

a people who used bolas weights and made stemless triangular stone lance points. They, in turn, were followed by people who used the first points which can positively be identified as intended for arrows. These have stems and barbs and are accompanied by broad, stemmed, hafted knives. Then appear small arrow points, identical with those used by the Ona Indians of Tierra del Fuego. Although the two types of arrow points are found together at the surface of the refuse our work at other sites indicates that they are typical

of two distinct groups and that the Ona type is not derived from the early one, at least in this region.

Late historic, horse-using, Tehuelche material is almost totally lacking so that the last occupation of these caves was presumably prior to this historic period. Pottery and polished stone work are lacking from all levels.

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QUOTATIONS

THE PROPOSED IRRIGATION TUNNEL UNDER THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

WHEN any group tries to put through legislation in a hurry, by unusual means and without full opportunity for the opponents to bring forward their arguments, the public has a right to be suspicious. It happens that this is just the fashion in which the plan to drive a power and irrigation tunnel under the Continental Divide and through the Rocky Mountain National Park has been handled in Congress both this year and last.

Last year the project was tacked on to the Interior Department Appropriation Bill on the floor of the Senate, was slipped through and was killed only because strenuous opposition in the House developed during conference. This year a separate bill was regularly introduced by Senator Adams, of Colorado, reported favorably by the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, but passed without public hearings or debate. The House has now announced a hearing, but there is danger that the bill will again be hooked on to the Interior Department Appropriation Bill, which has already passed the House, and that it will thus be jammed through without the consideration it deserves. The parliamentary procedure so far used certainly does not reflect confidence on the part of the measure's supporters that it will stand close scrutiny.

There are, indeed, arguments in its favor, as may be learned from the report of Senior Engineer Porter J. Preston, who directed the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates with the aid of a \$150,000 PWA allotment. There is little doubt that the ranchers in the Big Thompson Valley on the east side of the divide could make profitable use of the water. There is not much doubt that the hydroelectric power which the scheme would produce could be sold. But the probability that some persons would gain is not a conclusive argument. Some persons would gain, perhaps, if Central Park were taken over for low-rent housing, but certainly the general public would lose.

Whatever the arguments for the project, which will cost anywhere from \$24,800,000 for irrigation facilities alone to between \$43,000,000 and \$60,000,000 if there is a full power development, they should be subjected to an exhaustive public inquiry before they are accepted. Unless they are far more convincing than they now seem to be, the project ought to be dropped. It is not certain that it will be worth while to add to irrigation facilities in the Big Thompson area—or for that matter in any area under present conditions of agriculture. And it is certain that we ought not to add to them at the risk of setting a precedent which will lead to the despoliation of our national parks.—*The New York Times*.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

ADVENTURES IN BIRD PROTECTION

Adventures in Bird Protection. An autobiography.

By THOMAS GILBERT PEARSON. Pp. xiv + 459. Appleton-Century, N. Y. \$3.50.

IMPORTANT as the topic is yet one may rightly say that this book is far more than its title implies. Its opening chapters paint a vivid picture in plain colors of the early life of a Quaker boy reared under simple circumstances in the South and struggling against adverse conditions to win an education and at the same

time follow up the study of birds on which his heart was set. Out of this grows the story not merely of bird protection but even more that of wild life conservation, which has assumed such large proportions in the last fifty years.

Many men see opportunities, but few grasp them. Probably others have recognized as clearly the value of college museums, but he sold the idea to the president of a struggling institution and built up the first college museum in North Carolina. Deeply impressed by the unrestrained slaughter of song birds he appealed alone