

by any of his predecessors. The commercial importance of the mercury pump had but recently been greatly enhanced by the introduction of vacuum bulbs for incandescent electric lighting. In one of these a vacuum of one millionth is sufficient. Crookes had attained a vacuum of one seventeen-millionth. Rood's improvements added scarcely anything to the cost of the pump, but he attained a vacuum estimated to be very nearly one four-hundred-millionth.

The results of Professor Rood's extended researches on color were collected by him into a volume, entitled 'Modern Chromatics,' which was published in 1879. This book at once became a standard, and has continued to be so to the present time. The author's style is so easy and clear as to be readily intelligible to the non-professional reader, but without any sacrifice of scientific truth. He frankly adopts the theory of color-vision propounded by Young and extended by Helmholtz, accepting it as the best working theory, whatever may be the difficulties based on purely psychological grounds. During the twenty-three years that have elapsed since the publication of this book the number of theories of color-vision that have been brought forward is so great that only professional psychologists can be expected to know them. If any one of them should ever be established, its adoption will not detract from the value of the present volume. Since 1890 the author has published two noteworthy papers on physiological optics, one on 'A Color System,' and the other on 'A Photometric Method which is Independent of Color.' In his hands, and also those of others, the 'flicker' photometer invented by him has yielded results quite comparable in accuracy with what is attainable by the use of instruments intended exclusively for comparison of lights of the same hue.

One of the last researches published by Professor Rood was on 'Regular or Specular Reflection of the Röntgen Rays from Polished Metallic Surfaces.' The experiments seemed to indicate that a small percentage of these rays may be reflected from polished surfaces, and that they consist probably of transverse waves like those of ordinary light, but of shorter length.

Professor Rood was essentially a student, devoted to pure science, and not in sympathy with the commercial spirit which has so long tended to deter American students from choosing science for a career. This fact caused him to appear to many as a recluse. But he always had a welcome for those who could understand his point of view; and the present writer remembers with keen pleasure the kindly words and generous encouragement accorded by the distinguished physicist to a young stranger who, more than twenty years ago, formed his acquaintance on the basis of two articles, just published, on physiological optics. The friendship thus started was never broken.

W. LE CONTE STEVENS.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN-ISTS AT NEW YORK.

IN accordance with the invitation of the American Museum of Natural History, extended through its President, Mr. Morris K. Jesup, and the Duc de Loubat, the Thirteenth Session of the Congrès International des Américanistes met in New York during the week from Monday to Saturday, October 20-25. The preparations for the meeting were under the auspices of the Committee on Organization, which consisted of Morris K. Jesup (President), the Duc de Loubat (Vice-President), M. H. Saville (General Secretary), Harlan I. Smith (Treasurer) and the following members representing learned and scientific institutions: Franz

Boas (Columbia University), E. G. Bourne (Yale University), C. P. Bowditch (American Antiquarian Society), J. C. Branner (Leland Stanford Junior University), J. V. Brower (Minnesota Historical Society), H. C. Bumpus (American Museum of Natural History), S. H. Carney, Jr. (New York Historical Society), A. F. Chamberlain (Clark University), T. F. Crane (Cornell University), Stewart Culin (University of Pennsylvania, American Philosophical Society, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia), G. A. Dorsey (Field Columbian Museum), G. T. Emmons (U. S. Navy), Livingston Farrand (New York Academy of Sciences), J. Walter Fewkes (American Association for the Advancement of Science), G. P. Garrison (Texas State Historical Association), D. C. Gilman (Johns Hopkins University), C. S. Gleed (Kansas State Historical Society), Stansbury Hagar (Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences), H. W. Haynes (American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Massachusetts Historical Society), F. W. Hodge (Smithsonian Institution), Levi Holbrook (American Geographical Society), W. J. Holland (Carnegie Museum), W. H. Holmes (U. S. National Museum), A. L. Kroeber (University of California), O. T. Mason (Columbian University), W. J. McGee (National Geographic Society), C. B. Moore (Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia), Edward S. Morse (National Academy of Sciences), W. W. Newell (American Folklore Society), A. S. Packard (Brown University), G. H. Perkins (University of Vermont), J. W. Powell (Bureau of American Ethnology), F. W. Putnam (Harvard University), W. B. Scott (Princeton University), Frederick Starr (University of Chicago), J. J. Stevenson (New York University), R. G. Thwaites (State Historical Society of Wisconsin), J. W. White (Archaeological Institute of America), James G.

Wilson (American Ethnological Society), Thomas Wilson (Anthropological Society of Washington), Talcott Williams (American Historical Association).

This committee had the misfortune to lose, before the assembling of the congress, two of its most able and respected members, Dr. Thomas Wilson and Major J. W. Powell, whose deaths were deeply felt by all their colleagues.

The labor of preparing for the meetings, arranging the program and other exercises fell upon the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History (where all the regular meetings were held), who deserve the gratitude of the delegates for their untiring efforts to make the congress a great success. Before the actual commencement of the congress, the Duc de Loubat gave a dinner on Sunday for the delegates then in the city from foreign lands. Throughout the week lunch was served in the museum at one o'clock, and the hour between one and two P.M. was always enjoyed by the delegates in personal intercourse and private discussion.

For the most part, the general sessions of the congress took place from 10:30 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 2 to 5 P.M.

DELEGATES.

The following governments were represented by delegates at the congress: Argentine Republic: M. C. Merou; Arizona: W. P. Blake; Costa Rica: Juan F. Ferraz and H. Pittier de Fabrega; Germany: Eduard Seler; Guatemala: Julio Yela; Honduras: N. B. Peraza; Italy: Giovanni Branchi; Mexico (Federal): Leopoldo Batres, Alfredo Chavero, Nicolas León; Mexico (State): A. Fernandez; Netherlands: J. L. van Panhuys; Oaxaca (State): Francisco Belmar; Paraguay: A. M. Criado; Uruguay: L. A. Herrera; U. S. Navy: G. T. Emmons.

The museums, etc., sending delegates were: American Museum of Natural History (New York): H. C. Bumpus; Carnegie Museum (Pittsburgh): W. J. Holland; Field Columbian Museum (Chicago): George A. Dorsey; Museo Nacional (La Plata): Juan B. Ambrosetti; Peabody Museum (Cambridge): Miss Alice C. Fletcher; Provincial Archeological Museum (Toronto): David Boyle; Royal Ethnographical Museum (Stockholm): Hjalmar Stolpe; Smithsonian Institution (Washington): F. W. Hodge; U. S. National Museum (Washington): W. H. Holmes.

