pected that the façade will resemble that of the Science Museum in its essential features. The library and offices of the Geological Survey are to be situated at the back of the new museum, with direct access from the exhibition floors and galleries. A large room is to be provided in the library for students, engineers and others who wish to consult geological maps and literature and as the library is in close contact with the science library, the public will find at South Kensington a vast accumulation of periodicals, memoirs and maps on all matters relating to geological science open for immediate reference. The new library will provide abundant space for books and maps, of which the survey has a magnificent collection, and the new offices and laboratories will greatly facilitate research and publication work by the staff.

The space occupied by the new museum is approximately 310 feet long by 105 feet in breadth. The museum in Jermyn-street, which at present does not provide accommodation for the whole of the survey staff, covers an area approximately 12,100 square feet, so that it is less than half as large as the new museum. The exhibition space contains three galleries similar in their general plan to those of the adjacent new wing of the Science Museum. Of these only two will be open to the public, the uppermost gallery being reserved for study and systematic collections to be consulted, especially by research workers. On the ground floor ample space is afforded for exhibits of general geological interest, and the galleries will be devoted to stratigraphy and economic geology.

The survey offices and library, at the back of the new building, occupy about one quarter of the cubic space provided. By this means adequate room will be obtained for the accumulations of geological material for many years, and the reference collections will be in well-lighted galleries accessible both to research workers and to the staff. Laboratory accommodation will be ensured for chemical, optical, petrographical, crystallographic, paleobotanical, geophysical and mineralogical work, which has been sorely needed for many years. It is expected also that certain rooms will be available for research workers who wish to investigate the maps and records or the collections of the survey.

The total floor space is about 135,000 square feet. Of this the survey offices with laboratories and library will occupy 40,000. The exhibition space on the main floor and the first and second galleries is 53,000 square feet. The basement provides 25,000 square feet, which will be used for storage, workshops and accommodation for subordinate staff. The uppermost gallery, reserved for study collections and research, has a floor space of over 16,000 square feet. Of the total floor space about two fifths will be allotted to exhibition of specimens, and of the remainder about one half will serve as offices, library and laboratories and one half as storage for collections.

THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

THE Attorney General has formally passed on the titles of the lands tendered the Department of the Interior by the governors of North Carolina and Tennessee which are to constitute the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Following this action the land has been formally and finally accepted by the government.

National preservation of at least a portion of the most magnificent mountain scenery in the eastern section of the United States has thus been assured. The area covers 158,876 acres. These lands will form a nucleus for a great park with a minimum area of 427,000 acres. The park may be extended to include over 700,000 acres under the act of the Congress authorizing its establishment. Funds to acquire the minimum acreage are available to the States of North Carolina and Tennessee.

Already plans have been made for transferring from the western parks several men thoroughly trained in national-park work and policies, to undertake the protection and administration of the area now in the possession of the United States. This means primarily guarding the forests against fire and the plants, animals and natural formations against damage or destruction. Later, when the entire minimum area of 427,000 acres has been offered to the United States and accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, it will receive full park status. Then the Great Smoky Mountains National Park will be developed along the lines of those in the West. The necessary living and transportation accommodations will be provided, roads and trails constructed, and every opportunity afforded to enable visitors to get the fullest possible enjoyment and use out of the area, consistent with its preservation in its primitive condition for the use of future generations.

The area of the Great Smokies is a vast, unspoiled, primitive region, with spectacular mountains rising upwards 5,000 feet and more from their base. Particularly impressive are the luxuriant forests which clothe the peaks to their very summits. The park will be divided about equally between Tennessee and North Carolina, one great mountain range carrying the state boundary.

