

These soils, with the exception of Nos. 1866, 1867, 1870 and 1871, are normal agricultural soils mostly from within a mile of the farm of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and are normally productive though not to be classed as rich soils. Nos. 1866 and 1867 are soils from the college green house. Nos. 1870 and 1871 are from commercial green houses of Raleigh.

For comparison, samples of soil were secured from New Jersey through Jacob Lipman, Washington, D. C., from Karl Kellerman, Michigan from W. S. Sayer and Wisconsin from H. L. Russell. It was requested that soils most promising as to nitrifying power be sent. It is seen from the following table that positive results were secured with each of these soils.

Soil	Date of Sampling	Results in :	
		Soil	Solutions
N. J. (H.)	September 28, 1908	+	+
N. J. (R. S.)	September 28, 1908	+	+
D. C. soil	September 28, 1908	+	+
Mich.	October 1, 1908	+	+
Wis.	October 1, 1908	+	+

The positive response of all of these soils and of our own green-house soil serves to doubly emphasize the fact that many of the soils here reported are really lacking in nitrifying power.

Further study of the quantitative results would emphasize still more the differences, since in many instances the soils which we have reported positively gave only a trifling amount of nitrate as compared with soils which are in vigorous nitrifying condition, *i. e.*, most of the soils which we report here as nitrifiers are, with the exception of Nos. 1866 and 1867, very poor nitrifiers as compared with 1866 or with the soils sent to us from distant sources.

While these data include various soils at various times of the year and under diverse climatic conditions, it is, of course, possible that some of the soils here recorded as non-nitrifiers would have induced nitrification if tested at some other time of the year; indeed there is positive evidence that in some in-

stances soils change to a very marked extent in nitrifying power, but inasmuch as the tests here reported cover, in many instances, the period of crop production, their agricultural bearing would not be materially altered.

It is obvious that the absence of nitrifying power is a bacteriological condition that must be reckoned with in soil study. Upon its significance we are by no means ready to pronounce.

F. L. STEVENS,

W. A. WITHERS

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION,
WEST RALEIGH, N. C.,
December 8, 1908

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE BALTIMORE
MEETING

The joint meeting of Section H of the American Association and the American Folk-Lore Society was held at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, December 28-31, 1908.

MEETINGS OF THE SECTIONAL COMMITTEE

In the absence of Professor R. S. Woodworth, vice-president of the section, Professor Boas, retiring vice-president, acted as chairman of the sectional committee. Officers of the Baltimore meeting were nominated as follows:

Member of the Council—B. T. B. Hyde.

Member of the General Committee—G. G. MacCurdy.

Sectional offices were filled by the nomination of Professor William H. Holmes, Washington, D. C., as vice-president for the ensuing year; Dr. George Grant MacCurdy, New Haven, Conn., secretary for five years; and Dr. Geo. A. Dorsey, member of the sectional committee, to serve five years. These candidates were later elected by the association in general committee. Professor W. H. Holmes was also elected president and Dr. George Grant MacCurdy reelected secretary of the American Anthropological Association, the proceedings of which are printed in the *American Anthropologist* for January-March, 1909.

ADDRESSES AND PAPERS

The address of the retiring vice-president, Professor Franz Boas, was on "Race Problems in America." "The Mythology of the Central and

Eastern Algonkins" was the subject of Professor Roland B. Dixon's presidential address before the American Folk-Lore Society. It will be printed in the first number of the *Folk-Lore Journal* for the current year.

The reports of several standing committees of the American Anthropological Association were of such general interest as to be in the nature of papers. That of the committee on archeological nomenclature, Dr. Charles Peabody, chairman, was ordered to be printed in full as a report of progress, as follows:

The following report has been prepared by Professor John H. Wright, Mr. J. D. McGuire, Mr. F. W. Hodge, Mr. W. K. Moorehead and Dr. C. Peabody, chairman. The recent illness and death of Professor Wright deprived the committee of his advice and suggestion during the final drafting; with this exception the report is unanimous.

To the President and Members of the American Anthropological Association:

The committee on nomenclature of specimens has the honor of submitting the following report; it covers only certain divisions of objects in clay and of objects in stone; the departments referred to seem to the committee to be peculiarly suited to a rigid examination resulting in definition, classification and naming.

In all the object of the committee has been to reduce everything to its lowest terms, to use English words, if possible, and words that shall be perfectly clear in denotation to scholars at home and abroad, and to adhere as closely as may be to classifications already made standard.

