

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.

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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

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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 ex-

pression 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