

southwest, in Bessarabia, adjacent to the Government of Podolia, the survey of which was completed the preceding year, and in the northeast, in the District of Velsk.

Thanks to the kindness of Count Traily Morkoff, the Commission was able, in the survey of Bessarabia, to make use of the photographic registrations of the magnetic elements at his observatory at Nijni-Oltchadaeff for reducing the observations at the various stations to the middle of the year 1914. The secretary of the Commission installed and adjusted the magnetographs and made the necessary absolute observations, using a Bamberg magnetometer and a Dover dip circle. The work was then continued by Mr. Rosé, physicist of the Observatoire Physique Central Nicolas, and by Mr. Romanovsky, assistant at the Don Polytechnic School, who previously was employed at the Constantin Observatory at Pavlovsk.

The observations at 14 of the stations of the survey were made by Prof. Boulgakoff, of the Petrograd University, and at 55, by Mr. Besikowitch. The work was interrupted because of the war. In the District of Velsk, the work was carried out under the direction of Prof. Leyst, of the Moscow University, who had 4 assistants to help him. Previously the Commission took care to construct a house for a temporary magnetic observatory at Chenkowsk; for this purpose Mr. Oumaroff, employee at the Central Physical Observatory, was sent to superintend the construction of the building. Under the direction of Prof. Leyst, his assistant, Mr. Pritcheltroff installed and adjusted the instruments and made during the two months in which the magnetographs were in operation, 10 series of absolute observations to determine the constants of the magnetographs. Mr. Pritcheltroff and the other assistants of Prof. Leyst made observations in the District at 51 points. The floods, the lack of roads and horses, the swarms of gnats, impeded the work and made it hard.

Before and after the field work all the instruments were compared at Pavlovsk with the instruments of the Constantin Observatory.

Besides the surveys mentioned, the Commission, with the support of the Hydrographic Department, organized an expedition for the magnetic survey of the coasts of the Baltic Sea. In this region Prof. Rosenthal, of the Warsaw University, determined the magnetic elements at 15 stations using a Sartorius magnetometer.

M. RYKATCHEW.

Petrograd, March 7, 1915.

REDUCTION OF THE MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY WORK OF THE AUSTRALASIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1912-13.

At the request of Sir Douglas Mawson, the undersigned has undertaken the reduction of the magnetograms obtained during the occupation of Adelie Land by the Australasian Antarctic Expedition in 1912-1913. The work is now well in hand at the address below, and it is hoped to have final values tabulated, and most material ready for discussion at the end of the current year.

Various observatories were requested to cooperate with the Expedition in the taking of "quick run" records at prearranged times.¹ In order that the intercomparison of these curves may be as complete as possible, it is desired to collect *copies* of at least the most promising of

¹*Cf. Terr. Mag.* v. 16, pp. 247-249, 1911.