Recently, through the interest of Mr. H. Wallace Buckingham of Redding, who visited the Stone Man Cave, more information has been available regarding the age of the deposits found in it. In company with Mr. Buckingham, and by support of the Carnegie Institution of Washington through Dr. Merriam the cave was reexamined by the writer and a small collection of fossil bones was obtained.

The Stone Man Cave is topographically higher than Potter Creek Cave and lies north of the Pitt River and east of the McCloud River.

The mammalian remains found in the cave represent a number of species common to the Shasta caves but probably accumulated later than those of Potter Creek and Samwel caves. The presence of Arctotherium, the large short-faced bear, Equus sp., Odocoileus sp. and a number of rodent species suggests a time relationship with that of Potter Creek Cave and Samwel Cave. Split and gnawed parts of limb bones that were so common in the other caves are present.

A statement regarding the avian skeletal material found in Stone Man Cave, as reported upon by Miss Ida DeMay, follows:

> The bird remains also represent species included in collections from the Shasta caves. A fragment of an ulna may be assignable to *Gymnogyps amplus*, an extinct condor described from Samwel and Potter Creek Cave material by Loye Miller in 1911 (Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., vol. 6, pp. 385–400). This species is the only condor that has been recorded from the Pleistocene of Shasta County. Bone fragments probably representing the sooty grouse (*Dendragapus fuliginosus*) and two bones of the band-tailed pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) also occur in the collection. Both of these species are found in the region to-day.

E. L. FURLONG
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REPRINT SIZE

A SHORT time ago our laboratory inherited a fine reprint collection from a physiologist. The problem then arose of the best method of making these 10,000 items available to our graduate students. We decided to file them, as we had another reprint collection, in two cabinets of metal containing 5 drawers each with dividers in each drawer. The drawers were 11×17 inches.

The trouble then arose of reducing as many reprints as possible to a size less than or equal to 9×7 inches. Hence this appeal to secure reprints of standard size, either 9×6 or 9×7 inches. Isn't the time ripe to ask such journals as the *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine* to reduce their size and save the paper we have to shear from their reprints before filing? From the sixteen reprints that came to my desk this morning we sheared 15 per cent. by weight before we could file them.

Furthermore, we keep several sizes of envelopes for mailing reprints. What reason is there for most journals not standardizing their reprint size now?

CLIVE M. MCCAY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

LEONHARD STEJNEGER

(For his ninetieth birthday, October 30, 1941)

The sons of science walk in endless line
Bearing the torch; a few falter and drop,
But the rest close in: they who have glimpsed a sign
Far on ahead that reads, "You must not stop!"
Their quests are strange and wonderful—to bring
The stars to earth, to take the earth to sky;
To know the *what* of every living thing
Of all time past, and then the *how* and *why*.

And here is one whose vision has been long
And clear and true—he saw the sign ahead.
His torch was radiant, and he held it strong;
Where it found darkness there came light instead . . .
Forever seeking truth, not vain acclaims,
He kindled, on the way, a thousand other flames.

PAUL H. OEHSER

QUOTATIONS

SCIENCE AND WORLD ORDER

THE Conference on Science and World Order, which begins to-day in London under the auspices of the British Association, is an event of considerable importance. The speakers at the meeting will undoubtedly be making valuable contributions toward the problem of sane and efficient reconstruction and the establishment of a stable world order after the war. But the mere fact of such a conference being held at this particular time and in this particular place is also significant. The conference is truly international, and it is free from any trammels on the expression of opinion. One similarly free and international conference has just been held here under the auspices of the P. E. N. Club. Another, the International Youth Rally at the Albert Hall, is due to take place next month. Taken together, these conferences are solid evidence of the new position which this country is rapidly assuming as a centre—one might almost say the centre—of leadership in international affairs, both political and cultural.

