

especially prepared for taking meteorological observations while aloft. These men left their station in San Diego for Los Angeles at about the same time the other members of our society left their hotels for the meeting place at the University of Southern California. They arrived promptly at 9 a. m. and gave most interesting talks regarding upper air conditions over the southwest portion of California, based upon almost daily observation taken during the last two years by these gentlemen.

The afternoon session, which concluded the series, was specially devoted to the influences of weather upon forest fires. It was brought out at this meeting that humidity was even more important than wind in starting, spreading and stopping forest fires.

It was proved that the United States Weather Bureau could be of great help in forewarning fire-fighters of dangerous conditions and the following resolution was submitted and passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, the conservation of the remaining forest area and the reforestation of large areas already cut over are largely dependent on the prevention and control of forest fires, and

WHEREAS, in the prevention and control of forest fires a fore-knowledge of the weather is most important, and

WHEREAS, the making of weather forecasts for forest areas is difficult, because most of the observation stations are outside these areas; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Congress be asked to appropriate such funds as are needed to provide meteorological stations in the forest areas and to make adequate study of forest weather and to apply the results of this study to forest fire prevention and control.

Votes of thanks were given to the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and to the University of Southern California for the conveniences afforded the meetings of our society. After which it adjourned *sine die*.

E. A. BEALS,
Secretary pro tem.

THE AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

THE one hundred and twenty-second regular meeting of the American Physical Society was held in the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, on September 18, 1923. The morning session was a session of the Physical Society alone, and the afternoon session was a joint session with the American Astronomical Society. The attendance was about sixty. The presiding officer was Professor E. C. Watson.

Papers presented at the morning session and those contributed by the Physical Society to the afternoon session were as follows:

The physical characteristics of diaplacusis: V. O. KNUDSEN and GEO. E. SHAMBAUGH, University of California, Southern Branch.

Interference phenomena with a thick glass plate in the path of one of the interfering beams: W. N. BIRCHBY, Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, California Institute of Technology.

On the condition known as electrical neutrality: FERNANDO SANFORD, Stanford University.

A method of comparing the rates of mixing of two liquids: L. E. DODD, University of California, Southern Branch.

The crystal structure of benzene: JARED KIRTLAND MORSE, Ryerson Physical Laboratory, University of Chicago.

Oscillograms of the barkhausen effect: S. R. WILLIAMS, Norman Bridge Laboratory, California Institute of Technology.

Magnetic results obtained by the Carnegie during cruises IV, V and VI: J. P. AULT, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Accurate measurements of the energy content of extreme ultraviolet mercury lines, and the precise determination of the photoelectric long-wavelength limit of a clean surface of mercury: C. B. KAZDA, Norman Bridge Laboratory, California Institute of Technology.

Effect of temperature and surface impurities on photocurrents with aluminum surfaces from which surface films have been removed by melting in vacuo: J. REED NIELSEN, Norman Bridge Laboratory, California Institute of Technology.

Magnetic beta ray analysis of soft x-rays: JOSEPH A. BECHER, Norman Bridge Laboratory, California Institute of Technology.

The pulling of electrons out of metals by intense electrical fields: R. A. MILLIKAN and CARL F. EYRING, Norman Bridge Laboratory, California Institute of Technology.

The appearance of certain ghosts in the general x-ray spectrum formed by reflection from calcite; an explanation of their cause and the means of their elimination: A. E. HENNINGS, Stanford University.

The influence of the scattering substance on the wave length and intensity of scattered x-rays: P. A. ROSS, Stanford University.

JOINT SESSION WITH THE AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

Effects of a total solar eclipse on the earth's magnetic and electric fields: J. P. AULT, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Photographic film characteristics in the ultraviolet: GEORGE R. HARRISON and CEDRIC E. HESTHAL, Stanford University.

Extreme ultraviolet spectra: R. A. MILLIKAN and I. S. BOWEN, Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, California Institute of Technology.

The vacuum spark spectrum of calcium: J. A. ANDERSON, Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory.

Series spectra in oxygen and sulphur: J. J. HOPFIELD, University of California.

D. L. WEBSTER,
Local Secretary for the Pacific Coast