

## CURRENT NOTES ON ANTHROPOLOGY.

## ARROW FEATHERING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

AN excellent study of this subject by Herman Meyer has been translated and published in the Smithsonian Report for 1896 (just issued). Different methods of feathering, seven in number, are shown to have prevailed among the native tribes, each occupying its own area and generally embracing tribes of contrasted affinities in other respects. A map is added indicating these areas. The explanation of this is that many tribes first learned the use of the bow from their neighbors, but that there were as many centers of its invention as there were modes of feathering. At least, this is the simplest explanation, and it is one supported by language, as we find, in the Catoquina, for instance, the words for bow and arrow are both Tupi, and their people have the Tupi plan of feathering. The paper is valuable for other suggestions on native culture.

## A STUDY OF THE LIPS.

WE are all familiar with the teaching of the physiognomists that thick lips indicate a sensual disposition, and delicate, finely formed lips coincide with a certain spirituality, firmness and elevation of character. Dr. A. Bloch, in a thorough study of the lips from an anthropological point of view, believes that all such indications are imaginary. The form, size and color of these organs belong to race distinctions quite as much as the shape and dimensions of the nose. In fact, they are often in correlation. The pigmentation is notably different in the various sub-species of man, varying from a delicate rose to a dark brown. In hybridity, like many other traits, the lips of one or the other parent may reappear in full character in the child. Really thick lips never occur, except as an anomaly, in the white race. (*Bull. Soc. Anthropologie de Paris*, 1898; Fasc. 3.)

## PHYSIOLOGY OF CRIMINALS.

AN eminent criminal lawyer once told me that the criminals, as a rule, were better looking men than the 'gentlemen of the jury.' The assertion seemed jocose, but now comes the proof of it. Dr. J. Marty, a French criminologist, reports his examination of 4,000 delin-

quents in the French army. His results are curious. In height, in weight, in breast measure, in muscular power and in general condition these rascals averaged decidedly better than the well-behaved soldiers of the army!

But Dr. Marty is ready with an ingenious suggestion. Not that criminals are 'by nature' a finer lot physically than non-criminals, but the condition of criminal families is so much more wretched than respectable ones that only the uncommonly strong survive! Ingenious, but not quite satisfying. (*Centralblatt für Anthropologie*, Heft. 4.)

D. G. BRINTON.

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## SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

## ENDOWMENT OF THE JENNER INSTITUTE.

WE announced in a recent issue a gift by Lord Iveagh of £250,000 for the endowment of the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine. Further details of this important gift are given by Lord Lister, Chairman of the Council, and Sir Henry E. Roscoe, Treasurer, in the following letter to the press:

We ask permission to announce in your columns a splendid offer in aid of scientific research which has been placed in our hands.

British and Irish men of science have long deplored the fact that the opportunities in this country for research directed to the prevention of disease are not equal to those possessed by foreign nations.

Lord Iveagh wishes to help in removing this reproach to our country, and, on the conditions named below, has offered the sum of £250,000 (two hundred and fifty thousand pounds) for the purposes of the highest research in bacteriology and other forms of biology as bearing upon the causes, nature, prevention and treatment of disease.

He has proposed to the Council of the Jenner Institute (lately the British Institute) of Preventive Medicine—a body which includes leading men in medicine and allied sciences in the British Isles—that the donation shall be handed over to the Institute on condition that in future the control and management of the affairs of the Institute shall be placed in the hands of a new board of seven trustees—three of the seven to be chosen by the Council of the Institute, three by the donor, and one by the Council of the Royal Society.

The offer has been cordially accepted at a meeting of the Council.

The donor further proposes that part of the new fund shall be appropriated to the enlargement of the buildings of the Institute at Chelsea, part to increasing the at present sadly inadequate salaries of the Director and other members of the scientific staff, part to the expenses of administration and maintenance, and the remainder chiefly to founding valuable fellowships and studentships, tenable for limited periods, for research either in the laboratories of the Institute or in centers of outbreaks of disease, whether at home or abroad.

The conditions on which these fellowships and studentships may be held are not yet determined upon, but it is hoped to open them to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

Lord Iveagh, in our opinion, deserves the gratitude of the nation for thus munificently providing for the cultivation, in the British dominions, of biology and allied sciences for the good of mankind in an institution which henceforth will compare favorably with any similar establishment in other parts of the world.

It will be remembered that the British Institute of Preventive Medicine received from the Jenner Memorial Committee the funds that it had collected and altered its name in honor of Jenner. It has recently taken possession of new buildings on the Chelsea Embankment. Dr. Allan Macfadyen is the Director.

