this communication, I hope, after they have verified the reference, that they will refrain from making unjust charges against Dr. Dubois.

It is not for the anti-evolutionists, however, that I make this contribution, but rather for the information of those who, in these days when state legislatures are attempting to settle scientific questions by majority vote, are called on themselves to be energetic champions of the truth.

And, speaking of state legislatures, while I have not seen the text of the anti-evolution law enacted by the law-makers of the state of Tennessee, and which is impending in other states of the Union, I presume that they have had the foresight to make it illegal for human skeletons, in museums and schools which are supported by public funds, to wear their coccygeal bones.

EDWIN LINTON

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

FAUNA HAWAIIENSIS

BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM, Honolulu, has on hand a number of incomplete sets of Fauna Hawaiiensis. The following numbers will be sent to libraries or individual scientists on receipt of twenty-five cents in stamps to cover the cost of postage on each volume: Volume I, Nos. 4, 5, 6; Volume II, No. 6; Volume III, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6. Bishop Museum Memoir, Volume VII, No. 2 (Monographic study of the tribe Lobeloideae, by Joseph F. Rock, 395 pages, 217 plates) may also be obtained for the cost of mailing, forty-five cents.

HERBERT E. GREGORY

BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM

QUOTATIONS

THE ANTI-EVOLUTION TRIAL IN TENNESSEE

THE mortification which most educated Americans feel about the Dayton trial has at least one offset. This challenging of the truths discovered by scientific inquiry yields at any rate this advantage, that it gives scientific men a better opportunity than they ever had to bring their teaching home to millions. They can unfold the evidence for what they believe, and can get a wider and more interesting hearing for it. Elsewhere in the *Times*, for example, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn states, summarily but effectively, the anatomical and geological proofs of the descent—or ascent—of man. This will undoubtedly be read with an attention that could not have been elicited from the general public had not Mr. Bryan made his ignorant and intolerant assaults upon those who accept evolution as the method of creation.

He has, in reality, given to scientists and teachers a splendid chance. They will now have a larger and more alert popular audience than they have ever known. Such an opportunity for popularizing, in the best sense, scientific truths can rarely have presented itself. Let it be improved by men ready to give the reasons for the faith that is in them. They can explain in a way intelligible to the ordinary mind the process of engrafting the theory of evolution upon all modern thought. They can show how it is to-day the presupposition of inquiring minds in all departments of knowledge. It is taken for granted in every laboratory. It is a part of the baggage which every explorer carries with him into unknown lands. It is the indispensable tool of the modern investigator and the modern philosopher alike. It is the great working hypothesis of science everywhere. Educated men think unconsciously in terms of evolution. The idea of it and applications of it are woven into the intellectual life of the whole world to-day.

All this can be set forth, with the evidence for it and the human benefits to be derived from it, and then the ignorant defiance from Tennessee can be met by the poet's indignant assertion that it is "shame to stand in God's creation and doubt truth's sufficiency." —N. Y. *Times*.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

The Cell in Development and Heredity. By EDMUND B. WILSON, professor of zoologoy in Columbia University. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. The Macmillan Co., 1925.

THE grateful and enthusiastic student of cytology can paraphrase Emerson's exclamation concerning Plato by saying of this book: "In Wilson are all things (concerning cells) whether written or thought." The former editions of this work have been recognized for a generation throughout the world as the most valuable and important books on this important subject, and the present volume, coming a quarter of a century after the last previous edition, represents the enormous advances in our knowledge of cytology which have been made during this period—a development that has probably not been surpassed by any other science during the same time.

Students of cytology have known for a long time that Professor Wilson was preparing a new book and they have been waiting anxiously for its appearance. The present volume more than justifies all expectations. It is, in fact, an entirely new book; the arrangement of materials, the topics treated, even much of the terminology is different from that in the old edition, and the book has grown from nine chapters and 483 pages, in the second edition, to fourteen