

PALEONTOLOGY

Two Major Paleontological Finds In U. S. Announced

Scientists Make First Discovery of Dinosaur Eggs in North America and Locate Thousands of Three-toed Horses

TWO announcements of major paleontological finds in the United States were made last week. Dr. Glenn L. Jepsen, of Princeton University, reported that an expedition he directed in southern Montana discovered the first dinosaur eggs to be found on this continent.

Erich M. Schlaikjer, leader of an expedition of the Harvard University Museum of Comparative Zoology, reported that his party found near Torrington, Wyoming, thousands of little three-toed horses and numerous birds that lived some 35,000,000 years ago in the geologic time called Oligocene. In announcing the discovery, Mr. Schlaikjer, only two years out of college, declared that nowhere else in the world, except in the Pleistocene beds at Rancho La Brea, near Los Angeles, Calif., do fossil bird bones occur in such abundance.

It is expected that the discovery will do much to fill missing chapters in the evolution of the horse and many birds. Over six thousand pounds of fossil material were shipped back to Cambridge for study. The whole fossil deposit that extends for a half mile, varying in thickness from ten inches to three feet, has just been purchased by the Harvard Museum, named the Torrington Fossil Quarry and dedicated to scientific research. A large two-ton slab of the fossil deposit was sent to Cambridge for exhibition purposes.

Other Discoveries

In addition to the abundance of bird bones and the thousands of skeletons of the three-toed horse, *Meshippus*, fossils of the rhinoceros, *Caenopus*, and nearly every other sort of Oligocene animal are found in the Torrington deposit.

After studying a number of the broken remains of the dinosaur eggs located near Red Lodge, Montana, Dr. Jepsen estimated their age at several million years.

These fragments which were discovered by the Scott Fund Expedition, resemble those found recently in Mongolia in several particulars, both occur-

ring in closely similar geologic formations. The American ones were found in the Upper Lance formation, which was deposited in Upper Cretaceous time, while the Mongolian ones came from the Djadochta formation which is also Cretaceous. Dr. Jepsen explained that since the Mongolian formations are known to be older than the American ones 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 ones, although the American ones 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, Dr. Jepsen said 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.

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ENGINEERING

Saunders Medal Rewards Mining Engineer

BECAUSE by the scientific exploitation of low grade ore in large quantity he has made Utah one of the great copper producing regions of the world and because he solved the critical powder shortage that faced the United States and allied governments during the World War, Daniel C. Jackling, president of the Utah Copper Company, will be presented the 1930 William Lawrence Saunders Gold Medal by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers at a dinner to be held on Friday, October 31.

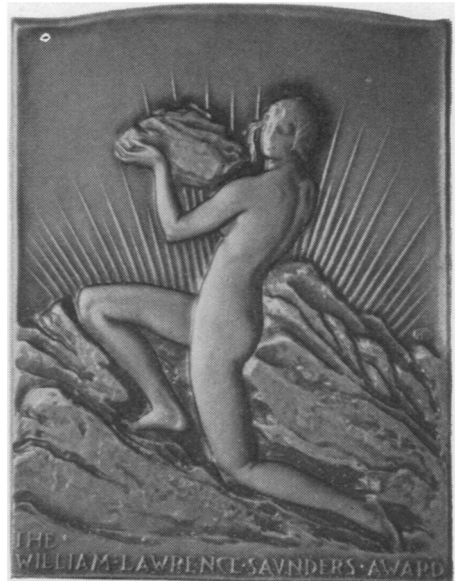
This medal, awarded President Hoover in 1928, is the annual recognition of notable achievement in mining and metallurgical engineering in the United States. The rise to fame of this year's recipient is one of the romances of the mining industry in this country. Thirty-six years ago, young Jackling, a Missouri farmer's son who had worked his way through the Missouri School of Mines arrived at Cripple Creek, Colorado, with three dollars in his pocket. He had walked all the way from Colorado Springs, more than 25 miles, because he was unable to pay the stage fare. Today he is regarded as one of the leading figures in the mining world.

Known for Years

The low grade ores that Mr. Jackling made a great source of mineral wealth had been known for years but the methods of mining of earlier days were such that the Utah field was spurned by prospectors. Jackling foresaw that a large body of low grade ore could be exploited profitably.

Mr. Jackling's service when the United States entered the War against Germany consisted in remedying difficulties between the Army, the Navy and the Allied governments on the one hand and the manufacturers of powder on the other. The building of two plants that involved the expenditure of \$190,000,000 was under his direction.

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SAUNDERS GOLD MEDAL

To be awarded Daniel C. Jackling because he made Utah a great copper producing region and solved the powder problem of the United States in the World War