the cave contained a succession of seven deposits, which emerge from the mouth of the cave and spread fanwise in a succession of steps. All levels of the deposits contained a large number of animal bones, some broken and burned by man, some evidently the relics of an animal's lair. As the cave faces north, it was probably occupied by man in summer only and by animals in the intervals of human occupation. The animal bones included deer, wild goat, boar, and rabbit in abundance, and, rarely, horse and ox. Resting on the raised beach which formed the seventh and lowest deposit was a carpal bone of an elephant. Implements of Mousterian type were found at all levels down to the fifth, those of the second level being definitely assignable to the upper Mousterian; but no implements of a later industry and no pottery were found.

The removal by dynamite of a large block of limestone in the hard travertine of the fourth level opened up a number of fissures and led to the discovery of a human frontal bone at a depth of 15 cm. from the surface of the deposit. The left parietal was discovered half a yard away, but, whereas the frontal bone had been loosened from its matrix, the parietal was firmly embedded in the travertine and had to be brought away in a mass of that material for reduction in the laboratory. As explained by Mr. L. H. Dudley Buxton, to whom that task was entrusted, the freeing of the interior from the mass of deposit with which it was filled proved a particularly difficult and tedious operation. Implements of quartzite and flint definitely of Mousterian type, but less well made than those of the overlying levels, were found near the skull. The fact that the skull and the implements were found embedded in the travertine in a manner allowing no possibility of disturbance places the Mousterian age of the skull beyond question.

The anatomical characters of the skull were described by Mr. L. H. Dudley Buxton. Owing to the fact that the greater part of the month which had elapsed since the skull had been brought to England had been taken up by the task of freeing the fragile bone from the travertine in which it had been embedded, it was possible to put forward tentative conclusions only; but an attempt had been made to reconstruct the upper part of the skull. There is no doubt that the two fragments belong to the same skull. From various characters it would appear to be that of a very young person; but the exact age and the sex are difficult to determine. A comparison with the three skulls of Neanderthal man of immature age available—a skull of a child of five from La Ferrassie, the skeleton of a youth found at Le Moustier, and fragments of the skull of a child, perhaps of eight years of age, from La Quina—shows that it agrees with them in the characters in which they differ from those of modern skulls of corresponding age. The measurements, which, however, must at present be regarded as entirely provisional, indicate that the skull is broader in its proportions than would have been expected, nor are the eyebrow ridges and temporal fossæ developed in the manner distinctive of Neanderthal man. The most striking feature in the parietal bone is the fact that the parieto-squamous suture, which is more or less straight in the apes and the human infant and bowed in the adult man, in the Devil's Tower skull is most markedly bowed; but instead of a regular squamous suture, with a bevelled edge, the actual edge of the bone is only recessed very slightly—a condition which is to be attributed to age and not to race. On the provisional measurements which have been made the cranial index works out at 80, a high figure which further consideration may make it necessary to correct.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE TERCENTENARY OF FRANCIS BACON

THE Tercentenary of Francis Bacon was celebrated at the University of Cambridge on October 5, when, at a special congregation, the chancellor of the university (the Earl of Balfour) conferred the degree of doctor of law (*honoris causa*) on William Searle Holdsworth, K.C., D.C.L. (Oxford), Vinerian professor of English law in the University of Oxford, and the degree of doctor of science (*honoris causa*) on Sir Ernest Rutherford, O.M., M.A., of Trinity College, Cavendish professor of experimental physics, president of the Royal Society.

In introducing the recipients of the degrees the Public Orator, T. R. Glover, as reported in the London *Times*, said:

> That great man, the most illustrious of the Lord Chancellors of England, when caught at last by the cunning of his enemies, said he hoped there remained some quiet place for him in some Cambridge college where he might be at leisure for science. Accordingly, after three centuries, it is fitting for us Cambridge men to commemorate our great alumnus who has shed such honor on his Alma Mater by his name and his pursuits. Man, "the servant and interpreter of nature," lives by the laws of nature and by his own. The life of man, so long as we obey the laws of nature, flourishes. If, on the other hand, we try to live without human laws, nature refuses us her benefits. The Stoics, who teach us ever to strive to adjust our laws to the laws of nature, were filled with wonder for the inmost unity of the universe. Our Bacon was in his way the follower of the Stoics—eminent at once in civil law and natural science. So to-day we honor at once a man of law from Oxford and a student of nature from Cambridge, that it may be clear that all learning is linked with all learning, and that we serve

one nature while with one mind we pursue different studies. I present to you, then, that distinguished man, William Searle Holdsworth, Vinerian Professor of the Laws of England, Fellow of All Souls, not unacquainted with the other arts, and a famous oar. And I also present one whom you have long known—a high priest of natural science, censor of atoms, the flower of knighthood—our colleague and friend, Sir Ernest Rutherford.

