tional field which passes through P_0. (See Kasner's Princeton Colloquium Lectures, page 9, second footnote.)

By a well-known theorem the curvature of a line of force of the weight field is the logarithmic derivative of g in the direction on a level surface in which g increases most rapidly, i. e.,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\log g = \frac{\partial g/\partial x}{g}.$$

From the above relations

$$(3)\quad \frac{1}{2\rho_d} = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\right)_0 \Big/ g_0, \quad \frac{1}{2\rho_{c''}} = \frac{1}{6g_0}\left[\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\right)_0 - 4\omega^2 \sin\phi_0 \cos\phi_0\right],$$

and hence by (2) we get (1).

For the data: $h = 49{,}024$ cm., $\phi_0 = 45°$, and for the potential function for which the Bessel ellipsoid is a level surface and the formula of Helmert gives the acceleration,

$$g_0 = 980.6, \quad \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\right)_0' = 8.1568 \times 10^{-9}, \quad \omega^2 = 5.3173 \times 10^{-9},$$

and hence by formula (1)

$$\text{S. D.} = + .021 \text{ cm.}$$

F. N. COLE,
Secretary.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE SAN FRANCISCO SECTION.

THE twenty-fourth regular meeting of the San Francisco Section of the Society was held at Stanford University on October 25, 1913. Twenty-one persons were present, including the following members of the Society:

Professor R. E. Allardice, Mr. B. A. Bernstein, Professor H. F. Blichfeldt, Dr. Thomas Buck, Professor G. C. Edwards, Professor G. I. Gavett, Professor Charles Haseman, Professor M. W. Haskell, Professor L. M. Hoskins, Dr. Frank Irwin, Professor D. N. Lehmer, Professor W. A. Manning, Professor H. C. Moreno, Professor C. A. Noble, and Professor E. W. Ponzer.