Chairman of the Local Committee; Dr. C. Camsell was Chairman of the Local Executive Committee; Drs. A. Beuchesne and R. W. Boyle were Vice-Chairmen, Drs. A. Lanctot and H. M. Tory were Executive Members; and Mr. H. L. Trueman was Secretary. To the special Committee Chairmen, N. C. Allen, Finance; E. Rhoades, Publicity; F. E. Lathe, Program; T. A. McElhanney, Equipment; L. S. McLaine, Registration; C. H. Bland, Staff, and M. F. Gregg, Entertainment, the Association owes especial thanks for the great success of the meeting. Moreover, the Boy Scouts of Canada, alert and ever ready for action, rendered varied and effective services that helped make the machinery of the meeting function smoothly. All visitors will long hold pleasant memories of Ottawa as a delightful city and of its inhabitants as ideal hosts.

The meeting that was held this week is the fifth meeting of the Association in Canada, for the Association is American in the broad sense of the word. In science on this continent national boundaries are of no consequence. The participants in this meeting considered together in harmony and good will more fundamental things than political rivalries. If the spirit of this meeting extended throughout the world, many of the troubles that now afflict mankind would not exist.

The daily papers of Ottawa and of Canada, with fine discrimination of what is important and in the sincere spirit of science, have given this meeting a great deal of publicity. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has carried a number of broadcasts. In fact, from the very beginning of the preparation for this meeting to its close, the citizens and institutions of Ottawa and of Canada rendered services to the Association and its affiliated societies which the Council here gratefully but inadequately acknowledges.

SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

SECTION ON PHYSICS (b)

(From report by Henry A. Barton)

Section B held three sessions, at which 16 papers were read, Herbert E. Ives, chairman of the section, presiding. The program, arranged by J. A. Gray, of Queen's University, Ontario, was unusually strong for a summer meeting. Visiting physicists enjoyed the opportunity of visiting the National Research Laboratories, in which the scientific sessions of the section were held.

The first session consisted of four short papers on such miscellaneous subjects as low frequency currents, specific heats of gases and applications of spectrophotometry to blood pigments, and a special paper by H. E. Ives on "The Unsymmetrical Doppler Effect in Hydrogen Canal Rays and its Significance in Optical Theories." Using canal ray tubes of the type devised by Dempster, Ives found that the displacement of spectral lines was exactly the amount predicted by the Larmor-Lorentz theory, according to which a moving clock runs slow. The next session consisted of three invited papers on sound, two on ultrasonic waves. F. H. Sanders presented a paper on "Passage of Ultrasonic Waves through Thin Plates," and R. W. Boyle presented one on "Ultrasonics—Marine Applications." The third paper, by H. E. Reilley, was on "Noise Abatement Problems in Canada." At the final session 8 short papers were read.

SECTION ON CHEMISTRY (c)

There were five sessions of the Section on Chemistry, the third of which was a joint symposium with the Section on Medical Sciences on "Medical Biochemistry" (item 1 under Symposia) and the fifth of which was a joint symposium with the Section on Zoological Sciences on "The Applications of Isotopes to Biochemical Problems" (item 3 under Symposia). The fourth session was devoted by the section to a symposium on "The Nutrition Problem in North America (item 2 under Symposia). The first session consisted of three papers on "Gas Reactions" and the second of six papers on miscellaneous subjects ranging from physical and chemical aspects of textile fibers to the refining of radium ores. A total of twenty-seven papers were presented before the section.

SECTION ON ASTRONOMY (d) AND ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

(From report by Harlan T. Stetson)

The section and the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada held three sessions, the first two of which were general sessions, and the third of which was a symposium on "Atmospheric Ozone and Measurement of Ultra-violet in Solar Radiation" (item 4 under Symposia). A total of thirty papers was presented. At the first session W. E. Harper, in his discussion of "Fifty Years of Astronomical Work in Canada," outlined the remarkable progress of astronomy in Canada from the days in which a small transit was the only official observing instrument to the present great 72-inch reflector at Victoria, B. C., and the 74-inch reflector at the David Dunlap Observatory. The remainder of the program included a wide range of subjects—the relation of terrestrial phenomena to the solar cycle; sunspot influence on the tree growth in Canada with correlations opposite in sign for the coastal regions from those for the interior; statistics on distribution of sunspots in longitude; a spectroscopic attempt to determine whether the greenish areas on Mars owe their color to vegetation, a negative conclusion being indicated; navigation near the pole; variable stars in globular clusters; orbits of spectrographic binary stars; solar rotation measurements; and radial velocities of certain stars.

SECTION ON GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY (e) AND THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

(From report by Howard A. Meyerhoff)

The section held two sessions, one of five papers on "Regional Geography" and one of five papers on "Geo-