Lord Iveagh has at the same time undertaken to rebuild the most unhygienic district of Dublin, erecting upon it model workmen's dwellings, recreation halls, etc. The cost of the improvements are estimated at over £250,000.

#### GENERAL.

PROFESSOR B. K. EMERSON, of Amherst College, has been elected President of the American Geological Society in succession to Professor J. J. Stevenson, whose address on 'Our Society' is published in the present number of SCIENCE.

THE American Society of Naturalists at its recent meeting appropriated \$50 towards the support of the American University Table at Naples, and \$50 towards the support of the Naturalists' Table at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Holl. It was voted that the place of the next meeting be left with the Secretaries of the several societies, who will probably select New Haven. The following is a full list of the officers for the ensuing year: President, W. G. Farlow; Vice-Presidents, H.

C. Bumpus, W. H. Howell, F. H. Gerrish; Secretary, T. H. Morgan; Treasurer, John B. Smith; Members of the Executive Committee elected from the Society-at-large, Bashford Dean, F. H. Herrick.

At the annual public meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, on December 19th, the Permanent Secretary, M. Berthelot, read a memorial notice of Brown-Sequard, the eminent physiologist, who, it will be remembered, was the son of a citizen of Philadelphia. Brown-Sequard led a life full of vicissitudes, crossing the Atlantic more than sixty times, until in 1878 he was elected Professor in the University of Paris and was naturalized as a citizen of France. The President of the Academy, M. Wolf, called attention to the approaching bi-centennial of the Academy and paid tributes to the members who had died during the year: MM. Aimé Girard, Souillard, Pomel and Cohn, of Breslau.

At the same meeting of the Academy the prizes for the current year were awarded. Three of these, as we have already announced, were given to Americans—the Lalande prize to Dr. Seth C. Chandler, the Damoiseau prize to Dr. George W. Hill and the Henry Wilde prize to Mr. Charles A. Schott. Another prize, the Lallemand prize, was divided, and one half given to Mr. Edward P. Allis, of Milwaukee, Wis., for his memoir on 'The cranial muscles and cranial first spinal nerves of *Amia calva*.' In addition to these four prizes coming to America, apparently only two other prizes were given outside of France—the Janssen medal to A. Belopolsky, of the Observatory at Pulkova, for his contributions to astronomy, and the Desmazière prize to Professor de Toni, of Padua, for his *Sylloge Algarum*.

THE Academy offered in all about fifty prizes, the largest of these, the Bréant prize, of 100,000 fr., was in part given to M. Phisalux for his researches on chemical vaccines. The LeConte prize, of 50,000 fr., for an important scientific discovery, was not awarded. The grand mathematical prize (6,000 fr.) was awarded to M. Morel, and the Poncelet prize (2,000 fr.), also in mathematics, to M. Hadam. The Jecker prize in organic chemistry (10,000 fr.) was di-

vided among MM. Bertrand, Buisine and D. Berthelot. The Vaillant prize in geology (4,000 fr.) was given to M. Cayeux, and the Estrade-Delcros prize (8,000 fr.) to M. Munier Chalmas for his work on paleontology and geology.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM RAMSAY gave an address before the German Chemical Society, Berlin, on December 20th, describing the newly discovered gases and their relation to the periodic law. He also gave a popular lecture on the subject.

MR. SYDNEY ROWLAND has been appointed Assistant Bacteriologist at the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine.

M. TROOST has received an anonymous gift of 4,000 fr. for researches on the liquefaction of air.

THE Honorable R. J. Strutt, who, as we recorded last week, has been awarded the Coutts-Trotter Studentship in Science at Trinity College, Cambridge, is a son of Lord Rayleigh, the eminent physicist, formerly professor at Cambridge University.

DR. ALFRED A. KANTHACK, professor of pathology in the University of Cambridge and Fellow of King's College, died at Cambridge, on December 21st, at the early age of thirty-five years. Dr. Kanthack was elected to the professorship in Cambridge a little more than a year ago, succeeding the late Professor Roy. He is the author of a 'Manual of Morbid Anatomy' and of a 'Hand-book of Bacteriology' and of numerous and important original contributions to these sciences.

WE regret also to record the death at Philadelphia, on January 5th, of Dr. E. Otis Kendall, in his eighty-first year. He had been for more than fifty years professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, though recently he had relinquished active duties. He had also held the chair of astronomy in the University, was long dean of the scientific department, and was in 1883 elected vice-provost, being honorary vice-provost at the time of his death. Dr. Kendall was for twenty-eight years one of the Secretaries of the American Philosophical Society, and for the following twenty-one years one of its Vice-Presidents. He was the author of a text-book of astronomy and of

various contributions to mathematics, as well as of computations for the U. S. Nautical Almanac and the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Dr. Kendall will, however, be best remembered as a teacher, being greatly honored and beloved by many generations of college students.

