

the natives and their languages will promote the smooth working of the expedition. So far as opportunity affords and time permits, Mr. Leahey will collect other natural history specimens, such as birds, mammals and plants.

The site which was originally worked by the Germans, and where the large dinosaur known as *Gigantotaurus* was found, is at Tendaguru, about 50 miles, or four days' march, slightly west by north of Lindi, which is an open roadstead near the southern extremity of Tanganyika. Large steamers call only at Dar-es-Salaam, but there is a fairly frequent coastal service between that port and Lindi. The site has in the course of years become overgrown with vegetation, and the neighborhood is almost uninhabited, but no great difficulty is anticipated in opening up the site again.

There is another site about two miles east, in the Mbemkuru valley, where remains of *Gigantotaurus* were discovered by Major Pretorius; this will also be investigated. The working season extends from early May until the end of December. During the wet season, when about 17 inches of rain falls, exploration and transport are practically impossible.

Sir Horace Byatt, the Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has promised such help and facilities as the administration can provide. The trustees hope that funds will permit and results warrant the exploration being continued for at least two seasons.

THE USES OF WATER

THE third symposium of the year at Harvard University, under the auspices of Gamma Alpha, the scientific society, which had for its subject "The Nature and Uses of Water," was held on March 4, in the Harvard Union.

Professor Alexander McAdie, meteorologist and director of the Blue Hill Observatory, spoke about water in the air, his title being "Rain, hail and snow." The talk was illustrated with lantern slides, and Professor McAdie made one experiment, that of weighing the collective breath of the audience. He discussed also the causes of floods and conditions determining droughts, and various schemes for making rain.

Professor Reginald A. Daly considered the geological history of the ocean, with the title "Ancient and modern oceans." He dwelt briefly on the origin of the visible water of the globe, the changes in the composition of the ocean and in its extent, with a glance at the problem of the distortion of the earth's body, at tidal friction and its consequences.

With the subject "Man's control of water," Dr. George C. Whipple, professor of sanitary chemistry in the Harvard Engineering School, showed how large a part water has played in man's existence on the

earth, how man's control of water has advanced with engineering science and led to stabilization of population and the opening up of large areas for habitation. He took up also control of the quality of water, involving chemistry and water purification, and finally the establishment of legal principles because of man's use and control of water.

The symposium was held at 8 p. m. in the Harvard Union, under the auspices of Gamma Alpha, the scientific society, and was open to the general public.

THE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT AND YALE UNIVERSITY

A PLAN for the cooperation of Yale University and the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut in industrial research and educational work has been developed under the leadership of a committee composed of John H. Goss, of Waterbury; E. Kent Hubbard, of Hartford; L. S. Tyler, of New Haven; Howell Cheney, of South Manchester, and Samuel Ferguson, of Hartford, working with a committee representing Yale University, consisting of Dean Charles H. Warren, Professor L. P. Breckenridge (later succeeded by Professor S. W. Dudley) and Professor F. E. Spaulding.

The plan for cooperation aims to enable the industries of the state to secure greater access to the facilities that the university possesses for the carrying on of scientific and technical research, and for manufacturers to secure more easily the services of young men technically trained along the lines of special importance to their particular industries. On the other hand, it aims to afford the university an opportunity to render a more effective service to the community; to bring its students and staff into closer contact with the practical applications of science to industry through the investigation of problems arising in the industries; and to afford its students better opportunities for securing practical experience by actual work under supervision in manufacturing plants during vacation time.

For many years past the university, chiefly through its scientific and engineering departments, has cooperated with individual manufacturers in carrying out technical and scientific investigations in a number of different fields. These investigations have been carried out by members of the staff, or under their direction, and have frequently furnished results of value to the particular industry concerned and to science and technology in general.

It has not, however, been generally known, particularly among the smaller manufacturers more remote from the larger industrial centers, that such work was being done or that it could be done. Under the plan developed by the university and the association it is