tion, but the intricacies of the subject prevented the lecturer from entering into a discussion of them.

In reference to the applicability of evolution to man's origin, the evidences in favor of an affirmative answer have been growing. The discovery, in 1894, of remains of an intermediate type between the higher apes and man—*Pithecanthropus erectus*—bears upon the question. The intermediate character of that form was well brought out by the opinions expressed by competent anatomists, some declaring the remains to be of an ape-like form and others of primeval man.

But more suggestive evidences are found in the comparative study of animal intelligence and of the structure and physiology of the brain. There is a gradual increase in intelligence with increase in complexity of the brain, and the discovery of localized areas presiding over definite coordinated acts brings evidence of the close relation between brain structure and mentality. Clinical studies and criminal anthropology show that disorders of the will and mental derangements are dependent upon disorders of the nervous system. Man can not be separated in his development from other animals; he differs from them in the degree of his development, and his nobility depends, not on his origin, but on how far he is advanced beyond it.

The text of the lecture is followed by six appendices, made up largely of apt quotations which help to show the state of opinion and to illuminate some points of the lecture.

William A. Locy.

Oeuvres Complètes de J.-C. Galissard de Marignac: Hors-série des Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève. Geneva, Eggimann et Cie.; Paris, Masson et Cie, et al. Vol. I. 4to. Pp. lv + 701.

The collected publication of the scattered writings of a great scientific man forms one of the most adequate and fitting memorials of him, because it enables many otherwise ignorant to perceive the way in which he attained greatness. The present volume, which covers twenty years of the life of the eminent Swiss chemist, is no exception to this rule. It contains, in the first place, an interesting biography by E. Ador, filling the first fifty-five pages, and after this Marignac's papers on atomic weights, crystallography and other chemical and physicochemical subjects, arranged in chronological order, as far as 1860.

These papers form a notable record of unusual ability, enthusiasm and perseverance, of which any nation may well be proud. Only one lack is to be noticed in the present publication, in common with many other French books, namely, the lack of an index. This deficiency may well be supplied in the second installment; for it is to be hoped that this handsome volume will soon be followed by another, completing the record.

Theodore William Richards.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

During the Christmas holidays the American Mathematical Society held a series of three meetings, at New York, Chicago and San Francisco. The ninth annual meeting of the entire society was held at Columbia University, on Monday and Tuesday, December 29–30. The San Francisco Section held its second regular meeting at the University of California, December 23. The Chicago Section met at the University of Chicago, January. 2–3. The meetings were well attended. The several programs included some fifty papers, being about one third of the society's annual production. Ten years ago the United States hardly produced one sixth of this amount of mathematical material. The comparison fairly represents the recent great advances in mathematical interest in this country.

Reports of the sectional meetings will appear separately in Science. The annual meeting, at New York, was attended by sixty members of the society. Twenty-six papers were read at the four sessions. The council announced the election of the following persons to membership in the society: Dr. A. B. Coble, University of Missouri; Mr. W. R. Cornish, State Normal School, Cortland, N.