

From Germany the following names have been received:—Prof. Stumpf, Prof. Waldeyer, Prof. Diels, Prof. Engler, Prof. Hertwig, Prof. von Luschan (Berlin), Prof. Schultze (Bonn), Prof. Kukenthal (Breslau), Dr. Roediger (Frankfurt), Prof. Verworn and Dr. Berthold (Göttingen), Prof. Bütschli (Heidelberg), Prof. Haeckel (Jena), Dr. R. Hertwig and Prof. Goebel (Munich), Prof. Ballowitz (Münster), Prof. Graf zu Solms-Laubach (Strassburg), Prof. Boveri (Würzburg).

Prof. Zeggelis will represent the National University of Athens. The delegates from Holland include Prof. de Vries, Dr. Kerbert (Amsterdam), Prof. van Bemmelen (Groningen), Dr. Lotsy (Haarlem), Prof. Vosmaer (Leyden), Prof. Hubrecht (Utrecht). The Italian Ambassador is to represent the Geographical Society of Italy; English delegates have been nominated by the University of Catania, the Società der Naturaliste of Modena, and the Accademia dei Lincei; the Universities of Siena and Turin have nominated Sig. Achille Sclavo, Dr. Fritze, and Sig. Renier.

Prof. Kuwaki and Prof. Ishikawa are nominated by the Universities of Kyoto and Tokyo respectively. The University of Christiania is to be represented by Prof. Brögger. The Portuguese delegates are Prof. Henriques (Coimbra), Dr. Telles (Lisbon), Dr. Lacerda (Porto). The Russian delegates include Prof. Kuznetsov (Dorpat), Prof. Timiriyaev (Moscow), Prof. Simkevich, Prof. Zalenskij, Prof. Borodin (St. Petersburg). Prof. Elfving is nominated by the Finnish Academy of Helsingfors. The Swedish delegates include Prof. Forssman, Prof. Nordstedt (Lund), Prof. Théel, Prof. Aurivillius, Prof. Leche, Prof. Nathorst, Prof. Mörner (Stockholm), Prof. Sven G. Hedin (Upsala).

The delegates from Switzerland are Prof. Tschirch (Bern), Prof. Chodat (Geneva), Prof. Béranek (Neuchatel), Dr. Sarasin (Zurich).

Delegates have been appointed also by colonial universities and societies, and by universities, colleges, and numerous societies in the British Islands.

It is expected that the Chancellor of the University (Lord Rayleigh, O.M.) will hold a reception on the evening of June 22. On Wednesday, June 23, the delegates will present addresses in the Senate House; in the afternoon the master and fellows of Christ's College (the college of Charles Darwin) propose to give a garden party in the college grounds, and in the evening the guests of the university will be invited to a banquet. On Thursday morning, June 24, the Rede lecture will be delivered in the Senate House by the president of the Royal Society (Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B.).

A list of British delegates and other invited guests, containing additional names of foreign visitors, will be prepared at a later date. A. C. SEWARD.

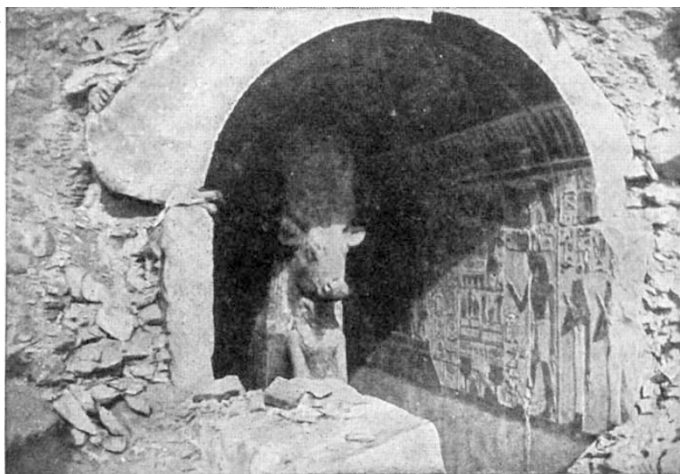
NEW LIGHT ON ANCIENT EGYPT.