These learned and scientific societies sent delegates: Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia): Edward S. Morse; American Academy of Arts and Sciences: Henry W. Haynes; American Anthropological Association: J. D. McGuire; American Antiquarian Society (Worcester): Charles P. Bowditch; American Association for the Advancement of Science: J. Walter Fewkes; American Ethnological Society: James Grant Wilson; American Folk-lore Society: W. W. Newell; American Geographical Society: Levi Holbrook; American Historical Society: Talcott Williams; American Philosophical Society (Philadelphia): Stewart Culin; Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (London): A. P. Maudslay; Anthropological Society of Washington: Walter Hough; Archeological Institute of America: J. W. Williams; Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences: Stansbury Hagar; Carnegie Institution: D. C. Gilman; Colorado Cliff Dwellings Association: Mrs. Virginia McClurg; Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences: H. St. Clair Putnam; Instituto Físico-Geográfico de Costa Rica: H. Pittier de Fabrega; Kansas State Historical Society: Charles S. Gleed; Massachusetts Historical Society: H. W. Haynes; National Academy of Sciences: Edward S. Morse; National Geographic

Society: W. J. McGee; New York Academy of Sciences: Livingston Farrand; New York Historical Society: S. H. Carney, Jr.; Numismatic and Antiquarian Society (Philadelphia): Stewart Culin; Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society: W. C. Mills; Société d'Anthropologie de Paris: G. G. McCurdy; Svenska Sällskapet for Antropologi: C. V. Hartman; Texas Historical Association: G. P. Garrison.

The following universities, etc., were also represented by delegates: Brown University: A. S. Packard; Clark University: A. F. Chamberlain; Collège de France: Léon Lejéal; Cornell University: T. F. Crane; Columbia University: F. Boas; Columbian University: O. T. Mason; Harvard University: F. W. Putnam; Johns Hopkins University: D. C. Gilman; Leland Stanford Jr. University: J. C. Branner; Princeton University: W. B. Scott; New York University: J. J. Stevenson; University of Berlin: K. von den Steinen; University of California: Mrs. Z. Nuttall, A. L. Kroeber, Max Uhle; University of Chicago: Frederick Starr; University of Glasgow: J. H. Biles; University of Pennsylvania: Stewart Culin; University of Vermont: G. H. Perkins; Yale University: E. G. Bourne. From these lists it will be seen that the gathering, which included many other distinguished men and women not delegates, was quite a representative one, especially for the United States and Mexico. The Americanists of the Province of Quebec were sparsely represented. Many of the delegates had their wives and families with them, which added to the pleasure and interest of the occasion.

The object of the congress is to bring together 'Americanists,' *i. e.*, those men and women of science, and others, who devote themselves to the study of: (1) The native races of America—their origin, distribution, history, physical characteristics, languages, inventions, customs, and re-

ligions; (2) the history of the early contact between America and the Old World.

Communications may be either oral or written, and the French, German, Spanish, Italian and English languages may be employed in papers, discussions, etc. All papers presented to the congress will, with the approval of the committee, be printed in the volume of *Proceedings*.

In honor of the occasion *Globus*, the illustrated scientific weekly of Braunschweig, Germany, published a special double number consisting entirely of 'Yukatekische Forschungen' by Teobert Maler.

PAPERS.

The following is the list of authors with the papers presented to the congress:

AMBROSETTI, JUAN B.: 'The Archeology of the Calchaqui Region.'

BATRES, LEOPOLDO: 'The Excavations in the Escalerillas Street in the City of Mexico; Explorations at Monte Albán.'

BELMAR, FRANCISCO: 'Estudio sobre la raza Ayook ó Mixe, y la lengua hablada por ella; Indian Tribes of the State of Oaxaca and their Languages.'

BLAKE, W. P.: 'The Racial Unity of the Historic and Prehistoric Aboriginal People of Arizona and New Mexico.'

BOAS, FRANZ: 'The Work of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition; Conventionalism in American Art.'

BOGORAS, WALDEMAR: 'The Folk-lore of N. E. Siberia as Compared with that of N. W. America.'

BRETON, MISS ADELE: 'The Ancient Obsidian Mines of Mexico.'

BROWER, J. V.: 'Rediscovery of Quivira and Harahey; Dakota Indians as Builders of Earthworks; Identification of Kakabikansing Quartz Blades.'

CASTELLANOS, A.: 'The Ruins of Monte Albán.'

CHAMBERLAIN, ALEXANDER F.: 'The Algonquian Linguistic Stock.'

CHAMBERLIN, T. C.: 'The Lansing Man.'

CHAUVERO, ALFREDO: 'Los signos de los dias en el calendario de Palenke.'

CULIN, STEWART: 'The Ethnic Significance of Games in Reference to New and Old World Cultures.'

DELLENBAUGH, F. S.: 'The Location of Cibola and the Historic Towns of the Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico prior to 1630.'

DIXON, ROLAND B., and KROEBER, A. L.: 'The Languages of California.'

DORSEY, GEORGE A.: 'The Lansing Skull; Wichita Creation Myth; Pawnee Star Cult.'

DOUAY, LÉON: 'Contribution à l'étude du mot Titicaca; De la non parenté de certaines langues de l'ancien monde (en particulier du Japonais) avec celles du nouveau et spécialement avec le groupe Maya.'

DU BOIS, MISS C. G.: 'Early Art of the Mission Indians of Southern California.'

FARWELL, ARTHUR: 'American Indian Music (Ethnic and Artistic Significance), with Illustrations upon the Pianoforte.'

FERNANDEZ, ALONZO: 'Mankind in America.'

FERRAZ, JUAN F.: 'Síntesis ó construcción gramatical de la lengua Quiché.'

FEWKES, J. WALTER: 'The Hopi Earth Mother.'

FLETCHER, MISS ALICE C.: 'A Pawnee Star Cult.'

GARCIA, GENARO: 'Vida y hechos de Pedro Menendez de Avilés, Adelantado de la Florida. Relación escrita en el siglo XVI. por el maestro Bartolomé Barrientos. La publica por la vez Genaro Garcia, en homenaje al XIII. Congreso de Americanistas. México, 1902.'

GRASSERIE (DE LA), RAOUL: 'Contributions à l'étude de la langue Tehuelche ou Tsoneka de la Patagonie.'

GRINNELL, GEORGE B.: 'The Social Organization of the Cheyennes.'

HAGAR, STANBURY: 'Cuzco, the Celestial City.'

HARTMAN, C. V.: 'Archeological Researches in Costa Rica; The Aztecs of Salvador.'

HEWITT, J. F.: 'The History of the Sun God in India, Persia and Mexico, his Annual Death and Resurrection, and his Impenetrable Armor.'

HODGE, F. W.: 'The Influence of Four Centuries on the Pueblo Indians.'

