

SCIENCE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, PUBLISHING THE
OFFICIAL NOTICES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1901.

CONVOCATION WEEK.

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THE action of the Association of American Universities recommending the adoption of a 'convocation week' to permit learned societies to hold their meetings at some other period than during the summer vacation has already been reported in these columns. The action was taken in consequence of the request made officially to the Association by the committee appointed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The vote determining the recommendation was unanimous, and has now been reported formally to the fourteen universities which are members of the Association making the recommendation. The next step must be the adoption of the plan by our higher educational institutions. It is therefore desirable that all scientific men should understand the project, which may properly claim universal support.

The week proposed is that in which January 1st falls. In some universities, as for example Yale, this week is already included in the regular vacation, so that for them no change is involved. Many universities have already a vacation beginning just before Christmas and extend-

tions often required in connection with the analytical operations described, and has, wherever these calculations are at all complicated, indicated the method of procedure. Tables to assist in the calculation of analyses are also appended.

References to the original sources of information are uniformly and freely given. Many of these refer to articles published in 1900, indicating that the book has been brought well up to date. The book closes with an excellent subject and author index, and the typography throughout is very satisfactory.

Professor Classen presents, as a product of thirty years of analytical practice in connection with technical chemistry, a work which bears evidence of a high degree of trustworthiness and is, to the extent to which it has been finished, of an unusual degree of completeness. As would have been expected, considerable stress is placed upon electrolytic methods and their advantages, and the omission of certain methods which are known to be reliable may cause some surprise; but there can be no doubt that the work is a distinctly valuable addition to the literature of analytical chemistry, and is sure to be of great service. Its early completion is much to be desired.

H. P. TALBOT.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

IN the February-March number of the *Journal of Geology* Thomas L. Watson discusses 'The Origin of the Phenocrysts in the Porphyritic Granites of Georgia.' Detailed descriptions of the rocks of various districts are given. The criteria for distinguishing phenocrysts formed *in place* from those of intratelluric origin are stated and the conclusion is drawn that these were undoubtedly formed in place. Under the title of 'Certain Peculiar Eskers and Esker Lakes of Northeastern Indiana,' Charles R. Dryer describes some interesting results of deposition by glaciers or glacial waters which he does not attempt to fully explain. Good contour maps are given which, with the data furnished, will bear study. 'Correlation of the Kinderhook Formations of Southwest Missouri' is discussed by Stuart Weller. A recent State report makes a part of

these rocks Devonian and supposes the section to be poor in fossils. Mr. Weller has collected many fossils from the area and gives in detail the evidence upon which he definitely correlates all the beds with the Chouteau limestone of central Missouri which is Upper Kinderhook. F. W. Sardeson concludes the discussion of 'The Problem of the Monticuliporoidea' begun in the last number. O. C. Farrington contributes a second article on 'The Structure of Meteorites,' giving a detailed description of the chondritic structure. An interesting conclusion gives an account of the synthetic experiments by which it has been attempted to reproduce the structural details of meteorites. Success in this line has not been marked, and it may be necessary to fall back upon extra-terrestrial conditions. The intense cold of space is suggested.

IN *The Auk* for April P. B. Peabody describes the 'Nesting Habits of Leconte's Sparrow,' and William Brewster notes 'The Occurrence, in Massachusetts, of Certain Rare or Interesting Birds,' and Frank Coates Kirkwood tells of 'The Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulescens*) as a Summer Resident in Baltimore County, Maryland.' Joseph Grinnell describes 'Two Races of the Varied Thrush' and J. Lewis Bonhote has some notes 'On a Collection of Birds made by Mr. T. R. Thompson at the Cay Lobos Lighthouse, Bahamas'; and Otto Widmann contributes an article on 'A Visit to Audubon's Birthplace,' Fontainebleau Plantation, near Mandeville, La.; the house is now in ruins. Reginald Heber Howe, Jr., has 'A Study of the Genus *Macrorhamphus*' deciding that *M. scolopaceus* is but a subspecies of *M. griseus*. H. W. Henshaw notices 'Birds of Prey as Ocean Waifs,' and Francis J. Birtwell gives 'A Description of a Supposed New Subspecies of *Parus* from Mexico.' Hubert Lyman Clark discusses 'The Pterylosis of *Podargus*, with Notes on the Pterylography of the Caprimulgi,' concluding that the nearest relatives of this group of birds are to be sought for among the nocturnal birds of prey. There is a 'Republication of Descriptions of New Species and Subspecies of North American Birds, No. II.' by J. A. Allen, Wilfred H. Osgood describes