About 1,500 invitations were issued for the garden party in Trinity College, and the guests were received by the master, Sir J. J. Thomson, and the vice-master, the Rev. Dr. St. John Parry, in the bowling green behind the Great Court. The band and pipers of the Scots Guards were in attendance and played a selection of music on the grounds of the college. The weather remained fine but dull, and the guests took advantage of the opportunity to visit the chapel, dining-hall and library of the college, the rare first editions of Bacon's works in the latter building being particularly interesting.

At 5.30 p. m., Dr. C. D. Broad, fellow of Trinity College, delivered a lecture in the Senate House on the philosophy of Francis Bacon before a distinguished company, presided over by the chancellor, Lord Balfour. The lecturer devoted his remarks to Bacon's claims to be the father of inductive philosophy.

THE PSYCHO-CLINIC FOR INFANCY RESEARCH AT YALE UNIVERSITY

THE Yale Psycho-Clinic for Infancy Research is to extend its program of psychological investigation and its clinical service for young children. The development of this work is made possible by a gift from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. The staff of the Psycho-Clinic, which is under the direction of Dr. Arnold Gesell, has been enlarged by the appointment of several research associates, while the clinic itself is now housed in separate residential quarters at 52 Hillhouse Avenue. The clinic will devote itself for a period of years to the consecutive study of mental development in normal infants. The problems under investigation include the nature and origin of individual differences, correlations with physical characteristics, variations in rate of mental growth, norms and methods of developmental diagnosis in infancy. The program contemplates a coordination of several lines of research and combines a psychological and medical approach to the problems of infancy in their relation to human behavior.

The present staff has been organized for cooperative research into the first stages of mental growth, to determine their significance for later development. The research will concentrate on the first two years of infancy and bring into coordination data from different fields, including mental and physical measurements, language and motor capacity, habit and personality development. There are special laboratory provisions for technical photographic studies and for systematic camera records of mental and physical growth.

The new research appointees to the staff of the clinic are as follows: Henry Marc Halverson, Ph.D., research associate in experimental psychology and laboratory photography; Marian Cabot Putnam, M.D., research associate in developmental pediatrics, and Helen Thompson, Ph.D., research associate in statistics and anthropometry.

Professor Halverson was formerly head of the department of psychology at the University of Maine. Dr. Putnam is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. She has served as pediatrist and neurologist at the Boston Children's Hospital and as assistant in psychiatry at the Phipps Clinic, under Dr. Adolph Meyer, of the Johns Hopkins University. Professor Thompson was formerly professor of mathematics at the Kentucky College for Women, also psychological research assistant at the Lincoln School, Teachers College, New York City. Katherine Backes, previously director of the Greenwich Nursery School, New York, and Anne K. Williams, R.N., will assist in the clinic.

The National Research Council has appointed two fellows to work in the clinic during the current year. They are Viola May Jones, M.A., assistant superintendent of the child placing department of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, and Edith Fisher Symmes, Ed.M., chief psychologist, Boston Psychopathic Hospital.

THE JOURNAL OF L. L. LANGSTROTH

IN 1852 the Reverend L. L. Langstroth, a Congregational minister in Philadelphia, devised a bee-hive with movable frames, the foundation of all modern beekeeping. The following year he published a book on beekeeping in which he described his new hive, and this has become a classic in beekeeping literature. In his many articles on beekeeping in various journals he makes frequent reference to a journal which he kept consistently for a period of forty-five years, but never did he tell just what material was included in it. After his death in 1893 all trace of this journal was lost and, in fact, none of the beekeepers of the present day had any definite knowledge regarding it.

The Ohio Beekeepers' Association at its meeting in August, 1925, decided that it was time that more recognition be given the man on whose labors so large an edifice has been erected, and at that time they established a memorial endowment fund in the Cornell University Beekeeping Library in memory of Mr.