

THE AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

THE twenty-sixth meeting of the society was held from August 30 to September 1, 1921, at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. The attendance was the largest in the history of the society, more than one hundred members and guests being present. The visitors were housed in the college dormitories and had meals in common in one of the fraternity houses. Among the social events were a reception at the Van Vleck Observatory by Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Slocum, tea at the home of President and Mrs. Shanklin, a motor ride, hike, and a boat trip on the Connecticut River.

The sessions on three days were taken up by the reading of papers and committee reports. The eclipse committee gave complete information in regard to possible sites for the total solar eclipse in Australia on September 21, 1922, and reported progress on investigating the conditions for the eclipse in lower California and Mexico on September 10, 1923. There is promise that opportunity will be taken at both of these eclipses to verify the Einstein effect which was first observed at the eclipse in 1919.

Twenty new members were elected to the society, bringing the total membership of the society up to 370. The society elected to honorary membership Professor C. W. L. Charlier of the University of Lund.

Officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—Frank Schlesinger.

Vice-presidents—Otto Klotz and John A. Miller.

Secretary—Joel Stebbins.

Treasurer—Benjamin Boss.

Councilors—Philip Fox, Caroline E. Furness, A. O. Leuschner, Henry Norris Russell, V. M. Slipher, Frederick Slocum.

In view of the increasing interest taken in the gatherings of the society, it was decided to have two meetings during the next year, the first to be held in Christmas week in 1921 at a place not yet determined.

The program of papers was as follows:

On the correlation of wave-length with spectral type and absolute magnitude: SEBASTIAN ALBRECHT.

The number and distribution of novæ: S. I. BAILEY.

New measures of solar activity and the earth-effect: LOUIS A. BAUER.

Notes on the early evolution of the reflector: LEWIS BELL.

On the real motions of the stars: BENJAMIN BOSS, HARRY RAYMOND, and RALPH E. WILSON.

The Trojan group of asteroids: ERNEST W. BROWN.

Peculiar spectra in the large Magellanic cloud:

ANNIE J. CANNON.

Gilbert's bombardment hypothesis: JULIAN L. COOLIDGE.

The amplitude of the light-variation of δ Cephei: RALPH H. CURTISS.

The spectrum and radial velocity of Comet 1913 f (Delavan): RALPH H. CURTISS and DEAN B. McLAUGHLIN.

The parallax of Nova Aquilæ No. 3: ZACCHEUS DANIEL.

Spectroscopic measurements of the solar rotation in 1915: RALPH E. DE LURY and JEAN EDOUARD BELANGER.

Displacements of lines in spectra of spots situated at various distances from the center of the solar disc: RALPH E. DE LURY and J. L. O'CONNOR.

Dark nebulae in the Orion and Sagittarius regions photographed with the 100-inch Hooker telescope: JOHN C. DUNCAN.

Note on the parallaxes of stars with large proper motion: F. W. DYSON.

The mass of Neptune: W. S. EICHELBERGER and ARTHUR NEWTON.

The probable absence of a measurable electric field in sun-spots: GEORGE E. HALE.

Mars 1920: GEORGE HALL HAMILTON.

The spectroscopic system of σ Scorpii: F. HENROTEAU.

Some remarks on Cepheid variables: FRANK C. JORDAN.

A remarkable meteor trail: FRANK C. JORDAN and KEVIN BURNS.

Approximate orbit and absolute dimensions of S Antliae: ALFRED H. JOY.

Some recent results in photographic photometry: EDWARD S. KING.

Notes on observations of nebulae: C. O. LAMPLAND.

A computation of the solar motion from the radial velocities, proper motions, and spectroscopically determined parallaxes of 762 stars: E. S. MANSON, JR.

The orbit of ζ Centauri. Preliminary note on ν Sagittarii: ANTONIA C. MAURY.

Progress in radial velocity observations of long-period variables: PAUL W. MERRILL.

Parallaxes of seventy-three stars: JOHN A. MILLER.