THE death is also announced, at the age of sixty-four years, of Professor H. W. Vogel, of the Institute of Technology at Berlin, known for his researches in photography and spectroscopy.

GROUND for the Horticultural Hall of the New York Botanical Gardens was broken on January 3d. The building will be 512 feet long, 60 feet wide, with a dome 90 feet high.

THE following lectures will be given during the present season at the American Museum of Natural History at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

- Jan. 7.—An Exploration for Dinosaurs in the Rocky Mountain Plateau Region..DR. J. L. WORTMAN.
- Jan. 14.—A Hunt for Fossil Camels and Horses in Kansas and Colorado.....DR. W. D. MATTHEW.
- Jan. 21.—The Bird Rocks of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.....MR. FRANK M. CHAPMAN.
- Jan. 28.—Exploration of Zapotecan Tombs of Southern Mexico.....MR. M. H. SAVILLE.
- Feb. 4.—The Jesup North Pacific Expedition: Archaeological Exploration in British Columbia,  
MR. HARLAN I. SMITH.
- Feb. 11.—The Jesup North Pacific Expedition: The Indian Tribes of the State of Washington,  
DR. L. FARRAND.
- Feb. 18.—Rocks of the State of New York as illustrated in the Museum.....MR. L. P. GRATACAP.
- Feb. 25.—A Collecting Trip in Europe,  
DR. E. O. HOVEY.
- Mar. 4.—The Squirrels of North America,  
DR. J. A. ALLEN.
- Mar. 11.—The Life Histories of Butterflies and Moths of the Vicinity of New York,  
MR. WM. BEUTENMÜLLER.
- Mar. 18.—The Hyde Expedition: Exploration of the Ruins of the Pueblo of Bonito, New Mexico,  
MR. GEORGE H. PEPPER.
- Mar. 25.—Peoples of Asia—The Philippines to Japan,  
PROFESSOR ALBERT S. BICKMORE.

On Thursday evening at eight o'clock lectures will be given as follows:

*The New York Zoological Society.*

- Jan. 12.—The Zoological Parks of Europe and The New Zoological Park of New York City  
PROFESSOR HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN.

*Linnæan Society of New York City.*

Jan. 19.—A Naturalist in Florida

FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

Jan. 26.—A Naturalist in Labrador

DR. ROBERT T. MORRIS.

Feb. 2.—A Naturalist on the Pacific Coast

DR. BASHFORD DEAN.

Feb. 9.—A Naturalist in Wyoming

ERNEST SETON THOMPSON.

*New York Botanical Garden.*

April 6 and 13.—Subjects and lecturers to be announced later.

*Members' Course—1899.*

PROFESSOR ALBERT S. BICKMORE, Curator of the Department of Public Instruction.

Feb. 16 —Newfoundland and Labrador.

Feb. 23.—Gulf and River of St. Lawrence.

Mar. 2.—The Great Lakes.

Mar. 9.—Central California—San Francisco and Yosemite Valley.

PROFESSOR A. C. HADDON writes to *Nature* that the members of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits have now completed their investigations in the Straits. Dr. Rivers and Mr. Wilkin have left for England, while the other members of the expedition have proceeded to Borneo to study the anthropology of the Baram district of Sarawak. The health of the party has been excellent. The natives of Murray Island were studied with most detail, as, owing to their isolation, they have been less modified by contact with alien races. Some of the party stayed about four months on the island, while others had only a couple of months, owing to a trip having been made to the mainland of New Guinea. The New Guinea contingent visited the coast tribes between Kerepunu and the Mekeo district, and several excursions were made for short distances inland. There was not enough time spent at any spot for a thorough investigation of the natives, but a considerable amount of information was obtained in most of the branches of anthropology with which the expedition is concerned, which will prove of value for purposes of comparison. The researches on the Murray islanders were fairly thorough and will form a basis for comparison with the other islanders and allied peoples. Over a month was spent in Mabuag (Jervis

Island) by all the party, with the exception of Messrs. Myers and MacDougall, who had previously started for Borneo. Although the time spent in Mabuag was short, a satisfactory amount of work was accomplished owing to the conditions being favorable. Observations were also made on several other islands in Torres Straits and Kiwai, which is situated in the mouth of the Fly River. A large number of photographs have been taken, and considerable collections have been made, which are now on their way to Cambridge.

