

mathematically and logically, but he may be deficient in experimental and practical ability. He is reluctant to publish and apt to be a poor teacher. Among American scientists Benjamin Thompson, alias Count Rumford, was a typical romanticist and Willard Gibbs was a typical classicist.

Professor C. G. Seligman, president of the Royal Anthropological Institute, of London, in a recent address extended Jung's categories into wider fields. We can distinguish, he says, between extravert and introvert poetry and art. In painting, Rubens and Delacroix are extraverts and Poussin and Ingres are introverts. Japan as a whole is extravert, while China and especially India are introvert. Savage races as a rule appear extravert as compared with civilized Europeans. Professor Seligman thinks that in any one people the two types appear in about equal numbers, though extraverts, being more responsive and better adapted to the world, give the impression of being in the majority.

These various attempts at splitting the human race into contrasting temperament do not agree closely as to dividing lines and distinguishing characteristics, yet there is obviously a certain similarity in the types recognized. Probably the physiologist will come in with a chemical classification based upon the hormones, which seem to be much like the long laughed at "humors" of past centuries. He may, for instance, use the activity of the thyroid gland as the criterion and call the extravert a "hyperthyroid" and the introvert a "hypothyroid". He may even attempt to alter temperaments to order by injection of some coal-tar compounds, as indeed he can do now to a considerable extent.

If you cannot answer the question with which we began, so much the better for you, since it shows that you have a well balanced character. Though we may safely lean one way or the other, as doubtless we all do, yet we should not run to either extreme, for that way madness lies. The extreme of the extravert is hysteria and the extreme of the introvert is dementia praecox.

IMPORTANT FINDS AT UR OF CHALDEES

Word has been received by officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum that the archaeological expedition at Ur of the Chaldees has now a force of 170 men excavating the famous Ziggurat or staged tower, and that important discoveries may be made at any time. The expedition is a joint one with the British Museum and is directed by Dr. C. Leonard Woolley.

The Ziggurat or great staged tower of Ur has been considered as perhaps the key puzzle of these ancient ruins, the solution of which has been the especial task of the University of Pennsylvania Museum expedition during the past winter. More than 170 men have been engaged in the excavation. While the date of its construction is at least as early as the sixth century B.C., the exact date has not been known. It is built over the ruins of a large building, part of which was excavated early in the winter and which yielded relics of peculiar value, among them the remnants of a columned portico of the 16th century B.C. This discovery revolutionized former ideas of Babylonian architecture, since no relics of the use of columns had been found earlier than the Persian period about 1,000 years later.

The Ziggurat was covered with many feet of desert sand and debris when the excavation began. Early clearing away of some of this rubbish disclosed the

brick wall of the tower, with the masonry work still sharp and plumb. Between this wall and the outer boundary of the sacred enclosure of which it seemed to form a part were found curious chambers which seemed to have served as store-chambers for the oil used in the sacred shrines. This construction dates from the time of Nabonidus, about 550 B.C.

The joint expedition of the University Museum and the British Museum has been at work at Ur of the Chaldees since November 1, 1922. The work has, however, been interrupted during the summer when the climate is unbearably hot for whitemen. Ur is located about six miles east of the Shaat-el-arab river made by the merging of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, on the edge of the Syrian desert, and about 80 miles from Basra at the head of the Persian Gulf. The first task the expedition undertook was the excavation of the Temple of the Moon God, which was rebuilt by Nebuchadnezzar and further repaired by Cyrus. This excavation led to that of the Ziggurat, and to that of the building upon which in part it stood.

The tower or Ziggurat measures about 198 feet by 133 feet at the base of the first story which is 27 feet high. The second story is about 14 feet high, and measures 119 by 75 feet. The whole structure stood on a brick platform about 20 feet in height. Important excavations have been made also at Tel-el-Obeid about four miles from Ur, where records have been found dating back to 4,600 B. C.

Ur itself was, according to the Biblocal account, the ancestral home of Abraham, from whence he emigrated to seek a new home in the Land of Promise. It is about 140 miles southeast of the great city of Babylon, now like Ur a heap of ruins, but for centuries the greatest city in the East and probably at that date in the whole world.

PLANT EXPLORER FINDS NEW BARLEYS AND WHEATS

Naked barley, whose peculiar virtue is that it is easily threshed, is one of the desirable agricultural immigrants brought back by Dr. Harry V. Harlan, plant explorer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has just returned from a year's journey to India, Abyssinia, and Egypt. He was unsuccessful in finding any new varieties of bald or beardless barleys, but brought back a general assortment of foreign varieties of small grains and legumes.

While unwhiskered barleys are known in this country, having been introduced from India many years ago, they are not of the most suitable varieties, and Dr. Harlan hoped to find some of the variants of the species which would serve for breeding crosses. These were said to be found in Nepal in India, but Harlan learned that travel to that rather remote region was so slow and uncertain that if he tried to make the trip he would be in danger of missing the trip to Abyssinia on the way home. But while in India he found some very early varieties of barley, as well as early wheat and legumes, seeds of which he brought along.

The "naked" barley, or barley which is easily separated from the glumes which enwrap the grain, and is therefore easily threshed, was found in Abyssinia and Egypt. Varieties of emmer, also easily threshed, were found. Emmer is