

made with Henry S. Shaw, a member of the overseers' committee for Blue Hill, at his home in Exeter, N. H. Dr. Willard P. Gerrish, assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, replied to Mr. Shaw's greetings. Mr. Bent summarized briefly the nature of the Blue Hill radio equipment—including both 5-meter and 2½-meter sending and receiving sets—used in experimenting with transmission over distances which approach the limits possible with such equipment.

Dr. Gerrish, first observer at the Blue Hill Station, H. Helm Clayton and S. P. Fergusson, members of the staff during the early days of the observatory, described its opening. Letters were read from Dr. Alexander McAdie, director emeritus, who is now in Virginia; L. A. Wells, a former member of the staff; Dr. Oliver L. Fassig, research associate, who is now conducting studies in Puerto Rico; Dr. H. H. Kimball, research associate; Dr. S. S. Drury and John Woodbury, members of the Harvard Overseers' Committee on Blue Hill.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, director and Paine professor of practical astronomy at the Harvard Observatory, gave a summary of meteorology in relation to the astronomical observatory, and G. H. Noyes spoke as a representative of the U. S. Weather Bureau. In conclusion, Dr. Charles F. Brooks, director at Blue Hill, outlined some phases of the work now being done at the observatory and the possibilities for future studies.

THE YALE NORTH INDIA EXPEDITION

PLANS for the second North India Expedition, which will investigate the background of primitive man under the leadership of Dr. Hellmut de Terra, of Yale University, have been made public. The expedition will carry on its investigations under the auspices of Yale University, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the American Philosophical Society, the Geological Survey of India and the Cenozoic Research Laboratory in Peking, China.

Dr. de Terra, who was the leader of the first expedition and goes into the Himalayas now for the third time, was geologist of the German Central Asia Expedition in 1927-28, the following year serving as curator in the Museum of Natural History in Berlin. He went to Yale University in 1930 and is research associate in Peabody Museum.

Dr. de Terra, accompanied by Mrs. de Terra, who will take part in the field work, sailed from New York on February 2. They will be joined in India by Père Teilhard de Chardin, acting director of the Cenozoic Research Laboratory, who is paleontologist of the present expedition, and by V. N. Ayengar, paleontological collector of the Survey of India. It is expected that several British institutions will be jointly represented by T. T. Patterson, of the University of

Cambridge, who will cooperate in the fields of geology and archeology. M. de Chardin has carried on research in China, having assisted in the paleontological investigation that led to the discovery of the Peking man. Dr. Ayengar has spent several seasons in the Himalayas collecting fossils buried in ancient geologic formations.

The expedition, which will confine its field to the Southern Himalayas, will begin its work in the Salt Range, which is one of the smaller mountain ranges of northern India, and lies some eighty miles south of the Himalayas. It will reach Kashmir at the beginning of the summer and by autumn will commence research in Himalayan foot hills. The circuit to the Salt Range will be completed the following winter. The background of early mankind will be investigated from the paleontological, geological and archeological standpoints.

The first expedition, which spent more than a year in this region, brought back information of the youthful character of the mountains. George E. Lewis, of Yale University, paleontologist of the first expedition, collected a large number of fossils, including ten fragmentary remains of man-like apes, of which one is said to be regarded as the most human-like fossil ape so far recorded. In addition to this new information on the evolution of man, Dr. de Terra found several sites of artifacts dating back to the Old Stone Age, which indicate that early man inhabited the Himalayan foothills. The biologist of the first expedition, Professor G. Evelyn Hutchinson, also of Yale University, collected data on the distribution and adaptation of fresh-water life to high altitudes. The remains of hitherto unknown specimens of man-like apes which were discovered consisted of five fossil jaws, each retaining two or more teeth, as well as several individual teeth. Later study revealed the presence of a new species belonging to a known genus, and three new genera, two of which probably represent, more than any other genus yet uncovered, a much closer approximation to the main trunk.

THE COMING MINNEAPOLIS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

PREPARATIONS for the summer meeting at Minneapolis are progressing well. Arrangements have been concluded for joint sessions between the Minnesota State Medical Society, which is meeting at the same time in Minneapolis on Monday and Tuesday, and the association which extends its program to include the week from June 24 to June 29. A goodly number of affiliated societies are meeting with the association at various times during the week. Headquarters for the association have been set for the Hotel Nicolet. This is in the business section easily accessible