phere of research and find expression among the workers from all countries. The views of contemporary workers on this subject were explained and it was stated that while the adherents of the theory of magmatic emanations may go too far in some directions, this theory has come to stay, and that it and no other satisfactorily explains a great number of ore deposits.

The prevailing theoretical tendencies of the present might be summed up as follows: We unanimously agree in seeking the ultimate source of the metals in the igneous rocks. We say that the rarer metals in concentrated forms, dissolved in water, emanate from the magmas during and after their eruption into higher levels of the lithosphere, and that minerals containing these metals are deposited along the pathways of the waters. We assert that atmospheric waters may search the congealed rocks, abstract from them a part of the small residues of the valuable metals, and deposit them along the channels. We say further that metamorphism, when acting upon these igneous rocks, is a potent factor in favor of further concentration, aided by the moisture contained in the rocks.

We say finally that as erosion degrades the volcanic mountains and their ore deposits, and the fragments are carried down to form sedimentary beds, the heavy native metals, such as gold and platinum, are concentrated into placers, and the baser metals are distributed as salts of various kinds throughout the beds. Atmospheric waters take up these particles into solution, and, aided by the influence of reducing substances as organic matter, concentrate them as deposits in congenial places.

At the close of Mr. Lindgren's address the fifteenth annual meeting of the society was held for the purpose of electing officers, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—Mr. Waldemar Lindgren.

Vice-presidents—Mr. M. R. Campbell and Mr. A. H. Brooks.

Secretaries—Messrs. Ralph Arnold and Philip S. Smith.

Treasurer—Mr. Joseph A. Taff.

Members at Large of the Council—C. A. Fisher, F. L. Hess, C. E. Siebenthal, G. B. Richardson, George H. Ashley.

Fred E. Wright,
Secretary

Discussion and Correspondence

The Teaching of Mechanics

To the Editor of Science: It seems to me high time for something to be done for the teaching of the first principles and definitions of mechanics in our schools. In the "Report of the Committee of the Central Association on Algebra in the Secondary Schools" which has just reached me. I find the following:

6. Momentum = velocity × weight. It is a measure of the force with which one body strikes another.

The "clear and concise statements" of physical laws which the committee recommends should have the additional merit of a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Ernest W. Brown

New Haven, Conn.

Adjustable Burden Baskets

To the Editor of Science: Dr. William L. Abbott has sent to the U. S. National Museum five Dyak burden baskets of an entirely new type. They might be called "adjustable burden baskets," since by means of lacings their holding capacity may be expanded or contracted, like a shoe front.

Three of the specimens have each a framework of two U-shaped bows crossing on the bottom; the others have each a four-sided footing, incurved on the sides and pinched in at the corners to fit the lower ends of the four uprights that strengthen the body. All of the specimens are left open, the wrapping on the upper margin being continued down the front opening and united at the "up-set," or place where the bottom turns into the body. Hence the two margins are joined together in the examples with U-shaped bows even to the center of the bottom. The border consists of a small rattan stem, whose close neat wrapping with a thin split of the same material is, at intervals of an inch or two, united with the warps on the sides and to the twined weaving of the upper margins, by mousings.