HOLLAND, W. J.: 'The Petroglyphs at Smith's Ferry, Pa.'

HOLMES, W. H.: 'The Lansing Man; The Relation of the Glacial Period to the Peopling of America.'

HRDLICKA, A.: 'Physical Anthropology of the Indians of the Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico (Hyde Expedition); Somatological Notes on the Bones of the Lansing Man.'

KROEBER, A. L.: 'The Indians of Northwestern California' (see also Dixon, R. B.).

LECOCQ, MARIA: 'Notes relatives au Phénicienisme des langues Américaines.'

LEHMANN, WALTER: 'Tamoanchan and other Designations of the West, and their Relations to the Earth in Mexican Etymology.'

LEJÉAL, LÉON: 'La collection céramique de M. de Sartiges et les vases péruviens à forme d'aryaballe du Musée National du Trocadéro.'

LEÓN, NICOLAS: 'Datos referentes a una especie nueva de escritura geroglífica en México.'

LOUBAT, M. LE DUC DE: 'Mexican Manuscripts.'

LUMHOLTZ, CARL: 'Conventionalism in Designs of the Huichols of Mexico.'

MATTHEWS, WASHINGTON: 'Probable Myths of Parturition.'

MCCLURG, MRS. VIRGINIA: 'The People of the Pueblos.'

MCGEE, W. J.: 'Current Work of the Bureau of American Ethnology; Some Fundamental Factors in Social Organization.'

MCGUIRE, J. D.: 'Anthropology in Early American Writings.'

MONTES, EMILIO M.: 'Reforma del alfabeto Español.'

MOORE, CLARENCE B.: 'Archeological Research in the Southern United States.'

MORSE, EDWARD S.: 'No Evidences of Chinese Contact in Central America.'

NUTTALL, MRS. ZELIA: 'A Penitential Rite of the Ancient Mexicans; A Suggestion to Maya Scholars; The Ancient Mexican Name of a Constellation According to two Different Authors.'

OSBORN, HENRY F.: 'On Possible Evidence of Early Pleistocene Man in America.'

PANHUYS, J. L. VAN: 'A Communication from the Curaçao Society for the History, Language and Ethnology of the Dutch West Indies, about the Grave of Columbus; On the Origin and Meaning of the Name *Catskill*; Are there Pygmies in French Guiana? On the Ornamentation in use by Savage Tribes in Dutch Guiana, and its Meaning; Carib Words in the Dutch Language, and in use in Dutch Guiana; A Claim for the Dutch having Discovered the Coast of Guiana; Ways of Paying in the New Netherlands, Dutch Guiana, and the former Dutch Colonies of British Guiana; A Brief General Survey of the Early Contact of the Dutch with the New World.'

PEET, S. D.: 'The various Symbols common in the East which are found in America.'

PENAFIEL, ANTONIO: 'El templo mayor de Mexico antiguo y los monumentos encontrados en las excavaciones de 1897 y 1902.'

PEPPER, GEORGE H.: 'Notes on the Art of the Pueblo Bonito, New Mexico; The Throwing-Stick.'

PITTIER DE FABREGA, H.: 'The Language of the Terrabá Indians of Costa Rica.'

PUTNAM, F. W.: 'On the Archeology of the Delaware Valley' (exhibition of specimens).

RINK, MADAME SIGNE: 'A Comparative Study of Two Indian and Eskimo Legends.'

ROSA (DE LA), GONZALEZ: 'How I Discovered that the so-called Toscanelli Correspondence was a Forgery, and that Science had Nothing to do with the Discovery of America; Notes on the peculiar Language of the Chimu of the Peruvian Coast, and on some Traces of the use of Hieroglyphic Writing by this Civilized People.'

SAVILLE, M. H.: 'The Cruciform Structures at Mitla.'

SELER, EDUARD: 'The Pictorial and Hieroglyphic Writing of Mexico and Central America; Antiquities of the Pacific Slope of Guatemala; Ancient Mexican Religious Poetry.'

SHIPLEY, JOHN B.: 'Notes on the Second Letter of Toscanelli.'

SMITH, CHARLES H.: 'The Early Civilization of America.'

SMITH, HARLAN I.: 'Shell-heaps of the Lower Fraser River, British Columbia.'

STAER, FREDERICK: 'The Physical Features of South Mexican Indians.'

STOLPE, HJALMAR: 'Swedish Ethnological Work in South America and in Greenland.'

SWANTON, JOHN R.: 'Social Organization of the Haidas.'

THOMPSON, EDWARD H.: 'Mural Paintings of Yucatan; Phonographic Reproductions of Maya Songs and Conversation.'

TOZZER, ALFRED M.: 'A Navajo Sand Picture of the Rain Gods and the Attendant Ceremony.'

UHLE, MAX: 'Archeological Researches in Peru; On the Linguistic Features of Ancient Peru.'

VIGNAUD, HENRY: 'On the Toscanelli Letters.'

WARDLE, H. NEWELL: 'Certain Clay Figures of Teotihuacan.'

WILLISTON, S. W.: 'On the Lansing Man; On the Occurrence of an Arrowhead with Bones of an Extinct Bison.'

WISSLER, CLARK: 'Symbolism of the Dakotas.'

As may be seen from the above list, the subjects of the papers and discussions were of the most varied and diverse character. While the rules of the congress limited the actual time of each paper to twenty minutes, few of those who participated exceeded their allotment. In extent, the communications ranged from mere notes (like some of those of Mr. van Panhuys) to

résumés of monographs and books, embodying the results of original research, such as Batres's 'Explorations of Monte Albán,' Belmar's 'Estudio sobre la raza Ayook ó Mixe,' Chavero's 'Los signos de los dias,' Ferraz's 'Sintésis de la lengua Quiché,' Garcia's 'Vida y hechos de Pedro Menendez de Avilés,' Hartman's 'Archeological Researches,' etc., all of which, after a fashion obtaining in Europe and in the Spanish American countries, were presented in printed form, as a compliment to the members of the congress, something one or two of the newspaper reporters seem not at all to have understood. A considerable number of the papers on the program were, in the absence of their authors, read by title or in brief abstract: Brower, Castellanos, Douay, Fernandez, Ferraz, de la Grasserie, Hewitt, Hrdlička, Lecocq, Lehmann, Lumholtz, Matthews, Moore, Montes, Peet, Peñafiel, Pittier de Fabrega, Rink, Shipley, Vignaud. The close of the session on Saturday evening left some very important papers, such as those of Professor Max Uhle on Peruvian archeology, unread. This is a matter of regret, as interesting facts were to be presented, and important discussions would doubtless have arisen. The quality and scientific value of the papers presented to the congress were in advance of those of some of the previous meetings, a much larger proportion of solid contributions to human knowledge being in evidence, and a smaller number of wildly theoretical and pseudo-scientific essays. The appearance of titles relating to the 'Phenicianism' of Amerindian tongues and Mr. J. F. Hewitt's mythological theories, however, leaves room for improvement. Mr. Juan de Ferraz's paper on the Quiché language was *sui generis*. In it the author maintains, with ingenious manipulation of phonetics, that 'Quiché is an artificial tongue, scientifically constructed, by a

marvelous method, on roots taken principally from the Huastec, Aztec and Maya languages; and in short we might proclaim it an American Volapük.' The authors of this 'American Volapük' were the 'learned men' of the race, and Mr. Ferraz thinks he has in this wonderful language discovered the master-key to Mayan hieroglyphics, etc. His book on the subject, of which this paper is a résumé, will be published shortly. This was decidedly the most imaginative contribution presented to the congress.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20.

