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SCIENCE AMONG THE SUB-MIDLERS.

E. SPARKS

The highest common factor of all the sciences is geography, the more advanced study of which on the dynamic side is physiography. The Sub-middlers took up their work in physiography in the fall and soon became interested in hills and valleys, earth and sky, wind and weather, in a way that these things had never before been able to interest them. A few simple instruments were necessary for successfully studying and understanding atmospheric pressure and its relation to approaching storms of either the cyclonic or anti-cyclonic variety. Relative humidity was said to play an important part and the class was anxious to grasp the meaning of these Weather Bureau announcements.

Instruments were not available so the class voted to purchase an aneroid barometer and a hygrometer. This was done and the class began experimenting.

Not only was the variation of atmospheric pressure watched but the heights of the buildings and of the various elevations around the school were measured by the use of the barometer.

Results were fairly satisfactory and the main building was determined to be 67 feet. The hill on which the University stands was declared to be 35 feet above the surrounding territory. Even the distance between floors or the height of ceilings was measured, while weather prophets became numerous.

Now that the class is nearing the completion of its course and year and has decided to bequeath the instruments to future classes in the department, but is broad enough not to wish to restrict the use of them to any class or department, but let all who may need them have the usufruct.

The class hopes to make several pleasant excursions before the school year in which the barometer will be useful in helping to map the surrounding districts with proper regard for the relative elevations.

If each class in passing through the year would add some permanent piece of apparatus or article of equipment the succeeding classes would each begin the work under more favorable conditions.

10.

Let the other classes and departments follow the lead of the Sub-middlers and we shall have a start toward the equipment of our new science hall when it is ready for occupancy.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION.

Mr. Carnegie's letter of April 27th, 1905, stating that he had set aside First Mortgage Steel Corporation 5 per Cent Bonds to the value of \$10,000,000, whose income should be devoted to pensioning retired college professors created intense interest in the educational world. For the benefit of our readers we shall mention briefly the terms of this princely gift.

Schools of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, without regard to race, creed, sex or color, are named as sharers in the bounty. To be eligible an institution ranked as a college must have at least six professors giving their entire time to college and university work, a course of four full years in the liberal arts and sciences, and should require for admission not less than the usual four years of academic or high school preparation or its equivalent, in addition to the pre-academic or grammar school studies. In addition, the college must have a productive endowment of at least \$200,000.

Any person sixty-five years old who is a professor in an accredited school and who has had at least fifteen years' experience as such, may, at the recommendation of his college receive a yearly pension not larger than three thousand dollars, and not more than ninety per cent of his active salary, the more poorly paid receiving a pension larger in proportion to their active salaries than the others. Moreover, any person who is a professor in an accredited school, and has been such for twenty-five years or more, may receive a yearly pension not larger than three thousand dollars and not more than eighty per cent of his active salary. Any person who has been for ten years the wife of a professor in actual service may receive during her widowhood one half of the allowance to which her husband would have been entitled.