ested in the selection of the author for those volumes, two in number, which are to describe the United States and Canada. While the volumes are not yet published, it is announced that their preparation has been entrusted to Professor Henri Baulig of the University of Strasbourg. It is from his pen that has recently come one of the most scholarly monographs on European geomorphology published for many years: his study of "Le Plateau Central." Baulig is not only familiar with the English language and with American geographic and geologic literature, but has studied and traveled in this country. To the competence thus gained for handling American geographic subjects he adds a keenness in logical reasoning and a forceful style which should make his descriptions of our country peculiarly valuable.

Among other volumes not yet published are the following: "Scandinavian Countries and the North Polar Regions," by Maurice Zimmerman; "France" (in two volumes), by Lucien Gallois; "The Mediterranean and Mediterranean Peninsulas" (two volumes), by Max Sorre, Jules Sion and Y. Chataigneau; "Northern and Western Africa" (two volumes), by Augustin Bernard; and "Eastern Equatorial and Southern Africa," by Fernand Maurette.

CONCLUSION

Such, then, is the "Géographie Universelle." To it the geologist and geographer, the botanist and the zoologist, the meteorologist and climatologist, the economist, the sociologist, the historian and the student of political science may turn, assured of finding condensed yet readable matter germane to certain phases of their several subjects, often with citations of authoritative works in different fields. It is not, and could not be, an exhaustive reference work for specialists in so many branches; yet it contains much of interest for both the specialist and the layman. All who delight in books well written, handsomely printed and beautifully illustrated, and who find profit in condensed accounts of the salient features of regions and their peoples, will not be disappointed in the "Géographie Universelle." Into its preparation has gone a prodigious amount of competent labor. The result is a work which can, without exaggeration, be called truly monumental.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

THE twentieth British Industries Fair which was held from February 19 to March 2, is said to be the largest national trade fair in the world. Only goods manufactured or produced within the British Empire are permitted to be displayed and no exhibitor may show articles other than those of his own manufacture. The three principal sections of the fair were held at Olympia and the White City in London, and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. *Nature* describes the exhibits in part as follows:

At Olympia the lighter industries were represented, while the furniture and textile industries had their displays at the White City. The Birmingham (Castle Bromwich) Section was devoted to the "heavy" industries, such as hardware, sanitary ware, gas plant for industrial and domestic use, building, electricity, engineering, metals, mining and railway equipment.

One interesting feature to be noticed each year at the fair is the extent to which new scientific ideas, discoveries and inventions are being applied industrially. Sir Josiah Stamp and other writers have directed attention to the "lag" between the completion of an invention or discovery, on the laboratory scale, and its routine incorporation, in applied form, in large-scale industrial operations. The annual exhibition of the Physical Society always has some feature or features of novel scientific interest: how long is it before such a new scientific idea becomes routine practise in the workshop? One may get some indication of the lag by noticing how long it is before the same idea is embodied in some industrial product exhibited at the British Industries Fair.

In the hardware, ironmongery and brass-foundry group of exhibits at Castle Bromwich, the number of chromium-plated products shown indicates how greatly the improved technique of the electro-chemical deposition of chromium is being applied industrially—repeating, it may perhaps be said, in this connection the older story of stainless steel. At Birmingham the latest scientific improvements in equipment for general heating and cooking, and in furnaces for the metallurgical industries were exemplified in numerous exhibits. In the exhibition of electrical plant and accessories there were new and interesting features in generators, motors, transformers, rectifiers, condensers, accumulators and switchgear. Recent developments in electrification have called for high-speed rotary machines; and the comparatively new industry—that of plastic moulding—has had its repercussions on the engineering industry by giving an impetus to the production of special presses. Similarly, the demands of motor and aircraft engineering have led to the evolution of acid-resisting and rustless steels and of new light-weight alloys having great tensile strength. All these and many other developments were to be seen in the exhibits at Castle Bromwich.

