and the tissues of the chin are drawn, giving the beaked look. This characteristic is not well marked on all Jews, being more emphatic on some than on others; it is also to be seen on those who are not Jews, but it is more pronounced on Jews than on other peoples, and that it is a Jewish feature can not be doubted. Having become a recognizable characteristic, it was used in sexual selection. Those who showed it most strongly would be selected in marriage by the most orthodox, and would transmit a natural endowment to their offspring. Those who gave less evidence of it might marry outside of the race. In this way the feature became fixed, and it is as much an inheritance as any other characteristic. The peculiar position of the Jew for centuries may account for the origin of the Jewish nose.

The papers read of which the secretary was unable to obtain abstracts were:

Abnormal Types of Speech in Nootka (to be published by the Geological Survey of Canada): EDWARD SAPIR.

Paiute and Nahuatl: A Study in Uto-Aztekan (to appear in the *Jour. de la Soc. des Américanistes de Paris*): EDWARD SAPIR.

The Individual Totem among the Interior Salish: C. M. BARBEAU.

Some Comparative Aspects of the Wyandot Language: C. M. BARBEAU.

Magical and Religious Factors in the Development of the Human Will: FELIX KRUEGER.

Fallacious Estimates of Prehistoric Time: G. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

The Father and Son Combat in British Balladry: PHILLIPS BARRY.

The following papers were read by title:

Social Organization of the Menominee: ALANSON SKINNER.

An Archeological Survey of New Jersey: ALANSON SKINNER.

Pigmentation and Longevity: WM. C. FARABEE.

Numerical Systems of Campa and Pano: WM. C. FARABEE.

The Japanese New Year: MOCK JOYA.

What is the American View of Totemism: CHARLES HILL-TOUT.

Preliminary Report on Excavations in Southern France: CHARLES PEABODY.

Dr. Peabody preferred to give his time to the reading of Dr. Lomax's presidential address.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY,
Secretary

YALE UNIVERSITY

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A SPECIAL meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington was held January 7, 1913, in room 43 of the new building of the National Museum, the president, Mr. George R. Stetson, being in the chair.

Mr. E. Dana Durand, director of the Census, read an important paper on "Race Statistics of the Last Census," replete with interesting facts. Mr. Dana said, *inter alia*, that during the decade 1900–10 the white population of the United States increased about 22 per cent. and the negro about 11 per cent. This difference is partly due, however, to the direct or indirect effect of immigration of whites, in the absence of which the whites would have increased about 14 per cent. The Indians increased about 12 per cent., the Chinese decreased in number, while the Japanese nearly trebled. The whites have at practically every census shown a more rapid rate of increase than the negroes, and there is reason to believe that the difference between the two races in rate of increase from 1890 to 1900 was greater than appeared from the census returns, on account of a probable underenumeration of the negroes in 1890. The census of 1910 showed that about 21 per cent. of the negroes are mulattoes, as compared with about 12 per cent. in 1870, the last preceding census at which the question regarding blood mixture was asked in comparable form.

There has been no very great migration of negroes out of the south, nearly nine tenths of the total number being still found in that section. The number living outside the south increased 167,000 between 1900 and 1910, while the number residing in the south increased over 800,000. The rate of natural increase—that is, by excess of birth over deaths—of the white population of the south, however, is much higher than that of the negroes, being higher also than that of the whites in the north.

Among the native white population whose parents were born in this country, there were, in 1910, 104 males to each 100 females, as compared with only 98.9 in the case of the negroes. Among all classes of the population more boy babies than girl babies are born, but equality tends to be brought about by a higher death rate among the males. The difference in sex distribution between the whites and the negroes is probably attributable, in part at least, to more favorable health conditions among the whites.

The age distribution of the native white population is somewhat different from that of the negroes, probably chiefly on account of a lower death rate among whites, tending to greater longevity. There has apparently been a very marked decline in the birth rate among negroes in recent years, while there has been a gradual but less marked decline in the birth rate of the whites during each decade for a long period of time.

Negroes tend to marry earlier than the native white classes; and, in fact, at all age periods the proportion of married, widowed and divorced persons, taken together, is higher in the case of the negroes of both sexes than in the case of the native whites of native parentage.

There has been a marked change in the composition of the foreign-born population of the United States during recent years. Natives of northwestern Europe constituted more than two thirds of the total foreign-born population of the United States in 1900, but less than half in 1910, while southern and eastern Europeans formed only a little over one sixth of the total at the earlier census, as compared with three eighths in 1910. The Germans and the Irish particularly have fallen off conspicuously in numbers, while the natives of Russia—largely Russian Jews and Poles—Austria, Hungary, Italy, Greece and other countries of southern and eastern Europe have increased by very high percentages, no less than 1,090 per cent. in the case of natives of Greece. The natives of Russia now rank second among the foreign-born classes, and those of Italy fourth.

The speaker answered inquiries of various members as to sundry items, and these questions were accompanied by brief statements contributing further facts and explanations, but there was no extended discussion.

WM. H. BABCOCK,
Secretary

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF ST. LOUIS

AT the meeting of the Academy of Science of St. Louis on January 20, Mr. S. Bent Russell read a paper on "Demonstration and Design of Apparatus to Simulate the Working of Nervous Discharges."

Professor J. L. Van Ornum, of Washington University, spoke on "Experiments on the Pointing of Pressure Tubes to Eliminate Velocity Effects in Water Pipes."

Professor F. E. Nipher, of Washington University, communicated to the academy the results of recent experiments which seem to indicate that the strength of a steel magnet depends upon its electric potential. The magnetic moment determined by the Gaussian method of deflection appears to be a maximum when its negative potential is somewhat less than that of the earth.

The magnet consists of a single layer of steel wire having a diameter of .022 of a centimeter wound longitudinally on a hollow conducting cylinder 30 centimeters long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ centimeters in diameter. The needle acted upon by this magnet is completely enclosed in a copper screen. A mirror on the needle is observed through a glass window covered with copper gauze of .1 inch mesh. The needle is held in the magnetic meridian by means of an ordinary magnet serving to balance the deflection due to the wire filaments constituting the magnet to be tested. This magnet is insulated and connected with either terminal of an influence machine, the other terminal being grounded. No disruptive discharges are permitted to occur.

When the magnet to be tested is connected with the positive terminal of the machine the needle is slowly deflected over an angle of about 4 minutes of arc in about one fourth of an hour. When the magnet is disconnected the needle returns to the zero position in about the same time interval. This may be repeated many times. The magnet becomes stronger while in contact with this terminal.

When connected with the negative terminal similar effects are produced, but the magnet becomes weaker instead of stronger.

When the magnet is freshly magnetized it does not wholly recover its strength when it is enfeebled by connection with the negative terminal, but it approaches a condition of permanence when the operation is repeated.

This result is similar to the well-known fact that the attraction between masses of matter depends upon their electric potential.

Professor Nipher suggested that plating the steel wire, of which the magnet is composed, with a film of non-magnetic matter is likely to lead to results of great interest.

G. O. JAMES,
Corresponding Secretary

ST. LOUIS,
January 24, 1913