the town of Interior in a northwesterly direction to and over Big Foot Pass and through the region known as The Pinnacles, thence in a westerly direction to Sage Creek.

The bill also provides that only recognized scientific and educational institutions, upon permit from the Secretary of the Interior, shall be allowed to conduct expeditions within the monument area for the advancement of geological and zoological science.

The topography of the South Dakota Bad Lands is so unique, varied and interesting, and the fame of the region as a large field for scientific exploration of the geological past is so extensive, the committee feels that its scenic and educational features should be preserved for the use and enjoyment of the people.

The White River Bad Lands consist of the most important bad-land area of the world, several of the most interesting parts of which are included in the proposed bill. They lie generally in southwestern South Dakota, the most scenic part being in Pennington and Jackson Counties, and cover an area of about 1,000 square miles. A prominent arm, known as Pine Ridge, extends through northwestern Nebraska into eastern Wyoming. From Pennington County the Bad Lands extend northward for miles and miles in the form of lesser ranges, isolated mounds, buttes and offshoots.

The chief topographical features of the area embraced in the bill are The Pinnacles and the Great Wall. Viewing the former from the tableland, the spectator beholds a vast area of rutted ravines, high ridges, hills and cliffs of grayish white soil with varied stratas of coloring, extending as far as the eye can reach. The contour is so rugged that considerable of this region has never been surveyed. The fantastic outlines of these formations are constantly being changed by erosion.

In this region abound vast beds of fossil remains. Geologic formations, peculiar to this locality, appear in great variety. The whole area is a vast storehouse of the biological past, and for three quarters of a century it has been the scene of operations for scientific expeditions from all parts of the world. Specimens of these fossil remains repose in the world's principal museums.

THE WORLD'S ENGINEERING CONGRESS

THIRTY-TWO New York engineers and scientific men, with their families, will sail on the special ship reserved for the American delegation to the forthcoming World's Engineering Congress at Tokio, according to an announcement made by Dr. Elmer A. Sperry, chairman of the American committee. The entire New York party, which is scheduled to sail from San Francisco on October 11, will number sixty-four, and it is expected that this group will be augmented by further requests for passage on the ship.

The New York engineers, most of whom will be accompanied by their families, include: Edward Dean Adams, C. M. Keys, L. A. Osborne, Allen Hazen, J. V. W. Reynders, Robert Ridgway, Dr. Frank B. Jewett, George W. Fuller, Farley Osgood, George W. Gibbs, Dr. H. Foster Bain, Calvin W. Rice, Maurice Holland, E. De Golyer, F. L. Hutchinson, R. H. Colvin, H. de Berkeley Parsons, B. E. Eldred, Lawrence Addicks, Alfred D. Flinn, H. W. Harding, Daniel T. Turner, George T. Orrok, Dr. D. S. Jacobus, Ernest Hartford, William A. McDonald, Bert Emery, Colonel A. S. Dwight, Professor James W. Roe, Lacey H. Morrison, Magnus W. Alexander and Ernest Behrend.

The party is to arrive at Tokio via Honolulu on October 28, the day before the opening of the congress. The itinerary of many of the members of the New York delegation includes a world cruise following the meeting, although it is expected that many will take advantage of the invitation of officials of the congress to visit Japan's great industrial centers and to tour the empire's recreation and scenic centers.

PRESIDENT HOOVER ON EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

IN his inaugural address on March 4 President Hoover said:

> Although education is primarily a responsibility of the states and local communities, and rightly so, yet the nation as a whole is vitally concerned in its development everywhere to the highest standards and to complete universality.
>
> Self-government can succeed only through an instructed electorate. Our objective is not simply to overcome illiteracy. The nation has marched far beyond that. The more complex the problems of the nation become, the greater is the need for more and more advanced instruction. Moreover, as our numbers increase and as our life expands with science and invention, we must discover more and more leaders for every walk of life.
>
> We can not hope to succeed in directing this increasingly complex civilization unless we can draw all the talent of leadership from the whole people. One civilization after another has been wrecked upon the attempt to secure sufficient leadership from a single group or class.
>
> If we would prevent the growth of class distinctions and would constantly refresh our leadership with the ideals of our people, we must draw constantly from the general mass. The full opportunity for every boy or girl to rise through the selective processes of education can alone secure to us this leadership.
>
> In public health the discoveries of science have opened a new era. Many sections of our country and many groups of our citizens suffer from diseases the eradication