

tional to the altitude. Hence, to this same crude approximation, G is also constant through the given range of levels.

Now the actual temperature distributions in the atmosphere at different latitudes are essentially as assumed in the two adjacent columns. Hence the horizontal gradient and therefore the mass-flow, ρv , must be roughly constant between the given limiting levels; or, as usually stated, the velocity of the wind inversely proportional to its density.

W. T. HUMPHREYS

(*To be continued*)

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MEMORIAL TO LEWIS HENRY MORGAN

TEMPORARILY displayed in Memorial Hall, at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, is a bronze tablet commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lewis Henry Morgan, called the father of American anthropology. The tablet embodies an Iroquois Indian decorative motif and a wampum record of the founding of the "Iroquois League." After being exhibited at the American Museum, the tablet will be sent to Wells College, where it will be permanently installed.

Morgan was born in Aurora, New York, in 1818, and died in 1881 at Rochester. He graduated from Union College in 1840, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1842. In 1855, his interest in certain rich iron deposits led him to make practical explorations into northern Michigan, at that time a wilderness. Here he became interested in the habits and labors of the beaver, and after several years of observation and study wrote his "American Beaver and His Works," which is still considered the most authentic book of its kind.

Early in his life, Mr. Morgan had become a member of a secret society known as the Gordian Knot. This society was accustomed to meet on the ground of the ancient confederacy of the "five nations," holding its council fires at night on the former lands of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondages, Cayugas

and Senecas. Gradually its members developed a curiosity about the history, institutions and government of the Indians, and began to gather together odd scraps of information about them. Mr. Morgan's interest became so strong that he devoted himself to serious study of the subject. He wrote a number of papers which were read before the New York Historical Society and elsewhere, and some of which were published in book form in 1851 under the title of "The League of the Iroquois," in which the social organization and government of the confederacy were thoroughly explained, the first scientific account of an Indian tribe. He later wrote a number of books and papers on Indian life, and gathered together a library containing many important works on American ethnology. For the purpose of studying the Six Nations, he organized the Grand Order of the Iroquois. He was assisted in his researches by the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Government.

The tablet at the American Museum was designed by Mr. Gohl, of Auburn. In addition to the symbolic decorations and various facts about Mr. Morgan's life and works inscribed on the tablet, is the following quotation from his "Ancient Society": "Democracy in Government, Brotherhood in Society, Equality in Rights and Privileges and Universal Education foreshadow the Next Higher Plane of Society to Which Experience, Intelligence and Knowledge are Steadily Tending. It will be a Revival in a Higher Form of the Liberty, Equality and Fraternity of the Ancient Gentles."

THE BRITISH DYE INDUSTRY¹

THE works and appliances of the German firms remain substantially undiminished in extent and unimpaired as to organization, while they still possess a large body of expert chemists and engineers fully acquainted with the details of the business, though doubtless there have been serious losses in the course of the war. It is, however, satisfactory to learn from the address of Lord Armaghdale,

¹ From *Nature*.