

the price of zinc, but since the outbreak of the European war it has reached more than 20 cents a pound, a price higher than that of aluminum. During the six years from 1908 to 1913, inclusive, the price of Cookson's antimony ranged from 7.45 to 10.31 cents a pound, and the yearly averages ranged from 8.24 to 8.58 cents a pound. Much of the time during the present year the price has been still lower, and toward the end of July it was quoted as 7 to 7.10 cents. Other brands have ranged from 0.25 to 1.25 cents lower. As has been pointed out in the United States Geological Survey's reports, at these prices antimony ores can not be worked profitably under the high labor costs prevailing in the mining regions of the United States unless the deposits are very large and advantageously situated. No deposits of antimony ores have been found in the United States which entirely fulfill these conditions, and as a result practically all the antimony metal used here is imported from European smelters, mostly from England. The ores for these smelters come largely from China, Mexico, France and Austria. So long as the war exists and especially so long as sea traffic is disturbed, the production will be curtailed and prices raised, for the use of antimony in type metals and especially in bearing metals is fixed and will continue. Other uses, such as the making of coffin trimmings, which consume a surprisingly large quantity of antimony and from which there is no secondary recovery, might conceivably turn to aluminum or other metals as substitutes. In the United States deposits of stibnite (antimony sulphide) near Gilham, Ark.; Battle Mountain, Lovelocks and Austin, Nev.; Burke and Kingston, Idaho; Tonasket, Okanogan County, Wash.; Graniteville and San Emigdio Canyon, Cal.; Antimony, Utah; Red Bridge, Ore., and other places are potentially productive in times of prices as high as those now prevailing. A greater benefit than the temporary operation of the mines would probably accrue to this country from the establishment of smelters which would import and smelt Chinese, South American, Canadian and Mexican antimony ores. At present the only reg-

ular antimony smelting in this country is done by a smelter which is said to be a branch of an English smelter.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER KÖNIG, of Bonn, has presented to the University at Bonn the zoological museum and laboratory which he has erected, to be called the Alexander König Museum. The collections are valued at a million Marks.

It may be noted that it was planned to open the new university at Frankfort-on-the-Main October 18 in the presence of the German emperor.

THE Royal School of Mines in Freiburg, Saxony, said to be the oldest school of technology, will celebrate the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation in July, 1915.

At Syracuse University, college of medicine, a course in pathology was offered during the summer. The course opened on June 15, and continued for six weeks. It was open to both graduates and undergraduates in medicine. There were daily sessions covering the entire day.

PROFESSOR T. G. ROGERS, of the New Mexico Normal School, of Silver City, has been elected professor of mathematics and assistant dean of the Normal University of New Mexico, at East Las Vegas.

DR. O. C. GRUNER, assistant professor of pathology at McGill University, has resigned and returned to England.

DR. LUDWIG BÜRCHNER, of Munich, has been called to the chair of geography at the University of Athens.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

A NOTE ON DISTINCTION OF THE SEXES IN PHRYNOSOMA

A SURPRISINGLY small amount of knowledge concerning the embryology and development of the Iguanidæ has been collected. One reason for this is the fact that, for most forms, there is no reliable method of distinguishing the sexes by external characters. This is par-