

case when a piece of hide one centimeter square gave a distinct test by the bacteriological test, while five times the quantity failed to respond to Marsh's test. It would be interesting to compare this test with that of Reinsch, which has been found by me decidedly sharper and more to be depended on than that of Marsh.

J. L. H.

ZOOLOGICAL NOTES.

DR. CARLOS BERG notes several occurrences of the Antarctic seal, *Lobodon carcinophaga*, well to the northward of its usual habitat, one example having been taken in the La Plata, near Puerto de Ensenada, and another to the northward of Buenos Ayres in lat. $34^{\circ} 28' S$. This latter was a male captured in June, 1898, and must, from its size, 2.65 meters long, have been an adult animal.

THE *Zoological Record*, Vol. 34, containing a list of the zoological papers which appeared in 1897, has just been issued. Amid the rumors of the many good things that the working zoologist is soon to enjoy, it is a great satisfaction to continue to receive this valuable publication of the Zoological Society of London. Surely, 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.'

CURRENT NOTES ON ANTHROPOLOGY.

ANOTHER MEXICAN CODEX.

FROM a personal letter I learn that Dr. Nicolas Leon, well known for his many contributions to Mexican archæology and history, has discovered a hitherto unknown Mexican Codex in hieroglyphic characters, of which he will soon publish a photo-lithographic reproduction. It dates from the year 1545, and relates to the tributes paid by the town of Tepeai. The proper names of places are written in the usual rebus, or 'ikonomatic' method. They present combinations not found in any of the other known documents of the kind, and some of them are quite puzzling. This discovery will make a welcome addition to the comparatively few specimens of the Mexican graphic method at that date.

THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN.

A LITTLE book, 'Le Feminisme,' published lately in Paris (Colin et Cie, 1898), has some in-

terest to the student of sociology. Its author, Mlle. Kaethe Schirmacher, gives an accurate sketch of the advance of womankind in social position throughout the world of civilization, beginning with the United States and passing to France, Great Britain, Sweden and Russia. Of our own country she says in her preface that she speaks from personal knowledge. We are gratified, therefore, to know that the characteristics of American women are courage (*hardiesse*), the spirit of initiative and capacity for organization. In France 'feminism' has been principally cultivated by the men, not the women; in Sweden very few women are interested in it, though the King favors it; in England it is opposed by the learned institutions, while in Russia they all favor it. On the whole, the outlook for full and equal rights and opportunities for her sex the author considers cheering.

THE SEAT OF THE SOUL.

UNDERSTANDING by 'soul' the highest intellectual faculties, it is worth considerable trouble to find out where these functions are located. Savages believe that it is in the liver or the heart; cynics suggest that it is in the stomach; phrenologists place them in the front part of the brain; but the most advanced physiologists are now inclined to teach that the posterior cerebral lobes have the highest intellectual value. Dr. C. Clapham's arguments to this effect are quoted with approval in the *Centralblatt für Anthropologie* (1898, Heft 4). These arguments are that man has the most highly developed posterior lobes, and this is conspicuous in men of marked ability and in the highest races. In idiots the lobes are imperfectly developed, and in chronic dementia these portions of the brain reveal frequent lesions. Numerous authorities are quoted in support of these and allied statements.

D. G. BRINTON.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

COLLECTIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A PRELIMINARY Catalogue of the Collections of Natural History and Ethnology in the Provincial Museum, Victoria, British Columbia, 196