Gas Association, New York Edison Company, Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, and 26 companies representing the metallurgical industries. The latter group is financing six of the investigations.

Assignments of problems to the research fellows have been made as follows:

Equilibrium between manganese, iron and sulphur, by Hershall V. Beasley, University of Tennessee.

Synthesis, testing and application of warning agents for manufactured gas, by Harry A. Brown, Lehigh University.

Formation and identification of inclusions, by John M. Byrns, Case School of Applied Science.

Coal ash fusibility as related to clinker formation, by Clarence L. Corban, Rose Polytechnic Institute.

Methods of determining inclusions, by John F. Eckel, University of Kansas.

Distribution of iron oxide between slag and metal, by Hyman Freeman, Georgia School of Technology.

Base exchange in relation to decay and peat formation, by Raymond C. Johnson, Monmouth College.

Safety, costs and efficiency of distribution of electric power in coal mining, by Donald C. Jones, research engineer.

Physical chemistry of steel making, by Frank Morris, analyst.

Relation between composition and oxidizability of coal, by Harold M. Morris, Cornell College.

Viscosity of open-hearth slag, by Frank G. Norris, Purdue University.

Composition of oils and heavy tar from distillation of coal at low temperature, by Robert N. Pollock, University of Washington.

Determination of relative ignitibility of low temperature coke compared with coal, by Donald L. Reed, University of Washington.

Study of cause and control of abnormality in case carburized steel, by Alfred W. Sikes, University of Illinois.

Physical chemistry of steel making (field studies), by R. W. Stewart, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

FOSSILS OF BAFFIN LAND

MR. SHARAT K. ROY, assistant curator of invertebrate paleontology of the Field Museum and geologist of the Rawson-MacMillan Arctic Expedition, has recently submitted to the director of the museum a report regarding the fossils collected by the expedition during the past season. The area covered included the Labrador Coast and the southern end of Baffin Land. The only fossils found in Labrador were a few drift fossils that had evidently been carried down by ice from the Hudson Strait region and Baffin Land. With the exception of one solitary area north of the Strait of Belle Isle, no sedimentary deposit was found on the entire coast of Labrador. The single area referred to has been fully worked by the Canadian Geological Survey. The only important collecting ground observed was in Frobisher Bay, Baffin Land. This bay, situated on the southeast side of Baffin Land, extends in a general northwesterly direction for about one hundred and fifty miles. The upper part of the bay has many rocky capes, numerous islands and shoals and is divided into two arms. A group of larger islands, containing Chase and Gabriel Islands, occupy the middle of the bay. The southeast coast of the bay (Kingaite side) is composed of high, rugged, barren, igneous hills indented by numerous fiords and partially covered by Grinnell Glacier, which discharges by way of several tongues into the bay. The general dip of the beds was found to be S. 70° E. and N. 70° W. The coast has all the marks common in a glaciated region, such as lakes, cirques, hanging valleys and deep fiords. In the valleys between the hills, lakes formed by the damming of streams by moraines, eskers and kames are not uncommon. The physiography of the southwest coast is essentially the same, except that the hills are not so high and there is no existing glacier. The northeast coast of the bay is also a barren, rugged land, but does not show the work of ice as conspicuously as the other coast. Another contrasting feature of the northeast coast is that the hills are massive and seldom show any bedding planes.

Both coasts of the bay were examined as thoroughly as time permitted and collections of fossils were made at eleven different points. The fossils found on either coast of the bay were all drift fossils of Trenton and Utica stage and were doubtless brought to the coast from the interior of Baffin Land. No sedimentary deposit in place, either fossiliferous or non-fossiliferous, was observed anywhere except at Silliman's Fossil Mountain, where the largest and best collection of fossils *in situ* was made. This mountain is in 63° 43′ N. Latitude and 69° .02′ W. Longitude. It stands at the head of the bay, about 300 feet from high tide and 2½ miles south of the Jordan River. It is a hill of limestone which lies unconformably on the hills of Meta Incognita. It is about three fourths mile long and 320 feet high (by aneroid) and runs in a general northwest and southeast direction.

All the fossils found here were of Middle Ordovician age (Trenton and Utica stage). They included the classes Brachiopoda, Lamellibranchia, Gastropoda, Cephalopoda, Trilobita and other Arthropoda, Echinodermata, Coelenterata and Porifera—the Cephalopoda being the most abundant. About 500 specimens were collected.