At 10 A.M. there was a meeting, in the library of the museum, of the General Committee of Organization; and at noon the first general session for the election of permanent officers of the congress took place. These were designated as follows:

President, Morris K. Jesup (President American Museum of Natural History).

Honorary President, the Duc de Loubat (Correspondent of the Institut de France).

Vice-Presidents, Juan B. Ambrosetti (Argentine Republic); Alfredo Chavero (Mexico); Léon Lejéal (France); Karl von den Steinen (Germany); Hjalmar Stolpe (Sweden); F. W. Putnam (United States).

General Secretary, M. H. Saville (American Museum of Natural History).

Treasurer, Harlan I. Smith (American Museum of Natural History).

These officers, together with the delegates from the various governments, institutions of learning, scientific and historical societies, etc., specified above, formed the bureau and council of the congress.

The morning session was presided over by Mr. Jesup, who briefly welcomed the delegates, and expressed his opinion that to foster science was a noble ambition in which American business men, who had made a success of life, might well emulate one another. The delegates showed by their applause that they appreciated the modest remarks of the president of the

museum, who has done so much for anthropology in particular.

At the afternoon session, the chair was taken by the Duc de Loubat, who spoke briefly upon 'Mexican Manuscripts,' taking exception to the common opinion that the monks who followed close in the wake of the first Spanish invaders were responsible for the destruction of so many precious manuscripts. For the few that have been preserved, we are indebted largely to the monks and to the Catholic institutions where they found shelter. The Duke also argued for an American edition of Sahagun's work, the 'pre-Columbian Bible.' He then resigned the chair to Professor F. W. Putnam, who, after paying graceful tributes to the late Thomas Wilson and Major J. W. Powell, members of the council of the congress, who have recently passed away, gave an account of the American Museum of Natural History and the work accomplished under its auspices during the past ten years. That the museum was able to carry on these extensive and fruitful investigations has been due to the broad-minded generosity of Henry Villard, Mrs. Villard, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Jesup, the Duc de Loubat, Dr. F. E. Hyde and his sons Frederick and Talbot Hyde. The Duc de Loubat and Dr. Hyde had also provided the funds for the investigations in the Trenton Gravel. The American Museum was designed to occupy five times the space it does at present. Professor Putnam also reported on the excellent work of the Peabody Museum (Cambridge), which has done so much to advance our knowledge of the hieroglyphics and other monuments of Central America.

Brief reports of a similar nature were made by Dr. W. J. McGee for the Bureau of American Ethnology (Washington), Dr. W. J. Holland for the Carnegie Museum (Pittsburgh), Professor Stewart

Culin for the Museum of Science and Art (Philadelphia), Professor Edward S. Morse for the Museum at Salem, Professor Frederick Starr for the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, and Dr. George A. Dorsey for the Field Columbian Museum (Chicago).

Dr. McGee made special reference to the work of Dr. Gatschet (who edited the Trumbull dictionary to Eliot's Bible, now in press), Mr. Hewitt (Iroquoian lexicography and primitive philosophy), Miss Alice Fletcher (Pawnee ceremonies), Mr. James Mooney (ethnology of the Kiowa and other Plains Indians, particularly their 'heraldry'), Dr. J. Walter Fewkes (among the Pueblos, and more recently, in Porto Rico), and of Dr. Franz Boas, now consulting philological expert for the bureau. Several reports and a number of bulletins, rich in new scientific materials, are now in press. Dr. McGee spoke in eloquent terms of the loss the bureau and anthropology in America had sustained in the death of Major Powell.

Dr. Holland detailed some of the local archeological activities of the Carnegie Museum in the Monongahela and Allegheny valleys, in connection with a proposed map of this section of western Pennsylvania. Professor Culin, in the course of his remarks, expressed the opinion that the evidence now at hand compelled belief in long-continued and ancient intercommunication between America and Asia, with the probabilities in favor of influence from America to Asia and the Pacific islands. Professor Morse announced that the museum in Salem, originally founded by sea-captains, now contained the largest Japanese collection in the world. Dr. Dorsey, after sketching the origin of the Field Columbian Museum through the stimulus of the Anthropological Department of the World's Fair (under Professor Putnam) and the generosity of Mr. Mar-

shall, and indicating the work accomplished among the Pueblos and the western Indians, stated that, at the present time, anthropology occupied about half the museum. Professor Starr recounted the share of the Davenport Academy in the archeological investigations of the West and indicated some of the results accomplished.

The first formal paper read, that of Dr. Holland, on 'The Petroglyphs of Smiths Ferry' (rock-carvings of no extraordinary character), elicited a discussion on the meaning of such 'writings,' in which Mr. Metz, Dr. Max Uhle, Dr. Franz Boas, J. L. van Panhuys, R. Kronau, Dr. Ambrosetti and Professor Putnam took part. For Dr. Holland these pictographs were the product of the lazy pastime of fishers and hunters. Mr. van Panhuys saw more than this in those of Guiana; Dr. Uhle and Dr. Boas stated that pictographs varied in age a great deal; Mr. Kronau compared them to 'visiting cards' and the scribbling and drawing on walls, etc., among ourselves today; Dr. Ambrosetti noted resemblances between the pictographs of the Argentine and those of the Pueblo country of the United States; Professor Putnam mentioned the interesting fact that the Guadalupe petroglyph described at the first Congress of Americanists had recently been placed in the American Museum of Natural History.

