cient they might be made, even in Guatemala, is still unknown, for there the tree cottons are perennial sources of infestation, and all the climatic and cultural conditions favor the weevils. In Texas where the winter season will greatly assist in reducing the numbers of the beetles the utility of the ants may be correspondingly accentuated.

Of course it was highly improbable from *a priori* considerations that such an ant should be found, colonized in Texas, and made of practical use to the cotton industry. The chances are still very much against it, no doubt. It was obvious to Professor Wheeler from the first that the case was hopeless, but his warning has come too late, like the doctor whose patient had recovered. Plenty of difficulties remain, but the *post facto* prognosis is already in need of revision. The kelep is not being studied for the sake of results of 'negative, scientific value,' whatever that may mean, but because it appeared to the authorities of the Department of Agriculture that in so serious a difficulty every clue should be followed to some concrete conclusion. Unless the insurmountable obstacles can be pointed out more definitely it may be necessary to continue to seek them on experimental lines.

O. F. Cook.

Victoria, Texas,
October 4, 1904.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

THE BRAIN OF A SWEDISH STATESMAN.

Retzius, in Vol. XI. of his extensive 'Biologische Untersuchungen,' presents a morphological study of the brain of a noted Swedish statesman. This is the fourth of a series of brains of eminent persons to be described by this investigator, the other three being those of the astronomer Gyldén, the mathematician Kovalevski, and the physicist and pedagog Siljeström. Retzius, in view of the rather negative results of older investigators in the field of cerebral morphology, and with the wish of satisfying himself whether the brains of persons of superior intellectual capacity were or were not to be distinguished from ordinary brains by special anatomical characters proposed, some time ago in conjunction with the physiologist Tigerstedt, that his colleagues in Stockholm bequeath their brains for scientific purposes. The forms of bequests received the signatures of just two men; viz., Retzius and Tigerstedt. Better results had been obtained by the Société mutuelle d'Autopsie (founded 1881) which now possesses ten brains or more, among them those of Gambetta, Bertillon, Vèron and G. de Mortillet. The Cornell Brain Association, founded by Professor Wilder in 1889, has bequeathed to it seventy brains of orderly educated persons, of which thirteen are already preserved in the Neurological Laboratory at Cornell. The American Anthropometric Society, formed in Philadelphia in 1890 possesses six brains of eminent scholars, and a number of others are promised. But such promises sometimes fail to be fulfilled, as happened in the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Her brain-bequest to Cornell, embodied in her will, was not read until after the funeral—designedly, it is stated, for her wishes on this head were well-known—because of the objections of relatives. It is indeed difficult, even under more favorable circumstances, after the death of a person eminent in human affairs to request—and obtain—the permission of the afflicted family for the removal, preservation and study of the brain.

In view of such adverse circumstances, Professor Retzius considers himself fortunate in having obtained, from time to time, the brain of some known person of superior mental power; and though the smallness of number of brains in this collection obviates the formulation of positive conclusions, he still deems it his duty to record descriptions of all brains of notable persons that might become available, before the problem of the interrelation of cerebral surface morphology and the mental aptitudes is entirely abandoned. The value of investigations of this kind has been repeatedly urged by Bischoff, Waldeyer, Manouvrier, Wilder and the writer ('Study of the Brain of the late Major J. W. Powell,' *American Anthropologist,* N. S., Vol. V., No. 4, 1903).

The identity of the Swedish statesman

whose brain Retzius now describes is not revealed in connection with this study, owing to the refusal of the sons of the deceased to accord permission to divulge the name. Retzius had, however, known him well since his youth and presents a few general remarks concerning the subject's intellectual capacity. The man showed great aptitude for learning early in life, was very successful in his studies at school and under the faculty of law. He rapidly advanced to the position of Minister of Finance (age 37) and three years after to that of Prime Minister. He was a provincial governor up to the time of his death at the age of 53. He is described as a highly gifted jurist, statesman, thinker, orator and philanthropist. Of large stature, dolichocephalic and of blond complexion, he belonged to the genuine Swedish type. His brain, removed on the second day after death by Dr. Curt Wallis, weighed 1489 grams. It was preserved in a mixture of 3 per cent. potassium bichromate and 2 per cent. formal, suspended in the fluid by a string tied to the basilar artery. The form of the brain was thus well preserved. As in all of Retzius' memoirs, this study is accompanied by beautifully executed photogravures and contour drawings.

The brain is well formed and richly convoluted. Viewed dorsally its shape is symmetrically ovoid with the greatest width in the subparietal region. The height is rather reduced. The association areas of the frontal and parietal regions exhibit a richness and complexity of fissuration, but there is hardly any noteworthy characteristic or redundancy of development in any particular territory. Nor were such findings to be expected. In life the man showed a well balanced intellect; his aptitudes were good in all directions, not in any special direction alone. Endowed with an excellent memory and good reasoning powers, he showed great skill and clearness of thought in parliamentary debate, without necessarily availing himself of purely rhetorical art. While not naturally devoted to any particular branch of the sciences, creative arts or human action, he could familiarize himself with all of these in the way of facile general understanding. This harmonius construction of the mental abilities is in no small measure correlative with that species of symmetry which this brain exhibited, and which is certainly exceptional in the richly convoluted brains of persons of highly developed but rather one-sided mental superiority. It may be noted, however, that the left subfrontal gyre ('Broca's gyrus,' the motor speech center) is somewhat favored in its development as compared with the same region on the right side.

EDW. ANTHONY SPITZKA.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has been celebrating the hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation as King's College during the past week. A large reception was given by the trustees on the afternoon of October 28. On the morning of October 31, the cornerstones of the School of Mines building, of a chapel, and of two dormitories were laid, and the physical training building of Teachers College was dedicated; in the afternoon a university convocation was held, and President Butler gave a commemorative address. Honorary degrees were conferred on thirty-three alumni, including Francis Delafield, M.D., 1863, emeritus professor of the practice of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Edward Gamaliel Janeway, M.D., 1864, dean of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College; William Mecklenburg Polk, M.D., 1869, dean of the Cornell University Medical College; John Green Curtis, M.D., 1870, professor of physiology in Columbia University; William Henry Welch, M.D., 1875, professor of pathology in the Johns Hopkins University; Andrew James McCosh, M.D., 1880, visiting surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital; Walter Kelnap James, M.D., 1883, professor of the practice of medicine in Columbia University and visiting physician at Roosevelt and Presbyterian Hospitals; William Bleecker Potter, A.B., 1866, E.M., 1869, mining and metallurgical engineer; Henry Smith Munroe, E.M., 1869, Ph.D., 1877, professor of mining in Columbia University; Frederick Remsen Hutton, A.B., 1873, E.M., C.E., 1876, Ph.D.,