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

and later the University of Freiburg, where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1908. After two years as assistant in the Technische Hochschule of Zurich, he carried on advanced research at Karlsruhe in Professor Haber's laboratory in 1910, and from 1911 to 1914 he held a research fellowship in the University of Manchester, working in the laboratory of Sir Ernest Rutherford. During this period he also carried on research work at the University of Liverpool in the laboratory of Professor Donnan.

He was then called to a position in the Radium Institute of Vienna, and in 1920 he became a member of Bohr's Institute of Theoretical Physics at Copenhagen. In 1926 he was called to the professorship of physical chemistry at the University of Freiburg. While connected with Bohr's institute he carried out, in cooperation with Dr. Coster, of Holland, a brilliant research that led to the discovery of the new element hafnium.

A correspondent writes: "The many and diverse investigations of Professor Hevesy have lain in the fields of inorganic chemistry, physical chemistry, electrochemistry, radioactivity and the separation of isotopes, and his researches are characterized by brilliancy of conception, unique experimental attack and convincing thoroughness."

During the coming term Professor Hevesy will lecture on five different topics, as follows: "Chemical Analysis by X-rays and its Applications," "Rare Earth Elements and Atomic Structure," "Chemistry of Hafnium," "Electrolytical Conduction and Diffusion in Solids," "Separation of Isotopes."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

JEWISH residents of Montevideo have taken up a popular subscription to present a statue of Professor Albert Einstein to the city on the occasion of Uruguay's centenary of independence. The statue will be erected in one of the most prominent plazas of the city.

SIR ARTHUR STANLEY EDDINGTON on September 25 received the honorary freedom of the town of Kendal, Westmoreland, England, his birthplace. In handing him a scroll recording the decision of the Town Council, the Mayor said: "Kendal is determined it will not leave the recognition of its most distinguished sons to a future generation." It was pointed out in an appreciation sent by Sir Oliver Lodge that it was in Kendal that John Dalton, as first assistant master of a school, began his scientific work.

ABBÉ HENRI BROUIL, professor in the Institut de Paleontologie Humaine, Paris; Sir Arthur Keith, of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and Professor Grafton Elliot Smith, of University College, London, have been elected corresponding members of the Field Museum of Natural History in recognition of services rendered to the museum.

DR. T. WAYLAND VAUGHAN, director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California, was at the meeting in Eugene, Oregon, elected president of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the year 1930–31.

MR. CHARLES G. DAWES, ambassador to England, has accepted appointment as the delegate of the National Geographic Society to the one hundredth anniversary celebration of the Royal Geographical Society, London, on October 21. Mr. Dawes is a member of the board of trustees of the National Geographic Society.

PROFESSOR FRANCIS G. BENEDICT, director of the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was the guest of honor on October 3 at a dinner given for him by friends and associates at the Algonquin Club, Boston, to celebrate his sixtieth birthday. Professor George H. Parker presided, and the speakers were Dr. Elliott P. Joslin, Dr. Eugene F. DuBois, Dr. George W. Crile, Dr. Allan Winter Rowe and Professor Benedict.

DR. OTTO OLDENBERG, professor of physics in the University of Göttingen, has accepted a call to Harvard University. Professor Oldenberg lectured at Harvard University last year.

PROFESSOR EDGAR T. WHERRY has resigned from the position of principal chemist in charge of the crop chemistry laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, to become associate professor of plant ecology in the department of botany of the University of Pennsylvania.

DR. ALEXANDER GOETZ, of the University of Göttingen, has been called to an associate professorship of electrophysics in the California Institute of Technology.

AT a recent meeting of the agricultural council of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, Dr. D. C. Carpenter was named head of the division of chemistry of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York. Dr. Carpenter has been engaged for the past several years in researches on casein both at Geneva and at the University of Upsala, Sweden. At the same time the council promoted Leon R. Streeter from associate in research to be chief in research, and Dr. Z. I. Kertesz from assistant in research to associate in research in chemistry. The appointment of Dr. J. J. Kercura, formerly of the