

asionally emigrate to the north, and leave their bones on the borders; being deprived of its element by the evacuation of the great lake, might perhaps be considered as sufficient good reason for their extinction.

The large masses of granite, some of them weighing tons, scattered over the secondary between Lake Erie and the Ohio, while there is not an atom of granite in place nearer than the north side of the lake, would seem to point at the only mode by which they could probably be transported; by supposing the lake extended thus far, and that the large pieces of floating ice from the north side might carry those blocks attached to them, and drop them as the ice melted in going south; few or none being found south of the Ohio, shows that the southern sun melted the ice before it got so far.

Science News Letter, October 22, 1932

PALEONTOLOGY

Species New to Badlands Among Fossils at Princeton

MORE THAN a ton of fossils, dating as far back as eight or nine million years, were unearthed in the Big Badlands district of South Dakota by the Scott Fund Expedition, recently returned to Princeton University, Prof. Glenn L. Jepsen, director of the expedition has announced. Many of the bones represent species hitherto unknown in the Badlands.

The Titanotherium beds of Oligocene age in South Dakota and Wyoming, one of the richest fossiliferous areas in the world, were worked by the expedition. The scientists found nine skeletons, among the more important of which were those of four saber-tooth tigers and a deer about the size of a dog. Other discoveries included fifty skulls.

In explanation of the variety and number of the discoveries of the expedition, Dr. Jepsen explained that one subdivision of the Oligocene fields, situated in the Big Badlands near the Black Hills in South Dakota, yields the remains of the Titanotherium, gigantic rhinoceros-like animal, and that most collecting parties operating there have searched only for the remains of this animal. Consequently, the remains of smaller animals have never previously been found, although paleontologists have known that they existed at the same time as the Titanotherium.

Science News Letter, October 22, 1932



# 7 GREAT SCIENTISTS

## want to talk to you in your home

SCIENCE is absorbingly interesting. Scientists bring forth new points of view, new discoveries, new relationships of old discoveries, and thus they themselves are absorbingly interesting as human beings.

Men and women of intellectual curiosity would like to entertain many of these scientists, one by one, in their homes, but this is usually impracticable.

1 DR. ROBERT A. MILLIKAN, Nobel prize winner in physics, leader in scientific thought and head of the California Institute of Technology, speaks on "The Rise of Physics."

2 DR. JOHN C. MERRIAM, authority on the fossil animals and reptiles of western America, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, speaks on "The Record of the Rocks."

3 DR. EDWIN G. CONKLIN, Princeton University biologist, one of the world's greatest authorities on life processes, speaks on "The Mystery of Life."

4 DR. KARL T. COMPTON, eminent physicist, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speaks on "Science and Engineering."

5 DR. LEO H. BAEKELAND, industrial chemist and one of America's industrial pioneers, inventor of bakelite, velox, etc., speaks on "Chemistry and Civilization."

6 DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH, of Johns Hopkins University, "Dean of American Medicine" speaks on "The Tubercle Bacillus."

7 DR. WILLIAM M. MANN, director of the National Zoological Park of the Smithsonian Institution, leading authority on animal life, speaks on "Our Animal Friends."

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