College, and Sir Robert Stanton Woods, London. Papers on orthopedic subjects will be presented by Drs. Frederic Jay Cotton and Gordon M. Morrison, of Boston, and by Dr. Fred H. Albee, of New York. Drs. Abraham Myerson, H. Houston Merritt and Isador Coriat will present subjects in neuro-psychiatry. Dr. Rebekah Wright will discuss the technique of hydrotherapy. Clinical papers will be presented by Dr. Mary Arnold Snow, New York; Dr. Claude L. Payzant, Boston, and William J. Schatz, Allentown, Pa.

On Thursday, October 22, the speakers in a symposium on dermatology, under the chairmanship of Dr. Francis P. McCarthy, will include Drs. Francis M. Thurmon, William J. Macdonald, William Boardman, Austin W. Cheever and C. Guy Lane, of Boston. The academy will be addressed by Dr. L. L. Campbell, professor of physics, Simmons College, on "The Radiation Energy of the Electromagnetic Spectrum." A motion picture by Dr. A. Rollier, Leysin, Switzerland, "Heliotherapy and the Work Cure at the International Factory Clinic at Leysin," will be shown. Papers on radiological subjects, on physical medicine in gynecology and in gastroenterology will be presented by Dr. J. Gershon-Cohen, Philadelphia; and by William D. McFee, Charles W. McClure and Herman A. Osgood, Boston. A symposium on electrosurgery will be conducted by Dr. Benedict F. Boland. Drs. Lester R. Whitaker, Prodromos Papas and DeWitt G. Wilcox, Boston, and William H. Schmidt, Philadelphia, will participate.

An informal dinner at the Ring Sanatorium has been arranged for Tuesday evening, October 20. The annual banquet will take place on the following evening, at the Hotel Statler.

Officers of the society are: *President,* Dr. Frank Hammond Krusen, of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.; *Chairman of the Executive Committee,* Dr. William D. McFee, Boston; *Secretary-Treasurer,* Dr. Franklin P. Lowry, Newton, Mass.

ELECTROCHEMISTS AT NIAGARA FALLS

THE birthplace of the American electrochemical industry is Niagara Falls. Here are the large-scale plants for the production of alkali for soap, chlorine for bleaching, carborundum and alundum for abrasive wheels, carbide for acetylene, cyanamid for fertilizer, ferro alloys for special steels and many other products. The birth of the Electrochemical Society corresponds closely to the birth of the industry. On October 8, 9 and 10 electrochemists from all over the world again convened at Niagara Falls. The Hotel General Brock, on the Canadian side, was the headquarters. Great are the advances that have taken place during the thirty-five years since the society first met at Niagara. Plants have been expanded, new ones have been erected and, above all, the hydroelectric power supply has been vastly increased.

The Thursday morning session was devoted to "What the Electric Furnace Has Done for Civilization" and experts in the field from the Westinghouse Company, Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., the Acheson Graphite Corporation, the Norton Company, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Aluminum Company of America and others discussed the basic importance of the many electrochemical products. Without the modern abrasives, ferro alloys and electric steels, the automobile industry would be non-existent. Aluminum and magnesium are largely responsible for the upbuilding of our airplane and airship industry. The United States Navy has an airship, the ZMC–2, the "bag" of which is made entirely of aluminum in place of organic fabric. During these thirty-five years many new products have been made electrochemically on a large scale that have been heretofore either non-existent or mere museum curiosities: silicon, a very essential reducing agent; barium, the king of getters; beryllium which, when added to copper, makes it as hard and as strong as steel; phosphorus by the ton; carbide to acetylene, to alcohol and plastics; chromium into rustless and stainless steels, and many others.

The electrochemical industry is one of the largest consumers of power and, on this account, the afternoon of October 8 was devoted to a discussion of present-day power economics. A. J. Wager, well-known consulting engineer of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, presided. L. W. W. Morrow, editor of *The Electrical World,* and H. A. Person, of the Federal Light and Traction Company, New York City, spoke on the advantages of steam power, and R. J. Gaudy, engineer, of Chicago, and James W. Rickey, of the Aluminum Company, spoke on hydroelectric power for the aluminum industry. Carl F. Floe called attention to the vast blocks of hydroelectric power soon to be available in the Pacific Northwest. America's coal supply is good for many hundreds of years. Water power, however, is very limited.