The next paper read was by Dr. Alexander F. Chamberlain on 'The Algonquian Linguistic Stock.' The author pointed out the wide extension of this Amerindian family and its influence upon other stocks. Also the part played by Algonquians (Pocahontas, Powhatan, King Philip, Pontiac, Tecumseh, Black Hawk) in the contact with the whites, and the contributions of the Algonquian dialects to the spoken and written English of America—over 130 words (including chipmunk, hickory, hominy, mugwump, powwow, rac-

coon, skunk, squash, Tammany, terrapin, toboggan, totem, woodchuck, etc.) belong here. The dialectal divergence of Blackfoot, Arapaho, Cheyenne and Micmac, and the widespread Naniboju myth offer tempting fields for research. Dr. Chamberlain hoped to see the day when the Algonquian tongues would be studied as thoroughly as Greek and Latin have been. This paper was discussed by Dr. Boas, who pointed out that some twenty other linguistic stocks were also in dire need of being studied, and by Dr. McGee, who emphasized the importance of the questions involved in the rapid changes the aborigines were undergoing, not only in speech, but in customs and institutions. From 5:30 to 6 P.M. the delegates attended a reception tendered them in the museum by Professor H. C. Bumpus and Mrs. Bumpus. In the evening they were invited to the meeting of the Geological Section of the New York Academy of Sciences.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21.

The entire morning was devoted to the demonstrations of the collections of the various sections of the museum by the officials in charge, and was pleasantly and profitably spent. Many interesting private discussions arose and interchanges of opinion were made. The Lansing specimens came in for a full share of inspection, as did also those from the Trenton Gravel, which Professor Putnam ably interpreted to his colleagues.

The afternoon session began with Dr. Ambrosetti in the chair, who, after briefly sketching the anthropological work done recently in the Argentine Republic, read an interesting and valuable paper (in French) on 'The Archeology of the Calchaqui Region.' The stone monuments and other relics, mummies, graves and mounds, funeral urns, disks and plates of bronze and other materials, weapons, ornaments, pot-

tery (ornamentation and symbolism), etc., were discussed. Dr. Ambrosetti called attention to the similarity of the Calchaqui environment of the Argentine and that of the Pueblo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico; also likenesses in art, art products, symbolism, etc., between the anthropological phenomena of these two regions. This is an important question, well deserving thorough study. In the discussion on this paper, Dr. Uhle said that these resemblances were probably mere coincidences and no proof of ethnic kinship. A private view of Dr. Ambrosetti's large collection of photographs, etc., showed that the 'coincidences' were very numerous indeed, and some of them remarkable both in general nature and in particular detail.

The next paper was that of Mr. J. D. McGuire, on 'Anthropology in Early American Writings,' in which the author noted that much valuable material was to be found in the old accounts of the early settlers, priests, local historians, chroniclers, etc., of the first periods of European colonization and settlement, and outlined the nature of the data concerning the Amerinds to be found in such documents. Mr. McGuire's use of the new word *Amerind*, a term which Dr. Chamberlain had employed in his paper the day before (the word was coined under the auspices of the anthropologists of Washington) without exciting remark, precipitated a lively discussion. Dr. Boas denounced the word as a 'monster'; Professor Morse said it 'disgusted' him; Professor Putnam hoped the word would never survive, for one reason, outside of its origin and form—viz., that it implied (what had not yet been proved) the absolute racial unity of the American aborigines; Dr. Holland fought the word with a good deal of the *odium philologicum*; and Professor Starr, who had a special abomination for it, surprised even his 'anti-Amerindian' colleagues by declaring that

such words ought to be formed from Greek and Latin roots. The use of the word was defended by Mr. McGuire, Mr. Dellenbaugh and Dr. Chamberlain, who pointed out that the word *sociology* was denounced at its birth in just the same way, but has well survived. Anthropology, it was said, was greater than the schoolmen, and *Amerind* would live if it deserved to; that was the only question at issue. Abuse would only help the word along, if nothing better could be devised.

Dr. Stolpe then gave a brief account of Mr. C. V. Hartman's archeological researches in Central America, emphasizing the results accomplished, after which the congress voted its appreciation.

Professor Putnam résumé Mr. Clarence B. Moore's 'Archeological Research in the Southern United States.' In the discussion Dr. McGee characterized this as a very fine piece of amateur work. The ninth section of Mr. Moore's publications has appeared in the *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*.

Mr. F. S. Dellenbaugh read his paper on 'The Location of Cibola, etc.,' which was discussed by Mr. F. W. Hodge, who said that exact conclusions as to distances traveled over could not be drawn from some of the statements of the early Spanish explorers, who varied in their estimates. The topographical argument, too, was against Mr. Dellenbaugh.

The next paper (in French) was by M. Gonzalez de la Rosa, on 'The Toscanelli Correspondence a Forgery,' in which the author detailed his discovery of the facts claimed. The papers on the Toscanelli question by Shipley and Vignaud were read by title. Professor Bourne, who was expected to lead the discussion on these papers, was unavoidably absent.

Tuesday evening was free for social intercourse and such amusements as the delegates cared to indulge in.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

By the morning session of Wednesday, the attendance at the meetings had become so large that they were held in the lecture hall on the first floor of the museum, where facilities for lantern-illustration, etc., were provided. The meeting began with M. Léon Lejéal presiding, who, after giving some idea of the work done in France, read (in French) his paper on 'The Sartiges Ceramic Collection in the Trocadero Museum.'

Dr. Franz Boas gave an account of 'The Work of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition,' and laid before the congress the numerous and extensive memoirs already published by the museum and containing the results of some of the investigations. The scope of these fruitful explorations covered both littorals of the Pacific from the Columbia to the Amur, including also a considerable portion of the interior of northwestern America and northeastern Asia. The work of Bogoras, Laufer, Dixon and Jochelson in Siberia, of Swanton, Smith, Farrand, etc., among the Indians of British Columbia and Alaska, and of Kroeber, Dixon, etc., among those of California, was briefly referred to. A vast amount of osteological, ethnological, linguistic and folk-lore material has been collected, which will undoubtedly throw much light upon the prehistoric and early historic relations of the native races of both sides of the Pacific. Indeed, much seems to be already proved.

The next paper was by Miss Du Bois, on 'Early Art of the Mission Indians of Southern California,' in which an appeal was made for the rescue of what remains of the 'aboriginal' about these people, who once loomed so large in the primitive history of California.

The paper of Mr. Bogoras, on the 'Folk-lore of Northeastern Siberia,' was one of the most valuable and most interesting of

the session. The author, who read in English, pointed out the many similarities and identities of general outline and minor detail between the legends and myths of northeastern Siberia and northwestern America, which indicated beyond a doubt long-continued inter-communication and exchange of ideas between the two continents, and probably also race-relations of the chief peoples within these areas. Mr. Bogoras's paper will appear in full in an early number of the *American Anthropologist*. In the discussion Dr. Chamberlain and Dr. McGee took part. The former expressed the opinion that contributions of such solid value as those resulting from the Jesup Expedition should be honored by vote of the congress. On motion of Dr. McGee (who was empowered to word the vote as befitted the occasion) the congress resolved that the work of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition was fully appreciated by the members, who desired to congratulate Mr. Jesup upon the important results achieved through his generous aid to anthropological science.

