

YALE'S PARIS EXHIBIT.

A New Color-Tester—The Geological Department.

Yale is taking no part as a University in the Paris exhibit, which began April 15. Last Fall the question of exhibition was considered in the Corporation and the decision was made against it. Two of the departments, however, the Geological and Psychological, have exhibits at the Exposition, and are bearing the expenses themselves.

The exhibit made by the Geological Department, which was shipped to Paris last November and received in good order there, is intended to show the methods used at Yale in the study of Geology. It is divided into two parts, the first consisting of illustrations of



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specimens and the mode of installation in the Museum, and the second showing the restoration of American vertebrate animals, made by the late Professor Othniel C. Marsh. Owing to the great danger of losing them entirely, in the tremendous rush of breaking up when the Exposition ends, none of the specimens of the Museum were sent.

The photographs, which are mounted on cards, 22 by 28, were taken with great care and give a good idea of the originals. The first division contains fifteen pictures on these subjects: groups of fossil silicious sponges from the Lower Silurian of Kentucky; fossil corals from the Paleozoic rocks of the United States; fossil crinoids from the Carboniferous rocks of the United States; a slab of fossil crinoids from the lower rocks of Indiana, showing the distribution of life over a small area of the sea-bottom; a slab of fossil crinoids from the Lower Carboniferous of Indiana; a large slab from the Cretaceous rocks of Kansas, containing more than 200 individuals of the *Uintacrinus socialis*; a group of trilobites, illustrating development, embryology, structure and variety of form, from the Paleozoic formations of the United States; groups of Paleozoic bryozoa and brachiopoda from the United States, showing development and internal structure; a group of trunks of Mesozoic cycads, showing leaf scars, buds, branches, fruits and flowers, from the region of the Black Hills; a *Cycadeoidea Marshiana*, showing a specimen of branching trunk from the Jurassic of the Black Hills; the trunk of a *Cycadeoidea Wieland* with its numerous seed-bearing fruits and fruit bases, from the Jurassic of the Black Hills; a *Cycadeoidea*, showing the trunk in early fruiting stage and bearing an apical series of embryonic fronds, from the Jurassic of the Black Hills; a specimen of the *Rhamphorhynchus phyllurus*, a flying reptile from the Jurassic of Bavaria, Germany, and a skull of a *Triceratops prorsus*, an herbivorous dinosaurian reptile from the upper Cretaceous of Wyoming.

The second division consists of fourteen illustrations showing the restoration of the following subjects: *Anchisaurus colurus* a carnivorous dinosaurian reptile from the Triassic of Connecticut; *Ceratosaurus nasicornis*, a carnivorous reptile from the Upper Jurassic of the Colorado; *Stegosaurus*

ungulatus, an herbivorous dinosaurian reptile from the Upper Jurassic of Wyoming; *Brontosaurus excelsus*, an herbivorous dinosaurian reptile from the Upper Jurassic of Wyoming; *Triceratops prorsus*, an herbivorous dinosaurian reptile from the Upper Cretaceous of Wyoming; *Hesperornis regalis*, an aquatic bird, with teeth, from the Cretaceous of Kansas; *Ichthyornis dispar*, and *Ichthyornis victor*, small toothed birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas; *Dinoceras mirabile*, an ungulate mammal from the Eocene Tertiary of Wyoming; *Brontops robustus*, a large ungulate mammal from the Miocene Tertiary of Dakota.

The exhibit includes also, examples of the models used for instruction in Geology in the Sheffield Scientific School, which will be sent to the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, at the close of the Exposition. One of the most striking features of this part of the exhibit will be the model, made to life size, of a *Stylonurus lacoanus*, a giant arthropod from the Upper Devonian of the United States, which has been prepared by Prof. Charles E. Beecher of the Museum. This model will go to the British Museum in London at the close of the Exposition.