Among the speakers to address the gathering was Vice-president Willis R. Whitney, of the General Electric Company, who emphasized the importance of "more research." Without research there is no industrial progress.

Among other topics discussed was that of corrosion of iron and steel, and how to prevent porosity of zinc coats and porosity of nickel coats on steel. Newcomers in the electroplating field are molybdenum and zirconium. W. P. Price and O. W. Brown, of Indiana University, have discovered how to plate molybdenum on copper and other metals, and W. E. Bradt and

H. B. Linford, of the University of Washington, reported on zirconium plating.

There were numerous social functions—a dinner-dance, plant visits and a reception to Dr. Duncan A. MacInnes, president of the society and a member of the Rockefeller Institute in New York City.

CORRESPONDENT

PRESENTATION TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION OF A BUST OF LORD KELVIN

THE presentation of a bronze bust of Lord Kelvin of Largs was made by the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire to the Smithsonian Institution at a luncheon given on October 8 at the Willard Hotel in Washington.

The bust, a symbol of scientific and international good-will between England and America, was tendered to the Smithsonian Institution on behalf of the Union by V. A. L. Mallet, recently appointed counselor of the British Embassy. The Honorable Alanson B. Houghton, formerly American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, presided at the ceremony as president of the Washington branch of the American organization of the Union. Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute, described the scientific achievements of Lord Kelvin, and Dr. Fred E. Wright, home secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, presented a formal citation bearing on Lord Kelvin's achievements. This citation was prepared by Dr. Arthur H. Compton, of the University of Chicago, and by Dr. Henry Crew, of Northwestern University. The bronze is the first cast from the English original by Herbert Hampton, sculptor. Its departure for the United States was signalized at a meeting of leading scientific men in London on September 17.

In his speech at the opening of the ceremony, Mr. Houghton called attention to the common ideal of the English-speaking races and to the object of the English-Speaking Union, to promote whatever may add to a better understanding among the English-speaking peoples. Mr. Houghton introduced Dr. Wright, who presented the formal citation. It reads as follows:

> In Lord Kelvin, American men of science recognize not only the leading physicist of the English-speaking world during the second half of the nineteenth century, but also a frequent and inspiring visitor to their own shores.
>
> Through his measuring of dynamics and of everything that concerned the mechanical theory of heat, he discovered absolute scale of temperature and thus created the modern science of thermometry.
>
> His studies of the oscillatory discharge, his invention of the mirror galvanometer and siphon-recorder, and his mode of operation made possible the first successful submarine telegraph and incidentally created the science of electrical engineering.
>
> His profound researches in heat conduction and the tide have stimulated geologists and astronomers everywhere. An inexhaustible energy, a remarkable clarity of exposition, and a lovable nature endeared him to all who ever knew him.

Dr. W. F. G. Swann, chairman of the Advisory Research Committee of the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute, as a member of the English-Speaking Union was then called upon to express the American Union's tribute to Lord Kelvin.

V. A. L. Mallet, counselor of the British Embassy, speaking for the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire, made the formal presentation of the bust to Dr. Abbot, secretary of the institution. In accepting the bust, Dr. Abbot said:

> It gives me profound satisfaction to accept from Mr. Mallet and The English-Speaking Unions of the British Empire and the United States this fine bust representing so great a man. To thoughtful people who will visit the Smithsonian Institution, which is the foundation of a statesmanlike Englishman, James Smithson, this bust of Lord Kelvin will recall at once the varied, outstanding accomplishments of the greatest physicist of the nineteenth century, including those inventions which made possible the Atlantic cable uniting America with the mother country.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

PROFESSOR HERMANN WEYL, of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, has been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Amsterdam.

THE gold Georg-Neumayer Medal has been awarded to Dr. Gerhard Schott, professor of oceanography at the University of Hamburg.

Nature reports that Professor Carl Neuberg, of Berlin, director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Biochemistry, has been elected a foreign member of the Swedish Academy of Sciences, and Professor Friedrich Körber, of Düsseldorf, director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Iron Research, has been elected a corresponding member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Science.

THE retirement of Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan from the directorship of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California, was made the occasion of a farewell party to Dr. Vaughan and his family, given by members of the staff at the La Jolla Yacht Club on the evening of August 21. Dr.