In his brief paper on 'Some Fundamental Factors in Social Organization' Dr. McGee illustrated, from his knowledge of the Seri, one of the most primitive groups of Amerinds (the speaker used the word without exciting the protests of his colleagues) in existence, the development of law, the tool and implement sense, etc. The presence (in its sheath at his side) of a knife obtained from the whites, of which the Seri had so little acquired the 'sense' as to go on tearing meat for food with his hands, was cited to show how slow in growth and how hard to acquire are some of the things we now perform automatically. The Seri represent a certain stage of culture in which the race may have been millenniums ago.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher read a paper giving the details of a 'Star Cult' of the

Pawnee Indians, and Dr. Dorsey, in lieu of reading his paper on a 'Wichita Creation Myth' (which is to appear in an early number of the *Journal of American Folklore*), added to the data obtained by Miss Fletcher, from his own observations among the same people. Miss Fletcher's excellent paper will shortly be published in full in one of the anthropological journals. The need for the speedy investigation of such tribes as the Pawnees was emphasized by Dr. Dorsey, who stated that one of Miss Fletcher's chief informants had died since she had obtained the data in question. In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Kronau, Miss Fletcher expressed the opinion that the religious ideas of the Pawnees had not been deeply influenced by the whites, and that their high ideas of the controlling forces of the world were not derived from missionary teachings.

The afternoon session was presided over by Señor Chavero, who, after résuméing the work done in Mexico, presented his paper (in Spanish) on the 'Palenque Calendar,' in which he discussed the various interpretations of the day-signs from Pio Perez to Gunckel and other recent writers and investigators. The author concludes that 'the day-signs of the Palenque calendar are the same as those of the Maya calendar.' Señor Chavero's paper in printed form was laid before the congress.

A considerable portion of the day was taken up by the papers on the long-expected 'Lansing Man,' who proved, after all, not to be the *enfant terrible* he might have been. The now famous skull was on exhibition and was examined with great interest by many of the delegates. Professor T. C. Chamberlin, of the University of Chicago, who was among those announced to speak on the subject, could not be present. Professor Putnam, after a few introductory remarks, résuméd the paper of Professor Williston, which detailed the

geological and other conditions under which the bones in question were discovered, and that of Dr. Hrdlička, giving an account of his recent examination of the skull and other osseous remains. Dr. Dorsey also stated his opinion, as a craniologist, of the skull of the Lansing man, agreeing with Dr. Hrdlička in considering it of 'the ordinary type of the Indians of the region in which it was found.' No evidence of a 'plant' is forthcoming in this case, and also no question of a skull of a peculiar ancient type; so, if the geologists can settle the time of the deposit, we have, as Professor Putnam, in closing the discussion, said, clear evidence of the presence of the American Indian in that region at that epoch.

Professor Putnam spoke on the 'Archeology of the Delaware Valley,' illustrating his exposition of the progress made in the investigation of the famous Trenton Gravel with charts and specimens. The ensuing discussion was participated in by Dr. McGee, Professor Holmes and Dr. McCurdy. On the whole, the current of opinion expressed was rather more favorable to the contentions of Professor Putnam than in years past, and he had every right to be well pleased thereby.

The evening again was free, and many of the members availed themselves of the courtesies extended to them by the University, Author's, Century and other clubs, and those offered by private individuals.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23.

After the usual demonstration of collections in the museum, the members went in a body to Columbia University in acceptance of a cordial invitation from President Butler, who with Professors Hirth, Perry, Farrand, Peck, Cattell and Moore, received them in the Trustees' room at 11:30. After making a tour of the buildings of the university, under the expert guidance

of the professors and attendants, the party met in the dining-hall, where an excellent and very enjoyable lunch was served on behalf of the university. A brief and graceful speech of welcome was made by President Butler, and, on motion of Dr. Holland, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Columbia University for its hospitality and other courtesies.

It was some time past the usual hour of meeting when the congress began the afternoon session, with Dr. Karl von den Steinen in the chair, who, in his introductory remarks, paid a glowing tribute to the great German anthropologist recently deceased, declaring that not since Humboldt had there been so firm a friend of the internationality of science as Rudolf Virchow.

The first paper of the afternoon was that of Mr. Farwell, on 'The Ethnic and Artistic Significance of American Indian Music.' After a brief statement of his theories, the author rendered on the piano an Omaha melody, 'The Old Man's Love Song'—first in its native simplicity, then 'harmonized,' and then elaborated, after the manner of the composer, with as much fidelity to legend and Indian surroundings as possible. A 'War Dance' melody was treated in like fashion. This subject was previously treated by Mr. Farwell in his 'Indian Melodies Harmonized,' published in 1901. In the discussion Dr. Boas touched upon some of the scientific questions involved, and noted the need for more and better understood data before the construction of theories.

Professor Starr's paper, on 'The Physical Features of South Mexican Indians,' was devoted to an account of the author's investigations of the physical characteristics (physiognomic in particular) of many different tribes. Life-size representations (from photographs) of the heads of type specimens of each tribe were hung up in the hall and referred to by the author

in illustration of his statements. Professor Starr also indicated the disposition of the very limited number of busts of Mexican Indians which he had caused to be made. After the paper Señor León complimented the author in Spanish.

Mr. van Panhuys then made some brief remarks on the evidence as to 'Pygmies in French Guiana.' The proof, as Dr. von den Steinen took occasion to remark, was far from convincing.

The next paper, by Mr. George B. Grinnell, treated briefly of 'The Social Organization of the Cheyenne Indians,' a people who 225 years ago lived on the flanks of the Rocky Mountains, outliers of the Algonquian stock. The clans are exogamous with maternal descent, and comparative equality of the sexes.

Mr. Alfred M. Tozzer's paper, on 'A Navajo Sand Picture,' was valuable as showing the practical conservatism of these delineations and ceremonials, certain features observed by the author being identical with those noted by Dr. Washington Matthews twenty years previously.

The paper by Dr. Kroeber, on 'The Indians of Northwestern California,' and that by Dr. Dixon and Dr. Kroeber, on 'The Languages of California,' illustrated by maps of distribution, were interesting studies in comparative philology and culture history. The various subgroups of languages were indicated and their phonetic, structural and lexical peculiarities noted. The opinion was expressed that the diversities of culture followed in general in this region the same lines as those of language.