"IT is impossible to understand the Present unless one knows the Past." This aphorism, trite enough, is in danger of being forgotten nowadays. Yet there are some who realise that we cannot properly understand nature's highest work, man, as he

¹ "New Light on Ancient Egypt." By G. Maspero. Translated from the French by Elizabeth Lee. Pp. xii+315; illustrated. (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1908.) Price 12s. 6d. net.

exists to-day, without knowing something of his history; and by that is not meant a catalogue of kings' names, battles, and dates (the "history" that is taught in most of our schools), but the story of the development, the evolution of human civilisation. It is only of late years that the history of Greece and Rome, of the civilisation which is still our own, has begun to be treated from this point of view; and the impetus to the new way of looking at things has undoubtedly been given largely by the scientific study of the results of archæological exploration in Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Italy. The application to these discoveries of the methods of study that are, as a matter of course, used in dealing with natural science has had the consequence of revolutionising our views of ancient story; and as most of the spadework has been done in Egypt, it is Egypt that has told us most of our new knowledge.

In the present book Prof. Maspero has collected a number of articles that have appeared over his signature at various times, dealing with all the most important Egyptological discoveries, whether made by English or American spades in temples and tombs,



The Shrine and Cow *in situ* at Deir-el-Bahari. From "New Light on Ancient Egypt."

or by German pairs of spectacles in papyri and inscriptions, during the last fifteen years.

No pen could describe them with more effect and with more literary grace than a French one, especially when it is wielded by the greatest master of Egyptological science.

The result, as Prof. Maspero says in his note at the beginning of the volume, is a "living picture" of Egyptian research during almost two decades.

It is a kaleidoscopic picture that is presented to us. We see temples, like Deir el-Bahari, white and glistening against red cliffs and blue sky, or, like Bubastis, ruined wastes of red granite chips amid the sand dunes. We explore, candle in hand, and with lowered head, the windings of tombs far beneath the earth, half-stifled by heat and foul air, until we at last reach royal interments four thousand years old, but still shining with gold and colour. We read the triumphal stela of Pharaoh Meneptah, the son of Rameses II., who tells us how he smote the mighty men of Israel in the hills of Mount Ephraim; this is the first mention of Israel in "secular" history. We see the priest-worked statue of the great god Khonsu-in-Thebes-Beautiful-Rest nodding its head "vigorously, vigorously," when Pharaoh Rameses asks if the god's smaller and port-

able image shall be sent to the far land of Bakhtan to cure the sick daughter of the king of that country. We read how an Egyptian statesman of the reign of Amenhetep III., Amenotes, son of Paapis, was deified by popular superstition after his death, and was eventually admitted to the pantheon. We see a half-comic cinematograph picture of a donkey driven by a fellah and accidentally kicking a half-buried pot, out of which falls the rich golden and silver treasure of Tûkh-el-Garmûs, now one of the "show pieces" of the Cairo Museum. We see the falling stones revealing the shrine in which stands the Hathor-cow of Deir-el-Bahari, once more greeting the light. We read an ancient Egyptian medical treatise and the philosophical dispute of an Egyptian with his own soul. So the pictures change swiftly, and the showman explains them with winged words.

The book is translated, on the whole, extremely well. There are, however, some faults in it. On p. 104, "l'impératrice Sabine" is translated "the Sabine Empress" (!) instead of "the Empress Sabina." This is dreadful, as is also "at Cyprus" on p. 51 for "in" Cyprus. One does not say "at England," though one has noticed "at Crete" in the newspapers lately. "Malgache chiefs" (p. 225) are, in English, Malagasy. But blemishes of this kind can be taken out in a second edition of the book, which, it is to be hoped, will appear in a few years' time with additions, and with one or two articles, which are somewhat out of date, such as that on "Archaic Egypt," omitted.

