As an economic question, there can be no difference of opinion on the wisdom of such an investment of public funds; as a social question, none can equal it in importance.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

THE Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History held a regular meeting in New York on November 12, immediately following a luncheon given by President Henry Fairfield Osborn. The November meeting is the most important one of the year, as at this time a general report of the activities of the museum for the current year is furnished and the future progress and scope of its work, as well as the financial problems confronting it, are given.

Following a policy initiated by President Osborn a few years ago, creating committees of trustees, who should concern themselves with the different branches of science in the museum and become responsible for their development, reports of the chairmen of fifteen such committees were given. The African and Asiatic Halls and their collections, which are directed by Trustees Daniel E. Pomeroy and Junius S. Morgan, Jr., respectively, are having the preparation of their groups hastened to completion. All of the specimens for these groups have been the gifts of supporters of the museum. In the case of the African Hall, the donors are George Eastman, Daniel E. Pomeroy, the late Col. D. G. Wentz, Arthur S. Vernay and Mr. and Mrs. G. Lister Carlisle, while the groups in the South Asiatic Hall were collected by Arthur S. Vernay and Col. J. C. Faunthorpe and are the gift of Mr. Vernay.

Favorable reports were given by Mr. George F. Baker, Jr., on the development of the Morgan Hall of Minerals; on geology and geography, by Dr. A. Hamilton Rice; on the department of paleontology, by Childs Frick; of the increased interest in anthropology and archeology, by Clarence L. Hay; of the collection of nearly extinct mammals, by Madison Grant; of the progress made in the Hall of Ocean Life, by George T. Bowdoin; of insect life, by George D. Pratt; on the Hall of Fishes, by Cleveland E. Dodge; on amphibians and reptiles, by Douglas Burden; the additions to the library, by Ogden Mills; the report on education, by Felix M. Warburg. President Osborn reported that forty expeditions had been in operation during the year, thirty-two of which were privately supported. The field activities were reported and especial comment made upon the work of such as the Central Asiatic Expedition, the Roraima Expedition to British Guiana, the Vernay Expedition to Indo-China, the Whitney South Sea Expedition, the Carlisle-Clark Expedition to Africa, seven expeditions for fossils to New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Texas and Florida, the Stoll-McCracken Arctic Expedition, the Tyler-Duida Expedition to Venezuela and others.

DEDICATION OF THE ENGINEERING LABORATORY OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

THE new engineering building at Princeton University was dedicated on November 15 with ceremonies attended by delegates from more than a hundred universities and engineering schools. At the formal ceremonies Charles Z. Klauder, the architect, turned over the keys of the building to President Hibben, who accepted them in the name of the trustees. Dean Greene made an address. A luncheon was later given at Princeton Inn, at which Carlton S. Proctor, of New York, president of the Engineering Association, Dean Augustus Trowbridge, of the Princeton Graduate College, and Dean Dexter Kimball, of the Cornell Engineering School, spoke.

The cornerstone of the building was laid May 12, 1927, Dr. Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University, being the principal speaker. The cost of construction was $500,000. At the same time building operations were begun on the new chemical laboratory, which is still under construction. Although not fully completed, the engineering building was opened to classes at the beginning of this semester.

Civil engineering at Princeton was established in 1875, and graduate electrical engineering in 1889. In 1921 these were merged and enlarged into the School of Engineering, adding mechanical, chemical and mining engineering.

The engineering building has been designed in the collegiate Gothic style of the other Princeton structures. The entrance leads into a foyer, opening into the library, the conference room and the two stair halls. The library, which is finished in Gothic detail, will serve as a study hall, with reference books and current periodicals. The conference room, constructed and furnished by the Princeton Engineering Association to emphasize the factor of beauty in the equation of efficiency, is planned for meetings and informal consultations.

The building contains three wings, in which are found classrooms, drawing rooms for each class and laboratories. The north laboratory contains a high-pressure boiler and superheater, steam engines and turbine with condensers and outside cooling tower, internal combustion engines, dynamometers for testing these engines and automobiles, refrigerating apparatus, air compressors, fan blowers and transmission apparatus of the belt and gear form. The three south laboratories are devoted to electrical engineering and hydraulics. Direct and alternating current