The last paper (lecture, rather) of the day was by Mrs. McClurg, regent of the Women's Cliff Dwellings Association of Colorado City, on 'The People of the Pueblos,' and was of a very general nature.

In the evening Mr. Jesup gave a dinner for the foreign delegates.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24.

This was Mexican day at the congress. The morning session opened with Dr. Stolpe in the chair.

Dr. Seler, in his paper on 'The Pictorial and Hieroglyphic Writing of Mexico and Central America,' gave a general résumé of the present state of our knowledge of the subject. He laid stress upon the Maya hieroglyphs as of great interest and importance.

Señor Batres gave an account of his 'Explorations at Monte Albán' (the printed report of which was laid before the congress). The character of the finds seems to indicate that Monte Albán, near the city of Oaxaca, was a point of Zapotecan-Mayan contact. He also reported on 'The Excavations in the Escalerillas Street in the City of Mexico,' which have resulted in the discovery of remains of the old Aztec city long buried beneath the débris of the later Spanish one.

The next paper was read by Professor Seler, on 'Ancient Mexican Religious Poetry.' Mrs. Nuttall, in her 'A Suggestion to Maya Scholars,' said that the classifying suffixes of numerals might be found expressed in the hieroglyphic writings. In her paper on 'A Penitential Rite of the Ancient Mexicans,' which was illustrated with the stereopticon, Mrs. Nuttall treated of the religious rite of piercing the ears and tongue to obtain a sacrifice of blood.

Dr. Nicolas León reported on 'A New Kind of Hieroglyphic Writing in Mexico,' and Miss Adèle Breton exhibited some excellent reproductions of Mexican fresco paintings.

Señor Belmar reported on the 'Indians of Oaxaca,' and laid before the congress his 'Estudio del Idioma Ayook (Mixe),' a volume of some 260 pages, constituting a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the Mixe language and people.

Mr. Thompson's paper, 'Phonographic Reproduction of Maya Songs and Conversations,' consisted of screen-pictures of a kinoscopic representation of the 'sun dance' of the Mayas, with phonographic accompaniment reproducing the songs and music belonging to the ceremony.

At the afternoon session Dr. Maudslay occupied the chair.

In the evening Dr. Boas gave a smoker for the men delegates.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25.

The morning session began with Mr. van Panhuys in the chair.

In the first paper read by him, Mr. van Panhuys expressed the opinion that the New York name Catskill was given by the Dutch in honor of Kaatz, a statesman and writer of the early part of the seventeenth century. In a second paper he treated of the Dutch claim to have discovered the coast of Guiana, and the legend of 'Stuyvesant's cemetery' at Curaçao.

In his paper on 'The Racial Unity of the Historic and Prehistoric Aboriginal People of Arizona and New Mexico,' Mr. Blake called attention to the destruction of ancient monuments now going on in the Pueblo country. The mention of the fact that the people of this region, past and present, were very fond of 'green stones' led Professor Putnam to remark that green seemed to be a very popular color all over the globe. Mr. Thompson observed that the sacred tree of the Mayas was literally the 'green tree.'

M. Gonzalez de la Rosa's paper, on 'The Chimu Language,' was discussed by Dr. Uhle, who stated that this tongue was now spoken only by the village, the inhabitants of which are engaged in the straw hat industry.

The next paper was by Mr. van Panhuys, on 'Carib Words in Dutch'; some of which,

Dr. von den Steinen pointed out, were not Carib at all in the proper sense.

In the afternoon session, over which Mr. Jesup presided, Mr. van Panhuys exhibited and discussed certain art-objects (carved combs, gourds, etc.) which indicated the influence of the 'Bush Negroes' of the interior of Dutch Guiana upon the culture of the aborigines of the Red race. The human and snake figures referred to by the author were discussed by Dr. Stolpe, who remarked that the first thing the human figure loses in ornament is the head.

Mr. C. V. Hartman illustrated his 'Archeological Investigations in Costa Rica' with lantern-slides, and Mr. Pepper, in connection with his paper, 'Notes on the Arts of the Pueblo Bonito' (Hyde Exploring Expedition), exhibited a number of stereopticon views. Pottery in particular was discussed and illustrated, also basketry.

During the afternoon session the congress voted to hold its next meeting at Stuttgart, in response to an invitation delivered by Dr. von den Steinen. The following committee to prepare for the congress of 1904 was selected: Count Linden (Chief Chamberlain to the King of Württemberg and head of the Ethnological Museum at Stuttgart), Dr. von den Steinen and Professor Seler.

As a committee to edit the proceedings of the New York congress for publication, Professor Putnam (chairman), Dr. Saville and Dr. Boas were appointed. Special efforts are to be made to interest the Spanish American countries in the Stuttgart Congress.

After the last paper to be read was over, Dr. von den Steinen took the platform, congratulated President Jesup on the success of the congress so largely due to his efforts, and called for three cheers for him, which were heartily given. Thus ended what was perhaps the most successful of all the Congresses of Americanists, and in the

general satisfaction the 'unpleasantness' of Wednesday and its division of the Mexican delegates was soon forgotten, Vice-President Chavero remaining to receive the cordial adieus of his colleagues of other lands and tongues.

At the conclusion of the congress a considerable number of the delegates visited Pittsburgh, Columbus, Fort Ancient, Chicago and Washington. In the capital city of the nation (where they arrived Tuesday, October 28) they were entertained by the Cosmos Club and a reception committee of prominent Washingtonians, presented to the President at the White House, and made at home in other ways, with dinners, luncheons, etc. Among these functions was a dinner give for Señor Chavero by the Mexican Ambassador, Señor de Aspiroz, and a dinner at the Arlington for the delegates, at which Dr. Chas. D. Walcott presided and Dr. W J McGee was toastmaster. A few of the delegates will remain some time longer in this country, but most of them will soon leave for home.

In a report of a scientific gathering a few personal remarks may not be entirely out of place. Among the foreign delegates who made the strongest and most favorable impression upon their English-speaking colleagues must be mentioned Dr. Karl von den Steinen, colaborer with Bastian at the University of Berlin, and his probable successor, who, with Eduard Seler (for the German Government), the archeologist and Mayan epigrapher, ably represented their native land, and Dr. Juan B. Ambrosetti, of Buenos Aires, who was the envoy of the Argentine Republic and the Museo Nacional de La Plata. By reason of their charming individualities and the excellent work which they have accomplished in their respective fields of research, these two men of science appealed in particular to the anthropologists of the United States, whose methods and investigations, espe-

cially as exemplified in the 'Reports' of the Bureau of American Ethnology and the U. S. National Museum, the 'Memoirs' of the American Museum of Natural History, the publications of the Peabody Museum, etc., they fully appreciated. Dr. Ambrosetti, in the numerous extra-forensic discussions with prominent representatives of the United States, was enthusiastic in his commendation of the 'American method,' the adoption of which in the Argentine means a rich harvest by the time the congress meets in the capital city of the great South American republic.

