

Mr. Sullivan, in giving an account of a museum exhibit of the races of the Philippine Islands, based on a critical examination of the literature, showed that at least three physical types are present there, characterized by differences in skin-color, hair, stature, head-form and form of nose; first, the negritos, long recognized as a distinct race, who are short in stature, with a very dark brown skin, wide open dark brown eyes, black kinky hair, short head and short wide nose; second, the Malayan tribes, tallest of the island groups, with skins of varying shades of brown, dark brown Mongoloid eyes, straight black hair, and relatively narrow nose; and third, a group which is often confused with the second but belongs to the Indonesian racial type. This type stands between the negritos and Malays in point of size, is less Mongoloid in appearance, has the longest head on the islands, and straight or wavy dark brown hair. Mr. Sullivan's paper was discussed by Professor Kroeber who outlined the successive cultural strata in the Philippines.

Professor Davenport, the chairman of the society, commented on the wide field for the labors of such an organization which was afforded by the presence in New York of representatives of many of the living races of Europe, Asia and Africa, and by the existence of various organizations which would gladly cooperate in the study of the races of Europe. He spoke of the vast material at hand for the study of human inheritance and hybridization.

The second regular meeting of the society was held at the American Museum of Natural History on December 6, 1918. The meeting was preceded by a luncheon at which the members present were the guests of Professor Osborn and Mr. Grant.

Mr. Grant presented to the society a portrait of Sir Francis Galton. Professor Merriam spoke of the place anthropology should hold in the universities. In order to make the discussion concrete, he gave a brief outline of the history of anthropology in the University of California. When the department was started everyone thought best to begin with the local anthropological problem, in other words, with the study of the California Indians. Under Professor Kroeber this work has been carried to a very satisfactory conclusion and while a great deal more work should be done it seems that a point had been reached where new problems should be undertaken. The speaker thought this was typical of anthropology in America. Everywhere the feeling had been and rightly, that attention should be given to the problems at

hand. The result is that we have a very systematic body of knowledge concerning the North American Indians, but have no contributing workers in larger anthropological problems. The effect of the world war and its broadening influences makes it highly desirable that anthropology should be put upon a broader and more fundamental plane, particularly should it deal with problems concerning our racial and national antecedents. The broadening of anthropology would also require the drawing in and coordination of much that has been done in psychology, biology, neurology and history. It was the hope of the speaker that the Galton Society would be able to bring about such coordination by bringing together some of the representative workers in respective lines. One of the first movements in this direction should be the encouragement of strong departments in our universities. Unless the universities can be induced to finance strong departments of anthropology we can not expect very great development in the future. On the other hand, it was the belief of the speaker that the universities would finance such departments of anthropology if they could see that the problems of anthropology were of universal concern.

There was a brief discussion by Professor Huntington, Mr. Grant and Professor Osborn.

Professor Huntington spoke of the four fields in which the differential characteristics separating man from lower mammals were particularly conspicuous, marking the progress of human evolution. These four fields were: the organs of locomotion, the hands, the vocal and respiratory organs and the central nervous system. It is in these fields especially that characters diagnostic of the various races are to be sought.

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SCIENCE

A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advancement of
Science, publishing the official notices and pro-
ceedings of the American Association for
the Advancement of Science

Published every Friday by

THE SCIENCE PRESS

LANCASTER, PA.

GARRISON, N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Entered in the post-office at Lancaster, Pa., as second class matter