Societies and Academies.

LONDON.

Physical Society, Oct. 25.—**E. G. Richardson** and **E. Tyler**: The transverse velocity gradient near the mouths of pipes in which an alternating or continuous flow of air is established. A comparison is made of the alternating and direct flow of air near the mouths of tubes of various sections, by traversal of a hot-wire anemometer across the tube. In the alternating flow, a peak of high average velocity is found near the walls of the pipe, but in one-way flow this annular peak is absent, the velocity falling continuously from the centre of the tube to within a short distance of the walls. The existence of a layer of laminar flow close to the walls, when the main body of air is in turbulent motion, is demonstrated.—**B. K. Johnson**: Resolving-power tests on microscope objectives used with ultra-violet radiation. An object of known regular structure and of variable interval is produced by projecting in the object-plane of the lens under test a reduced image of grating, the apparent line separation of which is varied by rotation of the latter; thus the line interval can be determined when resolution just ceases. The results show that the fused quartz monochromatic object-glass of numerical aperture 0·35, computed for and used with radiation of wave-length 0·275 μ, gives nearly twice the resolving power of a lens of similar aperture computed for and used with light of wave-length 0·51 μ; while the fused quartz monochromatic lens of numerical aperture 1·2 has a resolving power 70 per cent higher than that of a well-corrected object-glass of the same numerical aperture when used with light of wave-length 0·51 μ.

Geological Society, Nov. 6.—**H. Bolton**: Fossil insects of the South Wales Coalfield. A collection of nineteen fossil wings from the South Wales Coal Measures. Several are too fragmentary for determination of genus or species, or both; the remainder are referable to the Palæodictyoptera and Blattoidea. Palæontologically, the insect fauna of South Wales now shows relationships with the insect faunas of the Midland and Northern coalfields, and a close approximation to forms already known from the Coal Measures of Coalbrookdale (Shropshire), the Forest of Dean, and those of Kent, while several of the Hemimylacridian forms are identical with species described by Prof. Pierre Pruvost from the Coal Measures of Pas-de-Calais (Northern France).—**A. R. Dwerryhouse** and **A. Austin Miller**: On the glaciation of Clun Forest, Radnor Forest, and some adjoining districts. The ice, derived originally from the highlands of Central Wales, filled first the depression now occupied by the valleys of the Rivers Ithon and Irfon to the west of the great line of escarpment extending from Kerry Hill on the north, by Radnor Forest and Aberedw Hill, to Mynydd Epynt on the south side of the Wye Gorge. As the ice accumulated, it first found escape by the valleys of the Severn and the Mule on the north, and by the Wye Gorge on the south. Gradually the level of the ice rose, until it overtopped the escarpment throughout its whole length, with, perhaps, the exception of the highest parts of Radnor Forest. The courses of the various glaciers thus formed are traced, and their effects on the drainage of the area are discussed.

Royal Meteorological Society, Nov. 20.—**M. G. Bennett**: The physical conditions controlling visibility through the atmosphere. Visibility of any (large) object is a function of its brightness, and its contrast with the background. When dispersed matter is introduced between the observer and object, the apparent values of these variables are modified, and thus the visibility is altered. The modification is due to: (1) Screening or absorption; (2) glare or superposition of scattered light; (3) diffusion or reduction of definition. It was deduced from this that the obscuring power of a cloud of opaque (carbon) particles was mainly due to screening, whilst that due to water drops was due to diffusion. This should result in a certain difference between the falling off of visibility as an observer recedes from an object in a dry dusty atmosphere, as compared with a humid clean atmosphere. This difference was satisfactorily verified.—**L. F. Richardson**: The reflectivity of woodland, fields, and suburbs between London and St. Albans. A record of measurements made from aeroplanes, using a white-wedge photometer.—**Thora C. Marwick**: The electric charge on rain. Thunderstorm rain showed a high positive charge per cubic centimetre. Of the total quantity observed, 94·6 per cent was positively charged. Non-thunderstorm rain showed a lower charge per cubic centimetre and a lower percentage of positively charged rain, 79·5 per cent. Hail and rain mixed showed a large excess of negatively charged drops, only 39·4 per cent of the total quantity being positive. The charge per cubic centimetre was approximately the same as for non-thunderstorm rain.