Other distinguished foreigners, whose short stay will be remembered with pleasure by their colleagues of the United States, were Dr. Hjalmar Stolpe, of Stockholm, the representative of the Royal Ethnographical Museum, well known as about the first serious student of the ethnological aspect of decorative art; J. L. van Panhuys, the author of several investigations among the Carib Indians of Guiana, who in the absence of Dr. J. D. E. Schmeltz, the delegate originally appointed by the government, was the official representative of the Netherlands at the congress; C. V. Hartman, the delegate of the Svenska Sällskapet for Antropologi och Geografi, who laid before the members the sumptuously printed account of his archeological researches in Salvador and Costa Rica; David Boyle, of Toronto, the creator of the Provincial (Ontario) Archeological Museum, of which he was the official representative; Léon Lejéal, of the Collège de France, who occupies the chair recently founded by the Duc de Loubat; A. P. Maudslay, the authority on Mayan hieroglyphics, who came as the delegate of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (London); Waldemar Bogoras, whose investigations in northeastern Asia for the Jesup North Pacific Expedition are in process of publication, a typical Russian

with a good command of English, etc. H. Pittier de Fabrega, one of the delegates from Costa Rica, has made special studies of the Indian languages of his country, while his colleague, Juan F. Ferraz, published in 1892 a dictionary of 'Nahuatlismos' (Aztec words in use in Costa Rican Spanish). Mexico was well represented; besides Alfredo Chavero, Nicolas Léon and Leopoldo Batres, the official delegates of the Federal Government (the first as the personal envoy of President Diaz), there were present from the State of Mexico Alonzo Fernandez, and from the State of Oaxaca, Francisco Belmar. Señor Chavero is a president of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies and the representative in that body of the President of the Republic; Nicolas Léon is the Director of the Anthropological Section of the Museo Nacional de México and a student of the language of the Tarascans and other Amerinds; Francisco Belmar, a lawyer of Oaxaca, has published many valuable monographs on the native tongues of that state. It is much to be regretted that Antonio Peñafiel, the distinguished Mexican geographer and ethnologist, could not be present at the meeting. Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chili, Brazil, Venezuela and Colombia had no delegates at the congress, although there are Americanists of note in those countries, like Rodolfo Lenz of Santiago de Chile, Dr. Nina-Rodriguez of Bahia (Brazil), Dr. M. A. Muñiz of Lima, and others, whose presence would have given the New World section of the delegates more of a Pan-American character. Some of the delegates from the United States were prevented by various causes from attending the Congress. Duties in Washington and the preparations for the reception of the members of the congress on their visit to that city kept away both Dr. Walter Hough and Dr. J. Walter Fewkes. Dr. Carl Lum-

holtz was absent in Europe, and Dr. A. Hrdlička engaged in field-work.

A pleasant and commendable feature of the congress was the fact that all the time was not taken up by the reading of papers and the transaction of routine business, the evenings, when not devoted to some social courtesy extended to the members by individuals or institutions, being left free to be spent in that personal intercourse and discussion of topics of a common interest which so often do even more for science than the formal exercises of a great meeting. Men of science, no less than other human beings, are frequently at their best during the after-dinner hour.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

CLARK UNIVERSITY,

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF
APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

THE Fifth International Congress of Applied Chemistry will begin its sessions in Berlin on May 31, 1903.

The permanent Committee on Organization holding over from the meeting of the Fourth Congress in Paris, has designated Professor Clemens Winkler as President of Honor and Professor Otto N. Witt as President of the German Committee.

At the request of this committee and in accordance with the resolution passed by the Council of the American Chemical Society, the President of the Society has appointed the following American Committee on Organization:

H. W. Wiley, Chairman, Chief of Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Section I.—Analytical Chemistry, Apparatus and Instruments: Dr. W. F. Hillebrand, Chemist, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.; Otto P. Amend, Dealer in Chemical Apparatus and Instruments, 205 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Charles Baskerville, Ph.D., F.C.S., Smith Professor of General Chemistry and Director of the Laboratory, University of North Carolina, Chapel

Hill, N. C.; E. E. Ewell, Assistant Chief of Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; William A. Noyes, Professor of Chemistry, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.

Section II.—Chemical Industries of Inorganic Products: Dr. Edward Hart, Professor of Chemistry, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; J. D. Pennock, Chief Chemist, Solvay Process Co. and Semet-Solvay Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Geo. C. Stone, Chief Engineer, New Jersey Zinc Co., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Section III.—Metallurgy, Mining and Explosives: Charles E. Munroe, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry, The Columbian University, Washington, D. C.; A. E. Knorr, Chief Chemist, Baltimore Copper and Smelting and Rolling Co., Canton, Baltimore, Md.; Francis C. Phillips, Professor of Chemistry, Western University, Allegheny, Pa.; W. B. Rising, Professor of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Section IV.—Chemical Industries of Organic Products, (a) Organic Preparations including coal-tar products, (b) Dye Stuffs and their uses: William McMurtrie, Consulting Chemist, Royal Baking Powder Co., New York, N. Y.; J. Merritt Matthews, Ph.D., Professor in Charge of Chemical Dyeing Dept., Philadelphia Textile School, Philadelphia, Pa.; Clifford Richardson, Director of the New York Testing Laboratory, Long Island City, N. Y.; Samuel P. Sadtler, Ph.D., LL.D., Consulting Chemist and Honorary Professor of Chemistry, Franklin Inst. of Philadelphia, 10th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Section V.—Sugar Industry: Dr. F. G. Wiechmann, Consulting Chemist, American Sugar Refining Co., Box 79, Station W, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arno Behr, Ph.D., Chemist, Pasadena, Cal.; David L. Davoll, Jr., Chief Chemist, Peninsular Sugar Refining Co., Caro, Mich.; W. D. Horne, Ph.D., Consulting Chemist, The National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey, Yonkers, N. Y.; G. L. Spencer, Chief of Sugar Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Section VI.—Fermentation and Starch Manufacture: Max Henius, Ph.D., Director, American Brewing Academy and the Scientific Station for Brewing of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Charles E. Pellew, E.M., Adjunct Professor of Chemistry, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Alfred Springer, Ph.D., Chemist, 312 E. 2d St., Cincinnati, O.

Section VII.—Agricultural Chemistry: B. W. Kilgore, Director, North Carolina Agricultural