

basi-facial angle, a measurement which was independently arrived at by Dr. Rivet (*L'Anthropologie*, xx., 1909, pp. 35, 175). The majority of the crania exhibit one of the two main forms of artificial deformation, *i.e.* occipital flattening, or cradle-board compression, and fronto-occipital flattening ("flat-head" deformation). Each variety predominates in, but is not limited to, a certain type of people, thus indicating an exchange of customs.

The predominating type is that of the brachycephals, who range in stature from moderate to well developed, with good, though not pronounced, muscular development. They were probably the people among whom prevailed, and who communicated to their neighbours, the intentional fronto-occipital deformation. The other type, less well represented, indicates Indians of stature and strength similar to those of the people just mentioned, but with oblong, mesocephalic to dolichocephalic skulls. They were, in all probability, remnants of a relatively large local strain of dolichocephals mixed with the more numerous round-headed people. The physical characters of these people approach, on the one hand, those of the more northerly tribes of Missouri, Illinois, and parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, and, on the other, those of the more westerly and south-westerly tribes, represented in northern Texas



Bottle from Glendora, Ouachita Valley, La.

and especially by the oblong-headed type among the Pueblo Indians. The prevalent occipital flattening of the skull would point likewise to a connection with the south-west and the north-east. In addition, a few crania from these two States resemble very closely the subtype of the eastern Algonquians.  
A. C. HADDON.

#### THE TABULATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

ATTENTION has so often been directed in these columns to the desirability of the adoption of more scientific methods in our Government departments that it gives us pleasure to notice the paper which was read by Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson before the Royal Statistical Society on June 21. Dr. Stevenson was appointed last year Superintendent of Statistics in the General Register Office for England and Wales, and his paper on suggested lines of advance in English vital statistics is, in effect, an outline of all the changes which it is proposed shortly to introduce in the mode of compilation of the vital statistics issued from that office, and of the mode in which it is proposed to compile certain tables in the census reports, more

especially those relating to the new data to be obtained in 1911 (see *NATURE* for April 7, p. 152).

That a civil servant should, with the approval of his official superiors, submit for criticism to a scientific society, before their final adoption, a statement of changes which it is proposed to introduce is, we believe, a course wholly without precedent, and deserves the warmest commendation. Taken in conjunction with the acceptance by the Registrar General, Mr. Bernard Mallet, of many of the suggestions made by the Statistical Society for the improvement of the census, the course augurs well for the thoroughly scientific spirit in which his office will be conducted.

The matter of Dr. Stevenson's paper is too detailed for abstraction in these columns, but it may be noted that it is intended in future to tabulate vital statistics by administrative instead of by registration districts, and that the data as to number of children which will be obtained at the next census will be tabulated, not only for different occupations of father, as suggested in the article in this journal to which reference is made above, but also by the number of rooms occupied or the number of servants employed, so as more clearly to distinguish the different social strata. It is also proposed to introduce the card-system for vital statistics and for census work, and to use mechanical methods for sorting and counting the cards. The frankness with which Dr. Stevenson points out difficulties and asks for suggestions is one of the most pleasing features of a paper on which he can be unreservedly congratulated.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

ENTRANCE scholarships have been awarded at Bedford College for Women (University of London), as follows:—Pfeiffer scholarship in science (value 50*l.* a year for three years) to Miss W. R. Smyth, of the North London Collegiate School; Henry Tate scholarship in science (value 50*l.* a year for three years) to Miss F. M. Lunniss, of the Cambridge and County School.

WITH the view of securing uniformity in the statistics concerning higher education, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has issued, as Bulletin No. 3, a series of standard forms for financial reports of colleges, universities, and technical schools. The forms as they are published are the result of a prolonged inquiry concerning the practice of universities and colleges in the United States in the rendering of public financial statements of their receipts and expenditures. The object of the forms is to make it easy for students of education and others to answer the questions, What is the total income of a given institution for the year? What is its annual expenditure? What are the assets at the end of the year? The forms may be commended to the attention of officials who are responsible for preparing balance sheets and other statistics in connection with universities and colleges in this country.

MR. SIDNEY BALL, fellow and senior tutor of St. John's College, Oxford, and Prof. I. Gollancz, professor of English at King's College, London, have been elected the first fellows of the English foundation of the A.K. travelling scholarships. It may be remembered that these fellowships, each of the value of 660*l.*, were recently founded in this country by Mr. Albert Kahn, of Paris, to enable the fellows to travel round the world. The object of the founder is that persons selected from the first rank of those engaged, in whatever way, in the education of the nation may become better qualified to teach and to take part in the instruction and education of their fellow-countrymen. The trustees are the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Speaker, Lord Avebury (nominated by the founder), and the principal of the University of London (Dr. Miers), the last-mentioned being honorary secretary to the trustees. The affairs of the trust are administered at the University of London.

THE current issue of the *Reading University College Review* contains several articles of interest. An editorial