

of the earth. Actually, however, if the water is allowed to come to complete rest in a vessel where the hole is accurately in the middle, and if the plug is carefully withdrawn, no whirlpool is formed. The whirlpool that is generally observed is due to some slight rotation given to the water near the edge of the vessel, which, by the laws of fluid motion, becomes very much accentuated where the water runs out. The direction of the spin depends on the direction of this slight motion. If the spin is actually always in the same direction in a particular bath, it is because of some chance influence, such as the position of the taps. The spin of the earth should actually give rise to a rotation of the water where it runs out, but the effect is far too small to be observed with a bath or basin. Where a large still sheet of water runs out through a vertical pipe, as at the intake of a water turbine, the effect should, however, be large enough to observe. It is, in fact, found that under these conditions whirlpools form, and that the spin of the water is in an opposite direction in the northern and in the southern hemisphere, as it should be. The consideration of vortices is extremely important for aircraft or other bodies moving through the air, and the whole object of stream-lining is to avoid the formation of vortices, which fritter away energy. The sensitive flame, which ducks in response to sounds, is, it turns out, an example of vortex motion, the vortices being produced as a consequence of the sound vibration.

New Guinea Exhibition

AN exhibition of ethnographical objects from New Guinea and the islands of the Malay Archipelago under the auspices of the Royal Anthropological Institute opened at 10 Grosvenor Square, London, S.W., on May 26, and will remain open for three or four weeks. The specimens were collected by Lord Moyné during a cruise on his yacht *Rosaura* between November and February last, and with them is a remarkable series of photographs taken at the same time by Lady Broughton. The section of the exhibition which will afford the greatest interest is that illustrating the culture of the newly discovered Aiome, a light-skinned pygmy race inhabiting the hills near the Middle Ramu River in the mandated territory of New Guinea, who had not previously had any contact with white civilisation. Their skin is only slightly darker than that of a well-sunburned European, and their hair a very dark brown. The average height is 4 ft. 6½ in., male, and 4 ft. 2 in., female. They are surrounded by dark-skinned tribes of normal stature and the general New Guinea type. Their appearance is well illustrated in a number of photographs, which show the mode of wearing the articles of adornment included in the collection, such as bands made up of stems of *Dendrobium* and threaded grass seeds, and tree-bark head-dresses. A collection of skulls comes from a deserted village, in which they were stored in bundles outside or inside the houses. This collection includes two very distinct types of head, one large and one small. The former is distinctly Australoid in appearance, with prominent

brow ridges and receding forehead. It is remarkable as coming from New Guinea. No explanation of the abandonment of the village was obtained, though it was found to be full of the possessions of its former inhabitants, including a number of objects of the greatest cultural interest, among them drums, carved shields and curious head-dresses of possibly ritual purpose.

Homer's Troy

A THIRD, and possibly final, stage in the archaeological exploration of Troy has been reached with the excavations organised by the University of Cincinnati under the field direction of Dr. Carl Blegen, formerly assistant director of the American School of Archaeology at Athens. It is remarkable that of the three great sites of Homeric civilisation, Troy, Mycenæ and Tiryns, the first-named, which inspired the excavation of the archaeological sites of the eastern Mediterranean, should still, at the last, afford a problem in the exact determination of its chronological and cultural relations. Schliemann's final identification of the Sixth City at Hissarlik, and not the Second, as the Homeric Troy in 1890, and Dorpfeld's demonstration of a sequence of nine phases in the history of the city, extending from the Early Bronze Age to Roman times four years later, satisfied a generation which knew not Knossos and the history of Helladic culture. It has since become evident that the Sixth City, notwithstanding Mycenæan contacts, is neither completely contemporary with, nor its culture identical with that of, the Mycenæan age. The work of the American expedition, as is indicated by Mr. E. J. Forsdyke in his lucid summary of the present position of the archaeological and historical problem in *The Times* of May 22, has confirmed this by showing that the Sixth City goes back to Pre-Mycenæan Middle Helladic, and that "the Achæan moment", the period when the Achæan military aristocracy held sway, fortified by matrimonial alliances with Mycenæan heiresses, which corresponds with the conditions of the Homeric world, is represented by an inferior reconstruction after the Sixth City had been destroyed by earthquake about 1300 B.C., in which the walls were repaired in rougher masonry and the houses irregularly built with odd stones from the ruins. About 1200 B.C. this Seventh City was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and inhabited, presumably, by the Achæan conquerors.

Co-ordination of Research

THE Research Co-ordination Committee, which was formed a few months ago as the result of an informal meeting of persons connected with organisations interested in the application of science to present-day problems (see NATURE, February 22, p. 311), reported on its activities at a meeting on May 23 to the group from which it arose. The Committee, after making a preliminary list of problems which need co-ordination, decided to consider one or two in detail and to work out a technique of co-ordination that could be generally