The Change from the Old to the New Botany in the United States: Professor W. G. Farlow

The Simulium-Pellagra Problem in Illinois: Professor Stephen A. Forbes

Eoaanthropus Dawsoni: Professor A. C. Had- don

The Yale Peruvian Expedition of 1912

Scientific Notes and News

University and Educational News

Discussion and Correspondence:

A National University at Washington: Kepler Hoyt. Neo-vitalism and the Logic of Science: Professor Robert MacDougall. A Protest: Dr. Hubert Lyman Clark

Quotations:

The Efficiency Nostrum at Harvard

Scientific Books:

Gooch on Chemical Analysis: Professor H. P. Talbot. Browning's Introduction to the Rarer Elements: Professor Charles Baskerville. Barrows on Light, Photometry and Illumination: Dr. E. C. Crittenden

Special Articles:

The Effect of Anesthetics upon Permeability: Professor W. J. Y. Osterhout. Partial Sex-linkage in the Pigeon: Calvin B. Bridges. Relativity and Electromagnetic Induction: Professor S. J. Barnett

The American Society of Naturalists: Professor A. L. Treadwell

The American Mathematical Society: Professor F. N. Cole

The Ohio Academy of Science: Dr. L. B. Walton

MSS. Intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to Professor J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The Change from the Old to the New Botany in the United States

It is generally known that in the seventies there was a sudden development of the study of botany in this country. Just how and why this sudden development took place at that particular date is, I suspect, not clearly recognized, at least by our younger men. From histories and reports of progress they can learn the main facts, but those who, as students or instructors, have lived through the transitional period when the old botany was changed into the new are in a better position to appreciate the underlying causes. There are, however, few such persons still living and the small number is not wholly due to the normal death rate. The relative number of botanists was smaller then than now and it will not do to assume that this was owing solely to the lack of attractions in the botany of the day. The main reason was that one could hardly expect to earn a living as a botanist. When I graduated from college in 1866 and wished to become a botanist, Professor Gray told me that I ought to study medicine first because the possibility of gaining a living by botany was so small that one should always have a regular profession to fall back upon. In fact, at that time medicine was practically the gate through which it was necessary to pass in order to enter the field of botany. Some years later De Bary told me that, when he was a young man, there was a similar state of things in Germany and, although desiring to devote himself to bot-

1 Address of retiring president of the Botanical Society of America, given at the Botanists' Dinner, Cleveland, January 1, 1913.