

years, was unveiled. Mrs. Harkness's gift of \$100,000 was donated in memory of Dr. Rankin and the new department of physiology will be established in his name.

ROBERT LAW, JR., of New York, has given \$80,000 to the development fund of the University of Chicago. The fund now amounts to \$7,548,000, two million dollars having been contributed by the alumni.

THE late William Potter, president of Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, has bequeathed \$50,000 in his will to the college.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., has given to the University of Strasbourg the sum of three and a half million francs for the enlargement of the nose and ear clinic and for the completion of various unfinished researches.

PROFESSOR ROSWELL C. GIBBS, of the department of physics at Cornell University, has been appointed acting dean of the College of Arts and Science during the absence on leave for the second term of Professor Robert M. Ogden.

DR. WHEELER P. DAVEY, for twelve years a member of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, has resigned to accept the professorship of physical chemistry at the Pennsylvania State College. He will have charge of instruction in physical chemistry and chemical physics, and will continue his researches in the nature of solids and liquids, crystalline and colloid. Dr. E. D. Ries, now instructor in the department of chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed associate professor of chemical engineering. Dr. Eugene Lorand, formerly technical adviser to the Anglo-Hungarian Bank at Budapest, Hungary, has been appointed assistant professor of industrial research.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR L. L. SMAIL, of the University of Texas, has been appointed to an associate professorship of mathematics at Lehigh University.

DR. GEORGE BACHMANN, professor of physiology in the School of Medicine of Emory University, has been offered the chair of physiology at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

DR. F. M. ROWE, of the University of Manchester, has been elected to the chair of color chemistry and dyeing at the University of Oxford, from October 1 next, in succession to Professor A. G. Perkins.

PROFESSOR A. J. CLARK, professor of pharmacology in University College, London, has been chosen to succeed the late Professor A. R. Cushny in the chair of materia medica in the University of Edinburgh.

DISCUSSION

HUMAN TAILS

IN SCIENCE for April 2, 1926, I stated that I had discovered that the photograph of an Igorot with a tail, which I had published in my book on God and Evolution, was a fake, erroneously believed by me to be a genuine photograph. The sale of the book was immediately stopped. Two new photographs, unquestionably authentic, have been substituted and the book is again on sale. One is a case published by Professor Ross G. Harrison, of Yale, in the Johns Hopkins Bulletin for 1901, Volume 12, page 96. The other was first described in *La Naturaliste*, of Paris, for March 1, 1889, p. 53, being reported by Etienne Rabaud. It was reproduced in the *Scientific American*, Vol. LX, 1889, pp. 295 and 296. The use of the fake photograph is greatly to be regretted, though it's being false does not in the least affect my argument, as there are many genuine cases on record.

May I also add some other significant facts which speak loudly in proof of man's animal ancestry? With the exception of the kangaroo and the platypus, every mammal, from the lowest up to and including man, has a navel. The reason for this is that all mammalian embryos obtain from the mother's blood oxygen and food through the placenta (the after-birth), and also through the same medium get rid of the carbon dioxide and other noxious products of growth. A cord, the "navel-string," containing an artery and a vein, connects with the placenta at one end and enters into connection with the circulation of the embryo after passing through the navel.

Again, the very name "mammal" is derived from the breast or in Latin "mamma." In the female, the breasts provide food for the baby. In the male they are usually rudimentary. But note also two additional facts. In the male, not only is there always a nipple but in not a few cases, a real but imperfect breast exists, and is subject to the same diseases as is the normal female breast. For instance, I have operated in three case of cancer of the male breast. Many such cases have been reported.

Again there are seen not infrequently persons with super-numerary or extra nipples, occasionally with breasts behind the nipples. These may follow the double row of normal breasts, as seen for instance in a female dog, but very frequently they deviate considerably from the exact lines of the two rows. Many such cases have also been reported.

