

## Danger In Race Mixture

Fast modern transportation, that has carried civilized peoples into the remote corners of the earth, is bringing about problems of race mixture such as have never existed before in the history of mankind. The potential dangers of European stock settling among primitive races were pointed out by Dr. Chas. B. Davenport of the Genetics Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, at the International Congress of Anthropologists which met in Berlin recently.

It is not strange, Dr. Davenport declared, that statesmen, biologists and eugenists are asking what the consequences of such race crossing is likely to be. The question is raised whether it should be welcomed as tending to produce higher types or whether steps should be taken to prevent immigration to any country as a menace to its culture.

Each race that has persisted a long time in a distinct environment, the eugenics authority explained, has certain adaptations to that environment. In the mixture of races now taking place there are combinations of conditions which sometimes lead to disharmony from the conflict of developmental tendencies.

"Thus," he continued, "in America we have a union of races, characterized by large teeth in large jaws, with others having small teeth in small jaws. It has been suggested by orthodontists, specialists who correct irregular teeth, that a combination of an hereditary tendency to large teeth, combined with hereditary small jaws produces the crowding of teeth which has made orthodontia so important a

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### PSYCHOLOGY

## Mouth Tells More Than Eyes

Is your mouth the most expressive feature in your face? Evidence produced by experiments in the psychological laboratory at the Johns Hopkins University indicates that this may be true, and that the expressiveness of "soulful" or "dancing" eyes has been greatly overestimated by poets, novelists and lovers.

To test out the comparative expressiveness of the eyes and mouth, a number of photographs were taken of faces showing amusement, disgust, strain, pleasure, pain, and other states of feeling, says Dr. Knight Dunlap, in reporting the first of the experiments.

Copies of these pictures were cut in half, so that the lower part of the

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## You Dance?

Paul Whiteman, rumor tells us,  
Was trying to invent  
A trying kind of music  
With a very modern bent.

He listened to the bugs and frogs  
Without the least success;  
And when he studied Peethoven,  
His gain was even less.

He read in Science Service  
The fact someone affirms,  
About the choral aptitude  
Of common angle worms.

"I got it!" quoth Paul Whiteman;  
And thus each night was found,  
Out in the apple orchard,  
His ear upon the ground.

Now human dancers gyrate  
And do estatic squirms  
To the hideous cacophony  
Of syncopating worms.

—Richard Ashman.

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### SOCIOLOGY

## Phi Beta Kappa Girls Marry

The theory that the dumb Dora is the most successful husband snatcher and that the female Phi Beta Kappa is necessarily an unloved blue stocking is an example of another fallacy gone smash on the rocks of scientific investigation.

Drs. J. S. Bolin and S. J. Holmes have examined the records of 2074 alumnae of the University of California graduated between the years of 1874 and 1910 to see whether the dumbest or the brightest totaled the greater number of matrimonial hits. They state that of these, 1160 were married and 914 were unmarried, this proportion being roughly the same as that known to obtain in several other colleges and universities.

Investigation of the scholarship records showed that contrary to general expectation the grades of the married ranged a shade higher, .008 of a point to be exact, than those of their still unmated sisters. The girls who made the honorary society Phi Beta Kappa, awarded to students of high scholarship, were divided about fifty-fifty among the ranks of the married and the single.

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At a height of a mile and a half in the air the coolest time of the 24 hours is in the day, rather than at night.

## Red Wolves On Rampage

The red wolf of Texas, despoiler extraordinary of sheep, goats and poultry, has caused so many thousands of dollars worth of damage during the past eight months, that government wolf experts are conducting a ruthless warfare against him.

Central Texas counties in particular are bending their efforts towards quick elimination of the pest. In Parker County alone, it is estimated that annually the red wolf destroys from \$25,000 to \$35,000 worth of animals. The Chamber of Commerce has found it necessary to put up dollar for dollar with the people in the rural districts, employing two government hunters, who, in the eight month period, managed to kill more than a hundred wolves.

Like his cousin, the notorious gray wolf of the western plains, expert killer of calves, which has been virtually stamped out in the west, the red wolf is primarily a lone despoiler. His habit is to venture forth at night, sweeping down upon farm and ranch, killing his prey and then hastening to his out-of-the-way retreat to sleep away his food debauch.

The Texas red wolf ranges in weight from 30 to 60 pounds, while the gray wolf, known in Texas as the lobo or timber wolf, ranges between 75 and 100 pounds. However, large

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### CHEMISTRY

## GermS Succumb to Perfume

Quotation from THE MYSTERY AND LURE OF PERFUME—C. J. S. Thompson—Lippincott.

