Announcement was made of the election of Dr. E. C. Franklin, professor of chemistry, Stanford University, as president of the Pacific Division for the ensuing year.

A resolution was unanimously adopted expressing appreciation and gratitude to the University of Utah, the Brigham Young University, the Utah Academy of Sciences and the Utah Agricultural College, who acted as hosts to the convention. The great success of the meeting was largely due to their very efficient handling of the arrangements.

Dr. Robert G. Aitken, astronomer of Lick Observatory, was elected a member of the Executive Committee in place of Dr. W. W. Campbell, whose term expired.

The thoughtful hospitality which marked the reception and entertainment of visiting members reached its climax on the last day of the convention, when automobiles and lunches were provided and the visitors who had previously designated their choice of several all-day excursions were conveyed under the guidance of scientific experts to points of interest in this famous region of geological records and scenic wonders.

An organ recital in the Mormon Tabernacle and a dip in Great Salt Lake in the cool of the evening brought the final day of the convention to a close.

There was a total registration of about 400, of which 110 were members of the association.

The publicity afforded through the local press of Salt Lake City was very gratifying. Each year there is apparent a wider general interest in the proceedings of the annual meeting which promises well for its future usefulness.

W. W. SARGEANT

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

IN an article in *Nature* it is stated that a meeting of the International Research Council was held at Brussels on July 25 and the four succeeding days, under the presidency of M. E. Picard, secretary of the Académie des Sciences, Paris. Twenty countries have now joined the International Research Council, the following seventeen being represented at the meeting: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, and Czecho-Slovakia.

The greater part of the business of the meeting was concerned with the organization of international scientific unions additional to the five for Astronomy, Geodesy and Geophysics, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Scientific Radio-Telegraphy, which are already in activity. As a result of the meeting the formation of unions for Pure and Applied Physics and for Geography is said to be assured. The proposed union in Geology awaits the consideration of the Geological Congress, and some advance has been made in connection with the biological sciences.

At a previous meeting of the International Research Council it had been provisionally agreed to unite medical and biological sciences; this decision did not find favor, and the intention now is to separate medicine from physiology, zoology and botany. Proposals will be submitted to the countries belonging to the Research Council, and the ultimate formation of this union will depend on the number of countries willing to join.

Among other matters dealt with, a proposal submitted by the National Research Council of the United States and accepted by the meeting may prove to be an important addition to the responsibilities of the Research Council, which hitherto contented itself with the formation of unions which became practically autonomous as soon as their statutes were approved. As problems in which several unions were concerned ran a danger of being neglected, the proposal was now made by the United States that the Research Council itself should take such problems under its own special protection. Three inquiries were mentioned as likely to fall within this category. One of them had already been considered by the International Astronomical Union, which requested the Research Council to make arrangements for a collaboration of several of the unions in the study of the correlations between solar and terrestrial phenomena. The second referred to the

energy supply of the world (fuel, solar energy, etc.), while a third suggestion dealt with the difficult and complicated question of international patents. The risk of overlapping efforts and the possible fear of interference with the special work of the unions is avoided by the provision—now coming into force—that the executive committee of the Research Council, which hitherto consisted of five members, should be enlarged, each union nominating an additional member.

At the concluding meeting the five members of the executive committee appointed by the general assembly were elected as follows: M. E. Picard (president), Mr. G. Lecointe and Professor Vito Volterra (vice-presidents), Dr. G. E. Hale, and Sir Arthur Schuster (general secretary).

THE ASSOCIATION OF IRON AND STEEL ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

THE sixteenth annual convention will meet September 11 to 15 at Cleveland, Ohio, at which time there will be presented and discussed subjects dealing particularly with steel mill problems.

The papers have been written with a view of giving to the engineers as much practical data as is possible, feeling that this class of information is far more beneficial than the theoretical side when dealing with steel mill problems.

Some of those who will present and discuss the subjects are Dr. C. P. Steinmetz, Messrs. B. G. Lamme, Wilfred Sykes, A. G. Witting, F. C. Watson, D. M. Petty, L. W. Heller, R. B. Gerhardt, D. B. Rushmore, J. B. Crane, E. R. Fish, H. M. Rush, R. M. Butler, F. Hodson, Professor Edgar Kidwell, F. W. Cramer, A. R. Leavitt, E. T. Moore, R. H. Bauer, F. A. Wiley, L. F. Galbraith and R. S. Shoemaker.

A tentative list of the subjects to be presented are:

Improvement in Efficiency of Electric Power Supply.

A Review of Steel Mill Electrification.

Boiler Practices of 1922.

Education and Safety.

The Gas Engine as a Prime Mover for Power Generation.

Steam Turbines.

Judging Combustion from Gas Analysis.

Electrification of the International Nickel Company's Works for Monel Metal.

Some Considerations in the Electrification of the Steel Plant Railroad Yard.

Power in the Iron and Steel Industry.

Control—Motor—Lighting and Crane Standardization.

Electric Furnaces.

Electrical Developments in 1922.

Investigation of Insulators for Steel Mill Service.

In addition to the technical sessions, there will be an exhibition of apparatus of particular interest to the steel mill engineers. This exhibit will cover approximately 30,000 square feet of floor space and will be held in the same hall as is the technical sessions.

Representatives from practically every steel mill in the United States are expected at this convention for it is planned to interest practically every class of engineer, such as general managers, general superintendents, department superintendents, chief engineers, steam engineers, electrical engineers, electrical superintendents, mechanical engineers, master mechanics, superintendents of power, engineers of tests, safety engineers and department foremen.

THE AMERICAN ELECTROCHEMICAL SOCIETY

THE meeting will be opened by President Schluelerberg at Montreal on Thursday, September 21, and the technical program will proceed with the presentation and discussion of papers on electrolysis and electroplating. The recently organized Division on Electrodeposition (G. B. Hogaboom, *chairman;* Wm. Blum, *secretary*) will be well represented and take active part in the discussion of these papers.

One of the papers of the Thursday morning session will deal with the physical properties of electrolytic iron—a product which is being turned out commercially, contrary to all predictions of ten years ago. There will also be papers on zinc, brass and other electrodeposited metals.

On Thursday afternoon and Friday morning a symposium on "Industrial Heating" will be in progress. The Electrothermic Division