

aside from the Devonian fossils of Parana, those of Matto-Grosso, the Amazonas [Argentina] and the Falkland Islands, while the general conclusions extend to the Devonian of all the continents of the world.

The text of this monograph, in Portuguese and English, covers 353 pages, which are accompanied by 27 handsome plates printed in Germany by the most advanced processes of the lithographic art.

This fine work as a contribution to pure science does honor to the author, to the director of the Geological Service, to the Ministry of Agriculture and to the country.

THE composition and characteristics of the population of Hawaii, as reported at the Thirteenth Decennial Census, are given in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Durand, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It was prepared under the supervision of Wm. C. Hunt, chief statistician for population. Statistics are presented of number of inhabitants, increase and density of population, proportions urban and rural, race, nativity, parentage, sex, age, marital condition, place of birth, males of voting and militia ages, citizenship, year of immigration of the foreign-born, school attendance, illiteracy, inability to speak English, and number of dwellings and families. A previous population bulletin for Hawaii gave the number of inhabitants by counties and minor civil divisions. That and the forthcoming bulletin cover all the principal topics of the population census except occupations and the ownership of homes. The population of Hawaii at each census from 1832 to 1910, inclusive, was as follows: 1832, 130,313; 1836, 108,579; 1850, 84,165; 1853, 73,138; 1860, 69,800; 1866, 62,959; 1872, 56,897; 1878, 57,985; 1884, 80,578; 1890, 89,990; 1896, 109,020; 1900, 154,001, and 1910, 191,909. Racially the population of the territory is extremely heterogeneous. In 1910 the pure Caucasian element numbered 44,048, constituting 23 per cent. of the total population. Of this class, which is itself composed of diverse racial elements, 22,301, or slightly more than one half, were Portuguese; 4,890 were Porto Rican; 1,990 were Spanish, and 14,867 were of other Caucasian descent. The Japanese, numbering 79,675, constituted 41.5 per

cent., or more than two fifths, of the total population, while the Japanese, Chinese and Koreans combined, numbered 105,882, or 55.2 per cent., of the total population. Persons of pure native Hawaiian stock numbered 26,041 and constituted 13.6 per cent. of the population. In the decade 1900-1910 the number of Caucasians in the population increased 15,229, or 52.8 per cent., the percentage of increase for this race being practically the same in this as in the preceding decade. The increase of the Japanese in the decade 1900-1910 was 18,564, or 30.4 per cent. In the same period the Chinese decreased 4,093, or 15.9 per cent. The number of pure Hawaiians decreased from 34,436 in 1890 to 26,041 in 1910, the decrease in the decade 1900-1910 being somewhat less than that in the preceding decade—3,758, or 12.6 per cent., as compared with 4,637, or 13.5 per cent. Slightly more than one half (98,157, or 51.1 per cent.) of the population in 1910 was native, and slightly less than one half (93,752, or 48.9 per cent.) foreign born. The native element embraces all persons born in Hawaii, or in any state or outlying possession of the United States. Persons born in Porto Rico or in the Philippine Islands, whether of Porto Rico, Filipino, or other racial origin are accordingly classified as native. For the Japanese the percentage native was 25; for the Chinese, 33.2; for the Portuguese, 61.7, and for the "other Caucasian" element, 66.7.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE board of trustees of the University of Illinois at a recent meeting voted to reopen the college of dentistry which was closed in 1911 because of no appropriations. Doctor Frederick B. Moorehead, of Chicago, was appointed dean of the new dental college. The principal items in the new building program for the immediate future are: An addition to the chemistry laboratory, costing \$250,000; an extension on the commerce building, costing \$125,000; a school of education building, costing \$120,000; a woman's residence hall, \$100,000; another engineering building, costing \$100,000.

000; completion of armory, \$90,000; a boiler house, \$45,000; addition to the natural history building, \$65,000; ceramics building, \$65,000; addition to library and horticultural buildings, \$48,000; stock judging pavilion, \$30,000; for an extension of the present university campus and for an enlarged agricultural building, \$400,000 was voted.

M. PIERRE BOUTROUX has accepted a professorship of mathematics at Princeton University, and will assume his duties in the autumn. M. Boutroux is a son of the distinguished professor of philosophy, M. Emile Boutroux, and is closely related to the Poincaré family.

DR. R. E. MCCOTTER, instructor in anatomy in the University of Michigan, has been appointed professor of anatomy at Vanderbilt University.

MR. FREDERICK DUNLAP, assistant in the forest service, physicist at the Forest Plant Product Laboratory and lecturer in the University of Wisconsin, has been elected professor of forestry in the University of Missouri.

THE following appointments have been made at Northwestern University: Edward Leroy Schaub, Ph.D., of the University of Iowa, to be professor of philosophy; William H. Coghill, M.E., to be assistant professor of mining and metallurgy; William Logan Woodburn, Ph.D., to be assistant professor of botany; Elton J. Moulton, Ph.D., to be assistant professor of mathematics; Charles Ross Dines, Ph.D., to be instructor in mathematics; George Leroy Schnable, M.A., to be instructor in physics; Paul Mason Bachelder, M.A., to be instructor in mathematics; Harlan True Stetson, M.S., of Dartmouth, to be instructor in astronomy; Gilbert Haven Cady, M.S., of the University of Chicago, to be instructor in geology and mineralogy.

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

##### THE WORD "SELVA" IN GEOGRAPHIC LITERATURE

I WISH to enter a protest against the use of the Portuguese word "selva" as applied to the forests of the Amazon Valley in geo-

graphic literature. I am under the impression that the word was formerly used by several writers, but that it has been pretty generally dropped of late as unnecessary. This is written away from my library, however, and it is not possible to verify this statement at present.

In Mr. James Bryce's late book, "South America; Observations and Impressions, New York, 1913," the word "selva" is used as if it were not only the every-day and generally accepted name of certain and particular Brazilian forests, but as if it were so descriptive, so characteristic, and so appropriate that no English word could take its place.

I quote a few of Mr. Bryce's expressions:

The great Amazonian low forest-covered country—the so-called Selvas (woodlands) (p. 168). The great central plain of the Amazon and its tributaries which the Brazilians call the Selvas (woods) (p. 555). The Selvas or forest-covered Amazonian plain (p. 558).

I regret to have to say that I know of no reason whatever for such a use of the word *selva*. In the first place, it is not the word used in Brazil either for the Amazonian forest or for any other forest, Mr. Bryce to the contrary notwithstanding. It is true that it is a good Portuguese word, but it is not in common use, and during the forty years I have been acquainted with Portuguese language I doubt if I have heard it used by a Portuguese-speaking person more than two or three times, and then only in a poetic sense.

The Brazilians speak of the forests of the Amazon as *mattas*, just as they speak of the forests of any other part of the country. In 1907 Dr. H. von Ihering, director of the Museu Paulista in S. Paulo, Brazil, published a paper in Portuguese on the distribution of Brazilian forests. The occasion certainly seemed to offer an opportunity for saying something about the "selvas" and their peculiarities, but I do not find the word "selva" used once in the 53 pages of that article. The forests are there either designated by the special names used in the country, or they are called *mattas*, *mattos* or *florestas*, which are the words in common use all over Brazil.