is a gradual process some light on the development of behavior may be obtained through the study of infants and older children and through behavior during adolescence. The results so far obtained are promising particularly in showing how the experiences of early childhood determine behavior, partly by unconscious imitation, partly by the kind of behavior expected from the children and impressed upon them by educational methods.

The desire for quantitative exactness has led to the attempt to utilize statistics of observations on behavior for the purpose of characterizing cultures as a whole and of determining the extent of individual variation. I confess that I have serious doubts in regard to the value of such statistics. In early years I have indulged in such statistics of the geographical distribution of tales and their variants. I still believe that the method may be of value in such cases when we are sure of what we are comparing. Unfortunately there are too many cases in which the comparability of material is so uncertain that a statistical comparison is not admissible. The fundamental demand for the applicability of statistical treatment must be that we are comparing classes of phenomena that belong together. When I wish to compare the health condition of two cities and base my conclusions on mortality rates without knowing the age distribution of the population I obtain a meaningless result. There are so many unknown elements involved in questionnaires and in the listing of specific forms of behavior that we are seldom sure what the answer means. I believe every one will agree that the answers to a Gallup poll depend both upon the selection of the public and the formulation of the question. An Indian whose economic security is endangered by his relation to Whites will be more apt to talk to a White man about these troubles than to his neighbor who wants to marry his daughter. The greater certainty of conclusions reached by such statistics is fictitious.

There is one more subject about which I ought to speak, that I take up with some hesitation. It is the psychiatric approach to anthropological data. I hesitate because I am unfamiilar with the curative value of processes the theoretical value of which seems to me very dubious. I can see that the expression of organic mental disturbances in different cultures will lead to different manifestations and that in this sense the study of abnormal mental behavior may be helpful to the student of mental diseases, but I think it is very unlikely that it will help us much in understanding the normal phenomena of culture. I believe particularly that the use of psychoanalysis for attacking the problems of primitive culture can not bear the light of a careful critical examination. I accept as an important contribution the effect of experiences in early life upon the personality of the individual, but when the attempt is made to explain mythology, totemism, taboo on the basis of psychoanalytic theories I can not follow. There are so many hypotheses involved in each step that it seems to me that the results can no longer be called scientifically sound.

Reviewing the development of anthropology as a whole I think we may rejoice in the many new lines of research that have been taken up. That many of the new methods need improvement is obvious but unavoidable in new, untested lines of approach. There is perhaps some danger that, engrossed in the difficult psychological problems involved in the analysis of culture, we may forget the importance of the general historical problem with which our science started, but I am certain that with the broadening of our view the varied approaches to an understanding of the history of mankind will be harmoniously elaborated and lead us to a better understanding of our own society.

OBITUARY

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. LOUIS B. WILSON, for twenty-two years director of the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn., until his retirement in 1937, died on October 5. He was seventy-six years old.

DR. ELMER DARWIN BALL, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under Presidents Woodrow Wilson and Warren G. Harding, died on October 5. He was seventy-three years old. Dr. Ball had been dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Arizona and director of the agricultural experiment station. At the time of his death he was on leave as professor of zoology and entomology.

DR. LEO BUERGER, of New York City, surgeon and urologist, died on October 6 at the age of sixty-four years.

DR. ARTHUR T. EVANS, head of the department of botany at Miami University, died on October 6 at the age of fifty-five years.

DR. SAMUEL RUBEN, of the University of California at Berkeley, died on September 28 as the result of an explosion in the chemical laboratory. He was thirty years old. His work was in the field of photosynthesis and he was engaged on investigations with the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

DR. GEORGE ARNOLD BURBIDGE, dean of the Mari-

time College of Pharmacy, member of the faculty of Dalhousie University and a former chairman of the council of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, died on September 29. He was seventy-two years old.

A BRONZE plaque will be unveiled on Founders Day of Lehigh University on October 18 on the site of the first college Hydraulic Laboratory, which was built by Dr. Mansfield Merriman, formerly professor of civil engineering in the university.