As has been well said, the difficulty in classification and nomenclature comes from our lack of complete and detailed knowledge.

The classifications here offered and the definitions here proposed in some detail are based, so far as is possible, on form alone. It is, of course, taken as an axiom that a classification based on form assumes no theory of the development, interrelation or conventionalization of forms or types in any manner whatsoever; it has been the particular aim of the committee to avoid or get rid of those classes and names that are based on uses assumed but not universally proved for certain specimens.

Should the attempt meet with the favor of the members of the association, it should be possible at a future date to apply the same principles to a detailed examination of other stone specimens and to specimens in shell, basketry and textiles, so far as has not been already done.

ARTICLES IN CLAY

Simple vessels in clay may be presumed to cover all forms except eccentric or conventionalized (*i. e.*, animal-shaped) forms, on the one hand, and discs and pipes on the other.

It is suggested by the committee that members of the American Anthropological Association having occasion to describe clay vessels may classify them: first, as to material, as consisting of clay, sand, shell and their combinations, and as possessing certain general ground-color; second, as to manufacture, as sun-dried or fired, as coiled or modeled—with the variations and steps of each process; third, as to form; fourth, as to decoration, as plain, stamped, incised or painted. With regard to form the committee begs to offer the following definitions and suggestions in classifications.

In all cases measurements are considered as referring to an upward direction.

A simple vessel must consist of a body and may have a rim, neck, foot, handle or any combination.

(1) Body: A formation capable of holding within itself a liquid or a solid substance.

(2) Rim: (A) A part of the vessel forming the termination of the body. (B) A part of the vessel recognizable by a change in the thickness of the material in the terminal sections.

(3) Neck: A part of the vessel recognizable by a more or less sudden decrease in the rate of increase or decrease of the diameter.

(4) Foot: An attachment to the vessel which serves as the support to the body when upright.

(5) Handle: A part of the vessel consisting of some outside attachment, not serving as support.

Body.—It is suggested that in comparing the forms or cross-sections of vessels particular attention be paid to the proportion of the diameter to the height, to the rate of change of this proportion, to the place of change of direction in this proportion and to refer to the following definitions of the two dimensions:

Height: The distance from the base to a horizontal plane passing through the most distant part of the rim.

Diameter: The distance from any one point on the sides to any opposite point on the sides measured on a plane at right angles to the height.

Base: The point of contact or a plane of contact of the body with a horizontal surface.

Types: Body.—These are so various, depending on relative height and diameter of the cross-section, that an analysis is too cumbersome to be of service to general reference.

Neck. •

1. Expanding.
2. Cylindrical.
3. Contracting.
4. Combinations.

Lip.—A part of the neck or body recognizable by a suddenly increasing diameter of neck or body, that continues increasing to the rim.

Foot.—1. Continuous.

- (A) Expanding.
- (B) Cylindrical.
- (C) Contracting.
- (D) Combinations.

Feet.—2. Not continuous.

Differentiated by

- (A) Number.
- (B) Angle with the horizontal.
 - (a) Expanding upward.
 - (b) Perpendicular.
 - (c) Contracting upward.

Handles.—Types.

Differentiated by

1. Number.
2. Position on the vessel.
 - (A) Body.
 - (B) Neck.
 - (C) Foot.
 - (D) Combinations.
3. Form.
 - (A) Continuous with body or neck.
 - (B) Not continuous with body or neck.
 - (a) With constant direction.
 - (b) With varying direction.
 - (c) With reentry upon vessel.
 - (A') Round.
 - (B') Flat.
 - (C') Coiled.

ARTICLES IN STONE

Chipped Stone

I. Knives and projectile points.

Larger = 5 cm. (2 inches) or more in length.

Smaller = less than 5 cm. (2 inches) in length.

Types.

1. Without stem.

- (A) Without secondary chipping (=flakes).
- (B) With secondary chipping.
 - (a) Pointed.
 - (a') At one end.
 - Base concave.
 - Base straight.
 - Base convex.
 - Sides convex.
 - One side convex.
 - One side straight.

(b') At both ends.

- (b) Ends convex.
- (c) More or less circular.

2. With stem.

- (A) Stem expanding from base—with or without barbing.
 - (a) Base concave.
 - (b) Base straight.
 - (c) Base convex.
- (B) Stem with sides parallel—with or without barbing.
 - (a) Base concave.
 - (b) Base straight.
 - (c) Base convex.
- (C) Stem contracting from base—with or without barbing.
 - (a) Base concave.
 - (b) Base straight.
 - (c) Base convex.

