

number of deaths from scarlet fever in 1919 was less than half that of 1913, being 2,213 against 4,506. In England and Wales 2,100 deaths were registered in 1913 and 1,221 in 1919. The deaths from measles showed a greater decline, from 7,286 to 1,270. The figures for England and Wales were 10,673 and 3,563. There was little change in the deaths from diphtheria and croup, the actual deaths being 7,550 and 7,054, and the rates of mortality at ages up to 15 were 5.42 in 1919 and 5.20 in 1913 (mortality per 10,000 living). The figures for England and Wales were 4,494 for 1913 and 4,916 for 1919, and the rates of mortality under 15 years 3.84 and 4.36 per 10,000. In Prussia the death rates from typhoid fever increased from 0.34 to 0.74 (actual deaths being 1,433 and 2,911). There was a decline in the figures for England and Wales from 1,505 to 577 (0.41 to 0.16 per 10,000). The greatest increase in the causes of deaths was under the head of tuberculosis. The totals were 56,861 in 1913 and 85,996 in 1919, and the crude rate per 10,000 increased from 13.65 to 21.86. The rates for urban districts increased from 15.81 to 27.16 and the rural from 11.65 to 16.84. In England and Wales the total deaths were 49,464 in 1913 and 46,310 in 1919. "The special characteristic of the mortality from tuberculosis in the years under consideration and that which gives rise to the greatest anxiety is the increase of mortality at young ages. Despite the end of the war, the partial improvement of feeding, clothing and heating, normal facilities for medical treatment, and above all the declining birth rate, which would give reason to suppose that more and better attention under the more favorable external conditions of a smaller family would lead to a decline of the death rate, the number of deaths has not in fact declined but increased, a result which is doubtless to be attributed to the aftermath of the hunger blockade." The statistics of pneumonia and influenza show the effect of the great pandemic in 1919. The deaths from influenza were 1,592 in 1913 and 29,141 in 1919. In England and Wales the figures were 6,387 in 1913 and 44,789 in 1919, but the two sets of figures are not comparable owing to the differences in tabulation. The total mortality from influenza and pneumonia was 53,094 and 85,990 in 1913 and 1919, and the corre-

sponding figures for England and Wales were 44,002 and 83,909. The cancer rate shows very little change, 10.13 in 1913 and 10.03 in 1919 for 10,000 persons at ages 30 to 60, and for persons over 60, 54.16 and 51.14. In 1920 the rate increased to 10.22 (ages 30 to 60), and 55.05 (60 and over), the latter being the highest yet recorded.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN FRANCE OF PREHISTORIC STUDIES

FOR the year's work from July 1, 1922, to July 1, 1923, three scholarships were offered of five thousand, three thousand and two thousand francs, respectively. There were over fifteen applicants representing nearly as many states of the Union. The successful applicants are Miss E. L. Bayles, Smith College 1921, of Cincinnati; Mr. Noguera, formerly at Harvard University, of Mexico City, and Mr. J. H. Goff, Oglethorpe University 1920, of Macon, Georgia. Besides these three, three other students completed the summer's work, and one more spent a month in study in the field.

The work consisted in excavation at the station of La Quina in the forenoon, and in attendance at lectures in the laboratory of Dr. Henri Martin, near by, in the afternoon: of these, one was given by Dr. Martin, who accepted a position on the staff as lecturer in paleontology, and a second by the director on prehistoric archeology in general.

The results of the excavations themselves may be said to be satisfactory. The trench continued in 1921 under Director MacCurdy, was extended and proved of somewhat varying richness. The specimens found were predominantly Mousterian, but Acheulean tendencies were not lacking, nor were those of Aurignacian quality (in the upper part). In addition, a small grotto was excavated to a distance of eight meters; the somewhat scanty (though interesting) specimens found here proved almost exclusively Aurignacian. Animal bones, particularly those of the horse, bison and reindeer, were abundant and (as is usually the case) a large number of teeth were preserved.

Excursions were made to Les Eyzies, Teyjat, a neighboring Merovingian cemetery, etc., and at the end of September the students undertook an excursion to the caves of Gargas, Mas

d'Azil, Tuc d'Audubert and Trois Frères in the Pyrenean region.

The winter's work is undertaken by the three scholarship holders and the others: the latter hope to remain in Paris as long as possible.

The school would not have existed had it not been for the generosity and kindness of Dr. Henri Martin and his family. In encouragement, scientific assistance and in hospitality they have added one more season of incomparable enthusiasm; the director and the students are deeply appreciative of this, as well as of the kindness of M. Hubert of the Museum of Saint Germain, and of Mr. Passemard, of Biarritz, who generously delivered lectures before the school on the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages and on the Cavern of Isturitz.

CHARLES PEABODY, *Director*

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES

THE National Association of Audubon Societies, of which T. Gilbert Pearson is president, is making an appeal for funds for a permanent home. Founded in 1901, the association today is the largest membership organization in the world having for its object the study and protection of wild birds and wild animals.

The association feels that its usefulness could be greatly augmented and the influence of the Audubon Societies of America largely increased, both in this country and abroad, if the headquarters could be installed in a building adequate to its needs, a building providing suitable accommodations for a library of conservation and natural history, photographic exhibits, a museum of conservation, for displaying apparatus for attracting birds and for an assembly hall.

Adequate space is needed to house the library of ornithology and general natural history, as well as various phases of conservation of wild life, which has passed the twelve hundred mark and is constantly growing. Much rare and unreplaceable data dealing with the conservation of wild birds and animals is included, which should be stored in a fireproof building where it may be accessible to the students of to-day and those of the future. At present almost half of the library is in boxes in storage warehouses because of lack of space.

A demand exists for specific knowledge re-

garding bird sanctuaries and reservations on public lands as well as private estates. It is also believed that the public would be interested in the association's collection of punt-guns, traps, snares, nets and other illegal devices used in taking wild birds, as well as in the various species of birds which are now or have been extensively used in the millinery feather trade. Quantities of these seized from dealers by the state and federal authorities are in the hands of the association.

Besides the library of conservation, the museum and the exhibition hall, the need is felt for an assembly hall where teachers and others interested in bird study might attend lectures and meetings. Additional office space and more storage room are also needed.

LECTURES AT YALE UNIVERSITY ON MENTAL HYGIENE

UNDER the auspices of the department of social and political science of Yale University and the New Haven Council of Social Agencies, a course of eight lectures on the "Social aspects of mental hygiene" will be given by a group of specialists who have attained prominence in the mental hygiene movement. The movement was started in New Haven in 1908 by Clifford W. Beers, who organized at that time the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene. From the beginning the university has sponsored his work and a number of Yale professors have been identified with it.

This course represents an attempt to meet the need expressed by social workers and others for instruction in the field of mental hygiene. The adjustment of human relationships, which is the main object of all social work, calls for knowledge of personality and its development, and an understanding of the relation of mental disorder and mental defect to dependency, delinquency and general social maladjustment. The course is also designed to be of assistance to parents, teachers and others in the community who desire a clearer and more practical understanding of the intricate mechanism of human behavior.

President Angell will act as chairman of the first lecture, which Mr. Beers will give. Dr. O. G. Wiedman, medical director of the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene, will preside at four of the lectures, and Dr. Paul