The British Association Conference, however, has an added significance in that it deals with science. Science is not truly science unless fully free. The necessary freedom of science is twofold—freedom from

internal interference and freedom for international interchange. Nazi Germany has systematically interfered with both these freedoms. The result, readily noticeable for some time before the war, was a deterioration in the quality of German scientific work, especially in fields of new and fundamental research. The Nazi régime, as the Foreign Secretary said yesterday, has effected its own intellectual encirclement. As a result it is now living on its scientific capital. This has important consequences, both for the war and for the subsequent peace. It is a remarkable fact that, in spite of the Nazis' intensive scientific preparations for war, this country has already surpassed Germany in many applications of science to war. The superiority of our aircraft and of our systems of aircraft detection is a matter of public record; and there are a number of other examples which must for the present remain as military secrets. The mobilization of the resources of a democracy behind the national effort may be slow, but is sure and cumulatively effective. This is especially true of our scientific resources. But just because we stand for freedom, in science as elsewhere, our efforts have been notably supplemented by aid from the United States. In the scientific sphere, as elsewhere, this aid is steadily increasing, and our scientific achievements, thus powerfully reinforced, may well prove to be a factor of major military importance.

The conference which opens to-day [September 26] will deal primarily with post-war problems. Much lip-service is paid to the idea of planning, but it is not always realized that planning will be neither effective nor tolerable unless it is backed by science. Every planning authority, whether comprehensive like the Tennessee Valley Authority or devoted to some special function like the Rockefeller Institute's campaign against yellow fever in South America, needs its team of research workers and scientific advisers. It is a bare three years since the century-old British Association established its Division for the Social and International Relations of Science. This conference is a proof of the validity of the idea behind that decision. In Mr. Eden's words, "from henceforth science and statecraft must march together. Diplomacy, which has up till now been the servant of higher strategy, must increasingly become the servant of science." Science in its turn must increasingly become the servant not of war, or of big business, or of a particular régime, but of the general welfare of mankind.—*The London Times.*

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

MAMMALIAN FAUNA

The Mammalian Fauna of the White River Oligocene. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., N.S., Vol. XXVIII. Part I: *Insectivora and Carnivora,* by W. B. SCOTT and G. L. JEPSEN, pp. 1–154, pl's I–XXII, 1936. Part II: *Rodentia,* by A. E. WOOD, pp. 155–270, pl's XXIII–XXXIII, 1937. Part III: *Lagomorpha,* by A. E. WOOD, pp. 271–362, pl's XXXIV–XXXV, 1940. Part IV: *Artiodactyla,* by W. B. SCOTT, pp. 363–746, pl's XXXVI–LXXVIII, 1940. Part V: *Perissodactyla,* by W. B. SCOTT, pp. 747–980, pl's LXXIX–C [also contents and addenda for whole volume, pp. i–xvi]. 1941.

IN 1846 Dr. Hiram A. Prout, of St. Louis, received from a friend the fragmentary jaw of a gigantic extinct mammal, found in the "Mauvais Terre, on the White River." As years passed, this first specimen was followed by dozens, hundreds and thousands. The Mauvais Terre became the Big Badlands and badlands became a technical term for similar country all over the earth. The White River gave its name to a group of strata not only forming the Big Badlands of South Dakota but also underlying an enormous area beyond them, from Montana to Nebraska. The time represented by the deposits includes most of the Oligocene. The rich faunas have become a standard of comparison for the world. No fossil deposits have been worked more intensively and more continuously during the last century. The rising flood of notes, papers, comments and special monographs has tended to obscure the broader and more significant features of these important faunas in a mass of detail, hard to find and hard to synthesize once found.

Already in 1869 the need for such a synthesis was felt and the White River faunas were the main basis for a great memoir by Joseph Leidy, a work of 472 quarto pages and 30 plates that became a monument in the history of paleontology. Eighteen families and 25 genera were then known from the White River Group. For two generations no one had the courage to face the great task of keeping the synthesis abreast of the rapid discoveries. Then in 1934 Professor Scott undertook "to fill out and complete the admirable sketch which Dr. Leidy gave to the world." The American Philosophical Society gave a grant and undertook to publish the results. An excellent artist, R. Bruce Horsfall, was employed, and Professor Scott set out on an ambulatory research program of the sort becoming more and more necessary but seldom so successfully arranged. Twelve museums, scattered from the Atlantic to the Rockies, were successively or repeatedly bases of operation. Every genus was