Note 1. The proportion of the length of the base to its breadth should be observed.

Note 2. The notches in barbed specimens may be vertical, horizontal or with varying diameter.

Note 3. The angles formed by the faces (*i. e.*, "bevel") should be observed.

II. Scrapers.

Types.

1. With one or more scraping edges.
2. Without or with notch (including circular).

III. Perforators.

Types.

Differentiated by

1. Cross-section.
 - (A) Round.
 - (B) Quadrangular or irregular.
2. Stem.
 - (A) Without stem.
 - (B) With stem.
 - (a) Stem expanding gradually.
 - (b) Stem expanding suddenly.

IV. Hammerstones.

Types.

1. Spheroidal.
2. Discoidal.
 - (A) "Pitted."
 - (B) Not "pitted."
3. Elongated.
 - (A) Grooved.
 - (B) Not grooved.

Note 1. Practical or ornamental serration may be applied to many forms.

Note 2. Combinations of the types may appear in one specimen and any type may be infinitely varied by individual caprice.

Ground Stone

I. Problematical forms.

1. Laminæ (*i. e.*, flat "spuds," "gorgets" and pendants).

Types.

- (A) Spade-shaped.
- (B) Ovate.
 - (a) Sides concave (not common).
 - (b) Sides straight.
 - (c) Sides convex.
- (C) Leaf-shaped.
- (D) Spear-shaped.
- (E) Rectangular.
 - (a) Sides concave.
 - (b) Sides straight.
 - (c) Sides convex.
- (F) Shield-shaped.
- (G) Pendants.
 - (a) Celt-shaped.
 - (b) Rectangular.
 - (c) Oval or circular.

2. Resemblances to known forms.

- (A) Animal-shaped stones.
- (B) Boat-shaped stones.
- (C) Bar-shaped stones.
 - (a) Longer, resembling true "bars."
 - (b) Shorter, "ridged" or "expanded gorgets."
- (D) Spool-shaped stones.
- (E) Pick-shaped stones.
- (F) Plummet-shaped stones.
- (G) Geometrical forms.
 - (a) Spheres.
 - (b) Hemispheres.
 - (c) Crescents.
 - (d) Cones.

3. Perforated stones with wings.

- (A) Wings with constant rate of change of width.
 - (a) Wings expanding from perforation.
 - (b) Wings with sides parallel.
 - (c) Wings contracting from perforation.
- (B) Wings with varying rate of change of width.

II. Tubes and tube-shaped stones.

III. Beads.

IV. Pitted stones other than hammer-stones.

The committee finally takes pleasure in thanking the following members for assistance rendered:

Professor N. H. Winchell, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Professor Henry Montgomery, University of Toronto, Toronto; Professor Wm. N. Bates, University of Pennsylvania, Philadel-

phia; Dr. H. Kinner, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. George Grant MacCurdy, Yale University, New Haven; Mr. W. Raymond Harrington, New York; Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, Coyoacan, D. F., Mexico; Mr. C. C. Willoughby, Harvard University, Cambridge; Dr. Walter Hough, National Museum, Washington; Dr. Nicholas León, Mexico; Mr. F. S. Dellenbaugh, New York; Professor F. W. Putnam, Harvard University, Cambridge; Dr. John M. Wulff, St. Louis; Mr. H. I. Smith, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Rev. J. D. Marmor, New York; Mr. Christopher Wren, Plymouth, Pa.; Dr. A. W. Butler, Indianapolis; Dr. H. W. Shimer, Boston; Professor W. H. Holmes, Washington; Mr. Richard Herrmann, Dubuque, Iowa; Dr. H. F. ten Kate, Tokio; Dr. J. B. Ambrosetti, Buenos Aires.

The committee was continued and asked to collate the terminology already in use.

The report of the Committee on Concordance of American Mythologies was accepted as read by Professor Boas, chairman, and the committee was continued.

Mr. F. W. Hodge's report as chairman of the Committee on Linguistic Families North of Mexico was accepted and the committee continued. In this connection it was moved and carried that whenever an author uses a term not acceptable to the committee the editor be instructed to add in parenthesis the term approved by the committee. Mr. Hodge also reported for the Committee on Book Reviews, of which he is chairman. The report was accepted and the committee discharged at their own request and with a vote of thanks for their labors on the part of the association.

