implication is that the antlers disappear rapidly after being shed.

In casting about for an explanation of their scarcity, I can suggest only one possibility that would explain their rapid disappearance—that of being eaten by rodents. I have observed on a very few occasions partly eaten antlers with definite teeth-marks left to indicate the gnawing of rodents, presumably mice. Could this be the answer to the disappearance of the antlers? Could antlers serve the same purpose that bones did for Carlson's gray squirrel? Is it likely that other rodents have an "urge" or appetite to eat bones or antlers?

If antlers do actually disappear in this manner, it seems to me, there must be some wide-spread agency consuming them, and consequently they must serve as an important source of supply of minerals. Could it be possible that there is an interrelated dependency between rodents and deer or other antler-shedding ungulates?

It has occurred to me several times that I have found on the range more cases of antlers fastened to the skull than of those that have been shed. While this is clearly a case of memory I wonder if others have had similar experience. If this be true, the obvious implication is that the shed antlers disappear more rapidly than those fastened to the skull at death. If so, is there some change in the composition of the antlers that would make them more palatable to rodents when properly shed than at other times?

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THE EATING OF BONE BY SQUIRRELS

IN your issue of June 14, Professor Carlson asked for reports on the eating of bone by squirrels. The following note may be of interest. In 1928 I spent a large part of the summer in a cottage on a five-acre island in Lake Temagami, Ontario. The island is densely covered with mixed bush. Lying just outside the cabin was an old moose skull, found a year or two earlier in a stream where it had been long enough to become completely clean; this, combined with subsequent exposure to all weathers, had reduced the fleshy contents to a minimum. During this summer a red squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonicus*) regularly visited the skull twice a day, about 6 A.M. and 4 P.M., and nibbled for a few minutes at projecting parts, especially the upper edge of the orbits. When I first arrived on the island the physiological effects of the breeding season might still have been operative (assuming the animal was a female), but the practice was continued till the end of August, when this could hardly have been the case. I do not want to imply that the visits were invariable, but they were so regular as to be expected, and I have photographs of the animal on the skull. The amount removed each time was very small, but there was a real eating of bone.

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FIFTY HARVARD GRADUATES

CERTAIN achievements of the Harvard College Class of 1915 seem worth special consideration just now. This is the class which was graduated into World War I and its social-economic upheavals. It is the class which, having reached its twenty-fifth and mature anniversary, was the principal alumni group at the recent Harvard University graduation exercises. Again a world war was in their minds, and each individual's relations to his society's changes. Seriously they looked backward at their own careers and forward to the careers of their children.

This is what they found in their own pasts:

Seven hundred and two matriculated with the class; 90 have died; 12 have disappeared; 600 are active to-day; some 400 were able or wanted to attend their twenty-fifth class reunion.

Taking "American Men of Science" and "Who's Who in America" as measures of achievement—50 of the 600 survivors are in one or the other of those directories; 9 are in both; 19 are in "American Men of Science." Two are starred in "American Men of Science," one when he was 40 years old, the other when he was 46.

By professions, the 50 break down to 16 in academic work, 5 in medicine, 3 in law, 5 in government service, 6 in finance, 10 in business, 5 in writing.

Oldest in this group is 58 years; youngest 44; average age 47.

Average age of achievement (when a man became assistant professor, published a book, etc.) for the 50 was 33.3 years; for all the scientists, 31.4; for the 9 scientists listed also in "Who's Who" 29.8.

The plurality (24) of these 50 achievers have migrated westward from their place of birth. Seven have traveled eastward; 19 flourish in the neighborhood of birth.

Of the 50, 45 have been married, 7 divorced. Average at first marriage, 27.7. Average marriage age of those with children, 26.8; without children (10 couples) 30.8. Average number of children from productive marriages, 3.1; from all the 50, 2.2.

Of the entire 1915 class of 600, 491 have married. Each averages 2.3 children. The whole class average is 1.9. Achievers are the more family-minded. But one classmate, whom the directories do not list, has nine children. The divorce rate of the achievers is 14 per cent. (7:50), against 9 per cent. (54:600) for the whole class.

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