

Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes, a distinguished archeologist and naturalist, has been appointed chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology in Mr. Hodge's place. Dr. Fewkes has been an ethnologist on the Bureau's staff since 1895 and is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and of many scientific societies in this country and abroad.

Dr. Fewkes is a graduate of Harvard University, with the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. He was a student in the University of Leipsic, Germany, from 1878 to 1880; served as assistant in the museum of comparative zoology at Harvard University from 1881 to 1890; was a member of Louis Agassiz's school at Penikese Island and had charge of the laboratory of Alexander Agassiz, at Newport, Rhode Island, for four seasons. He was secretary of the Boston Society of Natural History from 1885 to 1890. During this year, while in California studying marine zoology, he became deeply interested in the aborigines of the southwest and gave up natural history to devote himself entirely to the ethnology of the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona. For five years he had charge of the Hemenway Expeditions organized for the study of the southwest Indians, at Zuni and Hopi. In 1895 he was appointed an ethnologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology. He is preeminently a field worker, and the record of his original researches on archeological subjects can be found in the *Journal of American Ethnology*, of which he was editor, and in the *Bulletins and Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology* and the *Smithsonian Institution*. He has made extensive collections of ancient pottery and other prehistoric aboriginal objects, the more notable of which are now on exhibition in the National Museum.

One of the important lines of work inaugurated by Dr. Fewkes was the repair of the large ancient ruin, consisting of several compounds composed of massive buildings, known as "Casa Grande" in southern Arizona and cliff dwellings and other ruins in the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado. Previously to this work, no care was taken by archeologists to repair and otherwise preserve from rapid

destruction the prehistoric buildings they had excavated. An increased interest in these antiquities led to their protection by the government and to the limitation of work on them to systematic scientific investigators. Up to the present time four large ruins on the Mesa Verde—viz., Spruce-tree House, Cliff Palace, Sun Temple, and Far View House—have been preserved in this manner under his direction.

Some of the scientific writings of Dr. Fewkes are: "The Snake Ceremonials at Walpi"; "An Archeological Expedition to Arizona in 1895"; "Two Summers' Work in Pueblo Ruins"; "Casa Grande, Arizona"; "Excavation and Repair of Spruce-tree House"; "Cliff Palace"; "Sun Temple"; and "Far View House." To meet the increasing desire for archeological information on the West Indies, after the close of the Spanish War, several visits were made by him to Porto Rico, a report on which was published in an elaborate memoir, "The Aborigines of Porto Rico and Neighboring Islands."

Dr. Fewkes has received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Arizona, was made a Knight of the Order of "Isabela la Catolica" by the queen regent of Spain in 1872, and was the recipient of a gold medal from King Oscar of Sweden for his archeological researches.

PUBLIC-HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN RUSSIA

RUSSIA, with about 180,000,000 inhabitants, 85 per cent. of whom live in the rural districts, has developed a combined system of free medical care and health protection for her rural population to a point which is unique and of which we are only beginning to dream. This is a statement of Professor C.-E. A. Winslow, professor of public health at the Yale Medical School, and member of the Red Cross Mission to Russia in 1917, who, in *Public Health Reports*, as quoted by the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, gives the history and many details of the public-health administration in that country which he studied in the past year during the revolution.

Previous to the creation of the zemstvos in 1864 by Alexander II., hospitals had been established and medicine had developed chiefly in

the cities. Thirty-two provincial hospitals with 6,200 beds, and 303 district hospitals with 5,100 beds were turned over to the zemstvos, all in poor condition and badly mismanaged, without adequate provisions for isolation or care of communicable diseases. An effort was begun to give medical service free to the rural inhabitants, and by 1870 the zemstvos had arranged a system of fixed medical districts, each provided with a small hospital and a qualified physician. By 1890 there were 1,422 zemstvo medical districts with 1,068 hospitals of 26,571 beds and 414 dispensaries, and the number of their physicians had increased from 756 to 1,805, and the number of nonmedical assistants from 2,749 to 6,788. The tendency has been to make all hospital and dispensary treatment free, the care of the sick being recognized by the zemstvos as a natural duty of society rather than an act of charity. Thus the public care of patients developed first and preventive work developed as an offshoot, both being now closely related.

The province of Moscow is said to have the most highly developed organization for the promotion of zemstvo medicine. It supports a hospital for every 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, each with from twenty to sixty beds, an average of two physicians, two medical assistants and four sister nurses. Each of the larger hospitals assigns a certain number of beds for general use, for communicable diseases and for maternity cases; each has its dispensary, and all medicines, as well as medical care, are given free; home visits are made only in serious cases. Financial aid is often given to women in childbirth and to invalids unable to go to the hospital. Separate provision is made for mental cases. For prevention, Moscow province is divided into thirteen sanitary districts, with full time medical supervisors, and assistants, and there is a central statistical division, a laboratory and a vaccine institute. There is also a sanitary council for each district and one for the whole province, with district physicians, factory physician and others, all under the control of the provincial and district zemstvo assemblies, working under a sanitary code which was in force before the revolution.

The principal developments of Russian public health have been along medical and bacteriologic lines, in the control of the more acute communicable diseases and in the field of vital statistics. The statistical bureaus of the central council of public health and of the larger cities are better equipped with funds and with highly trained specialists than our own. The bacteriologic and chemical laboratories are also highly developed and in charge of high grade men with leisure and inclination for productive research. Sanitary engineering is somewhat neglected, but when the time comes its development will be fruitful. The most important future development of public health in Russia, as elsewhere, Winslow believes, must be along educational lines in venereal diseases, tuberculosis and infant mortality, and the largest single task is the last. The great strategic point in the Russian health situation is the remarkable development of social medicine along curative lines and the close connection between curative and preventive work. The opportunity for developing educational preventive work in connection with such a system is practically unlimited.

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION FOR THE WELSH MUSEUM

WE learn from the London *Times* that a valuable collection of insects, shells and minerals has been presented by Lord Rhondda to the National Museum of Wales. The collection was formed by the late Mr. Robert H. F. Rhondda was led to purchase the collection by the result of over fifty years' work. Lord Rhondda was led to purchase the collection by the reports submitted by the specialists who examined it, Miss Bowdler Sharpe and Mr. J. Davy Dean, and the majority of the specimens being exotic, the collection will supplement the specimens already in the museum, which are mostly British.

The *Times* states that Mr. Rippon was a talented artist and musician, as well as a great naturalist, and both wrote and illustrated his work on "*Icones Ornithopterorum*." He devoted a great amount of time to the care of his collections, and Dr. W. E. Hoyle, director of the museum, states that as a consequence the