has devoted his research to the Far North, has completed the third of a series of Alaskan ethnological field studies. A reconnaissance was made of the lower Yukon River between the Bering Sea to Nulato, including some comparative studies among the Eskimo at Fortuna Ledge. Most of the trip was devoted to the Ingalik, an Athapaskan-speaking tribe of Eskimo, where a surprisingly rich culture which is now being studied in detail was recorded. According to Professor Osgood, this work promises to change fundamentally the present conception of these primitive people. His study carried him into Russia, where, with the cooperation of the National Research Council, he surveyed the existing materials there which are pertinent to the knowledge of the distribution and development of the aboriginal culture which spread over the whole northwestern interior of the American continent.

The Caribbean area has been subjected to an extensive archeological survey by Dr. Froelich G. Rainey, who carried on excavations in Puerto Rico under the joint auspices of the Peabody Museum, the New York Academy of Sciences and the American Museum of Natural History. This work was rewarded by the discovery of distinct superimposed strata of remains which bring a new clarification to the position of this island in its relation to the cultures of South America and those of Central America.

In the field of oceanography, the Bingham Foundation at the Peabody Museum is now engaged in developing models of deep-sea fishes. These fishes, which undergo distortion as they are brought up from the depths of the oceans, have been seen in their natural forms only by investigators who descend in special apparatus to study deep-sea marine life. Several of the models have been completed and the work will give an indication of the predominant common forms of deep-sea fishes and of the morphologically peculiar aberrant types found only in a deep-sea environment.

The foundation, under the curatorship of Professor Albert E. Parr, is completing its study of fluctuations of shallow-water temperatures along the Atlantic coast of the United States and their possible relations to the fluctuations in the abundance and migrations of marine fishes. A project in process is the investigation of the eye and optical mechanism of the flying fishes, interesting because of their need for rapid adjustment from submarine to aerial vision.

AERONAUTICS AND AIR-CONDITIONING AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

EACH year an increasing number of students at Cornell University are choosing aeronautical engineering as their specialty. The university, however, does not attempt to duplicate the work of the specially equipped schools of aeronautics throughout the country. It aims to teach the fundamentals of this rapidly expanding field to a limited group of seniors some of whom may be expected to spend a year of graduate study in one of the recognized schools for aeronautics.

A small wind tunnel built by students, capable of attaining flight conditions of twenty miles an hour for a two square foot section has served for the past few years for laboratory purposes. There is now in process of design by the students a larger wind tunnel which will use a twenty-five horse power blower to deliver 80 miles an hour on a ten square foot surface of tunnel throat.

Under the direction of K. D. Wood, assistant professor of the mechanics of engineering, the work offered in aeronautics consists of an introductory course in aerodynamics, taken in the third year, followed by courses in airplane design in the fourth year. The study of aeronautical power plants is undertaken in connection with the work in automotive design.

Supplementing the class-room instruction, the facilities of the modern airport at Ithaca are being used extensively for test flights and for calculations resulting from such flights.

A number of students have gained their student pilot licenses on the field and they form the nucleus of the Cornell Flying Club, made up of fifty members. Each year the club conducts a ground school with Professor Wood in charge.

As an outgrowth of temporary courses given this year in air-conditioning, the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University will offer an option for seniors in fluid flow, heat transmission, refrigeration and air-conditioning, beginning in the first semester of 1936. This new option will be given in addition to the options now available to seniors studying for the M.E. degree in steam power-plant, industrial, automotive, aeronautical and hydraulic power-plant engineering.

The official announcement points out that these courses are regarded as particularly fitting, as Willis H. Carrier, a graduate of the School of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University with the class of 1901, has contributed greatly to the application of scientific principles in the air-conditioning. The new option will be offered by the department of heat-power engineering, and will be in charge of C. O. Mackey, assistant professor, who has spent some time with the Carrier Engineering Corporation.

THE KANSAS CITY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

THE spring meeting of the American Chemical Society opens at Kansas City on April 13. The sessions will be held in the new municipal auditorium. Sev-