PARIS.

Academy of Sciences, Oct. 21.—**E. Fournier**: The magnetic guidance of ships. Description of some improvements in apparatus for guiding ships electrically into a port, due to W. Loth.—**A. Cotton**: The action of polarised light on certain photographic plates prepared with solutions of colloidal silver. Experimental studies on the Weigert phenomenon. Possible explanations are discussed: the hypothesis of a photoelectric effect is examined and rejected.—**E. L. Bouvier**: The classification and geographical distribution of the hemileucidian Saturnioidæ, subfamily Automeris.—**E. Mathias**: Contribution to the study of fulminating matter. The lowering of the surface tension by impurities.—**Charles Dhéré**: An arrangement permitting the compensation of the variations of the luminous intensity resulting, in the spectrum, from the mode of dispersion by the prisms.—**Eugène Slutsky**: The mean quadratic error of the coefficient of correlation in the case of series of non-independent proofs.—**E. Bompiani**: The tetrahedra invariant by projective applicability attached to the points of a surface.—**Chevalley**: The theory of ideals in infinite algebraic bodies.—**Jacques Chokhate**: The integrals of Stieltjes.—**Krawtchouk**: A generalisation of the polynomials of Hermite.—**Georges Valiron**: Meromorph algebroid functions of the second degree.—**Henri Cartan**: The differential with respect to log r of the growth function $T(r; f)$.—**Podtiaguine**: The regularity of functions with very rapid and very slow growth.—**D. Riabouchinsky**: The determination of a surface from the data that it bears.—**A. Lapresle**: A new principle for setting up large aerodynamical wind chambers.—**D. Rosenthal**: Verification of the resistance of soldered joints by an extensometric method without destruction of the coupling.—**Pauthenier** and **Mallard**: Contribution to the study of the cylindrical field in ionised air at the ordinary pressure.—**A. Kling** and **A. Lassieur**: The hydrogen exponent of water. In earlier work the authors have found a value of 5·8 for the pH of pure water: this is now confirmed by an entirely different method.—**Auguste Le Thomas**: The influence of the structure of the casting on the alterations undergone at high temperatures. The structure of cast iron has a distinct effect on the formation of graphite.—**P. Job** and **Liou Oui Tao**: The cobaltiaquopentammonic and diaquo-

tetrammonic sulphates.—**Ch. Bedel**: The catalysis of the solution of silicon in hydrofluoric acid and the influence of tempering. The presence of certain substances which may be present as impurities in silicon increase the solubility of this element in hydrofluoric acid. On the other hand, this solubility is unaffected by the change into the β and γ varieties of silicon described by Koenigsberger and Schilling.—**L. Bert and M. Anglade**: A new method of synthesis of propylbenzene, of propenylbenzene and of their homologues. The synthetic method is general and is based on an unusual reaction, that of sodium and alcohol on compounds of the type $R \cdot CH = CH - CH_2 - O - R'$, in which R is an aryl group. Instead of the reduction product expected, a mixture of the hydrocarbons $R \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_3$ and $R \cdot CH = CH - CH_3$ is obtained in good yield. Details are given of two examples.—**Maurice Fontaine**: The action of high pressures on the respiration of the algæ. The consumption of oxygen by the alga diminishes as the pressure is raised, a result exactly opposite to that obtained with animals.—**Aug. Chevalier**: The invasion of the mouths of the Rivers Adour and Bidassoa by *Spartina glabra*.—**Raymond-Hamet**: Sparteine and hordenine.

ROME.