The only previous collecting known to have been carried on here was by two parties, one led by Captain C. F. Hall in 1862 and the other including Messrs. Carpenter, Porter, Shaw, White and Goodridge, of the

seventh Peary Arctic Expedition in 1897. Hall's collection was only a handful, consisting of twenty-seven species in all, but he was the first to make known the occurrence of fossils on the southeast side of Baffin Land. His collection is now in the museum of Amherst College. The collection made by the five members of the Peary Expedition was better and larger than Hall's and numbered seventy-two species. Part of this collection is now in the U. S. National Museum and part in the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Schuchert, of Yale University, described and figured this collection in his publication "On the Trenton Fauna of Baffin Land." The collection made by Mr. Roy contains many species not listed by Schuchert and is believed to be the best and most complete assemblage of Arctic Trenton fossils that has yet been made. From the observations and collections it is concluded that both sides of Hudson Strait, Frobisher Bay, Cumberland Sound and the interior of Baffin Land as far north as Ellesmere Land have but one fauna, namely, the Middle Ordovician fauna of Trenton and Utica stage.

GEOLOGY AT THE NASHVILLE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

SECTION E of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (geology and geography) will hold its sessions at Nashville on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 27 and 28, in the geological lecture room at Vanderbilt University. The general headquarters for the section will be the Andrew Jackson Hotel, Deadrick Street and 6th Avenue. The stated price of single rooms at this hotel is $2.50 to $5.00.

Tuesday will be devoted to a symposium on the Mesozoic-Cenozoic stratigraphy of the Gulf States. At the morning session from 9:15 to 12:30 the mapable formations will be discussed by state geologists: Florida, by Herman Gunter, of Tallahassee; Georgia, by S. W. McCallie, of Atlanta; Alabama, by W. B. Jones, of Tuscaloosa; Mississippi, by E. N. Lowe, of Jackson; Louisiana, by W. C. Spooner, of Shreveport, and Texas and southeastern Oklahoma, by E. H. Sellards, of Austin. Vice-president Charles Schuchert will present "The Paleogeography of North America during the Triassic and Jurassic." At the afternoon session, 2:00 to 5:30, correlations will be given by paleontologists: L. W. Stephenson, "The Major Marine Transgressions, Regressions and Structural Features"; T. W. Stanton, "The Lower Cretaceous or Comanchean Formations"; L. W. Stephenson, "The Upper Cretaceous or Gulf Series"; C. Wythe Cook, "The Cenozoic Series East of the Mississippi River"; Julia A. Gardner, "The Cenozoic Series West of the Mississippi River on the Basis of the Larger Fossils"; F. B. and H. J. Plummer, "The Midway Correlations on the Basis of the Foraminifera"; E. W. Berry, "Correlations on the Basis of Fossil Plants"; O. P. Hay, "Correlations on the Basis of Fossil Vertebrates." A smoker for Tuesday evening is tentatively planned.

On Wednesday one or two sessions will be held for the reading of general papers. Titles accompanied by abstracts of not more than 250 words should reach the secretary not later than November 29. On Wednesday also the section will join with the Association of American Geographers in a symposium on "Problems of the Mississippi River." On Wednesday evening Section E will combine with the Association of American Geographers in a joint dinner, at which the addresses of the retiring president, M. R. Campbell (A. A. G.) and the retiring vice-president, G. H. Ashley (Section E), will be read.

The railroads are offering reduced rates on the certificate plan and all who attend are urged to secure certificates when purchasing tickets.

G. R. MANSFIELD,
Secretary, Section E
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE Nobel prize in physics for 1927 has been divided and awarded by the Swedish Academy of Sciences to Dr. Arthur H. Compton, professor of physics at the University of Chicago, and to Dr. Charles T. R. Wilson, Jacksonian professor of natural philosophy at the University of Cambridge.

THE Royal Society has awarded the Hughes medal to Dr. W. D. Coolidge, assistant director of the research laboratories of the General Electric Company; the Davy medal to Dr. Arthur A. Noyes, director of the Gates Chemical Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology, and a Royal medal to Professor J. C. McLennan, director of the physical laboratory at the University of Toronto.

ON the occasion of the celebration of the semi-centennial of the University of Colorado, twenty-three honorary degrees were conferred, including the doctorate of laws on Dr. Robert A. Millikan, director of the Norman Bridge Laboratories of the California Institute of Technology; on Dr. Roscoe Pound, dean of the law school of Harvard University, and on Dr. Melville F. Coolbaugh, president of the Colorado School of Mines, and the doctorate of science on Dr. S. C. Lind, director of the school of chemistry of the University of Minnesota, on Dr. Henry Sewall, professor of physiology in the University of Denver, and