Some years ago attention was called to a statement that cases of tuberculosis were much less common in the flower-growing districts of France than in other parts of the country. This was attributed to the antiseptic effects of the essential oils of the plants in general. It was also noted, that in the laboratories where the oils from the flowers were prepared, the majority of the workers remained remarkably free from diseases of the respiratory organs, which was also said to be due to the air being impregnated with the odors from the various essential oils.

The matter was then carefully investigated by Chamberland of the Institut Pasteur in Paris, and by Cadeac, Meunier, and Smetchensko. The results of their experiments were communicated to the French Biological Society by Charrin, who supported their conclusions. They may be summarized as follows: they found that the micro-organisms of

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## Red Wolves on Rampage

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individuals have been caught, according to C. R. Landon, leader of government predatory animal control in the Lone Star State. Some time ago, one of his men caught a giant red wolf weighing 63 pounds, near Llano. While the gray wolf has a very wide range in North America, the red wolf is a species of limited habitat, being found only in Texas and adjoining states of the Southwest.

The state of Texas has no red wolf bounty at the present time. The authorities learned a lesson from experiences of other western states in trying to eliminate the gray wolf. They discovered that while the bounty method had obvious advantages, there was a tendency for certain unscrupulous hunters to bring animals across the state borders. Another unfair and harmful practice of the "bounty wolfers" was to permit the females to live, with the result that often in the long run, far from being eliminated in a given state, the wolves increased in number.

In certain instances, however, private bounties have been created, a flat rate per head being offered by some clubs and individuals. In a number of neighborhoods, scattered individual despoilers have been doing so much damage that bounties as high as \$150 to \$300 are being offered.

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## Germs Succumb to Perfume

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glanders and yellow fever were easily killed by essential oils, the most effective being cinnamon, thyme, French geranium, Indian verbena, lavender, patchouli, angelica, juniper, sandal, and cedar.

In a further test of the action of the oils upon organisms usually encountered in the air, on walls, or in the human body, certain bacteria were exposed to the emanations from essential oils for various periods. The results went to prove that many of the bacteria were killed in less than an hour by the evaporation of certain oils, and in some cases after only a few minutes. Arranged in the order of their bactericidal properties, these essential oils are as follows: Cinnamon, cloves, verbena, lavender, patchouli, angelica, juniper, sandal, cedar, thyme, lemon, pine, wormwood, and extracts of jasmine and tuberose.

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Spiders are fond of eating butterfly eggs.

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branch of medicine in the United States. Such crowded jaws are in striking contrast with the uniform dental arcades that one sees in comparatively unmixed, primitive peoples.

"Mental and temperamental incompatibilities may also arise, as we see in the mulattoes of North America which combine something of a white man's intelligence and ambition with an insufficient intelligence to realize that ambition. This leads in the hybrid to dissatisfaction and a feeling that he is not getting a fair deal."

The mixed progeny of the Chinese and the Hawaiians in the Hawaiian Islands stand first among all hybrids in industry and self support, in Dr. Davenport's estimation. They have the intelligence of the Chinese with the well-stabilized docile and patient temperament of the Polynesian. Another comparatively successful cross is among the Dutch settlers and the natives of Java and Sumatra. These hybrids are often possessed of great physical beauty and high intelligence.

It is difficult to arrive at a dispassionate scientific analysis of the consequences of human hybridity, Dr. Davenport stated, because the subject is one that arouses emotional bias. The result of race crossing, he affirmed, depends on the particular nature of the cross.

"In the absence of any uniform rule as to consequences of race crossing it is well to discourage it, except in those cases where, as in the Hawaiian-Chinese cross, it clearly produces superior progeny. The negro-white and Filipino-European crosses seem, on the whole, socially inferior to the parent races."

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## Mouth Tells More Than Eyes

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nose and the mouth of one face could be fitted to the upper part of the nose and the eyes of another face. Students were then asked to label the emotion expressed by the composite faces.

"The pleased characteristic in facial expression is given almost solely, if not entirely, by the pattern of the mouth muscles," Dr. Dunlap concludes. "The apparently pleased, happy, or mirthful expression of the eyes when conjoined to the mouth which really expresses pleased feeling, changes immediately into unpleasant expression, when conjoined with an unpleasant mouth. In the total facial pattern, it is the mouth that is important, not the eyes."

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