in the branch lode, which has in places given very rich values. A general sample over a width of three feet assayed over 9 ounces per ton, another over 12 inches adjacent to this gave 137 ounces, while a picked specimen ran 173 ounces. Samples taken about every foot in depth across the lode to the depth of 10 feet ran from a trace to 17 ounces, with an average of three ounces. The sample at 10 feet carried about five ounces. Other samples for a distance of 480 feet along the lode show platinum in workable quantities.

On the main lode outcrop samples of 20 inches across the lode for a distance of 50 feet gave an average of over four ounces, at three feet down over 48 inches 0.25 ounces, and at four feet down over 60 inches 1.2 ounces. Farther on a sample over three feet ran 1.35 ounces, while another sample from different parts of the trench gave 0.6 ounces. In the prospecting shaft fair values were obtained at the surface and then barren ground was struck; at 35 feet the shaft again entered ore, and at 37 feet a sample over 24 inches showed 0.35 ounces, while one adjacent to it over the same width gave only 0.5 pennyweights.

Exposures on the main lode that proved to be platiniferous represent a vertical range of 150 feet and there is no reason to believe that the character of the lode is different at considerably greater depths. The same or similar lodes occur in the neighborhood, and platinum has been found in lodes at least ten miles from the main platiniferous lode. Of course the whole region will need and is apt to receive much further investigation before it can be determined whether it will become an important platinum producer. The present conclusion of the authors of the paper is the following: "As to what dimensions production will ultimately attain, it is impossible to make any forecast. The writers do not anticipate a very large output, but, on the other hand, see no reason why, with ordinary good fortune, the company (now working the deposit) should not have a successful career."

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CORRECTION OF NET ENERGY VALUES

THE direct object of the work of the Pennsylvania Institute of Animal Nutrition has been from its inception and remains the measurement of the net energy values of feeds and the use of these values in the statement of feeding standards for farm animals.

During the life of Dr. H. P. Armsby, the former director of the institute, numerous important contributions were made to the literature of the subject above indicated, and at the time of his lamented death on October 21, 1921, an extensive accumulation of results of experiments remained in an unfinished condition. As a consequence the staff of the institute is now bringing to completion the results of seven years' animal experimentation.

As these materials are assimilated there are coming to light improvements of understanding of the general project such as place us under obligation to recompute and to correct all the net energy values which have been published from the institute. Dr. Armsby himself regarded these results as "tentative" (to use his own word), and therefore subject to revision.

The theoretical basis and the general method of work which has been followed can not be challenged; and the general order of the net energy values remains as previously reported, but the recent progress alluded to has the effect radically to alter certain values which have long been questioned, to improve very greatly the agreement of repeated estimations on the same feed and to place net energy values in general on a new plane of accuracy.

This improved situation is due mainly (1) to an improved understanding of the effects of change of position of the experimental animal on the heat outgo, and a more accurate method of computation of such effects, and (2) to a change in method of computation of net energy values which gives full and proper recognition to the fact that the energy of maintenance is a part of the net energy.

The general recognition of the net energy conception as one which promises great improvement in our understanding of the nutritive requirements of farm animals and the extensive use which is being made of net energy values seem to us to require this notice of a forthcoming revision of the published figures.

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PALAEONTOLOGISCHE GESELLSCHAFT

IN an account of recent papers by European workers on the habitat and origin of the Eurypterida (*Amer. Journ. Sci.*, March 1924), Dr. R. Ruedemann says that some of those papers were read at a "meeting of the German Paleontological Society." It should be pointed out that the society to which he refers, though it has a German name, has always been an international society. The president is an Austrian. Holland, Sweden and Great Britain are represented on the committee and the last annual meeting was in Vienna. The society has numbered distinguished American paleontologists among its members (was not Dr. Ruedemann himself one?) and hopes to attract many more. The secretary is Dr.