The Psychological Department exhibits Dr. E. W. Scripture's color-tester, in the Section for Marine Transportation and in the Department of Liberal Arts. This invention of Dr. Scripture consists of a new test for color-blindness to be used in examining candidates for the railway and marine service. The usual Holgren wool test having been prove many times to be unreliable, the new test proceeds on an entirely different principle, copying as closely as possible the signal lights as the eye sees them under varying conditions of distance, brightness and fog. The tester has a disc carrying colored glasses, mainly red, green and clear, which pass behind three windows with clear, medium smoke and dark smoke glasses. Placed in front of a specially arranged semaphore lantern, it shows three colors at a time and the names of these three colors are demanded of the person tested. By turning the disc, the various colors are shown in just those combinations that puzzle the color-defective, requiring of him just the judgments he must make as a pilot or a railroad man. It is claimed for the device that it infallibly discovers to the examiner the color-blindness of the candidate, and takes only a few minutes to do it.

Athletocracy.

[Harvard Graduate Magazine.]

If the motive for playing on the team, or for coaching, be the expectation of getting for the rest of one's life a great batch of the best tickets to the great games, then we had better wipe out the present system and start afresh. In all these matters, the man who sets his personal gain first does not worthily represent the College. Were this practice to go on, we should have an hereditary class of ticket-grabbers. Already, among the undergraduates are the sons of men who played on the Eleven and Fifteen in old days; why not constitute them a second class of privileged persons? Presently, grandsons will begin to appear, and then think how puzzled the Athletic Manager will be to decide whether a grandson through the female line will be entitled to as many tickets as a grandnephew through the male! In the natural course of evolution, some disinterested athlete would doubtless insist that tickets ought to be given to all descendants of captains and head coaches, and so an inner circle of more select athleteocrats would come to be formed.

It ought to be easy to apportion tickets fairly. First, abolish the custom of giving large batches to old players and old coaches. Such men ought to take their place with the rest of the alumni, and not to be regarded through life as a privileged class. Next, the number of tickets allotted to actual players and coaches ought to be limited. In old times, two apiece was thought liberal; certainly four would be generous. And would it not be well to make it a little more of an honor to receive tickets?

Are not 52 Freshmen rather too many, even in these days of expansion?

Fred: What do the war correspondents do when there isn't any fighting?

Tom: Make the news conflict generally.—*Yale Record*.

"Nothing but the Best."

With the progress of mankind during the nineteenth century there has come a habit of close and incisive thinking, such as was common only among the educated few in earlier times. The printing press has brought the thoughts of these few to the minds of the many, and the complex requirements of modern civilization have sharpened men's perceptions and quickened their mental processes until ideas of the first grade have come to be the common property of the multitude. Among the philosophical deductions that have only recently been adopted by intelligent people generally, is the perception of the truth that only an inferior man can be contented with inferiority in anything. And perhaps the most concise and clear expression of this thought is the maxim often heard now-a-days, "Nothing but the best is good enough."

In other words, the modern man has come to such an understanding of the possibilities which this life offers to him, that he refuses to content himself with a partial enjoyment of them. And the greater his self respect, the more strenuously will he insist upon all his possessions being of the best which he can possibly obtain.

In certain things especially, this general sentiment, which is cherished by most intelligent persons, is clearly perceived to be a duty, for in regard to these, no possible doubt can be entertained without vitiating the whole object in having them. A familiar example is the rope that holds the scaffold on which a workman stands. If it be of inferior quality there might better be no rope, for then the workman would not risk his life.

Closely akin to this, and certainly of equal importance, is the matter of life insurance. It may be said to be the rope that holds the scaffold on which a man must, perforce, entrust his loved ones when he can no longer support them by his own strength. If it be of inferior, or even of doubtful character, the whole object of providing it is brought to naught, and there remains always the possibility and even the probability that it would have been better not to have insured at all.

So far as anything on earth can be said to be absolutely secure against any possibility of accident or failure, the protection given by The Mutual Life of New York is perfect. No contingency that can be imagined within the bounds of human reason, will ever prevent this company from standing ready to fulfill its obligations. There is no peradventure and no possibility of doubt in the contract, and so far as the highest human skill can avail to reach perfection it is perfect. Certainly insurance in The Mutual Life of New York is the best that can be had on earth, and in insurance above all other earthly things it is true that "Only the best is good enough."