

many ways a wider discrepancy in organic structure and internal environment between a senile man and a new-born baby than between an old man and an old gorilla!

Human anatomy on this basis is the outstanding morphological problem. Only the old "surgical handmaid," let us thank Providence, is bankrupt, and this fact is the actual redemption of anatomy in this country.

The trend of morphology is passing beyond the descriptive phase with its refinements of measurement and towards a comprehensive analysis of the causes underlying structural reactions.

And, as morphologists, we are fortunately able to sit-in along with the geneticist while Nature shuffles and deals the chromosomes which carry the fortunes of life to her sons and daughters. To one the cards may be stacked for all that is rich and good, while to another may be dealt deformity and disease; yet all must play these hands in the vital game of somatic development and gametic transmission.

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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

A STATEMENT in regard to national parks has been made public by the Department of the Interior according to which an area of approximately three square miles of spectacular scenic beauty has just been added to the Acadia National Park, on the coast of Maine, through the acceptance by the secretary of the interior of deed covering this land. The newly added section is on Schoodic Peninsula, a bold point across Frenchman's Bay on the opposite mainland from Mount Desert Island, where the main portion of the park is located.

Authority to accept gifts of land on the neighboring mainland and to change the name of the park from Lafayette to Acadia was contained in the Act of Congress approved on January 19 of this year. The entire area of the park, now totaling fifteen square miles, has been donated to the U. S. government by prominent easterners headed by George B. Dorsey of Boston and Bar Harbor, the present park superintendent.

The largest single addition to the park system during the year was caused by the creation of the Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, by act approved by President Coolidge on February 26, last. This park, with an area of 150 square miles, includes the famous Teton Mountains, a magnificent range that has been under consideration for a number of years for addition to the Yellowstone National Park.

The Yellowstone itself was increased by the addition of seventy-eight square miles on its north and east boundaries, to take in the headwaters of the Lamar River. No roads, hotels or camps will be constructed in this new section of the park.

Lassen Volcanic National Park, in northern California, was enlarged by the addition of thirty-nine square miles of interesting volcanic territory through congressional enactment. Further legislation gave authority to consolidate or acquire alienated lands within the exterior boundaries of the park.

Bryce Canyon National Park, in southern Utah, was established on September 15, 1928, under authority previously granted by Congress. Its area is twenty-two square miles. The main feature of this park is a great amphitheater filled with innumerable fantastically eroded pinnacles of vivid coloring.

Other congressional legislation of national park interest included the enactment of a law accepting the cession by the state of Colorado of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Rocky Mountain National Park. The passage of the state act ceding jurisdiction ended a controversy of several years' standing between the federal and state governments.

Authority was granted for the establishment of a Bad Lands National Monument in the State of South Dakota when and if the lands necessary for inclusion are donated to the federal government.

The president of the United States was authorized to appoint a commission to study further adjustments in the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park, with special reference to the Bechler River Basin.

Authorization was also granted the secretary of the interior to investigate and report to congress on the advisability and practicability of establishing a national park to be known as the Tropic Everglades National Park in the state of Florida. The area under consideration will be inspected by government park experts next fall.

Especially important was the passage of the annual appropriation act, carrying appropriations or authorizations for expenditure for national park purposes of about \$12,000,000.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE RESEARCH WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IN the 1930 appropriation act congress has continued the policy of expanding and strengthening the work of scientific research so as to enable the department to render greater service in this respect to farmers in every section of the country. Last year congress increased the funds for research by items totaling \$1,800,000 for the work of the department

and \$480,000 additional as payments to the states under the Purnell act for the state experiment stations. These increases brought the estimated expenditures this year for research in the department up to approximately \$13,000,000, and the payments to the states for research to \$3,840,000. In the 1930 act about \$1,500,000 additional is provided for research in the department and \$495,000 for the state experiment stations and the Hawaii station.

Among the larger increases for research are a new item of \$160,000 for investigations by the department of the causes and means of prevention of destructive soil erosion and the conservation of rainfall by terracing and other means; \$300,000 for intensive entomological and plant-breeding work to meet the serious situation arising out of the prevalence of leaf-hoppers and resultant curly-top disease of sugar beets and other important truck crops; \$160,000 for forestry research projects (principally for items under the McNary-McSweeney Forestry Research act); \$80,000 for investigational work in the Bureau of Animal Industry, including \$38,000 for studying contagious abortion of cattle; \$97,000 for the research projects of the Bureau of Dairy Industry; \$325,000 for investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and \$85,000 additional for eradication work under that bureau on the phony disease of the peach in the south; \$100,000 for projects of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, exclusive of the \$160,000 erosion item previously listed, which is to be handled by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and several other bureaus; \$168,000 for insect research by the Bureau of Entomology, including \$40,000 additional for corn-borer research; \$45,000 for the investigational work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; \$27,000 for agricultural engineering research projects under the Bureau of Public Roads; \$20,000 for investigations by the Bureau of Home Economics, and an increase of \$60,000 for the special research program which the department is conducting to find ways and means to meet the situation in farming arising out of the infestation in this country of the European corn-borer. This makes a total fund of \$210,000 for 1930 for the special corn-borer program, which involves work along engineering, cultural, economic and other lines as distinguished from the research and control work relating to the corn-borer itself as an insect. There is also an increase of \$100,000 in the appropriation for printing for the department, which at present is badly congested.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

THE New York City Board of Estimate in Committee of the Whole has made appropriations aggregat-

ing \$2,400,000 for the extension and development of the American Museum of Natural History.

Of this sum \$750,000 was voted to match a like sum which had been given by Harry Payne Whitney for the construction and equipment of the new wing to be known as South Oceanic Hall. Mr. Whitney made his gift contingent upon the city providing an equal amount for the same purpose. The city's appropriation was provided for in the corporate stock and tax notes calendar and the \$750,000 will be raised by the sale of serial bonds of the city.

George H. Sherwood, director of the museum, appeared before the board after Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, its president, had conferred on the subject with Mayor Walker and other members of the Board of Estimate. Mr. Sherwood confirmed the mayor's statement that the state already had appropriated \$1,250,000 for the new addition to the museum building to be known as the Roosevelt Memorial, in honor of President Roosevelt, and the mayor declared that the city would match that sum with an appropriation of \$1,650,000, of which \$1,250,000, matching the state's appropriation for the Roosevelt Memorial, might be devoted to the construction of the foundation and the first two stories of the proposed wing to be known as African Hall.

The city's remaining allotment of \$400,000 will be used for construction of a power house and heating plant for the African Hall and the Roosevelt Memorial, which have been so planned that both may be served from one plant.

Dr. Osborn told the mayor that the ultimate cost of African Hall would be about \$3,050,000 and that, in addition to the Whitney gift of \$750,000 for South Oceanic Hall, additional gifts of \$866,000 from private citizens for the general use of the museum had been received.

Mayor Walker stated that, following its present policy, the city administration would stand ready to match with like sums all private subscriptions for the enlargement of the museum.

The American Museum of Natural History is governed by a self-perpetuating board of thirty trustees, of which the mayor, the controller and the president of the Park Board are *ex officio* members. The president of the board of trustees is Dr. Osborn; the first vice-president, George F. Baker, and the second vice-president, J. P. Morgan.

THE MILTON AWARDS FOR RESEARCH AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

FORTY-ONE awards, amounting to more than \$58,000, have been made to professors in Harvard University to enable them to carry on research during 1929-1930, under the provisions of the Milton Fund. A committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Frank B.