

sight of. I may venture to suggest that a committee formed jointly by the great national geographical societies, or by the International Geographical Congress, might be entrusted with the work of formulating some such uniform plan and suggesting practicable methods of carrying it out. It should not be impossible to secure international cooperation, for there is no need to investigate too closely the secrets of anyone's particular private vineyard—it is merely a question of doing thoroughly and systematically what is already done in some regions, sometimes thoroughly, but not systematically. We should thus arrive eventually at uniform methods of stock-taking, and the actual operations could be carried on as opportunity offered and indifference or opposition was overcome by the increasing need for information. Eventually we shall find that "country-planning" will become as important as town-planning, but it will be a more complex business, and it will not be possible to get the facts together in a hurry. And in the meanwhile increased geographical knowledge will yield scientific results of much significance about such matters as distribution of populations and industries, and the degree of adjustment to new conditions which occurs or is possible in different regions and amongst different peoples. Primary surveys on the large scale are specially important in new regions, but the best methods of developing such areas and of adjusting distributions in old areas to new economic conditions are to be discovered by extending the detailed surveys of small districts. An example of how this may be done has been given by Dr. Mill in his "Fragment of the Geography of Sussex." Dr. Mill's methods have been successfully applied by individual investigators to other districts, but a definitely organised system, marked out on a carefully matured uniform plan, is necessary if the results are to be fully comparable. The schools of geography in this country have already done a good deal of local geography of this type, and could give much valuable assistance if the work were organised beforehand on an adequate scale.

But in whatever way and on whatever scale the work is done, it must be clearly understood that no partial study from the physical, or biological, or historical, or economic point of view will ever suffice. The urgent matters are questions of distribution upon the surface of the earth, and their elucidation is not the special business of the physicist, or the biologist, or the historian, or the economist, but of the geographer.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

LEEDS.—In connection with the work on animal nutrition which is being conducted under a grant from the Development Commissioners, Dr. H. W. Dudley, of the Herter Research Laboratory, New York, has been appointed lecturer in biochemistry. The experimental station in flax growing, which is also supported by the Development Commissioners, has been placed under the direction of Mr. F. K. Jackson, formerly of the agricultural departments of the Universities of Leeds and Cambridge.

LONDON.—The following courses of advanced science lectures are announced:—"The Cytology and Affinities of the Higher Fungi," by Dr. Gwynne-Vaughan, at University College, beginning on October 23; "The Physiological Significance of Acidosis," by Drs. Kennaway and Poulton, at Guy's Hospital, beginning on October 9; "The Cerebro-spinal Fluid," by Profs. Halliburton and Dixon, at King's College, beginning on November 3; "Mechanism and Teleology," by

Prof. Hans Driesch, at King's College, beginning on October 21; "The Theory of Heat in Relation to Atmospheric Changes," by Dr. W. N. Shaw, F.R.S., at the Meteorological Office, beginning on January 23. All the lectures are free.

THE Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has contributed 25,000 rupees to the Yunani Vedic Medical College at Delhi.

DR. T. FRANKLIN SIBLY, lecturer in geology at King's College, London, has been appointed professor of geology in the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.

THE report by cable that Mr. W. Robbie, a pioneer gold-digger, who died at Ballarat a short time ago, had left a large bequest to the University of Aberdeen, has been confirmed by mail. The estimated amount of the bequest, however, is 23,000*l.*—not 30,000*l.* as at first reported—and it is to be applied for scholarships in mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Linnean Society, July 30.—Mr. W. S. Dun, president, in the chair.—T. G. Sloane: Revisional notes on Australian Carabidæ. Part iv., The genus *Notonomus*. The number of species recognised is eighty-nine, of which fifteen are proposed as new.—J. J. Fletcher: A case of natural hybridism in the genus *Grevillea* (N.O. Proteaceæ). *Grevillea laurifolia*, Sieb., and *G. acanthifolia*, A. Cunn., are two common and characteristic members of the flora of the higher portion of the Blue Mountain area. Certain other rare forms are sometimes associated with one or both of them, some of which have been described under the name of *G. gaudichaudii*, R. Br. The object of this paper is to justify the contention, that the rare plants to which the name *G. gaudichaudii*, R. Br., has been applied, or is applicable, form one group only of a series of transitional forms between *G. laurifolia* and *G. acanthifolia*, of which another, equally remarkable, group has escaped notice; that the entire series is one series of naturally related forms; and that the explanation of their real relationship is, that they are hybrids between the two species mentioned. Seven recognisably different types are described. The two parent-species are markedly contrasted in most of their morphological characters, in their habit of growth, and in being members of two different plant-associations and consequently in their habitats; but cross-pollination is possible, because the racemes of both are of the same pattern (elongated and secund). As the two species belong to different plant-associations, the conditions favouring cross-pollination arise only at or close to the boundary between them, while circumstances prevent the hybrids from spreading laterally.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Papers and Proceedings. Seventh Annual Meeting, American Sociological Society held at Boston, Mass., December 28, 30, 31, 1912. Vol. vii. Pp. vi+223. (Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press; Cambridge, England: University Press.) 6s. net.

Moths of the Limberlost. By Gene S. Porter. Pp. xiv+370. (London: Hodder and Stoughton.) 10s. 6*d.* net.

Pedagogical Anthropology. By M. Montessori. Translated from the Italian by F. T. Cooper. Pp. xi+508. (London: William Heinemann.) 14s. net.

Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society. New series. Vol. xiii. Containing the Papers read before the