With the outbreak of the war Professor Clarke became actively interested in problems of defense and economic preparedness. He was appointed a member of the National Research Council and was chairman of the subcommittee on road materials and a member of the committee on camp sites and water supplies. He was also chairman of the committee on highways and natural resources of the Maryland Council of Defense.

Professor Clarke made numerous contributions to geological literature, his work being confined largely to the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of the Atlantic Coastal Plain and the Carboniferous deposits of the central Appalachian region. Professor Clarke's chief paleontological interest was centered in the Echinoidea, to the elucidation of which group he published several monographs. One of his monuments will be the series of reports of the Maryland Geological Survey, which set a new standard for state publications both as to subject-matter and book-making. The systematic reports in which he was most interested will be of perennial service to science.

He was a member of numerous clubs including the University, Maryland, of which he was a vice-president, Baltimore Country, Johns Hopkins, and City Clubs of Baltimore and the Cosmos Club of Washington.

He was married October 12, 1892, to Ellen Clarke Strong, daughter of the late Edward A. Strong, of Boston, and had four children, Edward Strong, Helen, who was recently married to Captain H. Findlay French, Atherton and Marion, all of whom survive him.

Professor Clarke's administrative ability and professional attainments are largely responsible for the extensive development of Maryland's mineral resources and his loss will be severely felt in all quarters. He was always keenly interested in the educational value of the work of the various state bureaus which he directed and had just finished writing a geography of Maryland for school teachers. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a report on the underground waters of the state and another on the coals.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ASIATIC ZOOLOGICAL EXPEDITION OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the museum, has received news from Mr. Roy C. Andrews, who is in charge of the expedition. The principal work of the expedition was done in remote regions of the province of Yunnan, China, where no white man had ever been seen before the explorer and his party entered that region. Mr. Andrews is accompanied by Mrs. Andrews, who is the official photographer of the expedition. The party, since it has been in Yunnan, has ridden 2,000 miles on horseback and made camps in 107 different localities varying from 1,700 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea. Mr. Andrews says in his report, which is dated at Hui-Yao, May 23, 1917:

The active field work of the expedition ceases to-morrow, exactly one year since it began by our first trip up the Min River from Foochow—a trip which was interrupted rather seriously by the rebellion, but which gave us some very interesting experiences. We have as results the following: 2,100 mammals, 800 birds, 200 reptiles, 75 skeletons of mammals, 8,000 feet of motion-picture film, 150 Paget natural color photographs, 300 black and white negatives. Our attention to the subject of mammals has, I believe, yielded the largest collection ever taken out of China by a single expedition. We visited first the northern alpine country along the Thibetan frontier where we were seldom below an altitude of 9,000 feet and collected as high as 15,000 feet. The mountains among which we were working were tremendous, reaching as high as 18,000 feet. In this region we were frequently with natives who had never seen a white person. The northern trip occupied some four months and we then started on a long journey southward to the Burma border where we collected in regions only 1,700 feet above sea level, where, of course, we found a totally different fauna. Thus the collection covers a wide range of climate as well as actual distance. Our large mammals include seven gorals (*Nemorhacdus*) from the Thibetan region and four serows (*Nemorhacdus*)—all complete with accessory material for group mounting. On the Burma frontier we collected twenty-five gorals—a perfectly splendid series, all from one mountain and of all possible ages from just born, young to very old males and females.

I do not hesitate in saying that this is the finest series of these rare animals in any museum of the world. It is quite a different species from those we shot in the north. A few days ago I had the good fortune to shoot a splendid coal-black serow —an animal quite unlike the serows of the Thibetan border and exceedingly rare in this region. We have also arranged to buy a fine male serow from Fukien Province. This gives us six of these strange animals of three different species. We have a very large sambur (*Rusa*) stag in perfect mountable condition, ten red barking deer (*Cervulus*) and two of the very rare blue, or crested, muntjacs (*Elaphodus*). The collection contains twenty-five monkeys of five species and four genera. Two species of gibbons (*Hylobates*), one very small yellow one, and another large black variety, as well as eleven large gray monkeys (*Semnopithecus*) of all ages and sexes. Six or seven baboons of two species. Of medium-sized carnivores we have about 50—especially Viverrines, and one fine leopard.

The large mammals of this province, as indeed throughout all China, are by no means abundant, and are in widely separated districts, so that we feel we have a fairly good proportion. The collection of small mammals is especially rich in Insectivores, and I believe that some remarkable types will be found among them.

The collection of skeletons comprises all species of large or medium sized mammals, and specimens of each species of small mammal in formalin. Also fœtal examples of gibbon, goral, muntjac, langur, baboon, etc., in formalin.

We collected birds whenever we were not occupied with mammals and during our long journeys between collecting points. About one third of the collection is from Fukien Province and the remainder from Yunnan.

Neither Mr. Heller nor myself has ever been in such a poor reptile country. Some five months of the trip, while we were in the north, the weather was so cold that no reptiles at all were to be found. Those we have collected were mostly taken during the few months of our southern trip.

The photography of the expedition will, I believe, prove of extraordinary value and interest, comprising, as it does, motion film, natural color and black and white negatives. The Paget color plates will be especially interesting, and have not, I believe, ever been used upon an expedition of this character before. The motion film shows the general life of the people along the Thibetan border and in the far south, and, since it was developed in the field, the success of the film, from a technical standpoint, is assured.

We have met with the greatest courtesy from all officials with whom we have come in contact. The Chinese government has granted willingly every request which we have made, and French and British officials have given us free entry of goods, reduced freight rates and assisted in various other ways.

Mr. Andrews will leave Mr. Heller at Bhamo and proceed to Calcutta, where he expects to spend a week or ten days at the museum comparing a selected series of his collection of small mammals with those obtained by the Anderson Yunnan Expedition in 1875—the only other expedition which has ever collected in that province. He will then go to Colombo and tranship for Hong Kong—a journey of twenty days or more. From Hong Kong, Mr. Andrews will return direct to New York, arriving about the end of September or the first of October. Mr. Heller will probably spend some time traveling in India, but will no doubt reach New York about the same time.

WAR SERVICE OF CHEMISTS

DR. JULIUS STIEGLITZ, president of the American Chemical Society, and Dr. Charles L. Parsons, secretary, have, under date of July 24, addressed the following letter to the members of the American Chemical Society:

In accordance with the resolutions passed by the society at the Kansas City meeting, the officers of your society have been urging the government that chemists, as in England, Canada and France, be used for chemical service in the war, either in the employ of the military branch, of the other government branches, or of necessary industries. A special committee was organized by your president, consisting of Dr. W. H. Nichols, chairman, Drs. M. T. Bogert, A. A. Noyes, your secretary and your president, to lay definite recommendations before the authorities. These have been published in the July number of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*.

The government, it appears, has decided that there will be no general exemption of any class of men as a class—for reasons which are eminently wise and necessary at the present moment. At the same time, no doubt, it is anxious to see every man used in what appears to it to be the right place for him. It has seemed perhaps best to make no general ruling whatsoever, except to the effect that there will be no class exemptions, and to leave