of the coal. The decrease in all of the areas is toward the old shore line at the north and northeast. In the anthracite area it is very gradual until one passes the prongs in the southern field, where the thickness of coal increases abruptly. With that abrupt increase in thickness is an equally abrupt change in the amount of volatile. It seems probable that the anthracite of Pennsylvania is due to the long continuance of coal-making periods during which the chemical change was unchecked, leading eventually to complete loss of the hydrogen and oxygen.

At the conclusion of the paper, discussion followed, but failed to shake the speaker's main points. A paper by J. E. Wortman, on 'The Geology of the Bad Lands,' was postponed until the next meeting.

J. F. Kemp,
Secretary.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, MARCH.

Arthur Cayley: Professor Charlotte Angas Scott.
The Theory of Functions: Professor W. F. Osgood.
On the Introduction of the Notion of Hyperbolic Functions: Professor M. W. Haskell.
Notes; New Publications.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, APRIL.
The Superiority of Barium Hydroxide Solution as an Absorbent in Carbon Determinations in Steel: James O. Handy.
The Contributions of Chemistry to the Methods of Preventing and Extinguishing Conflagration: Thomas H. Norton.
Some Practical Points in the Manufacture of Nitroglycerol: J. E. Blomén.

Estimation of Tellurium in Copper Bullion: Cabell Whitehead.
The Use of Sulphurous Acid (HNaSO₃) in Manufacture of Glocose Syrup and Grape-Sugar: Horace E. Horton.
The Separation of Solid and Liquid Fatty Acids: E. Twitchell.
Improved Methods of Water Analysis: Irving A. Bachman.
A Cheap Form of Self-Regulating Gas Generator: W. W. Andrews.
Some of the Properties of Calcium Carbide: F. P. Venable and Thomas Clarke.
Method of Determining Chromium in Chrome Ore: Edmund Clark.
New Books; Notes.

NEW BOOKS.