The new electric driving clock of the photographic telescope of the U. S. Naval Observatory: GEORGE HENRY PETERS.

Preliminary parallax of the Pleiades: JOHN H. PITMAN.

The intensity distribution in the solar spectrum: H. H. PLASKETT.

The spectroscopic orbit and dimensions of TV Cassiopeia: J. S. PLASKETT.

The radial velocities of 594 stars: J. S. PLASKETT, W. E. HARPER, R. K. YOUNG, and H. H. PLASKETT.

A probable influence of the earth on the formation of sun-spots: LUIS RODÉS.

The relation between the diameter of a photographic star image and its magnitude: FRANK E. ROSS.

Systematic corrections and weights of catalogs. An addition to Appendix III of Boss's Preliminary General Catalog: ARTHUR J. ROY.

Orbits of three spectroscopic binaries: R. F. SANFORD.

Phenomena in connection with our transit of the plane of Saturn's rings in 1920-1921: E. C. SLIPHER.

Further notes on spectrographic observations of nebulae and clusters: V. M. SLIPHER.

Some recent results of plate tests at the Harvard Astronomical Laboratory: HARLAN TRUE STETSON.

The diurnal variation of clock rates: R. H. TUCKER.

The Elgin Observatory: FRANK D. URIE.

Progress in the chronographic registration of radio time signals: FRANK D. URIE.

The San Diego Radio Time Signals: FRANK D. URIE.

Internal motion in four spiral nebulae: ADRIAAN VAN MAANEN.

Atomic structure: FRANK W. VERY.

Solar hot-box studies: FRANK W. VERY.

Observations of 12 Lacertæ, 1919, 1920, 1921: R. K. YOUNG.

Orbit of the spectroscopic binary Boss 5442: R. K. YOUNG.

JOEL STEBBINS,
Secretary

NEW YORK MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY

Arthur W. Dox, *Chairman.*
Howard B. Lewis, *Secretary.*

Symposium on Vitamines

The antineuritic vitamine: CASIMIR FUNK.

Experiments on the isolation of crystalline antineuritic vitamine: ATHERTON SEIDELL.

The antiscorbutic vitamine: A. F. HESS.

Factors influencing the vitamine content of food materials: R. ADAMS DUTCHER.

Standardized methods for the study of vitamines: A. D. EMMETT. In view of the great stress that is being placed upon vitamines with respect to the etiology of certain deficiency diseases and to the relative content of various products and foods, it would seem almost imperative to follow a more definite method of procedure than is now used in carrying out the biological tests. Otherwise, it is quite conceivable, due to the many possible variables that may easily enter, that the results obtained by the workers from different laboratories may be contradictory or even misleading at times.

It is suggested, as a step in correcting this condition of affairs, that it would be well to outline definitely and in detail the various stages of the procedure so that there can be provisional methods to refer to as standards. If these are established and followed, they will serve as a guide from and to which it will be possible to correlate the results obtained when the animal diets or rations are varied in accord with the needs of the individual projects and make it easier to conclude with more definiteness the significance of the results.

Standardized methods for the study of vitamines: A. D. EMMETT.

Vitamines from the standpoint of structural chemistry: R. R. WILLIAMS.

Vitamines from the standpoint of physical chemistry: V. K. LA MER.

General Discussion—KATHERINE BLUNT, G. H. A. COWLES, and others.

The influence of the vitamine content of a feed on the nutritive value of the milk produced: J. S. HUGHES, J. B. FITCH, and H. W. CAVE. Four calves were started on the experiment; two were from cows which had received a food low in vitamine during the entire gestation period, the other two were from cows which had received normal feed. During the first week the two calves from the experimental cows received their mothers' milk. At this time one of these cows died and her calf was then given the other experimental cow's milk. The two calves from the cows receiving normal feed were fed on herd milk exclusively. All four calves wore muzzles so they could get no other feed. All the calves seemed to be normal for the first five weeks, at which time one of the calves receiving the