Such extra nipples and breasts may also be hereditary in both sexes. Hansemann mentions one case in which a father who possessed such extra nipples transmitted the same peculiarity to three of his sons

and two of his daughters. It would be very interesting to learn whether this peculiarity was passed on to his grandchildren.

Moreover, in the embryo in the very early weeks of its life, the lower end of the spine projects downward further than the legs. But soon the legs outgrow this effort to provide a tail and the end of the spine shrivels, leaving normally only the coccyx to remind us that all of us have had potential tails.

W. W. KEEN

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CITATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

WITH reference to the second question in Dr. E. G. Boring's letter in the issue of *SCIENCE* of April 30, 1926, may I give the results of my own experience—more in the use of than in giving literature references? As the result of considerable bibliographic work on several branches of chemical literature, it seems to me highly desirable that the general order of a journal literature citation should be as follows:

- (1) Name of the journal, abbreviated if it is a widely distributed and well-known publication; otherwise given in full.
- (2) The year of publication.
- (3) Series number, if any.
- (4) Volume number, or corresponding designation (as *Jahrgang*), in bold face type.
- (5) Page numbers, or number of issue. Trade publications sometimes offer difficulties here, owing to the absence of issue numbers, or the separate pagination of each issue.

As an example, "*Bull. Soc. Chim.*, Paris, 1899, (3), **21**, 1073-75."

The chief reason for this arrangement is that in libraries the bound volumes of journals are arranged in the order of the years of publication, and much confusion in locating the proper volume may be introduced if either the year or series number has been omitted, and especially when both have been omitted, as occasionally occurs. The problem is somewhat simpler, of course, in the more numerous publications which do not publish their volumes in separate series.

While the late Professor Joseph H. Kastle was at the Hygienic Laboratory, in Washington, D. C., I looked up for him a great many references in the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, and I was told by the attendants at the library that I would save them time if I would put the year immediately after the title of the journal on the request slips. I did not entirely realize the advantages of this arrangement at that time, but it has certainly been my experience since that for reference purposes it is the most convenient form. Placing the date after the

volume number in the case of journals such as the *Berichte der deutschen chemischen Gesellschaft*, where the page numbers are frequently numerically equal to current years, has more than once resulted in the year being copied for a page number, with consequent loss of time and patience by an investigator who has to consult an index in another volume to correct his reference.

F. A. McDERMOTT

CLAYMONT, DELAWARE

REPLYING to Boring's question (*SCIENCE*, April 30, 1926, p. 456) concerning the place of the date in a citation I may be allowed to state that there seem to be several good reasons why the date should be placed at the end of the citation and not intercalated between volume and page. The most weighty reason seems to me the danger that the date of publication may be confused with the year for which the volume is issued and which, if given, will have its rightful place after the volume, *e.g.*, *Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci.* **34** (1924): 255 (1925), which means that vol. 34 contains the Proceedings for the year 1924, but was published in 1925; if the date of publication were following the volume, it would very likely be taken for the year for which the Proceedings were issued. Another reason is that the publication of a volume often extends over more than one year and that the date of publication in this case belongs properly to a certain number or part and as this is usually not mentioned in the citation, but is only indicated by the page, the date belongs to the page rather than to the volume. A third reason is that the date is not absolutely necessary to a clear citation and if given should not separate the essential parts which consist of volume and page in a periodical or work of several volumes.

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INTRODUCTION OF LEMMINGS ON ST. PAUL ISLAND, ALASKA

IN JUNE, 1925, a number of Pribilof lemmings (*Lemmus nigripes* True) were collected on St. George Island, Alaska, by the Bureau of Fisheries and transported to St. Paul Island by the U. S. Coast Guard cutter *Algonquin*. During the time that the animals were in captivity a number of young were born, but the record does not show that any of these survived. Six males and six females were liberated near Lake Hill Lake, St. Paul Island, on June 25. Subsequent observations showed that the animals had established runways and were apparently doing well.

This species of lemming is known only from St. George Island. On a number of previous occasions years ago specimens of these animals were brought