

"Standardization in Agricultural Engineering" by J. B. Davidson, of Iowa State College. This subject was continued by "Standards in Agricultural Machinery," by J. A. King, of Sears, Roebuck and Company. W. J. Brandon, of the Avery Company, in his paper, "Standards in Gas Tractor Construction," took up the question of standardization as applied to the gas tractor industry.

Saturday was set aside for papers along the teaching phase of the work. A paper by Daniels Scoates, of the Mississippi Agricultural College, on "Laboratory Exercises in Farm Machinery," brought out the fact that the subject naturally divides into farm mechanics, farm motors and farm machinery. "The Design of an Agricultural Engineering Building," by H. C. Pamsower, took up the design of a proposed building for the Ohio State University. The plans as shown were discussed by E. A. White, of the University of Illinois, and J. L. Mowry, of the University of Wisconsin.

The committee on the proposed Bureau of Agricultural Engineering reported through J. B. Davidson that the society should lend all possible aid towards securing the passage of the Rainey bill in its present form, providing the creation of a Bureau of Farm Power, inasmuch as parts of the work proposed to be included in the wider plan is already partly taken care of under different bureaus and there would be great opposition towards making the necessary reorganizations.

Extensive changes were authorized in the constitution of the society, especially as to classes of members, qualifications of members, methods of electing members, and in dues. The intention is to make the requirements for active membership more rigid, but to provide a wider range of membership through associates, juniors and affiliates. Originally composed of college men engaged in the teaching of agricultural engineering subjects, the society has been broadened to include manufacturers, technical men, etc. The increase in membership has been rapid, that of the present year being between forty and fifty per cent.; while under the new provisions of the constitution, and due to the increased interest aroused by the standardization and tractor contest problems, a still greater increase is looked for in the present year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*President*—L. W. Chase, Lincoln, Neb.

*First Vice-president*—E. A. Rumely, La Porte, Ind.

*Second Vice-president*—J. A. King, Chicago, Ill.

*Secretary*—I. W. Dickerson, Urbana, Ill.

*Treasurer*—J. L. Mowry, St. Paul, Minn.

*Councilor*—J. B. Davidson, Ames, Ia.

I. W. DICKERSON,

*Secretary*

#### SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

##### THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

THE 464th regular meeting of the society was held at 4:30 P.M., December 17, 1912, in Room 43 of the New National Museum, the president, Mr. Stetson, in the chair.

Professor C. V. Piper read a paper on the Filipinos and the problem of their government, beginning by a general résumé of the insular conditions and various peoples dwelling there, of whom he said the Negroes, now found mainly in four islands but once in nearly all, are generally regarded as the original inhabitants, the Igorrotes and other wild tribes being the next to arrive, the Filipinos next, perhaps about A.D. 500, and the Moros last, not long before the time of the Spanish occupation. At some length he described the Filipino characteristics, distinguishing between the small educated minority and the majority of ignorant laborers. His conclusion was that immediate independence would be injurious, but that our government should establish some limit in the future defined by conditions of education of the majority of the race. The most remarkable thing we are doing there, he said, is the attempt, for the first time in history, to educate an inferior people *en masse*. The Asiatic European colonies have little faith in its success, but are influenced by it and our general policy.

Dr. Riley B. Moore read a paper on his observations in St. Lawrence Island, one hundred by thirty miles of treeless swamp and tundra, inhabited by some two hundred and fifty people, the debris of five different tribes in the Bering Sea. Some of these resemble Sioux Indians: others are typical Mongolians, with all intervening kinds. In summer they have a profusion of birds and fish to feed on; but in other seasons their food is whale-meat, seal-meat and walrus-meat. They live with little ventilation and many skin diseases. Tuberculosis also is very common. The death rate has long exceeded the birth rate.

W. H. BABCOCK

*Secretary*