mitted to report their work in these meetings. The writer has distinctly in mind the attitude of the undergraduates toward a certain sophomore who had discovered the continuity of protoplasm between cells of a filamentous alga and had been permitted to report this before a State Academy of Science. The effect perhaps was as important on the sophomore as on his associates, for his name is now one of the starred list of botanists in American Men of Science. In itself the discovery may or may not have been important, but the effect was important on that student body. In this day of great stadia and unlimited honor to heroes of beef and bone, it should occur to scientists to devise some method of making scientific honors for undergraduates a thing worth the seeking. In those days of the Indiana Academy, when the influence of Jordan and Coulter was strong, democracy prevailed, and the student of science in the colleges of the state felt that to appear before the academy was almost as important as winning his degree. To the veteran it may be important to be reminded that the borders of the unknown are near at hand by bits contributed from unexpected sources. The best that can prevail for the promotion of research is that spirit which knows only the rank of ability.

Though not of the group of which the study was made, it may interest some to know that the models of the Indiana and the Wisconsin Academies were well in the minds of the organizers of The Northwest Scientific Association when that organization began four years ago. Here the senior or the young graduate meets on equal footing with the doctors and the deans of colleges, chancellor, president or professor, and fine fellowship prevails among all. The groups which were isolated and unknown to each other in the widely scattered colleges now meet and are getting well acquainted and learning to work together. The present membership is nearing three hundred. The program for December 28 and 29 announced seventy-four titles. Nine different sections are now under way and twenty-five sessions of breakfast, luncheon, dinner and general or section meetings convened.

Northwest Science, the official organ of Northwest Scientific Association, has now completed its first year and in a way represents the work accomplished by that organization. It has printed a history of the organization for three years of its existence, abstracts of papers presented at the meetings, some regional news, a few general papers and one issue devoted to the geology of the region on either side of the line between Idaho and Washington in the locality of Spokane.

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CHILDREN WHO RUN ON ALL FOURS

IN the last two numbers of *The American Journal of Physical Anthropology* (Wistar Institute, Philadelphia), the undersigned publishes the account, with illustrations, of eleven children who before walking upright have spontaneously developed the habit of running effectively on all fours. This is a highly interesting phenomenon of nonpathologic nature, and he would be thankful for further reliable reports. The principal points on which information is desired are as follows: 1. Race and nationality; 2. Sex; 3. Health and robustness; 4. What child in numerical order; 5. Has the phenomenon been noticed in any other child of the same parents or among relatives; 6. At what age has the child begun to run on all fours and how long has it continued. To which should be added a description, as detailed as possible, of the performance itself, supplemented when this can be done by a photograph of the child in the act. The position of the hands (whether fully open or partly closed), and of the head, while running on all fours, as well as any other peculiarities of the child's behavior, are matters of interest.

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SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

The Antiquity of Man in East Anglia. By J. REID MOIR. Cambridge University Press, 1927.

THIS invaluable volume is not, like many of the contemporary works on the Old Stone Age, a restatement of current archeological knowledge or of current Continental research in archeology, but is an entirely fresh and convincing presentation of a series of wonderful discoveries in the newest field of prehistoric archeology which were made in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, a region collectively known as East Anglia.

The title chosen by the author does not fit the contents of this volume because he has assigned an age of only 500,000 years and the geologic epoch of merely Lower Pleistocene time to discoveries which in the reviewer's opinion belonged to a far more ancient period, namely, 1,250,000 years, and to a more ancient geologic epoch, namely, the close of Pliocene time. This is less surprising when we consider that English geologists for the most part still speak only of two glacial periods and, with the exception of Brooks, there is little serious attempt to connect these two ice invasions of British territory with a fourfold Ice Age of western Europe and of North America. The