—so that the station was abandoned. This movement was not due to wind, nor to a magnetic storm, nor to any mechanical jarring of the earth.

Except an indefinite item in a newspaper, I have seen no mention of a similar experience.

To determine whether there is from trees such a discharge of electricity as might affect a delicate magnetic needle, I made (in 1895) a coil about 80 cm. diameter of fifty turns of wire, mounted on the end of a long pole, with a contact breaker and a telephone receiver in circuit, and had this coil held in such relation to large, dense limbs of trees as to enclose the lines of magnetic force from a discharge stream (if there be one) of electricity from the limb, selecting limbs in such direction as would make the coil when in proper relation lie in the magnetic meridian plane, determined by simple compass.

April 8th–12th, buds just swelling on deciduous trees, I tried a number of trees, including two or three evergreens. I could hear no disturbance in the telephone, in any position of the coil. Then putting the coil in the magnetic meridian, as explained above, to make the action (if any) stronger than mere variation of discharge, I had the circuit opened and closed. Still there was not the slightest effect perceptible. In the latter half of May, leaves quite fully developed on all except the various oaks, the experiments were repeated with the same negative results.

According to Dr. Waller's experiments, it would have been better to try my experiment in June (when the unexplained action was observed), rather than April and May, the leaves then being in fuller vigor and the temperature higher.

I. Thornton Osmond.

State College, Pa.,
January 21, 1901.

Scientific Expedition to Iceland, Greenland and Labrador.

A geological and geographical excursion in the North Atlantic is planned for the summer of 1901. Conditionally on the formation of a sufficiently large party, a steamer of about 1,000 tons, specially adapted for ice navigation, and capable of accommodating sixty men, will leave Boston on or about June 26th and return to the same point on or about September 20th. The main object of the voyage will be to offer to the members of the excursion party opportunity of studying the volcanic cones and lava-fields, the geysers, ice-caves and glaciers of Iceland, the fiords and glaciers of the west coast of Greenland, and the mountains and fiords of Northern Labrador. Some attention will be paid to the hydrographic conditions of the waters traversed. Botanists, zoologists, ornithologists, mineralogists and those interested in other branches of natural history may pursue independent studies. A hunting party may take part in the expedition; it could be landed for a fortnight or three weeks in Greenland and for about the same period in Labrador.

Explanatory lectures on the regions visited will be given from time to time by the leader of the excursion, who will also act as guide on the Labrador coast where he spent the summer of 1900. It is expected that in Greenland and Iceland, specialists on the geology and physical geography of these countries will lead the party. Wherever possible the attempt will be made to increase the stock of existing information concerning the three regions. It is desirable, though not necessary, that applicants for membership in the party possess at least an elementary knowledge of geology. Citizens of other countries as well as of the United States are invited to participate in the expedition. A physician will accompany the party.

An inclusive fee of $500 for each member will be charged, $250 to be deposited with the leader of the expedition on or before March 15th, the balance to be paid on or before June 1st.

The trip will be under the direction of the writer, and applications for membership should be addressed to him.

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Current Notes on Meteorology.

Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau.

The 'Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau for 1900' devotes considerable space to forecasts. The beginning of storm forecasts for