

CURRENT NOTES ON ANTHROPOLOGY.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF BORNHOLM.

BORNHOLM is an island in the Baltic sea, about 23 miles long, under the government of Denmark. A study of its antiquities has been published at Copenhagen this year by E. Nedel, a continuation of his previous publications (*Efterskrift til Bornholms Oldtidsminder*, quarto, pp. 166. Illustrated).

This local study has a general interest not merely for the abundant material it presents for comparison, but for the very regular superposition of archæologic layers it reveals, from an early stone age through the bronze age and the first and second iron ages. The earlier stone relics are cutting instruments of an extremely primitive model, where the cutting edge is produced by the natural cleavage of the stone without any attempt at chipping or rubbing. It is not clear from the text whether a stratum was found containing these exclusively, as it is well known such *teshoas*, as they are called in American archæology, occur in all periods.

These researches do not carry the antiquity of man in the locality beyond the manufacture of pottery and the domestication of animals, therefore not beyond received dates. The volume is handsomely illustrated and a fine example of antiquarian work.

THE CHACO TRIBES.

ATTENTION has been called several times in these notes to the studies of Lafone Quevedo on the ethnography and dialects of the tribes inhabiting the Gran Chaco. In a private letter received from him recently he remarked that the problem of the relationship of the Chaco languages is now virtually solved, although some corners of the area remain a little obscure from lack of material.

The languages are divided into two great groups, morphologically distinct, the one

expressing the grammatic relations by suffixes, the other by prefixes.

I. Suffixal group.

1. Lule (extinct).
2. Vilela (or Chulupi).

II. Prefixal group.

1. Abipone.
2. Mocovi.
3. Toba.
4. Mbaya (and probably Mataco, Payagua and Lengua).

The prefixal group belongs to the great Guaycuru stock, as I have classed its members in my 'American Race,' p. 315.

A large amount of linguistic material has been collected by Lafone Quevedo, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be published for the benefit of the scientific world.

THE CELTS AND THEIR WANDERINGS.

THIS question has been several times discussed in these notes, and, as it is a primary one in European ethnography, it is well to quote, from the 'Centralblatt,' the results of the latest studies presented in an article of H. Mollier, of Lyons.

Five hundred years B. C. the Celts possessed central Europe, from the Rhine to the Danube, and from the North Sea to the Alps. About a hundred years later, pressed by Germanic tribes on their north, two streams of migration poured out from them—the one into Italy, Illyria, southern France, northern Spain, and northern Britain; the second, continuing several centuries, into Belgium, northern France and southern Britain.

The primitive physical type of the Celt was tall in stature, skull dolichocephalic, hair blonde and complexion fair. The fact that the southern branch, especially in France, so widely departed from this, was owing to their constant intermixture with the Ligurians, who are supposed to be non-Aryan, and other peoples descended from the ancient dwellers in the stone age. The primitive Celts were, of course, closely allied

with the primitive Germans. Broca's Celtic type is in fact Ligurian, and the Galatæ were true Celts, with the original blonde traits.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Senate Committee on International Expositions has reported a bill providing for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and recommending an appropriation not to exceed \$500,000. As reported, the bill provides for a Commissioner-General at a salary of \$10,000 a year, an Assistant Commissioner-General at \$6,000, and ten scientific experts at \$2,500 a year each.

A BIOLOGICAL station containing aquaria, laboratories, rooms for collections and library is in course of erection near Sebastopol, on the Black Sea. It is expected that the building will be opened for scientific work during the present year.

THE third circular issued by the general committee of the Seventh International Geological Congress recommends that special attention be given to a unification of geological and petrographic nomenclature. The guide to the excursions is expected to appear immediately, and will extend to about 500 pages, with many maps and illustrations. The free tickets on the railroads will be valid from July 22d to October 17th. It is stated that university students cannot take part in the excursions, but there will doubtless be accommodation for all geologists. The excursions to the Ural regions and to the Crimea are each limited to two hundred persons.

ACCORDING to the New York *Medical Record* the following are the names of those who have been invited to deliver orations at the general sessions of the Moscow Congress: Lauder Brunton, of London, on the 'Relationship between Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology and Clinical Medicine;' Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, on the 'Diagnosis and Surgical Treatment of Acute Forms of Peritonitis;' Kraft-Ebing, of Vienna, on the 'Etiology of Progressive Paralysis;' Danilevski, of Khartov, on 'The Action of Electric Rays on the Animal Organism at a Distance;' Lombroso, of Turin,

on 'New Horizons in Psychiatry;' Leyden, of Berlin, on the 'Present Modes of Treating Consumptives and their State Control;' Herzen, of Lausanne, on the 'Significance of Physiological Psychology for Medical Education. Robert, of Barcelona, and Lukianov, of St. Petersburg, have not yet announced the titles of their addresses. Virchow, of Berlin, and Roux, of Paris, have been invited to deliver orations, but no word had been received from them by the Moscow committee at the time the above announcement was made.

PROFESSOR M'KENDRICK, of the University of Glasgow, has been awarded the MacDougall-Brisbane prize by the Royal Society of Edinburgh in recognition of his published researches in connection with sound and the phonograph.

DR. HADDON has been granted £300 from the Wort's Travelling Scholars' Fund, of Cambridge University, for an anthropological expedition to the Torres Straits.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW is at present at Brünn, engaged in examining the prehistoric remains in the neighborhood.

IT is reported that Mr. Edward McIlhenny, accompanied by Mr. W. E. Snyder and Mr. Norman G. Baxton, proposes to leave San Francisco on June 25th for Point Barrow, Alaska. He expects to spend two years making collections of the fauna and flora of north-eastern Alaska. It is said that the collections are for the National Museum and the University of Pennsylvania.

DR. FRITZ MÜLLER, the botanist, died at Blumenau, Brazil, on May 21st, at the age of 76 years. Dr. J. Lewis Smith, formerly clinical professor of the diseases of children in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and the author of many contributions to this subject, died in New York on June 11th, at the age of 69 years. M. Leopold Maney, correspondent of the Paris Academy for geography and navigation, died in May.

THE works of Alvan G. Clark & Sons will be continued under the supervision of Mr. Carl Ludlin, who for twenty-five years has been engaged as a maker of lenses under the firm.

THE Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester have sanctioned the establishment of