

This note does not question the validity of Pearl's theses as presented in the second paragraph but it does suggest that the evidence, particularly Figs. 55 and 56, is inconclusive and ambiguous. These curves do show that there is general downward trend in the death rate regardless of the state of public sanitation, but it is questionable if they do show the relative unimportance of sanitary measures in lowering the death-rate in these particular cases.

JOSEPH L. APPLETON, JR.

## TWO MEDITERRANEAN CLOVERS NEW TO THE UNITED STATES

AMONG the specimens received for identification at the Bureau of Plant Industry during the past year are two Mediterranean species of clover, neither of which seems to have been recorded previously from the United States. In view of the possibility of their establishment as weeds in this country, it seems well to place on record the place and date of their first appearance here.

The first species, *Trifolium hirtum* All., is a native of the Mediterranean region and northern Africa. A series of specimens of this species, collected at Farmville, Virginia, on May 15, 1922, has been forwarded by Mr. P. W. Fattig. Mr. Fattig writes that he first found it growing in an old lot which had been cultivated a few years ago, and that a negro who is now cultivating the lot informed him that the clover had been there for about ten years. A few plants were also found by Mr. Fattig growing along fences or in paths at distances of twenty rods, eighty or a hundred rods, and half a mile from the spot where he first noticed it.

The second species, *Trifolium angustifolium* L., occurs also in the Mediterranean region of Europe, Asia Minor and Africa, as well as in the Azores and the Canary Islands. Specimens of this species, collected in a field of California bur clover in Montgomery County, Alabama, in June or July, 1922, were sent for identification by Professor Wright A. Gardner, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Professor Gardner has since written that the seed from which the crop was grown was obtained from the Sherman Grain and Seed Co., Sherman, Texas, and that he has been told that the same clover has appeared in other plantings of seed from the same source, although he has no

definite information as to how widely the plant is distributed in Alabama.

*Trifolium hirtum* is an annual, suggesting the ordinary red clover, *T. pratense*, in its general appearance and pubescence, but smaller. The leaflets are obovate, 1 to 2 cm. long and 6 to 15 mm. wide, broadly rounded, subtruncate, or obscurely notched at apex, finely denticulate, and rather densely pilose on both sides. The sessile, involucre heads are subglobose or oval, about 1 to 2 cm. long and 1.5 to 1.8 cm. thick (excluding the corollas). The purple-red corollas have a narrow elongate banner. The sessile, turbinate, densely silky-pilose calyx tube is 20-nerved and about 3 mm. long, and the setaceous-subulate teeth are plumose and about 5 mm. long. In fresh specimens the hairs of the calyx are whitish, but in old herbarium specimens they change to brown.

*Trifolium angustifolium* is also a pubescent annual, reaching a height of one or two feet. Its leaflets are linear or very narrowly linear-lanceolate, 2 to 5.5 cm. long and 2 to 4 mm. wide. The pedunculate, exinvolucrate heads are at first ovoid or oval, becoming at maturity cylindric and reaching a length of 2.5 to 8 cm., with a diameter (exclusive of corollas) of 1.8 to 2 cm. The corollas are "rosy." The sessile, obconic, 10-nerved calyx is about 4 mm. long, and is rather densely hirsute-pilose, while the plumose, setaceous or setaceous-subulate teeth are 4 to 7 mm. long. As in *T. hirtum*, the pubescence of the calyx is white at first, changing to brown or bronze in old herbarium material.

Specimens of both species have been deposited in the United States National Herbarium, the Gray Herbarium, the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden and the herbarium of Professor L. H. Bailey.

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## "THE FRIENDLY ARCTIC"

IN the issue of SCIENCE of March 30, 1923, there appeared two letters—one by Mr. V. Stefansson and the other by Messrs. McConnell and Noice, in which the statement is made that the minister of mines declined to investigate charges made by certain members of the Canadian Arctic Expedition against Mr. Stefansson and the

impression one gets from this is that the minister's refusal to make an investigation was due to his support of Mr. Stefansson's side of the controversy.

To avoid any misconception of the minister's motives in this matter, I wish to give you the following facts:

An inquiry was asked for not by one of the parties to the controversy alone, but by Mr. Stefansson as well.

The minister declined to grant the request of either party for the reason that no good could come of such an inquiry and much harm might be done. Too much publicity, unfortunately, had already been given to the differences that had arisen between members of the expedition and any more was highly undesirable. To avoid further publicity was the minister's only motive in refusing to grant an inquiry.

The main point on which an inquiry was asked for by the party represented by Mr. Jenness was the so-called mutiny at Collinson Point, referred to in "The Friendly Arctic." To designate this incident as a mutiny is using too strong a term, for it was a decision on the part of the so-called mutineers to adhere to instructions originally given them by the Geological Survey in the pay of which organization these men were throughout the whole expedition. One has only to reflect on what a mutiny means and he will realize that if there were sufficient grounds for such a charge steps would have been taken long before this by the government to punish the offenders.

I make this explanation in justice to Mr. Jenness and the men associated with him and trust that no more may be heard of a controversy that has already gone too far and a continuation of which can do no one any good.

CHARLES CAMSELL  
*Deputy Minister*

To the Editor of SCIENCE: It has been pointed out to me that in my comment on the article on "The Friendly Arctic," published over the signature of Diamond Jenness in SCIENCE for July 7, 1922 (see SCIENCE, March 23, 1923), I have made a statement which, although clear in itself, is ambiguous because of its context. I said: "The Minister of Mines (the head of the department in which Mr. Jenness is employed)

declined to investigate written charges submitted by Mr. Jenness and four or five of the men who had been in the section of the expedition that disobeyed instructions."

I meant to say exactly what the words here say when divorced from their context. But a sentence earlier in the same paragraph leaves the statement open to being interpreted as one describing an action where the Minister of Mines decided in my favor as against Mr. Jenness and his colleagues. This was not the case and I did not mean to imply any such thing. The position of the Minister, as explained in a brief letter to me and more fully in conversation by himself and by the Deputy Minister of Mines, Mr. Charles Camsell, was that it appeared to him that no investigation was called for by the charges as presented or by the facts in so far as he had investigated them.

In this connection his position is made all the clearer by remembering that I had already asked for an investigation before the charges against me were submitted to the Minister of Mines (the Honorable Charles Stewart) and that I telegraphed to the government immediately on seeing the newspaper account of the charges submitted to Mr. Stewart, urging that the investigation asked for by Mr. Jenness and his colleagues should be promptly and thoroughly carried out. The minister, accordingly, declined not only to make the investigation asked for by my opponents but declined also to make the same investigation when requested by myself. Thus his attitude remains merely one of aloofness from the situation created.

VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON

### SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

*A Study of American Intelligence.* By CARL C. BRIGHAM. Princeton. Princeton University Press, 1923, pp. xxv, 210.

THE purpose of this volume is "to discuss the relations of the army measurements of intelligence to nativity and residence," to analyze, further, the intelligence of the race and nationality groupings uncovered in our recent draft army. The data are taken from the "Psychological Examining in the United States Army" (Memoirs of the National Academy, XV).

The book is divided into two distinct treat-