These do not occur similarly in adjacent sound wood.

There had been such a prevalent opinion among pathologists that heart-rotting fungi are not truly parasitic, because of the commonly accepted assumption that the heartwood is dead, that White took pains to show that such views were erroneous. After discussing evidence to be drawn from the "wound gum," he continues, "Tyloses fortunately do not suffer such variant opinions; they can be produced only by living cells. Their occurrence, then, proves that the invaded tissues are living . . . The tyloses arise as the result of a stimulation primarily induced by the fungus." (p. 163.)

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A PREHISTORY CHART

Professor A. E. Jenks, of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Minnesota, has designed a chart illustrative of the chronological sequences of archeological periods in prehistoric Europe and of typical artifacts of each period. The dimensions of this chart are three feet by four feet. The upper half is devoted to a chronological diagram of culture sequences in which the various glacial advances are represented by peaks and the interglacial periods by valleys. The associated cultures are distinguished by the varied colors of the different portions of this Pleistocene range. The several types of fossil man have their positions in the landscape indicated by guide posts.

The lower half of the chart shows drawings of characteristic implements of the successive periods, excellently delineated and clearly labelled. The selection of artifacts representative of the Paleolithic periods is very good. Limitations of space prevent an equally satisfactory display of objects characteristic of the Neolithic, Bronze, and Early Iron Ages. Nearly all of those represented on the chart come from the Scandinavian area. But the author has chosen carefully and well.

Teachers of history and of prehistoric archeology will find that Professor Jenks' chart is a valuable aid to themselves and to their students. Ten minutes' study of this chart will fix in the mind of the reader facts which ordinarily require for their absorption hours of concentration and much thumbing of leaves of text-books.

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PHILOSOPHY OR IRONY, WHICH?

IN the current number of SCIENCE, January 13, I read Dr. Stetson's short, but appreciative, review of Professor Eddington's "Stars and Atoms" and noted what the reviewer says of the author's sense of humor. However, there is one sentence in particular in which the humor is so "dry" that the casual reader may be led to draw the erroneous conclusion that Professor Eddington endorses the views expressed in the first two paragraphs of Bertrand Russell's "What I Believe." These two paragraphs are sufficient to convince the reader that the author finds his *Ultima Thule* in the electron.

There is nothing in the context leading to the sentence referred to above—nothing but the absurdity of the conclusion itself—that would lead one to regard the sentence as ironical; but I take it, in reality, to be a "sly dig" at Russell and his school. After showing the possible complexities to be expected under conditions due to terrestrial temperatures compared with the simple structures found associated with the high stellar temperatures, Professor Eddington concludes, p. 84:

> Our earth is one of those chilly places and here the strangest complications can arise. Perhaps strangest of all, some of these complications can meet together and speculate on the significance of the whole scheme.

My reason for regarding the above excerpt as ironical may be best expressed in Professor Eddington's own words as given in "Science, Religion and Reality," p. 214.

> Is the motion of the editor's pencil to grammatically amend the split infinitive in this sentence simply the automatic response under physical laws of a complicated configuration of electrons to the external stimulus of this smear of ink on paper? Such an extravagant hypothesis might conceivably appeal to the crude materialist who supposes that the world of electrons is the fundamental reality.

Verbum sap.

M. M. GARVER

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STATION OF THE HARVARD OBSERVATORY

A NOTICE in SCIENCE, January 20, 1928, on the new South African station of the Harvard Observatory was taken indirectly from an unedited article in a student publication; it contains several mistakes and extravagant statements, three of which perhaps justify correction.

1. Mazel's Poort where the Harvard station is located is not a city; it is the water works station of the city of Bloemfontein. The new road and other assistance are being provided by Bloemfontein.

2. The Harvard Observatory is constructing one 60-inch telescope, not three, for the southern station.

3. Mr. W. F. H. Waterfield leaves Cambridge for