

were forced to leave the place entirely, and in some sequences of the city's history debris piled over the abandoned ruins before settlers came to rebuild.

After the Harappa culture, as the oldest civilization at this site is named, there followed a people of about 2000 B.C. who lived in matting houses, and had only rough paving under their feet. These people made great quantities of pottery which the archaeologists hope will shed more light on the migrations and trade relations of their era.

Chanhu-daro seems to have had its greatest importance early. The later settlements shrank. Last on the site were a few primitive folk who made dark gray pottery and marked it with geometric designs. This curious ware is unfamiliar even to archaeologists well acquainted with the clay styles of the past. Wandering gypsy-like tribes, Mr. Mackay believes, may have been the last industrialists in the once-flourishing trade city.

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painted too, but with eyes and toe- and finger-nails of mother-of-pearl.

At some ancient time, however, the last incense was burned, and then the rooms were packed with earth and rock. The temple together with the pyramid on which it stood were covered over, and made into the solid core of what is now known to the Indians as the Pyramid of Kukulkan, the "Bird-Snake," great god or king who ruled in Yucatan a few centuries before Columbus came. The Spaniards always called it "El Castillo," The Castle, because there they fortified themselves in their first tragic effort to conquer the peninsula of Yucatan, when the Aztec mainland of Mexico had already been overcome by Cortes.

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PALEONTOLOGY

Dinosaurs Will Have Place Among Mountain Sculptures

New Project Provides for Showing Ancient Beasts in Stone Right Where They Have Lain for Untold Ages Past

STATESMEN and soldiers will not have a monopoly on mountainside sculpture when a new joint project of the U. S. National Park Service, the State of Utah, and the American Museum of Natural History is completed. Much earlier inhabitants of America than any Revolutionary or Civil War notable will also have their carven places in the rock strata of the West.

This new project will have the added distinction of presenting not merely lineaments in stone, of originals who lie buried elsewhere, but will show the originals themselves, in stone, in the place where they have lain buried for almost unimaginable ages. The subjects of the new mountain-sculpture are the mighty dinosaurs that ruled the American West during Jurassic times, 140,000,000 years ago. Their fossil remains cram the rocks of Dinosaur National Monument in Utah, like raisins in a pudding.

Already the project is well advanced into the roughing-out stage. Under the direction of scientists of the American Museum of Natural History, various groups of emergency workers have carved a great cut into some of the most promising strata. The excavating work has now been taken over by the National Park Service, and will be pushed to conclusion as rapidly as possible.

When the rock layers containing the dinosaur bones have been suitably exposed, museum specialists of the American Museum, using air chisels, will carry on the critical job of carving away the stone matrix in which the fossils are embedded, leaving them exposed in bold relief. This is an especially touchy job, in some ways more difficult than that of the conventional sculptor, for the museum chiselmens must follow the lines of a model unknown to them until they actually uncover it, millimeter by millimeter.

Finally, when the great job of carving a stretch of artificial cliff 190 feet long and 30 feet high has been polished off, the National Park Service will erect a great building over the whole thing, to protect the exposed fossils from the

weather. The rock wall itself will form the north wall of the building, and on the opposite wall will be a great mural painting showing how the creatures looked in life.

The State of Utah will develop a road to enable people to reach this unique educational exhibit, and the National Park Service will provide the necessary water system, maintenance buildings, parking grounds, and general facilities for handling the great crowds of people who will certainly go out into the desert, there to behold and wonder over this vivid presentation of the story of the giants who were once in our earth.

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TECHNOLOGY

Paper Makers in China Making Use of Grass

CHINA, the world's first paper making country, is now so short on wood pulp that swamp reeds and grasses are being tried as paper materials.

Despite political disturbances, experiments with these materials are going forward at Nankai University. One paper mill has obtained a patent on making paper from reeds.

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