THE California Academy of Sciences held a meeting on October 6 at the Medical Center in San Francisco of the University of California in recognition of the quadricentennial of Vesalius's great work, "De Humani Corporis Fabrica," which was published in 1543. The principal address was given by Dr. J. B. deC. M. Saunders, chairman of the department of anatomy, who spoke on "Andreas Vesalius, the Anatomist."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

PREFERENCE ORDER FOR REAGENT CHEMICALS

THE following preference rating order P–135 was issued on September 28 by the War Production Board.

(a) *Definitions for the purposes of this order:*

(1) "Reagent chemical" means any chemical prepared and packed for reagent use in laboratories.

(2) "Laboratory" means any person engaged in the business of carrying on scientific or technological investigation, testing, development or experimentation, to the extent that he is so engaged. The term includes research laboratories, production control laboratories, clinical laboratories and instructional laboratories. It does not include any person to the extent that he is engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale, even though the place in which the products are manufactured may be called a laboratory.

(3) "Distributor" means any person who buys reagent chemicals for resale without further processing.

(4) "Producer" means any person engaged in the production of reagent chemicals and includes any person who has them produced for him pursuant to toll agreement.

(b) *Assignment of preference ratings.*

(1) Preference rating AA–1 is hereby assigned to deliveries of any reagent chemical to any laboratory to which a serial number has been assigned under Preference Rating Order P–43, and to any laboratory owned and operated by the Army or Navy of the United States.

(2) Preference rating AA–2 is hereby assigned to:

(i) Deliveries of any reagent chemical to any laboratory to which a serial number has not been assigned under Preference Rating Order P–43.

(ii) Deliveries of any reagent chemical to a distributor or producer.

(c) *Application and extension of rating.* The preference rating assigned by paragraph (b) hereof shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (d) hereof, be applied or extended only in accordance with the provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 3, as amended from time to time.

(d) *Restrictions on applications and extensions of rating.* The preference rating hereby assigned shall not be applied:

(1) To obtain deliveries of any reagent chemical or material:

(i) Which will be incorporated in, or which will enter into, any chemical reaction directly involved in the manufacture of any product, other than a reagent chemical, manufactured for sale;

(ii) Which will be used in the rendering of any service other than analytical, testing, control, educational or research laboratory services.

(2) To obtain deliveries during any calendar quarter of reagent chemicals, and material (not including maintenance, repair and operating supplies) which will enter, at any stage, into the production of reagent chemicals, greater in dollar value than the sum of the following:

(i) Twenty-five per cent. (25 per cent.) of the total dollar value of reagent chemicals and such material delivered, for analytical, testing, control or research purposes (exclusive of educational purposes) or for the manufacture of such reagent chemicals, to the person applying the rating hereby assigned during the twelve (12) month period ended September 30, 1942, and

(ii) One hundred per cent. (100 per cent.) of the total dollar value of reagent chemicals and such material delivered, for educational purposes or for the manufacture of reagent chemicals for such purposes, to the person applying the rating hereby assigned during such twelve (12) month period: *Provided, however,* That the dollar value of deliveries of reagent chemicals for educational purposes and of material which will enter into the production of reagent chemicals for educational purposes, to which such preference rating may be applied in any four successive quarters shall not exceed one hundred per cent. (100 per cent.) of the total dollar value of reagent chemicals and such material delivered for such purposes to the person applying the rating during such twelve (12) month period.

(3) If during any calendar quarter or other applicable period the dollar volume of production, services rendered, appropriations for research or number of students enrolled, by the person applying the rating hereby assigned, is greater than for the corresponding quarter or other period of the twelve (12) months ended September 30, 1942, the allowable dollar value to which the rating hereby assigned may be applied in terms of paragraph (d) (2), may be increased in proportion to the increase in production, services rendered, research appropriation or enrollment.

(4) The quantitative restrictions of CMP Regulations 5 and 5A shall not apply to deliveries of reagent chemi-