrecht notes. I can easily understand the cheapening in cost he suggests.

Recently I have received a book on this breed, containing considerable tabular matter, but mostly straight reading, made by this process, double spaced between the lines, type of the normal size of the typewriter, printed on one side of the sheet only, which is really easier on the eyes than the ordinary print, excelling even the admirable type used in SCIENCE in that respect.

I thoroughly agree with Dr. Albrecht in thinking that this method, particularly if improved as he suggests, might help to solve the financial problems that often present themselves to the impecunious research man who wants to let other people know what he has been doing.

And while we are about it, why not follow the suggestion of Dr. Metcalf on the same page, and adopt a character to convey the sound of "th"? I would suggest that the adoption of the crossed "h" which he mentions might lead to the same sort of confusion that some of us have experienced in reading the books of the eighteenth century in which the long "s" was used, and the difficulty in separating it from an "f." Why not take one of the letters from other languages, as the Greek θ?

LUCIUS P. BROWN

SPRING HILL, TENNESSEE

IN reference to the suggestions of Mr. Albrecht in regard to photographic reproductions of typewriting, I, some years ago, prepared a special text in physics for freshmen. I was unable to have it published in the usual way because the price of the book to the student would have to be so great that it seemed unreasonable. I then wrote the whole text on the typewriter, attached cuts in their place on the page and arranged with a firm in Cincinnati to photograph each page and make zinc etchings. This they did for $293.00. These were then sent to the Reformatory at Mansfield, Ohio, where the books were printed and bound for $150.00—500 copies. This made a total of $443.00 and the books could then be sold to the students at $1.25, which not only met all expenses but cleared a small margin for the department.

J. A. CULLER

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

EXPLORATION OF THE ETOWAH MOUNDS

THE department of archeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., has carried on two seasons' exploration at a large village site and mound group in northern Georgia. About one hundred stone graves were discovered which contained some engraved shells, various ornaments, pottery vessels and some engraved copper plates. The eminent authority on Mexican cultures, Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, examined the collection at Andover and suggested several lines of comparison between certain of the human figures and those observed among Toltec and Mayan remains. It is not claimed that any connection exists, but some of the comparisons are exceedingly striking.

Two complete sarcophagi were shipped to the Andover museum, set up, filled with Georgia earth and the skeletons and objects placed in natural position. Five such graves were shipped to other museums and have attracted considerable attention.

Any museum director or curator who wishes one of these graves and its contents can correspond with me at Cartersville, Georgia.

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD

METAPSYCHICS

IN my "Zoology" (1922), page 536, I have given an explanation of the term Metapsychics, which may perhaps later come into more general use. It may be worth while to record the history of this term, before it is forgotten. I published it in *The Dial* (Chicago) of February 1, 1905, page 86, with a definition. In the *Daily Graphic* (London) of February 9, 1905, page 7, I read that quite independently Professor Richet had proposed the same term at a meeting of the Psychical Society. If there is an earlier publication of the word, I have not found it.

T. D. A. COCKERELL

QUOTATIONS

THYROXINE

RECENTLY the Chemical Society resolved to award the Edward Frank Harrison Prize for 1926 to Dr. C. R. Harington, of University College Hospital. The achievement which has earned this tribute from the colleagues of Dr. Harington has been the synthesis in the laboratory of the active principle of the thyroid gland—the substance thyroxine.

It was only in June of the present year that those who follow the literature of chemistry learnt of the progress of his labors, and discovered Dr. Harington on the very threshold of a complete success. Two papers under his name appeared at that time in the *Biochemical Journal*. The first described a greatly improved method for the separation from thyroid tissue of the hormone in a chemically pure state—a method, moreover, which was not found wanting when pursued in an industrial laboratory. The second paper proceeded to the chemical analysis of the pure