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Note regarding progress of Cruise VII of non-magnetic yacht Carnegie.

Cable advices from the Carnegie after her arrival at Callao on January 14 state that on January 8 a new submarine ridge, which has been named Merriam Ridge, was discovered. At the point of crossing, Merriam Ridge is ten miles wide and rises 3.000 meters above the 4.000 meter depth on either side. top of the ridge, in latitude 24° 57′ S and longitude 82° 15′ W, is at 1.168 meters, this value being checked by three sounding methods, namely, sonic, wire and thermometer, to within 20 meters. When 60 miles west of Callao, the surface temperature, which had been at 21.5°C, dropped to 19°C and remained at that value until arrival at Callao. Captain Aults report shows that the activities in the various observational programs are being successfully continued, the work between Easter Island and Callao (December 12, 1928, to January 14, 1929) including 38 declination stations. 15 horizontal-intensity and inclination stations, 17 oceanographic stations, 72 sonic depth stations, 12 pilot-balloon flights, 25 complete photographic 24-hour potential-gradient records, 4 24-hour series of other atmospheric-electric observations, 20 biological stations, 6 evaporation series. The vessel is expected to leave Callao about February 3 en route to Papeete, Tahiti, Society Islands, where she is due to arrive early in March.

Radio advices from the non-magnetic yacht Carnegie, which left Balboa, Canal Zone, October 25, for the first passage in the Pacific of her Cruise VII, stated she arrived at Easter Island December 6, four days ahead of her schedule, with all well on board and after a fine trip with ideal weather conditions and no storms. The observational work during the passage from Balboa to Easter Island included 58 magnetic stations, 10 ocean and tow-net stations, 70 sonic depthdeterminations, 24 pilot-balloon flights, 6 evaporation series, 23 biological stations, 25 days of photographic records of atmospheric-electric potential gradient, and four 24-hour runs of other atmospheric-electric elements. Because of a slight leak which developed in the depth-finder oscillator (mounted on the keel of the vessel), echoes for soundings have been obtained through firing of a shotgun at the end of a pipe extending 20 feet below the surface; the results with this emergency arrangement have checked out well with depths determined by wire and pressure.

Because of a storm and loss of an anchor the vessel left Easter Island on December 12, several days sooner than expected. Unfavorable winds drove her south from her course as planned to 40° south latitude in longitude about 95° west. Twenty-three bottom samples were obtained on the trip from Balboa to Callao; those from Easter Island to longitude 95° west were red clay with volcanic mud.