Dr. George A. Dorsey, recently returned from a year's stay in the far east, gave an interesting account of his journey through New Guinea. The Papuans of New Guinea are very different physically from the natives of New Britain. The various forms of head-dress were described; also the splendid character of the pile dwellings that are such a striking feature of the coast region. Mention was made of the wooden drums five to fifteen feet in length, great adzes of stone and shell, wooden bowls carved to represent animals, the canoes, etc. All are expert canoe men. The usual form is the outrigger carrying sails and often of great size.

The Big River (Kaiserin Auguste) was ascended for a distance of 110 miles, where it was still as large as and deeper than the Mississippi at St. Louis. The country is flat and covered by extensive forests. Twenty villages (sago gatherers)

were passed. The sago palm is cut down near the ground and the top lopped off; the trunk is split and the mass of sago broken up by means of a cylindrical stone set as an adz. The houses differ from those along the coast. They are built on piles, to be sure; instead of being squarish, they are long, narrow and absolutely open at each end. This is to provide ventilation, as the natives sleep in long mosquito-proof, tightly woven rattan bags. There is usually an altar with human images. Human skulls (of relatives) are placed on the floor in front of these altars. The canoes are carved at one end to represent the alligator.

"Geological Facts bearing on the Place of the Origin of the Human Race" was the title of a paper by Professor George Frederick Wright. It is becoming more and more clear that the glacial period was ushered in by a general land elevation over all the northern hemisphere (if not the whole world). All the high mountains of the world bear Tertiary strata at elevations of several thousand feet. The effect of such elevation would be to enlarge the continental area around all their borders and form land connection between north-western America and northeastern Asia and possibly between Greenland and northern Europe. It would also connect North America with South America through the West Indies, and Europe with Africa across the Straits of Gibraltar and the shallow belt extending south from Sicily. That there was such a land connection appears from the fact that at the close of the Tertiary period, as the glacial epoch was approaching, there was a remarkable intermingling of the fauna of these connected regions. The elephant and rhinoceros came over from Africa and wandered as far north as Yorkshire, England. The megalonyx and some other South American species wandered into North America as far as Ohio, while the mammoth spread from central Asia across Siberia to northwestern America and wandered to the Atlantic coast and borders of Mexico.

Cumulative evidence seems to point to central Asia as the center from which man was dispersed in company with the mammoth over the entire northern hemisphere. Central Asia seems to have been the earliest center of civilization. Here in the ancient valley of the Oxus, according to Pompeii, there are ruins of cities which reach back to 8000 B.C., and here, beyond reasonable doubt, the Aryan family of languages had its origin.

A study of the physical changes which passed over this region contemporaneously with those in northern America and Europe during the glacial period and the now undoubted connection of man

with the glacial period, render very plausible the hypothesis that the changes connected with that period were a contributory cause of the dispersion of mankind from this Asiatic center. Recent investigations show that, during the glacial period, central Asia offered a specially favorable area for the development of man together with both the vegetable and animal species upon which he is dependent for means of sustenance. The whole region is dependent upon irrigation, which is secured by the flow of water which comes down from the melting ice and snow on the lofty mountain heights. At the present time this irrigated belt is a very large one, but during the glacial period when the ice came several thousand feet lower down on the mountains (but never to the plains), the irrigated areas were immensely larger, furnishing sustenance for an indefinitely larger population. But at this time all northern Europe and northern America were enveloped in glacial ice. But as the glacial period declined the supply of water from the mountains of central Asia diminished and the oases contracted so as greatly to curtail the field of human occupation. Contemporaneously with this curtailment in central Asia the fertile plains of Europe and North America were opened to occupation by the melting of the ice, so that streams of emigration entered both Europe and North America from this common center. In America the Aryan-speaking races are just entering upon this glacial inheritance. It certainly means a great deal in the settlement of the question of the origin of the human race that we have so many classes of facts pointing to this conclusion or at least coinciding with this theory.