Royal National Academy of the Lincei: Communications received during the vacation.—**G. Armellini**: Measurements of double stars. The results are given of measurements of 56 double stars made with the Cavignato equatorial of the Royal Campidoglio Observatory (aperture 7 inches, focal length 2·383 metres, magnification about 600 diameters).—**G. Abetti**: Altitude of the chromosphere in 1928 and course of the present solar cycle. Measurements made at Arcetri indicate a general lowering of the chromosphere from 10·3″ in 1927 to 10·2″ in 1928, whereas those made at Madrid give the same value, 10·1″, in each of these years. Favaro and Taffara's observations at Catania show a more marked lowering, namely, from 8·5″ to 7·8″. The altitude is almost constant at all latitudes and it appears that the maximum was reached in 1926, this coinciding with the maximum activity of the protuberances. The total area of the latter, measured in units of protuberance, fell by 298 from 1926 to 1927 and by 53 from 1927 to 1928. Moreover, in 1928, the secondary maximum of the areas of high latitude had quite disappeared, the other maxima being distributed irregularly in both hemispheres. Curves expressing the height of the chromosphere, the area of the protuberances, and the relative number of spots from 1921 to 1928 indicate general concordance between the three magnitudes, except that the number of spots has continued to increase up to 1928.—**Maria Pastori**: The partial derivation of tensors.—**M. Picone**: Particular formula for the solutions of a classical fourth order equation of mathematical physics with partial derivatives.—**R. Caccioppoli**: Indefinite integration.—**A. M. Bedarida**: The theory of ideals of a finite algebraic body.—**B. Segre**: Existence and dimensions of continuous systems of plane algebraic curves with given characters.—**M. Lelli**: A new experimental result on the contraction of liquid veins. An experimental arrangement is described by means of which it is possible, as was anticipated by Levi-Cività's theory, to obtain an efflux of water with a coefficient of contraction less than one-half.—**E. Gugino**: The intrinsic equations of the motion of material systems with linkages independent of the time.—**O. Belluzzi**: The behaviour of elastic segmental arches.—**A. Belluigi**: Fundamental physical characteristics of the Paduan plain.—**P. Dore**: The influence of the elasticity of the support on the duration of oscillation of two pendulums oscillating on it.—**M. Tenani**: Theoretical-experimental considerations on the course of the tides of the Adriatic Sea.—**E. Fermi**: The quantistic theory of interference fringes. On the basis of Dirac's theory of radiation, a theory is evolved of Lippmann's fringes. The method adopted is applicable generally to the treatment of any interference phenomenon, and the result arrived at coincides with that of the classical electromagnetic theory.—**W. Del Regno**: The total emissive power of bismuth.—**R. Fedele**: A comparison between the variations with the magnetic field of the Hall coefficient, the thermo-electric power, and the resistance in ordinary and compressed bismuth. Experiments with bismuth indicate that, even if the magnetic field causes structural modifications in the metal, these have no influence on the variation of the Hall effect, the thermo-electric power, and the resistance. It must, therefore, be concluded that such variations are due exclusively to purely electrodynamic actions, and that the failure of the electronic theories to explain these phenomena is to be numbered among the negative proofs of the theories.—**S. Oberto**: A supposed effect of X-rays in crystal rectifiers. The results of experiments with the Cuprox rectifier, commonly used for charging small accumulators, indicate that sparks establish a more intimate contact between the external electrode and the cuprous oxide of this rectifier, and between the point and the crystal in galena rectifiers. Hence, Jackson's experiments on the effects of ultra-violet and X-rays on the characteristics of crystal rectifiers do not fully prove, in so far as X-rays are concerned, the supposed effect of these rays.—**E. Perucca**: The sensitiveness of electrometers. A conceptual difference in behaviour between quadrant, leaf, and wire electrometers used for the measurement of very small differences of potential by the heterostatic method is pointed out.—**V. Caglioti and L. Malossi**: Double sulphates of bismuth and alkali metals (2). Double sulphates of bismuth and ammonium. Addition to concentrated bismuth nitrate solution acidified with nitric acid, of ammonium sulphate in amounts required for the 1 : 1- and 1 : 3-compound gives at 25° the latter, namely, $(NH_4)_3Bi(SO_4)_3$, in both cases. This double salt is in equilibrium with solutions containing between 25·5 and 40·36 per cent of ammonium sulphate. The compound $NH_4Bi(SO_4)_2$ may be obtained in the anhydrous form by crystallisation from solutions of bismuth nitrate and ammonium sulphate, although Lüddecke prepared it in the octahydrated state.—**G. Charrier**: Polycondensed heteronuclear systems. When applied to 2-N-phenyl-1 : 2-naphtho-1 : 2 : 3-triazolequinone, Bally's synthesis of benzanthrone from anthraquinone, which was extended to phenanthraquinone by Turski and Prabierowa, yields a compound which appears to be the 2-N-phenyltriazole analogue of benzanthrone.—**A. Bianchi**: Petrographical observations in the region of the Aurine Alps and Giant Vedrettes.—**S. Ranzi**: Experimental embryological investigations on the cyclostomes: (1) the malformations observed and the time in which they may be determined. Experiments on the ova of *Petromyzon planeri Bl.* show that, in non-fatal doses, lithium chloride never results in irreversible modification of an organ which is developing at the moment the salt acts, but may only determine modifications of processes which begin some time after the action of the salt commences.—**G. Reverberi**: Results of experiments on the development of the eye in hen's embryos.—**C. Guareschi**: Otocysts of *Anura* considered as a mosaic system. Experimental demonstration.—**R. Margaria**: The reaction-regulating power of sea-water. In view of the interest attaching to sea-water as a physiological liquid, its titration curves with dilute solutions of