The new park will be a boon to the peoples of the highly developed industrial region of the east. It will be within reach of millions of people who, because of time and distance, are unable to take advantage of the

opportunities for enjoyment afforded by the western national parks.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is a ten-million-dollar project. When Congress authorized its establishment, it was with the proviso that all the lands to be included should be donated to the Federal Government. The states, realizing the importance of saving the area in its primitive condition and giving it national status, through their citizens and legislatures subscribed nearly $5,000,000 toward the desired end. This amount was matched by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, in memory of Laura Spelman Rockefeller.

In addition to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, two other large national park projects have been authorized by the Congress in the east, namely, the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia, and the Mammoth Cave National Park project in Kentucky. Funds for the acquisition of these areas are in the hands of the separate state agencies, and considered sufficient to acquire the land necessary for these parks. At the present time the only national park east of the Mississippi River is the Acadia in the State of Maine. Definite approval of the proposed Tropic Everglades National Park project in Florida also has been given by the Interior Department after an examination by its park experts established the fact that it measured up to high national-park standards.

THE SCOTT FUND EXPEDITION TO MONTANA

THE first discovery of Dinosaur eggs on this continent, found this summer near Red Lodge in southern Montana by the Scott Fund Expedition of Princeton University, is reported by Dr. Glenn L. Jepsen, director of the expedition and instructor in geology at Princeton. A number of the broken remains of the eggs were found. The fragments resemble those found recently in Mongolia in several particulars, both occurring in closely similar geologic formations. The American remains were found in the Upper Lance formation, which was deposited in Upper Cretaceous time, while the Mongolian came from the Djadochta formation, which is also Cretaceous. Since the Mongolian formations are known to be older than the American it is logical to believe that the eggs found this summer are younger than those found in Mongolia.

The broken remains found by the Scott Fund Expedition are rough and pitted. These characteristics belong also to the Mongolian, although the American are black whereas those found in Mongolia are reddish brown. The original eggs were possibly larger than those found in Asia. Since no complete eggs were found this summer, Dr. Jepsen said it is the plan of the Scott Fund Expedition to return to the same locality at a future date to search for perfect specimens and to excavate for them if that is necessary.

While it is impossible to say what type of Dinosaur laid the eggs, they were found in close association with bones and teeth of the reptile genus Triceratops, which may be a descendant of the genus Protoceratops found in Mongolia.

Another find in close proximity to the egg fragments was the tooth of a new type of primitive mammal. The importance of this discovery, Dr. Jepsen explained, is that mammal remains found in formations of Cretaceous time are extremely rare. While the affinities and classification of the mammal tooth have not as yet been fully determined, Dr. Jepsen said that it may belong to the order Marsupialia and that although it is small it is larger than the few teeth which have previously been discovered in the Upper Lance formation.

The original problem on which the Scott Fund Expedition was working this summer was to discover the upper and lower boundaries in southern Montana of the Fort Union formation which lies on top of the Lance. In connection with the work of determining the upper boundary of the Fort Union formation, a large jaw was discovered which is believed to be a primitive species of Coryphodon, or one of its ancestors. The jaw is twelve inches long and has seven teeth, the front one being large and tusk-like. Early in the summer a large number of small jaws were found which will be added to the museum at Princeton and also used for research work. Some belonged to primitive primate-like animals about the size of a very small monkey. Others are what may prove to be the earliest ancestors of the Artiodactyls. This group includes the present-day cattle, hogs, sheep, antelope, camels and other well-known animals.

In addition to Dr. Jepsen, the party included Maurice Black, Commonwealth Fund Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, England; Kenneth Ridgeway, of Hempstead, L. I., and Edwin J. Moles, Jr., of Minneapolis, both seniors in the department of geology at Princeton University.

THE GEORGE FISHER BAKER NON-RESIDENT LECTURESHIP IN CHEMISTRY AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

THE George Fisher Baker non-resident lecturer at Cornell University for the present term is Dr. Georg Hevesy, professor of physical chemistry in the University of Freiburg, Germany. Professor Hevesy is a Hungarian by birth, having been born in Budapest in 1885. He first attended the University of Budapest, then the Technische Hochschule of Berlin