

with proper corn borer diet. While it is too soon yet to tell how much they help, the entomologists have hopes that they will prove really effective aids.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ARTISTS SIGNED WORKS

Long before Michael Angelo ever held a mallet and chisel there flourished in ancient Egypt a proud school of sculptors, and decorators, according to the researches of Miss Edith Ware, graduate student in the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, who recently made an extensive study of Egyptian manuscripts and reliefs in the university museum.

There was a very close relationship between the Egyptian religion and art, said Miss Ware, and on this account the individuality of the artists and sculptors was suppressed. There was a certain form which the workers in art were forced to follow. In many cases the artist's client resented leaving any evidence of the identity of the artist on his work of art. But the human nature of the Egyptian Rembrandts was similar to that of our living artists, Miss Ware stated; they wanted their names to be perpetuated. Accordingly, they resorted to clever subterfuges for leaving some evidence of their identity.

Some artists included themselves in their group portraits. In many cases it is known that the client never detected the ruse. Others managed to leave some kind of an inscription on the margin of the work of art. Another method was to draw a scene in a studio portraying the artist and his assistants at work.

In the case of the most noted artists, Miss Ware added, it is evident that the church dignitaries and government officials were proud to have them leave their signatures. On some of the tombs the artists were allowed to give accounts of their skill, their family affiliations, and their studios. It was in these personal touches that the artist gave full expression to his ability and skill.

The most pleasing tribute to an Egyptian artist, said Miss Ware, is a relief showing the lord of an estate "feasting" and "rewarding" those who worked for his tomb. Among the artists he rewarded were an "outline draughtsman" and a "sculptor who makes statues."

The earliest known method of leaving the identity of an artist on his work was by means of portraits. And, she concluded, the first artist to leave such a signature on his work was one called Semerka, who designed and carved the tomb of prince Nebemakhet, about 2850 B. C.

BRIGHT COLLEGE MEN EXCEL ON TIGHT ROPE

Brains help--even in tight rope walking. The more intelligent a college student is the less difficulty he has in learning to stroll gracefully across a thirty foot wire. Superior mentality helps him to coordinate his muscles and enables him to replace useless, false movements with skilled ones more quickly.

This evidence was obtained when 56 students at the University of Denver volunteered to learn to walk across a tight wire three times in succession

without falling. The experiments, which shed light on the process of learning a complex physical activity, were made by Granville B. Johnson, director of physical education at the university.

Learning to balance in mid air is easier when fear can be eliminated, according to report of the experiments just made. In tests conducted last year, volunteers who knew nothing about the tight rope required 50 trials before they could successfully cross a bucking wire suspended six feet from the gymnasium mat. But this year, with a wire only three feet from the ground a new set of amateurs required only 38 trials.

If tight rope walking is hard to learn, it is also hard to forget.

"Men came back after one and two years absence and successfully walked the high wire the first time they made the attempt," said Prof. Johnson.

PREDICTS U.S. POPULATION 255 MILLION BY YEAR 2000

Not quite two and a half times its present population or approximately 255 millions of people will be the population of the United States in the year 2000, is the estimate of Prof. Howard B. Woolston of the University of Washington. From 1660 to 1880 the rate of growth was practically constant and the population doubled every twenty-three and a half years; but since the latter date the rate of increase has declined. The present estimate is based on the assumption that conditions prevailing in the United States for the fifty years preceding the World War will not materially change, and assumes further that the food supply and vital rates will be taken care of in the economic process of national development. Professor Woolston calls attention to the fact that the type of industry practiced and the standards of living affect population growth, which thus becomes a sociological as well as a biological function and is increasingly difficult to predict with accuracy.

Professor Woolston found that areas of high per capita wealth tend also to be areas of density of population. "Evidently wealth and density are correlated," he states in his report, "for where the rate of growth for wealth has been rapid, increasing density appears to have attended it." The New England states are cited as examples. Nevada is an exception, having high per capita wealth but low population density. This is probably due to the method of exploiting new land. A few men come first and by rough extractive methods obtain much wealth; as more people come in and the wealth is subdivided, the per capita wealth decreases. A period of agricultural development follows, but as the cheap land is exhausted the people turn to the cities where under skilled management wealth is again built up. The turning point between rural and urban development is reached when the land is worth more than \$50 per acre and the country is peopled at a rate of more than eight families per square mile.

Preservation of nearly 300 ancient monuments in England is pronounced of national importance.
