It should also be pointed out that the plan of the courses as mapped permits ready adjustment of the observed quantities for closed areas, in accordance with the potential hypothesis, and it may permit to a certain degree the testing of the accuracy of this assumption, though as regards the latter more can be said at the end of a year's work.

While it is not anticipated that any marked irregularities in the distribution of the earth's magnetism will manifest themselves over the deep waters of the Pacific, it may confidently be expected that in the neighborhood of the islands and along the coasts distortions and irregularities will be revealed. With the aid of the results of the detailed magnetic survey of the United States and Alaska, opportunity will, therefore, be afforded of studying the effect of the configuration of land and water upon the distribution of the magnetic forces. The first circuit, passing as it does along the American and Asiatic coasts, will yield especially interesting results in this respect. Thus, for example, along the Aleutian Islands marked local disturbances will be disclosed. Reports are received frequently from mariners in this region regarding the unsatisfactory behavior of the compass; it is, therefore, greatly to be desired that a systematic magnetic survey of the waters in this region be made.

Additional information regarding the expedition will be given later.

L. A. Bauer,
Director.

Department of Terrestrial Magnetism,
Carnegie Institution,
Washington, D. C.

THE ELIZABETH THOMPSON SCIENCE FUND.

The thirtieth meeting of the board of trustees was held at the Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass., on March 17. The following officers were elected:

President—Henry P. Bowditch.
Treasurer—Carles S. Rackemann.
Secretary—Charles S. Minot.

The report of the treasurer, showing a balance of income on hand of $1,237.79, was accepted and placed on file. The secretary reported that the following grant had been made:

No. 116, $150, to W. Bateson, Esq., for experiments on heredity in rabbits, to be conducted under Mr. Bateson's direction by Mr. C. C. Hurst.

Reports of progress were received from the following recipients of grants:

No. 27. E. Hartwig.
No. 60. F. Kruger.
No. 94. A. M. Reese.
No. 96. H. E. Crampton.
No. 98. J. Weinzirl.
No. 101. T. A. Jaggar, Jr.
No. 103. E. Anding.
No. 106. W. Valentiner.
No. 107. M. W. Travers.
No. 108. B. L. Seawell.
No. 109. A. Nicolas.
No. 110. H. S. Grindley.
No. 111. R. Hürthle.
No. 112. W. J. Moenkhaus.
No. 113. S. P. Fergusson.
No. 114. W. Rosenthal.
No. 115. H. S. Carhart.
No. 116. W. Bateson.

The work having been completed and published, it was voted to close the records for the following grants:

No. 71. A. Nicolas.
No. 79. H. S. Grindley.
No. 100. H. H. Field.
No. 102. E. O. Jordan.
No. 104. W. P. Bradley.

It was further voted that the work having been completed, the records of the following grants should be closed, when copies of the published results were received by the trustees:

No. 65. O. Lubarsch.
No. 73. J. von Kennell.
No. 83. W. L. Tower.

Mr. F. W. Bancroft, who held grant No. 97, reported that his experiments had been made for the transplantation of ovaries in rabbits, but that he had not succeeded in obtaining ova from such transplanted ovaries. It was deemed, therefore, inadvisable to continue the research, and it was voted to close the record of his grant, and to allow him to use the material which he had on hand for other researches.

The secretary reported that thirty-one applications for grants had been received, the total amount asked for being nearly $9,000. After a thorough discussion and extended deliberation, the board found itself obliged to refuse a number of applications of high merit to which it would have been very glad to extend aid, had the resources of the fund permitted. It was voted to make the following new grants:

No. 117, $100 to Professor E. Salkowski and Dr. C. Neuberg, Berlin, Germany, for an experimental study of glycuronic acid. (Application 966.)

No. 118, $200 to Professor Th. Boveri, Würzburg, Germany, for an experimental study of the early development of sea urchin eggs. (Application 981.)

No. 119, $100 to Professor J. P. McMurrich, Ann Arbor, Mich., for the study of Actinians from the Malayan Archipelago. (Application 984.)

No. 120, $50 to Professor E. H. Archibald, Syracuse, N. Y., for researches on the electrical conductivity of solutions of organic bodies in the liquefied halogen hydrides. (Application 987.)

No. 121, $200 to Professor A. Debierne, Paris, France, for the isolation and study of Actinium. (Application 988.)

No. 122, $200 to Dr. Fr. Nušl and J. J. Frič, Prague, Austria, for perfecting an instrument for the determination of latitude and time without the use of levels. (Application 991.)

No. 123, $200 to Professor E. C. Jeffrey, Cambridge, Mass., for the study of cupressineous conifers. (Application 998.)

No. 124, $150 to Professor P. Bachmetjew, Sofia, Bulgaria, for the study of the anabiotic condition in warm-blooded animals. (Application 999.)

CHARLES S. MINOT,
Secretary.

MEDALS AND AWARDS OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE London *Times* states that with the approval of the king, the council of the Royal Geographical Society has decided to award the two royal medals for this year to Sir Martin Conway (Founder's Medal) and Captain C. H. D. Ryder, R.E. (Patron's Medal).

During a long series of years Sir Martin Conway has devoted himself to the exploration of various mountain regions of the world—the Alps, the Himalayas and the Andes; and, further, has done useful work among the islands of Spitsbergen. In a series of papers and maps contributed to the society, as well as in separate publications, he has made, as a result of these explorations, large and valuable contributions to geographical knowledge.

Captain Ryder's claim to a Royal Medal rests mainly on the important and extensive work which he accomplished while acting as principal survey officer on the recent Tibet Mission. Not only did he execute a large amount of survey work and mapping while on the main expedition, but as survey officer in the expedition into Western Tibet he surveyed and mapped the Upper Brahmaputra to its source, as well as the Sutlej and the Gartok tributary of the Indus. He also surveyed the whole of the line of mountains lying north of the Himalayas, and proved that there is no peak that can approach Mount Everest in altitude. Before these experiences Captain Ryder, in 1899–1900, carried out a careful survey of the province of Yunnan, the results of which, comprising a map radically altering those previously compiled, he contributed to the society.

This year an award is again made of the Victoria Research Medal, which was instituted on the death of Queen Victoria, and is bestowed as occasion may arise in recognition of distinguished service to the cause of geographical research, as distinguished from exploration. The new recipient—the third to receive the medal—will be Mr. J. G. Bartholomew. During many years Mr. Bartholomew has done much to raise the standard of cartography in Great Britain. He has edited and issued large atlases of England and Scotland; he has planned and issued the first volume of a great physical atlas which will take the first place among works of its kind; he has for years been collecting material for a com-