course was likely to take the *Maud* well north of the New Siberian Islands. Up to August it had coincided fairly closely with the drift of the *Jeannette* under De Long, 1879–81. Had the *Maud* continued to the northwest, past the De Long Islands, she would ultimately have followed the approximate course of the *Fram,* which in 1894 had been frozen in to the west of the New Siberian Islands; but during September and October a strong "northwest" (? northeast) gale of long duration was encountered which carried her more to the south and west. Thus on September 6, 1923, the position of the *Maud* was 76° 16′ N. and 163° 30′ E., and towards the end of October it was 75° 10′ N. and 159° 30′ E. She was now drifting closer to the New Siberian Islands (on December 18 her position was 75° 14′ N. and 158° 46′ E.), and this may have opened the pack. The last message received from Captain Wisting stated that the *Maud* was clear of the ice on August 9, 1924. This probably means she was then in open water, and had been navigating in the ice for perhaps a month previously. Her position on that date was 76° 25′ N. and 143° 20′ E. The next position given was that for August 27, when she is described as having passed Laptev Strait, and being then 7 miles from Cape Baranov, "having been compelled, from the impossibility of rounding the New Siberian Island, to turn and go west of Kotelni Island," the most westerly of the group. The attempt to drift across the North Polar Basin had therefore been abandoned, and the remainder of the message makes it clear that Captain Wisting was attempting to return to Bering Strait.

Cape Baranov is in lat. 69° 40′ N. and long. 164° E.; the *Maud* was evidently trying to sail past it eastwards, but ice probably pressed against the coast and no passage was possible. She then turned north towards the Bear Islands, off the mouth of the Kolyma. The position of the *Maud,* when the final message was despatched on November 9, was given as 4 miles north of Four Columns Island. This must be the Chetyirekh-Stolbovoi Island (Lighthouse Island) of the Admiralty Chart, in 70° 40′ N. and 162° E. (In Nordenskiöld's "Voyage of the *Vega,*" vol. 1, p. 428 (English transl.) a reference is made to four columns of rock on Lighthouse Island.) The *Maud* has therefore failed to reach Bering Strait, and is probably once more frozen in near Lighthouse Island. Captain Wisting says that the *Maud,* which had on more than one occasion been subjected to heavy ice pressure, had sprung a small leak, and also that there was only sufficient motor oil fuel left for a day and a half. An aeroplane was carried on the *Maud,* but little success attended its flights. Trials were made on June 5 and 12, 1923, but on June 22 it was damaged in attempting to take off, and on July 16 it was completely wrecked through a forced landing. Scientific observations have been carried out continuously and successfully, particularly with reference to the tidal currents.

THE BALTIMORE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

THE sixty-ninth meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in Baltimore from April 6 to 10. The first day will be devoted to registration and council meetings. On the morning of the second day a general meeting will be held which will be addressed by the Governor of Maryland, the Mayor of Baltimore, Dr. James F. Norris, president of the society, and Dr. Neil Gordon, chairman of the Maryland section of the society. The following days will be devoted to divisional meetings which will be held in the chemistry building at the Johns Hopkins University. There will be several excursions and a number of social features are planned.

All divisions and sections, except the fertilizer division, will meet at Baltimore. The divisions of industrial and engineering chemistry, physical and inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, and chemical education will hold special general programs on Tuesday afternoon in halls adjacent to hotel headquarters.

In these general sessions the program of the division of industrial and engineering chemistry will consist of general papers, such as "The future of industrial synthetic organic chemicals in the United States," by Charles H. Herty; "Chemistry and the leather industry," by Allen Rogers; "A quarter of a century of chemistry in rubber," by W. C. Geer. Arrangements for full discussion of these papers are being made.

The division of organic chemistry has invited the biological, cellulose, dye, medicinal products, and sugar divisions to join with it in a general program. The paper offered by the division of chemistry of medicinal products by Dr. Edwin C. White, of Baltimore, on "Dyes used as tests of liver function," will be presented at this time. Additional papers will be announced later.

The division of chemical education offers for the general program a symposium on "The place of the electron in the teaching of chemistry," R. A. Baker presiding.

The petroleum division will participate in the symposium on corrosion with the industrial division and will present a list of papers on petroleum technology A dinner for the division is announced for 6 o'clock on Thursday evening.

The sugar division will specialize in papers particularly affecting the refining industry. This is especially desirable, as one of the largest sugar refineries in the country is situated in Baltimore.

