new 9-lens aerial camera developed by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

8. The "Millionth Map" of Hispanic America. A project which has occupied the society for eighteen years—the mapping of the whole of Hispanic America to conform to the standard of the International Map of the World on the scale of 1: 1,000,000. This is the largest map project ever undertaken by a private organization and is now nearly complete.

ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS OF THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

THE first exhibition of archeological material excavated from the ruins of villages inhabited a thousand years ago and more by the prehistoric basket-maker Indians of Southwestern Colorado was opened on May 26 at the Field Museum of Natural History. The objects were recovered by the 1938 Field Museum Archeological Expedition under the direction of Dr. Paul S. Martin, chief curator of anthropology. Dr. Martin and associated archeologists have spent months in intensive study of this material, and most of it, dug up in fragments, has had to be carefully pieced together in preparation for exhibition. The results of the research, both in the field and in the museum laboratories, are shortly to be published in an illustrated book to be issued by Field Museum Press.

There is exhibited a painting by Arthur G. Rueckert showing the restoration of a basket-maker village as it must have appeared when it was inhabited by American aboriginals about A.D. 860. There are examples of rare red-on-orange pottery of a type unknown to archeologists until a few years ago. This dates from about A.D. 700, or possibly earlier, and it has not yet been determined where it was first made. The use of designs in red on orange contravenes accepted traditions. Usually the pottery is plain gray, or is marked with black designs of a simple nature on a gray background. In addition to the pottery, the display includes other objects used in the daily lives of the basket-maker Indians, who probably perished before white men reached this continent. Included are various kinds of tools and implements made of bone and stone—awls, axes, mauls, corn-grinding mills and ornaments. Difficulties in making the restoration are described by Dr. Martin as follows:

> Since these villages had been exposed to the rains and snows of more than a thousand years before the museum expedition arrived on the scene, all the perishable objects—such as basketry, cloth, sandals, matting and wooden materials—have long since rotted away. Thus the archeologist is confronted with the problem of reconstructing history from only three classes of objects: pottery, bone and stone. Imagine how trying it would be for an archeologist a thousand years from to-day to have to piece together a complete story of the complex civilization of America from only broken dishes, rusty tools of which he did not know the uses, and empty tin cans. In spite of this difficulty, however, we have managed to reconstruct a reasonably clear chronology of events in basket-maker times.

The expedition uncovered a number of great kivas or underground ceremonial chambers, including the largest structure of the type ever found—83 feet in diameter. These, together with subterranean pit-houses, barracks-like rows of surface houses and other architectural types, are restored in the painting of the village.

Eight summers have been spent in the excavation of the basket-maker sites in Colorado. The ninth expedition, sponsored by Stanley Field, president of the museum, planned to resume the work early this month. This time operations will be concentrated upon the excavation of some ruins near Glenwood, New Mexico. The new sites belong to what is known as the Mogollon culture, and investigations will be conducted to determine whether or not there was a cultural connection between the Mogollon and basket-maker cultures.

JOINT MEETING OF THE ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY AND THE AMERICAN METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

A JOINT meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society and the American Meteorological Society will be held in Toronto, Canada, on August 28 and 29.

Professor D. Brunt, F.R.S., of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and Dr. W. Elsasser, of the California Institute of Technology, will read papers on radiation.

Dr. J. Bjerknes, of Bergen, Norway; Dr. H. R. Byers, of the United States Weather Bureau; Professor C.-G. Rossby, assistant chief of the Weather Bureau, and Dr. S. Petterssen, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will read papers on the extra-tropical cyclone. Ample time will be provided for the discussion of these papers.

There will be a visit to the David Dunlap Observatory, and a dinner will be given by the University of Toronto to the delegates and their ladies.

Accommodation will be provided at one of the university residences, at $1.00 per day, and meals may be obtained nearby.

The sessions will be held in the Royal Ontario Museum, and the meeting will close in time for delegates to join the excursion of the American Geophysical Union from Kingston, Ont., on the morning of August 30.

GRANT FOR PHILADELPHIA TO AID AMATEUR STUDIES AND ADULT EDUCATION IN SCIENCE

THE Carnegie Corporation of New York has made a grant to the American Philosophical Society to undertake a broad survey of adult education in science, using the Philadelphia region as an experimental area. The purpose of the investigation will be to promote