marine museum. The marine collections grew rapidly under Professor James R. Jack, for many years head of the department. The large print and model collection of Captain Arthur Clark, one of the finest collections of its kind, was acquired by bequest; also, from the Navy Department, a series of models representing the evolution of the United States Navy. Professor Jack himself has made five models of ships of prime importance in American history. Arrangements are now being made for receiving as a loan exhibit the large print collection of Henry P. Kendall, depicting the whaling industry.

Other exhibits either installed or in process of preparation are: specimens showing the evolution of the telephone; other specimens showing the evolution of the vacuum tube; a series of models representing problems in descriptive geometry; an exhibit for technology's work in meteorology; a large model of a cracking unit; a workable model of a gas plant; numerous exhibits in physics and chemistry. In addition, the equipment in the many large laboratories is being labelled for the benefit of the visitor.

THE NATIONAL SEASHORE PARK IN NORTH CAROLINA

ACCORDING to an account printed in *The Christian Science Monitor,* establishment of the first national seashore park has been authorized by Congress.

The proposed park will embrace approximately 100 square miles on the North Carolina seacoast. It will include Cape Hatteras and its historic lighthouse.

The national seashore will be developed in the same manner as national parks. The law provides that all land must be deeded to the United States through public or private donation. No federal purchase of land is permitted. When 10,000 acres have been accepted, federal administration will begin.

Approximately 7,540 acres are already in government hands, including 1,400 acres comprising Cape Hatteras State Park, 44 acres surrounding the lighthouse, 96 acres at Kitty Hawk and 6,000 acres controlled by the U. S. Biological Survey.

The North Carolina area was chosen for the new park both because of its historic associations and its unspoiled natural beauty. Three and a half centuries ago, Sir Walter Raleigh's colony was established on Roanoke Island, one of a chain to be included in the park area. In that colony was born Virginia Dare, the first white child of English parentage born on the North American continent.

Recently the State of North Carolina with the aid of WPA funds has restored the "lost colony" on Roanoke Island. In addition to the birthplace of Virginia Dare, there is a log church, a fort and several thatched log cabins, all surrounded by a log stockade. Surrounding fields have been sown as the colonists sowed them, with squash, pumpkin and maize.

According to reliable records, the colony's governor set sail for England in August, 1587, to get relief for his settlers and when he returned two years later, there was not a trace of any one.

The Cape Hatteras area has never been developed. Its glistening beaches, stretching for miles, are marked only with rotting hulls of wrecked ships. A lighthouse built in 1868 will be preserved as a feature of the national seashore.

In recent months, considerable work has been done with relief labor to stop erosion along the beach. Brush fences were installed causing sand dunes to be built up by the wind. When the dunes are sufficiently high, grass is planted to anchor the sand.

Cape Hatteras and Pamlico Sound form one of the greatest hereditary wintering areas for waterfowl on the eastern seaboard. Ducks, Canada geese, snow geese and whistling swans are found in large numbers in fresh water ponds, brackish marshes, tidal estuaries and other waters along the cape during the winter months. In the spring and summer there are colonies of nesting little blue herons, eastern green herons, terns and many other birds requiring the type of habitats found along Cape Hatteras.

GRANTS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE IN AID OF RESEARCH

EACH year the association, upon recommendation of the Committee on Grants, makes grants to individuals in aid of research. Applications for these grants must be in the hands of the committee on or before October 30, and the grants are awarded at the annual meeting of the association in December.

The present members of the committee, the sciences which they represent and the years in which their terms expire are as follows:

Arthur H. Compton (physics, 1937), the University of Chicago; C. C. Little (zoology, 1937), Jackson Memorial Laboratory; Moses Gomberg (chemistry, 1938), the University of Michigan; McKeen Cattell (medicine, 1938), Cornell University Medical College; Joel Stebbins (astronomy, 1939), the University of Wisconsin; Sam F. Trelease (botany, 1939), Columbia University; J. G. Lipman (agriculture, 1930), Rutgers University; A. T. Poffenberger (psychology, 1940), Columbia University.

Applicants for grants are requested to address all correspondence respecting their applications to the permanent secretary, the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

Since the income of the association available for grants is limited, it has been the practice to make small grants to assist in the completion of research which may be expected to be finished within a year rather than to support large projects. The association does not make grants for the publication of reports of research.