

will develop, many or possibly the majority of the eggs that have in addition been exposed to the hyperalkaline solution will develop into larvæ many of which are perfectly normal and rise to the surface. I have further found that the eggs which develop into larvæ very often (possibly always) have a membrane which, however, differs from the fatty acid membrane or the fertilization membrane in this, that it is not separated by so wide a space from the protoplasm and therefore easily escapes detection.

In a former paper I have already pointed out that the facts of natural fertilization agree also with the view set forth in the introductory remarks of this note.

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**Comparative chemical composition of the hair of  
different races.**

By **THOMAS A. RUTHERFORD** and **PHILIP B. HAWK.**

*[From the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry of the Department  
of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.]*

Forty-five samples of hair were analyzed, the specimens being obtained from indian, negro, japanese and caucasian subjects. After subjecting the hair to the action of digestive juices and alcohol and ether the percentage content of sulphur, nitrogen, carbon and hydrogen in the remaining keratin was determined. The analyses indicate that the chemical composition of human hair is influenced by six factors, as follows: (1) Race of the subject; (2) sex of the subject; (3) age of the subject; (4) color of the hair; (5) purity of breeding of the subject; (6) whether the hair sample is obtained from a dead or living subject.

The *average* percentage composition of the forms of hair (keratin) analyzed is given below.

Subject.	Elementary percentage composition.					Ratio.
	S	N	C	H	O	S : N
Indian	4.82	15.40	44.06	6.53	29.19	1 : 3.2
Japanese	4.96	14.64	42.99	5.91	31.50	1 : 3.0
Negro	4.84	14.90	43.85	6.37	30.04	1 : 3.1
Caucasian :						
Adults	5.22	15.19	44.49	6.44	28.66	1 : 2.9
Children	4.93	14.58	43.23	6.46	30.80	1 : 3.0