At Olympia an exhibit of special scientific interest was the United Scientific Instrument Exhibit. Among the cinematograph machines shown, both for taking and for projecting, was a pocket cinematograph camera which, by the turn of a switch, can be converted into a cinema-

tograph projector. It was shown by Camera-Projectors, Ltd. At the stand of Messrs. Chance Brothers and Co., samples and mouldings of a selection of optical glasses representing more than one hundred varieties made by the firm were shown. Messrs. Cooke, Troughton and Simms, Ltd., of York, appeared in a new rôle, as manufacturers of a complete range of microscopes for biological, medical and metallurgical studies. A gas-filled hot-cathode rectifying valve was shown by Messrs. Partridge, Wilson and Co., of Leicester, for the conversion of alternating into direct current. Messrs. Ross, Ltd., exhibited, besides a wide range of their famous camera lenses, including lenses for cinematograph work, a complete portable cinematograph projector and an epidiascope.

A novel and interesting piece of apparatus—called the "hydro-pulsator"—was shown by Mr. Lee Guinness. It provides a high-pressure jet of water pulsating at high frequency. It is claimed that the apparatus provides a mode of vibratory massage suitable for application to the gums and other parts of the body too sensitive to be touched by the hand, and that by it the teeth may be more efficiently cleaned than by a tooth brush. Messrs. Ensign, Ltd., exhibited the "Ensign Midget," said to be "the most compact camera yet constructed." Besides a complete range of their well-known microscopes, Messrs. R. and J. Beck, Ltd., exhibited a series of workshop projectors by which operatives may see on a ground-glass screen the magnified images of engineering and other products, the profiles of screws and similar components.

The chemical industry was, of course, well represented and the exhibits formed a most noteworthy feature of the Olympia Exhibition.

THE FLOATING CONGRESS OF THE PAN AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

THE Floating Congress of the Pan American Medical Association, according to an announcement in *The New York Times,* closed on March 30, when the 561 passengers, comprising 250 surgeons and physicians and their families, returned from a sixteen-day cruise on the Panama-Pacific liner *Pennsylvania.* The *Pennsylvania* touched at Havana, Colon, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra and San Juan, where the chief executives of five countries welcomed the delegates.

During the cruise sixty-four scientific sessions were conducted, including a general meeting at La Guayra in which 150 Venezuelan physicians participated. One hundred and seventy-five scientific papers covering every phase of medicine and surgery were presented by physicians of North and South America.

During the cruise Dr. Chevalier Jackson, professor of bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy at Temple University, Philadelphia, was installed as president to succeed Dr. John O. McReynolds, of Dallas. Dr. McReynolds was one of the delegates honored in Havana when President Mendieta bestowed on him the Order of Carlos Finlay.

In a joint statement issued on the ship by the new president and Dr. Joseph Jordan Eller, of New York, director general of the association, the congress was called "a dramatic and remarkably successful step in the establishment of permanent good-will between the Americas."

The next convention of the association will be held in Rio de Janeiro, where the Brazilian Government will act as official host.

Dr. Bernard Sachs, president of the New York Academy of Medicine, is reported to have said that he believed that the congress would strengthen the bonds of amity between people of the Western Hemisphere. "Above and beyond this," he said, "this congress has brought together men and women from all parts of the union in the various specialities and has afforded numerous occasions for exchange of ideas between groups of medical and surgical specialists such as no other congress has ever afforded. Personally, I feel that the scientific sessions have been of a high order of excellence and more stimulating than any congress I have ever attended."

MEETING OF THE NEW YORK BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

THE New York Branch of the American Psychological Association will be the guests of the department of psychology of the Washington Square College of New York University on Saturday, April 7. Reports on forty research projects by members of the association and several formal addresses will comprise the program.

Three sections of the branch will hold meetings simultaneously at the morning session. Professor Carl J. Warden, of Columbia University, will preside over the Section of Comparative Psychology; Dr. Walter R. Miles, of Yale University, over the Section of Differential Psychology, and Professor Samuel W. Fernberger, over the Section of Experimental Psychology.

Three papers will be presented at a general session at 1:30 P. M. Professor Margaret Floy Washburn, of Vassar College, will speak on "The Work of Professor H. C. Warren." Professor Warren was head of the department of psychology at Princeton University until his death last summer. Dr. Max Wertheimer, formerly of the University of Berlin and the University of Frankfurt, will speak on "The Psychology of Thinking," and Dr. Paul Lazursfeld, of the University of Vienna, will speak on "The Concept of Motivation in Applied Psychology." Professor Albert T. Poffenberger, of Columbia University, will preside at the general session.

A second session of reports on research will follow the general session. Professor Herbert S. Langfeld, of Princeton University, will preside over the Section