western Saskatchewan. Folsom and Yuma artifacts were found in collections made in the vicinity of Calgary and in other collections extending as far east as Regina, Saskatchewan. The collection made by K. H. Jones near Mortlach, Saskatchewan, and described by Edgar B. Howard,[1] indicates that the Folsom complex is post-Wisconsin in age. Mortlach lies within the Altamont (Coteau) moraine, which is dated by W. A. Johnston[2] as probably being the terminal moraine of the Wisconsin movement. The Folsom artifacts of Jones's collection belong to the true Folsom type[3] found in Colorado and New Mexico and are not of the questionable Folsom type sometimes known as Folsomoid, Folsom-like or Generalized Folsom. The same holds for the Folsom points from Alberta. Unless there was a long period of time during which Folsom points were manufactured, the whole Folsom complex may be dated as post-glacial. If glaciation is used as the criterion for the division between Pleistocene and post-Pleistocene, it follows that the Folsom complex is post-Pleistocene.

Near Loon Lake at the top of a pass between the Mackenzie and Yukon drainages, about eighty miles south of the Arctic coast, artifacts were found on terraces above the summit of the pass. These artifacts were flaked by the percussion method. No projectile points were found on the site, though future excavations might produce them. The crudeness of these artifacts and the types found indicate upon comparison with other American artifacts that they belong to an early culture phase. They are similar to the Lake Mohave, California,[4] finds of the W. H. Campbells. They are also similar to the artifacts found by M. R. Harrington on the lowest and oldest horizon at Borax Lake, California.[5] Not only is there a close resemblance between the artifacts, but both the Loon Lake site and the lowest cultural stratum of the Borax Lake site failed to produce projectile points. These artifacts may represent an early American culture which in a number of respects can be compared with the paleolithic of Europe, although making this comparison does not necessarily imply that there is any connection between European and American finds, either in time or culture sequence. The comparison of early American stone implements with those of the European eolithic, paleolithic, and neolithic types is in all probability a false premise when such comparison is made to show that the two cultures are of the same antiquity. Northern and central Asia will undoubtedly be the areas that will produce artifacts that may be safely correlated with American finds. More work on early American archeology should be done in the glaciated areas where chronological dating in relation to the glacial periods is possible.

WESLEY L. BLISS

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THE BLUE JAY CACHED THE NUT

IN SCIENCE for January 13 of the present year, Arnold Gesell asks, "What did the blue jay do with the nut?" The west window of my Tropical Research Laboratory in the New York Zoological Park opens on an extent of lawn enclosed by shrubs and trees. This is a favorite place for the nut caches of grey squirrels. Scores of acorns are buried, some within a yard of the window.

This last autumn at least two blue jays have systematically robbed the squirrels. One bird which I watched, perched in a nearby tree. Within two minutes after a nut was pushed down and covered up by a squirrel, the jay was on the spot, and soon unearthed the acorn. It then flew up, perched for a few seconds, then returned to another part of the lawn, and jammed the nut into the ground, driving it home with repeated blows of its beak. This happened at least four times within an hour, and perhaps oftener. Two jays repeated this performance many times within a period of several weeks.

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SOCIETIES AND MEETINGS

THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE regular spring meeting of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science was held on April 7 and 8 at the Pennsylvania State College. A total registration of 157 is reported. Eighty-seven papers were read, distributed among the sciences, chiefly genetics, geology, pharmacognosy, physical sciences, botany and zoology. The annual dinner was held at the Nittany Lion Inn on Friday evening. Following the dinner, an illustrated lecture was delivered by Dr. Arthur B. Cleaves, geologist with the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission. Dr. Cleaves spoke on "Pennsylvania's All-Weather Highway." This is the new road which is tunnelling the mountains between Chambersburg and Pittsburgh.

The following officers were elected: *President,* Dr. R. W. Stone, Pennsylvania Topographic and Geologic Survey; *President-elect,* Professor H. W. Thurston,

[1] Edgar B. Howard, *American Antiquity,* 4: 3, January, 1939.

[2] W. A. Johnston, "Quaternary Geology of North America in Relation to the Migration of Man; The American Aborigines," University of Toronto Press, 1933.

[3] Howard, *ibid.*

[4] Southwest Museum Papers, No. 11, 1937.

[5] Charles A. Amsden, correspondence.