DR. BRUNHUBER and Dr. Schmitz, German explorers, have been murdered by the primitive tribes on the Upper Salwin, in western Yunan.

THE meeting of the American Physical Society for November 26 and 27, 1909, will be held in the new physics building of the University of Illinois, at Urbana-Champaign, Illinois.

THE American School Hygiene Association and the American Physical Education Association meet with the Department of Superintendents of the National Education Association in Indianapolis during the last week of February, 1910.

THE Third International Congress on School Hygiene is announced for Paris from March 29 to April 2, 1910.

THE International Esperanto Congress, which has been meeting in Barcelona with an attendance of 1,300 delegates, has decided to hold its next session at Washington during August, 1910.

THE select committee of the House of Commons has presented a report adverse to the daylight saving bill.

THE daily papers state that a natural bridge spanning 274 feet and over 300 feet high, said to be the largest known, has been discovered by members of the Utah Archeological Society, which has returned from an expedition along the Colorado River in northern Arizona and southern Utah. The bridge is situated four miles north of the Arizona line in the state of Utah, six miles east of the Colorado River.

To encourage the photographing of the Leonids under favorable atmospheric conditions the Treptow Observatory, near Berlin, offers three prizes, the first of which is a telescope worth $40. The photographs must be made from a balloon, during the time from November 13 to 16, 1909, and the competition is open to the citizens of all nations. The original negatives awarded the prizes, together with all rights of publication, become the property of the illustrated periodical *Das Weltall,* published by the Treptow Observatory.

WE learn from *Nature* that a movement has been started to unite entomologists in a congress entirely devoted to entomology in its various aspects, and to establish a permanent committee which may act as a central organization in the interest of this subject. It is proposed that a congress of entomology be held every three years, about a fortnight before each triennial zoological congress, so that resolutions and conclusions of general importance could, if deemed necessary, be brought up for discussion at the ensuing zoological congress. The first International Congress of Entomology will be held on August 1–16, 1910, at Brussels, during the International Exposition, which will be taking place there at that time. The subjects to be brought before the general or sectional meetings will comprise systematics, nomenclature, anatomy, physiology, psychology, ontogeny, phylogeny, ecology, mimicry, etiology, bionomy, paleontology, zoogeography, museology, medical and economic entomology. It will be remembered that the eighth International Congress of Zoology is to be held next year at Graz, Austria.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE University of Pennsylvania proposes to erect during the coming year a building for its graduate school, costing $250,000.

BEREA COLLEGE receives $5,000 by the will of Dr. William P. Wesselhoeft, of Boston.

MR. WILLIAM E. MOTT, associate professor of hydraulic engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been elected to take charge of the department of civil engineering at the Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburgh.

MR. HEATON B. ROBERTSON has been appointed instructor in mining and metallurgy in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. In the same university Mr. Harry H. Wylie has been appointed assistant in psychology.

DR. JACOB KUNZ has been elected assistant professor of physics of the University of Illinois. Dr. Kunz is a graduate of the University of Zurich, and was for several years Privatdocent in mathematical physics in

Zurich. Later he spent a year in Cambridge with Professor J. J. Thomson. His courses at the University of Illinois will be in theoretical physics.

THE following are the new appointments in the scientific departments of the University of Kansas: Frederick E. Kester, professor of physics and head of the department; George C. Shaad, professor of electrical engineering and head of the department; Harry Gardner, assistant professor of sanitary engineering; Roy L. Moodie, assistant professor in zoology; Wilhelmina Bauer, instructor in mathematics; Jas. T. Bowles, instructor in pharmacy; H. J. Broderson, instructor in chemistry; Paul V. Faragher, instructor in chemistry; Arthur B. Frizell, instructor in mathematics; Meyer Gaba, instructor in mathematics; Florence Hedger, instructor in chemistry; Chester A. Johnson, instructor in physics; Nadine Nowlin, instructor in zoology; Howard A. Parker, instructor in civil engineering; George N. Watson, instructor in pharmacy; Paul Wernicke, instructor in mathematics; Bert C. Frichot, laboratory assistant in chemistry; Clifford P. Johnson, assistant instructor in physiology; C. A. Nash, assistant instructor in chemistry; E. R. Weidlein, assistant instructor in chemistry; Edward Wiedemann, assistant instructor in bacteriology.

A CHAIR of physical chemistry and metallurgy has been established at Frankfort to which Dr. Lorenz, of Zurich, has been called.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE COUNTRY BOY

IN SCIENCE for July 2 Dr. Frederick Adams Woods replies to my article of May 7. I am very glad to learn from this article of Dr. Woods that we are not so far apart as I had suspected. I had thought that he claimed that practically heredity had everything and environment very little indeed to do with the development of character. Evidently I have misunderstood him, for in the article in question he indicates clearly that he believes that environment may produce profound results in character. Dr. Woods misinterprets part of what I said, or at least he does not get the idea which I meant to convey. Perhaps the fault is entirely my own. What I meant to say was that the environment of royalty is such as to give an opportunity for the full development of the natural tendencies of the individual and, therefore, in this class of people heredity will more nearly account for intellectual ability and moral character than it will in those classes of society who do not live under an environment that will give full opportunity for the development of the natural bent of the individual.

Since the publication of my last article I have been able to collect some data which is of interest in connection with the effect of farm life on the growing boy, and while these data are meager they seem to me to be favorable to the assumption that if other things could be equalized the life of the farm has a very distinct educational value. Dr. Woods has shown that at the time when the average man noted in "Who's Who" was a boy, about 16 per cent. of our population lived in the cities. He further showed that about 30 per cent. of the individuals in "Who's Who" were brought up in the city. He accounts for this excess of city men amongst men of note by the fact that the city attracts talent, the percentage of ability in the city, therefore, being greater than in the country. He would, therefore, explain the excess of city men mainly as the result of heredity. He may be correct in this position. I am inclined at present, however, to believe that while this excess may be partly due to the fact that talent is attracted to the city and that, therefore, the city child has a better chance of inheriting talent, part of it is due to the fact that the cities in general have better school facilities than the country. Most of the men in "Who's Who" are those who had good educational advantages. I suspect, therefore, that if an adequate study were made we should find that in this case environment has had something to do with the fact that 30 per cent. of the men in "Who's Who" are from the city. But for the sake of argument let us accept Dr. Woods's point of view. It would then follow that 30 per cent. of our leading men should be accredited to the city if their leadership is due entirely to heredity. Now for the facts in the