'New Subspecies of North American Birds,' and Leonhard Stejneger considers 'The Two Races of *Saxicola oenanthe*.' There is a large number of interesting General Notes, reviews of Recent Literature and Notes and News.

Bird Lore for March-April opens with an article by Frederic A. Lucas on 'Walrus Island, a Bird Metropolis of Bering Sea,' with some reproductions of fine photographs by H. D. Chichester. Mrs. Harriet Carpenter Thayer tells of 'Our Blue Jay Neighbors,' with illustrations from photographs by Thos. S. Roberts; F. A. Van Sant has a brief paper on 'Early Larks,' and P. B. Peabody another on 'Saw-whet Homes.' In the third series of 'Birds and Seasons' the theme is treated by various well-known ornithologists, the birds being those for April and May. Elizabeth Hoppin Lewis contributes for young observers an illustrated poetical 'A B C of Bird-Lore.' There are the usual reviews and the section devoted to the 'Audubon Societies.'

THE *Journal of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences* for February contains papers on 'The Relation Between Conductivity and the Inorganic Salts of the Nerve,' by Albert P. Mathews; 'Dermatomyosites, with Report of a Case which also presented a Rare Muscle Anomaly, but once described in Man,' by Walter R. Steiner, and 'The Effect of Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen on Smooth Muscle,' by Allen Cleghorn, assisted by H. D. Lloyd. The remainder of the number is devoted to abstracts of papers presented at the second annual meeting of the Association of American Bacteriologists, in December, 1900. Among these we note one on the possibility of infection from the use of modeling clay in school work.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

SECTION OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

A REGULAR meeting of the section was held on March 25th, Professor Cattell presiding. The annual election of section officers was held, resulting in the choice of Professor Livingston Farrand as Chairman, and Dr. R. S. Woodworth as Secretary.

Professor F. H. Giddings presented a paper on the use of the term 'race.' He spoke in part as follows: "The term 'race' as used by many different groups of investigators—anthropologists, ethnologists, philologists and historians—long since ceased to have a definite meaning. Efforts to establish a technical and conventional use of the word have thus far been unsuccessful. As one more attempt I suggest a combination of the word 'race' with various descriptive adjectives, denoting successive degrees of kinship. The narrowest degree of relationship is consanguinity, or the relationship (physiological, psychological and sociological) of father, and mother and children, brothers and sisters, grandparents and grandchildren, uncles, aunts and cousins. Let us designate this degree of kinship by K_1 . The next degree of kinship, or K_2 is propinquity. The primary meaning of this word is 'nearness in place' and the secondary meaning is 'nearness in blood.' The word is thus perfectly descriptive of a state of facts which we find when a number of families live in the same neighborhood and, through intermarriage and association, become related (but less closely than the consanguini of K_1) in blood, in type of mind, and in institutions. K_3 is nationality, that wide degree of kinship (physical, mental and social) which includes those who speak the same language, and, for many generations, have dwelt together under the same political organization. K_4 is potential nationality, or the degree of relationship (physical, mental and social) of a heterogeneous people composed of many nationalities, undergoing assimilation, or blending, into a new nationality, as in the United States. Potential nationality includes the familiar census divisions, 'native born of native parents,' 'native born of foreign parents,' and 'foreign born.' K_5 is ethnic-race, a group of closely related nationalities, speaking closely related languages, and having well-marked psychological characteristics in common. Examples are the Celtic ethnic-race, including the Welsh, the Irish, the Highland Scotch, some of the Cornish and the Bretons; the Teutonic ethnic-race, including Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes and Dutch; and the Latin ethnic-race, including Italians, Spaniards and Greeks; K_6 is Glot-