recovered and in the same stratum of the deposit. (V. this Journal, Dec. 17, 1926, p. 586.) This deposit, which at first was thought to be Upper Pliocene, is now known to be basal Lower Quaternary in age (very early Pleistocene). The find was made on October 16 by Dr. Birger Bohlin, paleontologist attached to the Geological Survey of China. Mr. C. Li, geologist from the survey, and Dr. Bohlin have been in charge of the extensive excavations on this important site which have been carried on during the past season by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the department of anatomy of the Peking Union Medical College.

The tooth is a relatively unworn and perfectly preserved left lower permanent molar, having incompletely formed root tips and evidently from an individual in the stage of development represented by that of an eight-year-old modern European child. The general morphology of this specimen leaves no room for doubt as to its hominid status and it evidently was derived from the same jaw as that from which came the lower premolar tooth discovered last year by Dr. O. Zdansky. A full description of the latter specimen and of the associated worn upper molar has been published this year by Dr. Zdansky. (*v. Bull. Geol. Soc. China,* Vol. V, No. 3.)

Evidence of a convincing nature points to a close mutual relationship between the two individuals, adult and immature, represented by the teeth recovered from the Chou Kou Tien deposit. The newly discovered specimen displays in the details of its morphology a number of interesting and unique characters, sufficient it is believed to justify the proposal of a new hominid genus *Sinanthropus,* to be represented by this material. A complete and fully illustrated report on this new specimen is now in press and will be published early in December in Series D, *Palaeontologia Sinica,* Vol. VII, Fasc. 1.

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NOVEMBER 24, 1927

AN INSTANCE OF THE INCREASE OF MALARIA BY CIVILIZATION

IN 1910, in the *Atti Soc. per gli Studii della Malaria* (Rome), the writer published an article about the apparently paradoxical situation that results in the gradual disappearance of malaria following the settlement of a new country and its reappearance as the result of a dense civilization. The perfectly obvious reasons for this were detailed in the article.

Just now a new and striking instance comes to my eye in an important paper, just received, entitled "Report of an Investigation of a Malaria Epidemic in Solo (Dutch East Indies), 1926," by S. L. Brug and Dr. E. W. Walch (Batavia, 1927).

It seems that in the old days a part of the city of Solo (150,000 inhabitants) was from time to time inundated during the wet monsoon. The Dutch authorities diked one side of the city and constructed a storm-water canal on the other. This storm-water canal is flushed at regular intervals during the wet monsoon, and during the dry monsoon carries comparatively little water. Pools form in the corrugated bottom and others are made by the digging of sand for cement used in making houses. Formerly the town seems to have been comparatively free from malaria, but towards the end of 1925 this disease began rapidly to increase, with a high mortality, reaching a climax in January, 1926.

Although, of course, there were other breeding places of Anopheles, the portions of the city most affected were along the storm-water canal which had not been flushed for an abnormally long time. It is reasonably supposed that the Anopheles carriers bred in the storm canal pools, and that the normalization of the water of the canal at all times in the future is plainly indicated.

L. O. HOWARD

WASHINGTON,
JANUARY 7

THE SCIENTIFIC MEN OF HARVARD AND OF COLUMBIA

IN my statistical study of the distribution of American men of science, printed in the fourth edition of the "Biographical Directory of American Men of Science" (December, 1927) and in abstract in SCIENCE (November 25, 1927), it is stated that of 1,176 leading scientific men of the United States, Harvard has 89.5 and Columbia 46.5 (the fraction referring to a part time or emeritus position), whereas in 1906 of the leading 1,000 scientific men Harvard had 66.5 and Columbia 60. It is also shown that when the men are weighted by objective methods (the situation being substantially the same when they are only counted) Harvard stands first among universities in seven of the twelve sciences, second in three and third in one, whereas Columbia stands first in only one science and in no other has a rank among all institutions higher than fifth.

While not mentioned in the book, it may be noted that the disparity between the two universities is greatly increased by the circumstance that Harvard has 1,088 officers of instruction, Columbia, 2,075.