The industrial division offers a symposium on corrosion, with Robert J. McKay as chairman, which will begin Wednesday morning. Such general fields as the corrosion of brasses; the corrosion of iron; the corrosion of aluminium alloys; the corrosion of stainless steel; the effect of minute films on corrosion; the corrosion of alloys of high temperatures; corrosion of antique bronzes; and the newer electrolytic theory of corrosion will be discussed. In addition, the program will contain also the names of W. R. Whitney, an exponent of the electrochemical theory; W. D. Bancroft, a recognized authority on the physical chemistry of corrosion; W. H. Bassett, an authority on corrosion resisting alloys; Guy D. Bengough and Ulick R. Evans, among the foremost authorities of England.

The paint and varnish section will hold its meetings on Wednesday and Thursday morning, with a dinner on Thursday evening. The gas and fuel section, besides a "Symposium on flames, their chemistry and controlling factors," with Professor R. T. Haslam as chairman, will have numerous original papers on gas and fuel subjects. The rubber division will arrange a symposium on either the "Measurement of the plasticity of rubber" or on the "Artificial aging of rubber by oxidation." The secretary urges all members of the society who are prepared to contribute on either of these subjects to communicate with him at once. The division will hold a dinner and smoker at 6 o'clock Thursday evening. The cellulose division will hold a symposium on "Oxy and hydro cellulose and cellulose hydrates," the discussion to be opened by Jesse Minor, Harold Hibbert, and John L. Parsons.

The division of agricultural and food chemistry wishes to announce that while the division will hold its usual meeting for the presentation of papers, the special symposium on "Insecticides and fungicides" will be held at Los Angeles rather than at Baltimore. This is done to meet a special demand from the West for a discussion of this subject.

The division of chemistry of medicinal products in addition to its regular papers will hold a symposium on "Chemistry in the field of microbiology." Papers have been promised by T. B. Johnson, Carl Voegtlin and John Churchman. One other paper will probably complete the morning program, as it is desired to give from thirty to forty minutes to each paper with time for discussion.

The division of chemical education in addition to the general program, on Tuesday afternoon will have papers of especial interest to college teachers on Wednesday morning and papers of especial interest to high school teachers on Friday morning, both under the chairmanship of Wilhelm Segerblom. Friday afternoon will be given up to additional papers, reports of committees and to a business meeting.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN BIOLOGICAL STATION

THE University of Michigan Biological Station will hold its seventeenth session for instruction and research on the shores of Douglas Lake, Cheboygan County, Michigan, from June 22nd to August 14th. Instruction in zoology will be given by Professors George R. LaRue and Paul S. Welch, University of Michigan; Dr. Chas. Creaser, College of the City of Detroit; Dr. Frank Blanchard, University of Michigan, and Professor Herbert B. Hungerford, University of Kansas; in botany by Professors John H. Ehlers and Carl L. LaRue, University of Michigan, and Professors George E. Nichols, Yale University, and Frank C. Gates, Kansas State Agricultural College.

The courses in zoology include ichthyology, limnology, entomology, ornithology, herpetology and mammalogy; while in botany the following courses are offered: Taxonomy of green cryptogams, taxonomy of the bryophytes, systematic botany, ecology, plant anatomy and plant geography. For those requiring direction in research work the following fields are suggested: The morphology, taxonomy and life histories of parasitic worms, Professor LaRue; the fishes and mammals, Dr. Creaser; aquatic insects and limnological problems, Professor Welch; birds, amphibians and reptiles, Dr. Blanchard; the aquatic hemiptera, Professor Hungerford; the bryophytes, Professor Nichols; plant physiology and ecology, Professor Gates; and taxonomy of the flowering plants, Professor Ehlers.

Under certain conditions, properly qualified graduate students may complete the requirements for the M.A. or M.S. degree by working at the station through three or four summer sessions. Inquiries should be addressed to Professor Paul S. Welch, acting director, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

MEMORIAL TO DR. THOMAS L. WATSON

THE following memorial on the death of Dr. Thomas L. Watson, late state geologist of Virginia, was passed at the meting of the Association of American State Geologists held at Ithaca, New York:

During the past year one of our most beloved members, Dr. Thomas Leonard Watson, passed away, his death having occurred on November 10, 1924. His loss is most keenly felt by the association in which he was always a most active member, and he will be greatly missed by all his friends and associates in his chosen field.

To us who knew Dr. Watson best, he will be missed first as a friend, for he had the rare ability of making