The election resulted in the selection of the following officers for 1897: President, Dr. Frank Baker; 1st Vice-President, Prof. W J McGee (re-elected); 2d Vice-President, Mr. Geo. R. Stetson (re-elected); 3d Vice-President, General Geo. M. Sternberg (re-elected); 4th Vice-President, Dr. Cyrus Adler; General Secretary, Dr. J. H. McCormick (re-elected); Secretary to Board, Mr. Weston Flint (re-elected); Treasurer, Mr. P. B. Pierce (re-elected); Curator, Mr. F. W. Hodge (re-elected); Councils (additional members of): Mr. J. H. Blodgett, Mr. J. W. Fewkes, Dr. Geo. M. Kober, Mr. J. D. McGuire, Mr. J. O. Wilson, Dr. Thomas Wilson.

No papers were read.

J. H. McCORMICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

SECTION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY,
92D MEETING, JANUARY 14.

At this the 13th annual meeting of the Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; viz:

President, W. D. Bigelow; Vice-Presidents, H. N. Stokes, Peter Fireman; Secretary, V. K. Chesnut; Treasurer, W. P. Cutter; Executive Committee, the foregoing officers and E. A. de Schweinitz, Chas. E. Monroe, W. H. Krug, Wirt Tassin.

Dr. E. A. de Schweinitz, the retiring President, announced the date of his annual address as February 25th, the subject to be 'The War with the Microbe.'

V. K. CHESNUT,
Secretary.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

A GENERAL meeting was held December 16, 1896, twenty-eight persons present.

Prof. F. W. Putnam prefaced his statement concerning some recent work at Trenton, N. J., bearing upon the early presence of man in the Delaware Valley, with a detailed description of the discovery, in 1879, in the undisturbed gravel, of a stone implement near a boulder. Explorations in the Trenton gravels have been carried on systematically since 1891, by Mr. Ernest Volk, under the direction of Prof. Putnam; and a section at the place recently examined shows three distinct upper layers, namely:

(1) black soil, (2) glacial sand, and (3) white glacial sand. Implements of chert, jasper, and quartz, as well as of argillite and of pottery, characterize the black soil, while chipped argillite, with occasionally a quartzite, are found in the glacial sand. All but four specimens thus far found in the glacial sand are of chipped argillite; there are no jaspers or cherts. The distinctive implements and the layers are sharply correlated, and the accuracy of Abbott's early work is emphasized by the later work of Volk.

Prof. G. Frederick Wright discussed the extent of preglacial erosion in the United States and its bearing on the question of the length and date of the Glacial period. The new evidence as to the age of the deposit of the Trenton gravels confirms the results first announced by Lewis and Wright. The Philadelphia brick clays are older than the Trenton clays, and the work of E. H. Williams proves that the rock erosion was earlier than the Philadelphia brick clays. Prof. Wright reviewed the work of Salisbury in New Jersey, of White in the deposits of the Monongahela River, the evidence obtained in Iowa, and Claypole's discovery in the glacial till of Ohio, and showed that the necessary data for more accurate conclusions were accumulating.

Prof. Putnam spoke of the rude knife found at Steubenville as the most highly finished of all the specimens yet found, and said that being *chipped* was favorable to its greater antiquity than if it had been *flaked*. The patina on the implement is very decided.

SAMUEL HENSHAW,
Secretary.

THE GEOLOGICAL CLUB OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
MINNESOTA.

At the weekly meeting, held Saturday, January 16th, a paper was read by Arthur H. Elftman, on the use of certain terms prominent in petrology. Incidentally the terms granitic and pegmatitic were noted. The growth of the terms ophitic and poikilitic in geologic literature was then outlined and an attempt made to define them more rigidly than had hitherto been done by petrologists.

CHARLES P. BERKEY,
Secretary.