Professor Wright also presented for inspection three implements recently found, supposed to be of glacial age. The first was one already described by Miss Luella A. Owen in the sixth volume of "Records of the Past." The evidence is perfectly satisfactory that it was found in undisturbed loess at St. Joseph, Mo., thirty feet or more below the surface. The second was found in the bottom of a pit where the loess was being excavated two or three miles above St. Joseph, and in all probability came from the loess. Both these implements are of paleolithic type and the patina upon them and the oxidation of the surface indicate great age. The third implement, which is of a familiar paleolithic type, was found in a gravel pit excavated in a "kame terrace" on the border of the River Styx in Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio. But it was found on the floor of the pit so that the evidence is not definite

as to its position in the undisturbed gravel, but everything about it is consistent with its glacial age and it is different in almost every respect from the great number of implements found on the surface in that locality. Its character is confirmed by the fact that in a farmer's collection near by another implement almost precisely like it was found and reported to have been from this same gravel deposit a short distance away.

"Characteristic Traits of the Yana Language of California." The Yana language of northern California represents a distinct linguistic stock and was spoken in three dialects (north, central and south), of which one (south) is now extinct. Phonetically it is characterized by the presence of intermediate, aspirated surd and "fortis" stops, by a weakly trilled r, by voiceless l, m, n and r, and by doubled (long) l, m and n. Phonetic processes of morphological significance are vocalic changes in the verb stem in the formation, *e. g.*, of causatives and passives, and the change of l to n in nouns to form the diminutive.

There are two main forms of speech in Yana, one used by men speaking to men, the other in all other cases; the second form is differentiated from the first partly by phonetic, partly by formal modifications. Morphologically Yana is characterized by having practically only two parts of speech—noun and verb (adjectives, numerals, interrogative pronouns and adverbs, and conjunctive elements are all morphologically verbs). The pronominal elements (possessive and subject) are, in the main, identical in both noun and verb, a grammatical differentiation of these parts of speech being brought about largely by syntactic means. The structure of the verb is rather complicated. Besides pronominal suffixes and tense and mode suffixes, all of which are more strictly formal in character, we have stems of first position, which may, in many cases, be directly employed with the requisite formal suffixes, stems of second or other position, which can not be used without a preceding stem of first position, and an immense number of derivational suffixes (local, temporal, relational, quasi-modal, etc.). The total number of non-formal elements that follow stems of first position is easily over three hundred. Prefixes do not occur in Yana.

Mrs. Zelia Nuttall spoke of "A Curious Survival in Mexico of the Use of *Murex purpura* for Dyeing Purposes," producing by way of demonstration two woven fabrics colored purple. The industry is known to exist in Nicoya, Costa Rica. Hartman found it also on the Peninsula of Guanacosta (Costa Rica).

Drs. Charles Peabody and George Grant MacCurdy made a "Presentation of Eoliths from Boncelles," near Liège, Belgium, they having visited that station together last summer. Boncelles lies in the Ardennes at a height of 265 meters above the sea. Here M. de Munck discovered eoliths in a flinty layer surmounted by a thick deposit of upper Oligocene sands. The age of the latter is determined by numerous fossil shells, including *Cytherea beyrichi*, *Pectunculus obovatus* and *Cardium*. According to Rutot the deposit in which the eoliths occur is of middle Oligocene age. The Boncelles eoliths are therefore older than those of Cantal.

Another paper dealing with European archeology, "Some Recent Paleolithic Discoveries," was presented by Dr. George Grant MacCurdy. This paper appeared in the October-December issue of the *American Anthropologist*.

The papers by Dr. C. Hart Merriam: "Mythology of the Mewan Tribes," "Additional Notes on the Yumme or Mourning Ceremony," "The Creation Myth of the Pá-we-nan" and "Battle of the First People with Dakko, the Sun God—a Hamfo Myth," will appear in the *Journal of American Folk-Lore*.

Mr. Stansbury Hagar discussed "Izamal and its Celestial Plan." At Izamal in the north-central part of Yucatan are found a group of ruins which mark the site of an ancient theogonic center of the Mayas. Landa, writing in the latter half of the sixteenth century, gives the earliest reference to them. He mentions eleven or twelve edifices and describes one. Lizana, writing sixty years later, found only five edifices, but he gives us a detailed description of their comparative location and of the traditions associated with them which reveals the basic plan of Izamal. This plan is confirmed by details supplied by the modern travelers, Stephens, Norman, Charnay, Le Plongeon and Holmes.

Lizana says that the buildings were temples; they stood upon the summit of pyramidal mounds typical of Mexico and Central America, as well as Yucatan. Towards the north was the highest temple, called Kinich Kakmo, Sun-Eye and Ara or Parrot of Fire, because the sun was supposed to descend upon it at noon and to consume the offerings upon its altar, as the fiery plumed ara descends from the sky. These symbols were associated with the time of the June solstice.

