

classification minutely of early migrants into Virginia. Search for such data should be instituted in England. The Old Bailey and other prison records, ships' manifests, and the like are available there."

Records showing the names and histories of all persons sent to this country in pre-Revolutionary days under any form of servitude would be of great value in charting the trends in American heredity, Dr. Estabrook pointed out.

SUPERIOR CHILDREN PUSHED TOO RAPIDLY, WARNS EDUCATOR

Children who show a natural tendency to be superior mentally should not be pushed ahead through school grades too rapidly is the warning given by Dr. William T. Root, professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Pittsburgh.

The great trouble with home training is the fact that so many parents like to point with pride to the school achievements of their children, and lose sight of the great importance of a balanced program for the child, says Dr. Root in a report in a recent issue of Childhood Education. A balanced program, he declares, must include plenty of play and social contacts with other children of the same age.

Dr. Root urges that health and physical adjustment of the mentally superior child should be given first consideration, and that its superior learning ability should be utilized by more extensive and intensive study rather than by advancing pupils several grades in school. Study of art or music or some other useful subject in which the child happens to be interested is suggested as a means of keeping the bright child occupied.

In warning parents and teachers against grouping superior children in with older, more socially mature children, he points out that the child is so easily molded in the early and formative years that it should be given every opportunity to develop those worthwhile traits of character which can be brought out only by careful social contacts and avoidance of instilling intellectual priggishness.

CATERPILLARS CAUSE POISONING

Along with mosquitoes, chiggers and poison ivy, vacationists and campers are warned to be on their guard against caterpillars of the sort popularly known as fuzzy.

Dr. George E. Beyer of the Louisiana state board of health has made a survey of the caterpillar situation in that region which shows that some species are actually seriously poisonous. The spines or hairs of the common "wooly bear" have an irritating effect on the skin somewhat similar to nettles that is fairly well known, while another culprit is the greyish caterpillar of the widely distributed tussock moth with its tufts of brown whiskers at either end and rows of red spots along its back.

The really serious offender, however, as described by Dr. Beyer, is the larva of the southern flannel moth and its northern variety.

Some of the spines of this species are hollow and connected with a poison secreting cell, the toxic effect of which is extremely virulent. Numbness, severe pain and nausea follow, in the wake of an accidental contact with this caterpillar according to Dr. Beyer. There are records of one or two other varieties with similar effects, he says, but fortunately they are comparatively rare.

ANTI-EVOLUTION BILL DEFEATED BY LOUISIANA SENATE

Modern biology may still be taught in the state of Louisiana as a result of the defeat in the Senate on June 23 of the anti-evolution bill that had been approved previously by the lower house of the state legislature.

The vote killing the anti-evolution bill was 19 to 17, while the favorable vote in the house was 52 to 43.

Several anti-evolution bills were introduced into the legislature this session, but the defeated Shattuck bill was the only one reported out by the committee on public education. It is expected therefore that this will end the agitation for laws restricting science teaching in this state for this session at least.

The bill defeated would have made it unlawful to teach that man ascended or descended from a lower form of animal life and would have required the revision of text books. It is similar to the Tennessee enactment being tested by the Scopes case now before the Tennessee Supreme Court. Mississippi, neighbor state of Louisiana, is the only other state that has an anti-evolution law on its statute books.

Anti-evolutionists conducted a lobby for the bill while at a hearing Col. Thomas D. Boyd, president of the Louisiana State University, pointed out the harm that would come to the educational institutions of the state if the bill were passed.

ANCIENT HAWAIIANS ADEQUATELY FED WITHOUT MILK OR GRAIN

Judging from the fine stature of the Hawaiians, it is assumed that their food in prehistoric times must have been of high nutritive value and that it must have constituted in most respects what is now considered an adequate diet, Miss Carey D. Miller, nutrition expert of the University of Hawaii, declared in a paper presented to the Hawaiian Academy of Science.

"While no attempt is made to deny the influence of heredity on the stature and build of a people", Miss Miller said, "students of nutrition, have given convincing proof of the effect of food on the physical well-being, and they can assert that fine stature in a race or unmixed group of people is due to good food over a long period of time while, conversely, poor physical make-up is due to poor food over