

States and to establish a central experiment station at Salt Lake City.

It is suggested that legislation be enacted as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of mining experiment stations of the Bureau of Mines, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, the sum of \$327,000, in addition to the sum of \$173,000 already appropriated, making a total of \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929; and the sum of \$500,000 for each fiscal year thereafter.

Provided: That of the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1929, \$350,000 shall be expended for the maintenance of the seven existing mining experiment stations at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; New Brunswick, N. J.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Rolla, Mo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Tucson, Ariz., and Seattle, Wash.; \$50,000 shall be used for the establishment and maintenance of a mining experiment station at Berkeley, Calif.; \$50,000 shall be used for the establishment and maintenance of a mining experiment station at Reno, Nev., and \$50,000 shall be used for the establishment and maintenance of a mining experiment station at Moscow, Idaho, as authorized by the Act approved March 3, 1915 (U. S. C., Title 30, Section 8);

That the secretary of the treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to enter into a contract or contracts for the erection and completion of a plant suitable and necessary for the investigations of the Bureau of Mines in Salt Lake City, Utah, the said plant to be placed on a site acceptable to the secretary of the treasury and donated to the United States Government for that purpose; the said plant to cost, complete, with the necessary railroad sidings, plumbing, lighting, heating, ventilating and other general service equipment, not to exceed the sum of \$1,000,000.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ILLUMINATION

THE Bureau of Standards is one of seven organizations represented in the United States National Committee of the International Commission on Illumination, the others being the American Gas Association, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Illuminating Engineering Society, the National Electric Light Association, the American Physical Society and the Optical Society of America. There are similar national committees in nine other countries—Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan and Switzerland.

Plans are now practically complete for the seventh plenary session of the commission. This will be the first meeting of the commission on this side of the Atlantic and is being made the occasion for an International Illumination Congress, including a tour for

foreign delegates to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit and Niagara Falls, attendance at the annual convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society of the United States at Toronto, Canada, and special sessions of the commission at Saranac Inn, New York, from September 22 to 27.

The bureau is particularly concerned with projects of the commission affecting standard methods of photometry, international standards of candle-power, specifications for colored signal glasses and regulations for the lighting of schools and factories. Reports on these subjects have been prepared for presentation at the commission sessions.

THE SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

THE Society of Chemical Industry is holding this week in New York an international meeting of British and American chemists arranged by the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. A group of chemists and chemical engineers from England arrived in New York on Monday, September 3, and American members of the society met their British colleagues. An address of greeting was made by the chairman of the American Section, Mr. L. V. Redman.

Among the British visitors expected at the New York meeting are: Francis H. Carr, president of the Society of Chemical Industry; Sir Alexander Gibb, president of the British Institution of Chemical Engineers; Professor J. Thorpe, president of the British Chemical Society; Dr. J. A. Cranston, of the University of Glasgow; J. A. Reavell, vice-president, Institution of Chemical Engineers; Professor Hinchley, the Honorable Secretary of the Institution of Chemical Engineers, and Dr. R. T. Colgate, chief chemist of the Huntley and Palmer Company, Reading, England.

Technical meetings were to be held at the Chemists Club, 52 East 41st Street, on Tuesday, September 4, and Thursday, September 6. There was included the presidential address by Mr. Francis H. Carr. On Wednesday, September 5, the visitors were escorted by their American colleagues on a trip visiting some of the important chemical industries in New York and its neighborhood. Friday was taken up by a trip to West Point. The annual banquet of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, at which the foreign visitors were guests of the Americans, was held at the Hotel Commodore on Thursday evening.

On Tuesday evening, September 4, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology, received the "Messel Medal" of the society, in honor of his work on the structure and relations of atoms.