

The largest of our natural areas are in the National Parks and National Monuments. Efforts to secure the reservation of additional lands would fail of their purpose if, at the same time, the National Parks were not kept intact.

With the growing development of the country, the pressure upon the National Parks is constantly increasing. There have been a number of attempts recently to open these parks to some form or other of commercial use. The latest dangers are: First, the inclusion of the parks in the Water Power Bill, thus permitting the commission to grant permits for constructing in the National Parks and National Monuments, reservoirs, irrigation ditches, power plants and power lines; Second, the Smith bill, H.R. 12, 466, turning over 8,000 acres in one of the most beautiful parts of the Yellowstone Park to Idaho irrigation interests; and third, an attempt by the city of Los Angeles to dam certain of the waters in the Yosemite. Any of these proposed uses would not only destroy specific areas of much beauty and scientific interest, but would serve as an entering wedge in opening the parks to all kinds of commercial uses which would eventually undermine the entire National Park system. It is important that scientists make their wishes in this matter known in no uncertain way.

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PROFESSOR PAVLOV

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Within the past few months Professor Pavlov came in for much comment on the pages of SCIENCE. Since most of the things that were brought to the attention of our scientific men were either based on mere hearsay or on second-hand information of the flimsiest sort, will you allow me the space to quote some direct news about Professor Pavlov.

H. G. Wells returned recently from a trip of inspection in Russia where he particularly investigated the condition of literary and scientific men. His extensive report has been just published by the *New York Times*.

Speaking of the various scientists with whom he conferred, Wells says:

Our blockade has cut them (the scientists) from all literature outside of Russia. They are without instruments. They are short of paper. The work they do has to go on in unheated laboratories. It is amazing that they do any work at all, yet they are getting work done.

Of Pavlov in particular he says:

Pavlov is carrying on research of astonishing scope and ingenuity on the mentality of animals. . . . Pavlov continues his marvelous researches in an old coat and with his study piled up with the potatoes and carrots he grows in his spare time.

It is gratifying to be assured that Professor Pavlov is raising potatoes only as a pastime and still gives the best of his genius to scientific investigation.

S. MORGULIS

A QUESTION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Regarding the inquiry of Dr. Willey, Coues says on page 50, in "Fur-bearing Animals":

From this country [Mackenzie River region], many accounts have reached me, from various officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, through the liberality of the Smithsonian Institution, which placed in my hands all the matter represented in its archives upon the mammals of the far north. . . . Messrs. Kennicott, Macfarlane, Ross and Lockhart have each recorded their experiences. . . .'

Therefore the following quotation from Dall's "Alaska and its Resources," p. 349, may be of interest.

Woiwódsky was succeeded by Fúruhelm as Chief Director of the colonies. The Kadiák was wrecked near Spruce Island. Robert Kennicott passed the winter at Fort Yukon, where Mr. Lockhart was in command.

In the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1861, p. 60, it is stated that "Mr. Ross, chief factor of the Mackenzie River district, has had the cooperation of the gentlemen resident at the different posts in his district," among those mentioned is Mr. James Lockhart. He is mentioned in subsequent reports of the Smithsonian Institution, but always as James; never as J. G.

In the "Biography of Baird," on p. 378,