The Mayan ritual refers to the descent of an "angel" upon the altar at this time and to the new fire festival. A similar Mexican tradition mentions the descent of a bird in a luminous

constellation. The symbolism therefore seems to refer to the annual descent of the sun from the sign Cancer, the northernmost point in the solar journey, at the solstitial noon of the year.

Towards the west was the mound and temple dedicated to Itzamna as lord of the dead. It contained the image of a hand, because on this spot Itzamna healed those who were ill and restored the dead to life by laying his hand upon them, whence it bore the name Cab-ul the Working Hand. In this aspect Itzamna may be identified with the death god A of the codices who rules the Mayan uinal Xul or End in October–November and represents Scorpio, the death sign.

Towards the southwest was the temple of Hun-pictok, the Warrior, or the Commander of Eight Thousand Lances. This was an arsenal and the headquarters of the army. Beside one of the two colossal heads upon the facade of this pyramid may still be seen the double spiral xonecuilli symbol which connoted the sign and constellation Sagittarius for the Mexicans. It also referred to the gods of war, and to Orion the Warrior, who represented Sagittarius as a catasterism.

At the south stood the temple of Itzamna in the aspect of the Cosmic Spirit, represented in the codices by the god D and the sign Capricornus.

Finally Lizana describes the temple called Papp Hol Chac, House of Heads and Lightnings. He does not locate it, but Charnay writes of it as facing the Kinich Kakmo pyramid from the south. In it dwelt the priests who administered justice and foretold the future. Apparently the reference is to the tlahtouani or diviner of the Mexicans, Maya chilán, who imparts the wisdom supposed to be obtained from the spirits of the dead, and who is associated with the constellation Teoyao-tlatohua, our Libra-Scorpio. In this instance the former sign seems to be represented. Lizana also mentioned four roads which extended from Izamal towards the cardinal points.

Each of the five edifices described by Lizana was associated with a zodiacal sign. Their relative positions correspond correctly to those of the signs they represent. The original plan of Izamal consisted of twelve temples each representing a zodiacal sign in its proper relative position in the zodiacal circle. These structures were grouped around an undefined central space from which the four roads divided the country into four provinces corresponding to the celestial and cosmical quartering of the solar path by the solstices and equinoxes. The basis of this plan was therefore the imitation upon earth of the supposed celestial plan. It is identical with the plan of Cuzco, the

Inca capital,² a plan most appropriate to a sacred city of priests who watched the stars. The Izamal symbols repeat throughout those of Peru, indicating intercommunication, direct or indirect, between the Mayas and the Peruvians at some time.

In "Social Institutions of the Tinglayan Igor-otes," Mr. Daniel Folkmar gave some of the results of his work for the Ethnological Survey of the Philippine Islands while Lieutenant Governor of Bontoc.

The following papers were read by title:

Measurements of Mixed and Full-blooded Dakota Children: Dr. CLARK WISSLER.

Height in the American Indians: Dr. ALĚS HRDLÍČKA.

Memorial Address for Otis T. Mason: Dr. WALTER HOUGH.

Archeological Explorations in Manitoba: Professor HENRY MONTGOMERY.

Some Inventions of the Ancient Hawaiians: Mr. WILLIAM A. BRYAN.

Committee Report on the Preservation of American Antiquities: Dr. E. L. HEWETT (Secretary).

Ballads and Songs of Western North Carolina: Miss LOUISE RAND BASCOM.

Folk-Lore from the Southern States: Dr. JOHN P. CROSS.

Folk-Music in America: Mr. PHILLIPS BARRY.

Notes on the Northern Wintun Indians: Mr. F. B. WASHINGTON.

Traditions of the Coos Indians of Oregon: Mr. LEO FORCHBENBERG.

Observations on Esoteric Narratives on the Source of Myths: Dr. CLARK WISSLER.

Sketch of the Yuchi Language: Dr. FRANK G. SPECK.

Songs of the Western Cowboys: Mr. GEORGE WILL.

The Importance of Recording Negro-Lore, Dialects and Melodies: Miss MARY W. F. SPEERS.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY,
Secretary

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
SECTION K—PHYSIOLOGY AND EXPERI-
MENTAL MEDICINE

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS

THERE were two meetings of the section in the auditorium of the physiological building at the Johns Hopkins Medical School during convocation week, as follows:

² See author's paper on "Cuzco, the Celestial City," in *Proceedings of the International Congress of Americanists*, New York, 1902.