

armies that we must look for the physical salvation of the sons of men. Man may redeem himself from death, not by sweeping the heavens with the space-annihilating telescope, but by peering into the dust of the earth with the space-creating microscope.

We see then that the principle of the incarnation of ideas, of the realization in the world of substance of what had been vaguely foreshadowed in the world of mind, is a process which has gone on in science as surely but perhaps not so conspicuously as it has in art. The artist succeeds more or less perfectly to incarnate his ideas of beauty in stone, in wood, in metal or in pigment, but no painter ever yet expressed all the loveliness in his mind, pellucid though his pigments were; the poet strives to give utterance to the majesty of his imagination, but no poet was ever yet satisfied that his words, choice though they were, portrayed all the delicacy of his fancy or the glory of his dreams. The musician is conscious that after he has swept the lyre with melodies of transcendent sweetness, there are unheard melodies that are sweeter still; the preacher whose eloquence stirs the vast cathedral returns home depressed in that his burning words did not rise to the fever-height of his fervor. The saint, aiming at the highest ideals of holiness, has still to confess failure whether as anchorite, prophet, missionary or philanthropist.

But it is sometimes given to the man of science to touch, to taste, to handle what was once only a notion, a suggestion, a forecast either in his own day or in that of a less fortunate predecessor in the earlier times of the history of a thought.

D. FRASER HARRIS

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

A NEW FRENCH CAVERN WITH PALEOLITHIC MURAL ENGRAVINGS

To Count Begouen, of Toulouse, and his two sons, belongs the credit for the discovery of a new cavern with paleolithic mural engravings. The eldest son, Max, is at present a pupil of Professor Emile Cartailhac, as was his father before him. Count Begouen, with

his family, is spending the summer at his country place, "Les Espas," at Montesquieu-Avantès, near St. Giron (Ariège). On property adjoining his is the cavern of Enlène known for many years and where the count himself recently discovered a finely carved spear-thrower of reindeer horn. Near Enlène the Volp, a small stream, disappears under a ridge of limestone and reappears about one kilometer farther down. The escarpment where the Volp reappears has long been known as the Tuc d'Audoubert. After improvising a small canoe made of a box and given stability by a float on either side—a keg and an oil can, on Saturday, July 20, Count Begouen and his sons ascended the channel for about 50 meters, as far as the present level of the water would permit of rowing. By bridging with ladders at intervals they ascended on foot much farther and then climbed to the entrance to a cavern on the left. This led to a series of large chambers remarkable for the quantity as well as beauty of the stalagmite and stalactite formations. Luckily these had not been despoiled by the hand of the tourist. Only two or three times did the party of four find evidence that they were not the first to behold these wonderful art products of nature. At one point a name with the date 1689; at another a name and the date 1701. After traversing a number of galleries they at last came to a small corridor near the end of which they saw a small pit which appeared to have been recently dug in a search for artifacts. The disappointment on finding the pit indicating that another archeologist had been there before was not of long duration, for on looking up they beheld simultaneously a number of animal forms delicately incised on the sloping walls, some of them surrounded by thick layers of stalagmite, others partially hid by the same. The figures include about half a dozen horses, nearly as many bison, one reindeer, one bovine animal and some ten curious signs, probably a weapon. One of the horses is represented as being caught in a trap, others as being struck by arrows. The figure of the reindeer

is of special importance because of its rarity as a mural ornament in the Pyrenean caverns.

On the day of the discovery of the parietal engravings in the cavern of Tuc d'Audoubert, I was leaving the cavern region of northern Spain for Toulouse to join Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, of the American Museum of Natural History, in a tour of the French Pyrenean caverns under the guidance of Professor Cartailhac, to whom Count Begouen telegraphed news of the find. Professor Cartailhac was able to add this new cavern to our itinerary. We reached "Les Espas" on July 25 in time for luncheon, after which Count Begouen and his sons conducted us to the cavern of Tuc d'Audoubert. Although they had been to the cavern every day since the discovery in a search for more parietal art, certain examples remained to be either discovered or interpreted on the day of our visit. Near the entrance to the corridor previously mentioned Count Begouen found an additional engraving of the horse. Some incisions discovered on one of the previous days, the trained eye of Professor Cartailhac made out to be a figure of *Elephas primigenius*. On a projecting rock two spots of red paint had been seen on a previous day but to my satisfaction it remained for me to be the first to recognize them as two eyes, the projecting rock being an animal head in the round. The paleolithic artist was quick to take advantage of fortuitous resemblances in arriving at results that would otherwise require much time and labor as exemplified not only in this latest find but also in previous ones, for instance, at Niaux, Altamira and Castillo.

Tuc d'Audoubert is the most beautiful cavern in southern France. Fortunately it is in appreciative hands, for Count Begouen is mayor of the commune (Montesquieu-Avantès) in which it is situated. He will take immediate steps to protect its treasures of ancient art and of nature from vandalism. He and his son Max will also prepare a report fully illustrated, which is to appear in the monumental series published under the auspices of the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris. The importance of the find

and the fact that two Americans took at least a small part in the first few days of exploration justify me in sending at the earliest possible moment this short notice to SCIENCE.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY

TOULOUSE,

July 27, 1912

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ENTOMOLOGY

THE second International Congress of Entomology met at Oxford at the beginning of August under the presidency of Professor E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., Hope professor of zoology. According to the report in the London *Times* Professor Poulton in his address paid special attention to the processes by which a species by natural selection seeks to maintain its place in the insect cosmos. Other papers upon evolution, bionomics and mimicry were contributed by the president, who gave an account of Mr. C. A. Wiggin's and Dr. G. H. Carpenter's researches in mimicry in the forest butterflies of Uganda; by the Rev. K. St. A. Rogers and by Mr. R. C. L. Perkins, who described and compared the color-groups of Hawaiian *Odynerus* (wasps) found on the two neighboring islands, Oahu and Kauai. In the section of philosophic entomology Professor J. F. Van Bemmelen (Netherlands) explained the phylogenetic significance of the development of the butterfly wing.

In the section of economic entomology the paper read by Sir Daniel Morris on behalf of Mr. W. A. Ballou, "Some Entomological Problems in the West Indies," demonstrated how an intimate knowledge of the life histories of insects may be put to practical uses, and how by the introduction of the natural parasite of an immigrant pest the attacks of the pest may be controlled and even defeated altogether. The question of international action to check generally the importation of pests was raised in the discussion of Mr. A. G. L. Rogers's paper on "The necessary investigation with relation to Insect and Fungus Enemies of Plants, Preliminary to Legislation."

In the pathological department Professor