# **New Matheson**

# Dyna-Blender

New dynamic-dilution system produces highly accurate gas mixtures in p.p.m. or percentage ranges.



Dyna-Blender was developed by Matheson to create calibration standards for very critical and difficult mixtures. It is especially useful in the fields of semiconductor manufacture, air pollution control, instrument calibration, and other areas requiring p.p.m. gas mixtures.

# Advantages

1. Easily produces precisely known mixtures which would tend to be unstable if prepared in advance.

- 2. Mixtures accurate to 5%; repeatable to 2%.
- 3. Concentrations can be varied in minutes. Eliminates need for storing many different concentrations.
- 4. Permits substantial savings.

# Write for Bulletin

The Matheson Dyna-Blender is engineered to your specific requirements with broader ranges than are required for normal applications. It is supplied completely calibrated for use and can be monitored by connecting to any standard recorder. The Dyna-Blender is another custom made system developed by

Matheson for improved gas handling. See Matheson Catalog for information on other Matheson gas handling equipment.



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# MEETINGS

# Glaciers

A conference on surging glaciers was held at the Center for Continuing Education of the Banff School of Fine Arts, Banff, Alberta, Canada, 6–8 June 1968. Particular emphasis was placed on the possible geologic effects of surging glaciers, both now and in the past. Some attention was also given to the hydrology of such glaciers. Because the Steele Glacier, in the southwest Yukon, is one of the better known surging glaciers, it was the topic of several papers.

It was apparent from the beginning of the conference that the term "surging glacier" was used by the participants in different ways. At least three field criteria were suggested as indicative of a surge: (i) an unusually high velocity of the glacier; (ii) a depression or collapse of the ice surface in the accumulation zone of the glacier; and (iii) the presence of intensely crevassed or fractured surface of the glacier. A surprisingly large number of glaciers seem to have surged, but the distribution of this type of glacier is not well known, mainly because of the difficulties of access to the areas of their occurrence. Almost all information on surging glaciers is from areas of mountain glaciers. One paper and some informal discussion brought out the fact that there is no synchroneity of surges of mountain glaciers.

The possibility of glacial surges at the margins of continental glaciers is of great importance to Pleistocene geologists, because the interpretations of glacial history are now based on the assumption that ice fronts were stable for relatively long time spans in areas of prominent recessional moraines, and that synchroneity existed in advances along the margins of different ice lobes. The means of recognition in the geologic column of the deposits from a surging glacier are little known. N. W. Rutter (Geological Survey of Canada) presented the results of a comparative study of the deposits of mountain glaciers. One glacier had surged in the past, and the other lacked any evidence for a surge. There was no clear-cut orientation in the till fabric of the moraine of the surged glacier.

The conference concluded with a panel discussion on the needs for future study of surging glaciers. The panel consisted of Walter A. Wood, Aleksis Dreimanis, A. E. Harrison, and L. A. Bayrock. From the discussion, a number of conclusions could be drawn: (i) a need for standardization of the terminology of surging glaciers; (ii) a need for further study of the physics of the ice in such glaciers, preferably starting on glaciers on which a surge is anticipated; (iii) a need for more data on the weather in the area of such glaciers; and (iv) a need for a careful examination of the stratigraphic record, with the purpose of recognizing possible large-scale glacier surges during the Pleistocene.

The conference was sponsored jointly by the National Research Council of Canada and the University of Alberta. A. J. BROSCOE

Department of Geology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

# **Calendar of Events**

# **National Meetings**

# November

8-11. American Physical Soc., Plasma Physics Div., Austin, Tex. (W. E. Drummond, Physics Bldg. 330, Univ. of Texas, Austin 78712)

10-15. American Soc. of Agronomy, New Orleans, La. (M. Stelly, c/o The Society, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison, Wis. 53711)

10-15. Crop Science Soc. of America, New Orleans, La. (Secretary, The Society, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison, Wis. 53711)

10-15. American Assoc. for Inhalation Therapy, Houston, Tex. (M. T. Bowers, 4075 Main St., Riverside, Calif. 92501)

11-13. Soc. of Engineering Science, 6th technical mtg., Princeton, N.J. (A. C. Eringen, Dept. of Aerospace and Mechanical Sciences, Engineering Quadrangle, Princeton Univ., Princeton 08540)

11-13. Genetics Soc. of America, Boston, Mass. (B. Wallace, Dept. of Genetics, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.)

11-14. American Nuclear Soc., Washington, D.C. (Executive Secretary, 244 E. Ogden Ave., Hinsdale, Ill. 60521)

11-15. Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., Chicago, Ill. (The Society, 250 Park Ave., New York 10017)

11-15. American College of **Preventive** Medicine, Detroit, Mich. (E. A. Piszcek, 6410 N. Leona Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646)

11-15. American Public Health Assoc., 96th, Detroit, Mich. (Executive Director, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

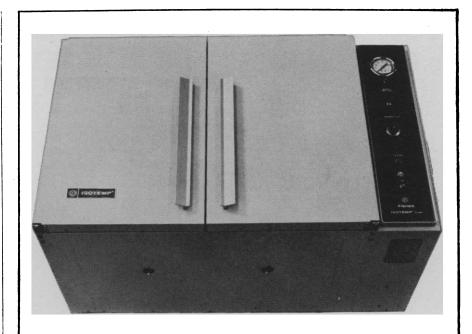
13-15. Eastern Analytical Symp., New York, N.Y. (L. M. Brancone, Lederle Labs., Pearl River, N.Y. 10965)

13-16. National Easter Seal Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults, Boston, Mass. (Natl. Easter Seal Soc., 2023 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60612)

14-16. Southern Thoracic Surgical Assoc., San Juan, Puerto Rico. (H. H. Seiler, 517 Bayshore Blvd., Tampa, Fla. 33606)

15-16. American **Psychiatric** Assoc., Chicago, Ill. (L. Rudy, Illinois Psychiatric

25 OCTOBER 1968



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