IN a recent address before the British Ornithologists' Club Mr. Selater, after referring to the expedition to Socotra and southern Arabia, with Dr. Forbes and Mr. Ogilvie Grant as its leaders, referred to other expeditions of British ornithologists. Captain Boyd Alexander, who has worked in the Cape Verde Islands, is struggling through the middle of Africa from the Cape to Cairo. Under present circumstances he seems likely to come out successfully, and will, no doubt, bring information on birds, if not specimens, with him. Mr. Lort Phillips hopes to return to his favorite quarters in Somaliland during the course of the present winter, and expects to get together the supplementary materials still required for the preparation of his proposed work on the birds of that most interesting country. Mr. John Whitehead, who has added so much to our knowledge of the zoology of the Philippines, proposes to return to the same country very shortly, in order to continue his researches in a field which he knows so well and in which he takes such great interest. Mr. Alfred Sharpe, C.B., who is shortly returning to his post in Nyassaland, promises to continue the employment of collectors in different parts of that Protectorate, the zoology of which he, following in the footsteps of Sir Harry Johnston, has already done so much to investigate.

WE learn from the *British Medical Journal* that an International Congress on Tuberculosis and the methods for combating it will be held in Berlin from May 23d to 27th next year. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, will preside, and will be supported by an influential committee, headed by the Duke of

Ratibon and Professor von Leydon. Five divisions of the subject have been agreed on: (1) Propagation, (2) Etiology, (3) Prophylaxis, (4) Therapeutics, (5) Sanatoria. Each of these questions will be introduced by a short and concise address, so as to leave ample time for free discussion and debate. Membership of the Congress is not to be confined to any particular class; any person interested in that terrible scourge of all nations, tuberculosis, can become a member by simply taking a ticket at the office of the Central Committee for Lung Sanatoria. As in the case of the Leprosy Conference a couple of years ago, foreign governments will be officially informed of the proposed Congress and requested to send delegates.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* states that the official organ of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior gives some account of the work accomplished since its constitution three years ago by the German Central Committee for the establishment of sanatoria for consumptives under the protection of the German Empress and the presidency of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe. The great object of the Central Committee was to promote the establishment of a sufficient number of sanatoria throughout the German Empire. Their efforts have been most successful, owing to the cooperation of wide circles of the public, and more particularly owing to the measures taken by the Imperial German Working People's Insurance Office in providing hospitals and convalescent homes for those of the insured who are attacked by illness and prevented from earning their living. A large number of sanatoria which are already receiving patients have demonstrated that Germans who suffer from tuberculous diseases do not require to go abroad in search of health, but can secure the best medical treatment in the immediate neighborhood of the place where they have to live and work. There will presently be some 50 sanatoria in Germany for persons in straightened circumstances. The Central Committee has cooperated in various degrees in the development of these institutions by placing at their disposal information and, where it was requisite, by making grants for their support. It has thus been found possible, while consulting in every

case the special nature of local necessities, to establish the institution of sanatoria for consumptives in Germany on a sound and permanent basis. A meeting of the Central Committee, at which Her Majesty, the Empress, will be present, will be held on January 9th. President Gäbel, of the Imperial Insurance Office, will make a report on the new rules to be adopted, the object of which is to extend the sphere of the Committee's operations on the lines which they have hitherto followed.

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#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

At the twenty-seventh convocation of the University of Chicago, on January 4th, President Harper announced two gifts of land, one by Mr. N. A. Ryerson, valued at \$34,000, and one by Marshall Field, valued at \$135,000. A gymnasium will be erected on the latter site. The enrollment of the University is 1,621, an increase of 450 over last year.

MR. H. O. ARMOUR has given \$20,000 to Whitworth College, a Presbyterian institution at Sumner, Wash. The sum of \$75,000 has been collected for Arcadia University, a Baptist institution at Wolfeville, N. S., \$15,000 having been given by Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

THE alumni of Harvard College, by a vote of 2,782 to 1,481, have reversed their previous vote extending the franchise in voting for overseers of the University to the graduates of all the schools. President Eliot and most members of the faculty who are alumni voted with the minority.

THE annual catalogue of Harvard University records 411 officers and 4,660 students, an increase of 7 officers and 84 students over last year. These figures include the summer school, but not Radcliffe College, the enrollment of which is 411 students. There are 1,851 students in the College and 560 in the medical school.

THE new catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania, about to be issued, will show that there are 258 officers and 2,790 students, of whom 1,337 are in the departments of medicine and dentistry. There are in the School of Arts 365, in the Towne Scientific School 284 and in the Department of Philosophy 158 students.