

The men who have done most to develop the subject of representation in land relief have invariably had artistic instincts and training as well as a technical knowledge of earth form. Professor Albert Heim, the most eminent geologist of Switzerland, an artist by disposition, may be regarded as the world's pioneer in the rational interpretation of relief work on the lands and the principles of naturalistic earth representation. Schrader, of Paris, geographer and artist, has contributed to the progress; Imfeldt, engineer and artist, has produced remarkable work among the mountains of Europe. Had Professor W. H. Holmes brought his own rare geologic and artistic ability to bear on this subject there is little doubt that the United States would today stand high in the work that has been produced in the most accurate, complete, and expressive means for representing the face of our earth, the naturalistic land model.

G. C. CURTIS

BOSTON,
June 1, 1911

A FUND FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL BETTERMENT IN PITTSBURGH

Two years ago a generous friend of education placed in the hands of a small commission a fund of \$250,000, the income from which was to be used for public school betterment in the city of Pittsburgh of which Dr. John A. Brashear is chairman. The commission sought and obtained the advice of many of the foremost educators as to best means of helping the grade schools in the way of increased efficiency, with particular reference to the betterment of the social, physical and moral improvement of the students, as also their preparation for life's work.

As a result of many conferences, it was decided to send 70 selected teachers to various summer schools in this country with instructions to take only those studies which tended to greater efficiency in the lines above noted, and at the same time to conserve their own health by combining rest and recreation with their summer courses. As a result very interesting and valuable reports were brought back by at least 85 per cent. of those who

were sent away for study, and the school year just passed has demonstrated the fact that the teachers came back with increased enthusiasm and a desire to share the benefits derived from their studies with their fellow teachers.

With such satisfactory results from last year's labors, the commission decided upon the same general plan for this year—and after a most careful study of the nearly 500 applicants for scholarships—from the 1,700 teachers of the city—one hundred and thirty-five have been selected and will be sent to the following institutions:

Columbia University	21
Harvard University	21
Cornell University	11
University of Pennsylvania	4
University of Chicago	6
Chautauqua	13
Pennsylvania State College	2
University of New York	3
Grove City College, Pa.	5
University of Pittsburgh	
Long term	8
Short term	35
Chicago School of Applied Arts ...	1
New York School of Applied Arts ..	1
New York School of Philanthropy ..	1
New York Kindergarten College ...	1

With a surplus of the fund left over from last year the commission has organized a vocational bureau to look after the interests of the boys and girls who must leave the grade schools to earn a livelihood which promises so well that we hope to show its great value to the new school commission, which will take charge of our public schools on the first of January, 1912, and induce the commission to make it an integral part of the public school system.

Associated with this, though not directly connected with it, a hospital school for the study of defective children has been doing splendid work.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

THE American Physical Education Association at its recent meeting passed the following minute:

The American Physical Education Association wishes to place on its records an expression of its regret and sorrow at the loss, within the past year, of three of its honorary members.

These three men have made large contributions to the science of human welfare and have helped greatly in establishing certain fundamental principles on which physical education rests.

One of these men was our neighbor and friend, Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst. He was one of the founders of this association, a man of heartiness, sympathy and common sense; eager and untiring in his work for young men, catholic and optimistic in his love for humanity; unconscious of the evils of the world, for he was always looking for the good; a brother to every soul struggling upward. He worked for his college, for his state and for the nation. While he always worked from a scientific basis he was a moral force rather than a scientist; he was a great teacher rather than a discoverer.

The second was the man who inspired more scientific study of man in the last thirty years, perhaps, than any other of the English-speaking race, Sir Francis Galton, of London. Of a family famous throughout the world for intellectual achievement he added much to its fame. He was endowed with a high ability in mathematics and his method of percentile study of vital statistics opened a new field in anthropometry, while his mechanical genius brought into working form many instruments for testing size, strength and working power. He saw the work to be done and he had a marvelous power to see the best manner of doing it. He has pointed out the road to many a man who could not see clearly, for his vision knew no bounds and physical capacity was his only limit.

The third member, whose memory will go with us as a cheering influence, was Angelo Mosso, of Turin. As a physiologist he first turned scientific attention to the interrelations of mental and physical activities. His methods of study and research were original and he developed many ingenious mechanical devices for recording changes in the human body that were due to mental and physical action. His special contribution to America was on "Psychic Processes and Muscular Exercise" at the request of President Hall, of Clark University in 1899.

As these masters of thought and leaders in the search for truth pass from our membership it should quicken our sense of responsibility in the work of the future for our department and make

us more zealous for all good work for humanity, the study of which is the noblest task of the mind.

J. H. McCURDY

J. W. SEAVER

P. C. PHILIPS

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE building named for Dr. Edward Williams Morley at the Western Reserve University and devoted to the departments of chemistry and geology, occupied this year for the first time, was opened for formal public inspection during commencement week. The building contains a tablet, bearing testimony to Dr. Morley's work in science, and to his thirty-seven years of active service in Western Reserve University.

DR. CHARLES L. PARSONS, professor of chemistry at the New Hampshire College, has received the doctorate of science from the University of Maine.

DR. WILLIAM G. DAVIS, professor of orthopedic surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, has been given the doctorate of laws by Lafayette College, and Dr. P. H. Musser, professor of medicine in the same institution, the degree of doctor of laws by Franklin and Marshall College.

DR. SAMUEL SHELDON, professor of physics and electrical engineering at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, has received the degree of doctor of science from Middlebury College, from which he graduated in 1883.

PROFESSOR W. M. DAVIS, first president of the Harvard Travelers Club, has been awarded the club medal for his work as a traveler and geographer.

THE German emperor has bestowed on Professor Ehrlich the title of excellency and has appointed him an active privy councillor. The German physicians who have hitherto received this appointment are Koch, von Behring, von Bergmann and von Leyden.

DR. EMIL GODLEWSKI, professor of agricultural chemistry at Cracow, has been elected a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Sciences.