H. R. HALL.

A PIGMENTATION SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.¹

ALL interested in anthropology and sociology will welcome the recent increase of interest in and the renewal of extensive investigations into the physical characters of the population of the British Isles. The report by Mr. J. F. Tocher on the latest investigation, "A Pigmentation Survey of School Children in Scotland," carried out under the auspices of a committee of the Royal Society, is the most important that has appeared since the publication of Beddoe's "Races of Britain," which forms the basis of our knowledge of racial distribution in these islands. The general and local distribution of colour traits in the children has been accurately recorded, and the influence of various factors of race and environment determined.

The completion of this report is most timely in view of the survey of the school children of England and Wales now being undertaken under the Education Act of 1907. The Board of Education, in its circular, only requests information as to the stature and weight of the children, but it may be hoped that one result of the present publication may be the addition to the schedule of observations on the hair and eye colour, without which all evidences of race are lost and the whole investigation is rendered incomplete and possibly even misleading.

The Scotch survey was carried out by sending schedules and instructions to the masters in all the schools. These, fortunately, took the matter up so enthusiastically that returns comprising information as to some half-million children were sent in, for which they will receive the sincere thanks of all anthropologists, who are only too conscious that without the cooperation of the teachers no survey could be even attempted. The hair colours recognised were red,

¹ "Pigmentation Survey of School Children in Scotland." By J. F. Tocher. From *Biometrika*, a Journal for the Statistical Study of Biological Problems, vol. vi., Nos. 2 and 3. (Cambridge: University Press, n.d.)

fair, medium, dark, and jet black; the eye colours, pure blue, light, medium, and dark, so that the schedule closely resembled that used by Beddoe. It was found after many experiments that satisfactory lithographic reproductions of the standard colours could not be reproduced, so that the returns refer to descriptions, not actual matches of the hair and eyes. It has, however, been shown that classifications based on written descriptions agree sufficiently closely with those obtained by actually comparing each child with standard samples of hair and artificial eyes.

The schedules having been received, the actual proportion of children in each colour class in each locality was determined, the divergence from the figures for the whole of Scotland being noted. By somewhat elaborate calculations it was ascertained whether these divergences were such as might have occurred in a chance sample of the whole population or were significant of the action of definite factors affecting the local type of pigmentation.

The Orkney and Shetland Islands, Lewis, eastern Caithness, the eastern boundaries of the Highlands, Lothian, and the Border counties contain a significantly fair child population. A significant excess of dark hair characterises the Highlands, Galloway, and the city of Glasgow. Jet-black hair is found in excess in the Highlands. Brown or medium hair is the feature of all densely populated areas. Red hair is only in excess among the populace to the north of the Grampians and to the east of the Caledonian Canal. The author points out that it is significant that this area should have been the home of the opponents of Agricola described by Tacitus as rufous. The fair-haired districts correspond to the areas occupied by the Scandinavian or Nordic race, and present another northern feature in the significant excess of pure blue eyes.

The characters of the Gaelic-speaking population were specially investigated, with the result that an excess of dark and jet-black hair was found. A large proportion of blue eyes was also discovered, possibly in part explained by intermixture of non-British elements now speaking Gaelic.

Glasgow was found to present such divergences from the general population as to require a special study. In no division of the city was there an excess of fair hair; medium hair was present in excess throughout the city and to a less extent in the suburban areas. Dark and black hair was found with unusual frequency in the Gorbals and Tradeston districts. Dark and medium eyes were significantly more prevalent in the more densely populated districts. Glasgow thus agrees with London and most Continental cities.

Tocher shows that three factors may be concerned in this selection. The darkening of the hair with age might take place earlier among fair-haired city children, and the process might be more intense. For this there is at present no evidence. The medium class might be the more fertile. The author shows that the number of births per family is greater than the average in areas characterised by an excess of medium hair and eyes, while it is below the average in areas in which fair hair and blue eyes are in excess.

Lastly, the excess of medium traits might be due to blending. The offspring of parents, one fair, the other dark, tend to present hair colours in the proportion of one fair, one dark, and two medium, which corresponds with the numbers found in densely populated areas. In the case of eye colours such blending does not seem to occur, so that the excess of dark and medium eyes in towns can only be explained by the preponderance of these colours among the poorer