alkali and strong acid have been studied. In the acid zone and in the first part of the alkaline zone, sea-water exerts but little resistance to displacement of its reaction, but from *p*H 10-11 onwards, a relatively high addition of sodium hydroxide produces but little change in the hydrogen ion concentration. The latter effect is, however, not a true buffering, but is due to the precipitation of magnesium hydroxide. At *p*H 7·4, the buffering power of sea-water is only 0·0016, whereas that of blood serum is 0·0206.—**A. Galamini**: Partial inanition of albino rats with olive oil, administered with or without added vitamins.—**G. Finzi**: Anæsotuberculin in the diagnosis of tuberculosis in comparative pathology.

Official Publications Received.

BRITISH.

Royal Society of Arts. Cantor Lectures on The Treatment of Coal, delivered before the Royal Society of Arts on Jan. 21st, 28th, and Feb. 4th, 1929, by Dr. C. H. Lander. Pp. 49. (London.) 2*s.* 6*d.*

Air Ministry: Aeronautical Research Committee. Reports and Memoranda. No. 1249 (Ae. 400): Measurement of Lateral Derivatives on the Whirling Arm. By L. W. Bryant and Dr. A. S. Halliday. (T. 2757.) Pp. 6+10 plates. 6*d.* net. No. 1253 (M. 64): Report on some Properties of Alloys of Aluminium with Thorium and Silicon. By J. G. Grogan and T. H. Schofield. (A. 63.) Pp. 12+11 plates. 1*s.* 6*d.* net. No. 1257 (Ae. 406): Comparison of Calculated and Measured Elasticity of the Wings of an Aircraft, in connection with the Investigation of Wing Flutter. By K. T. Spencer and D. Seed. (Ft. 41.) Pp. 9+2 plates. 9*d.* net. No. 1261 (Ae. 410): Experiments on the Spinning of a Bristol Fighter Aeroplane. By K. V. Wright. (T. 2793.) Pp. 7+2 plates. 6*d.* net. No. 1244 (M. 63): The Influence of Oxygen on Corrosion Fatigue. By A. M. Binnie. (E.F. 213A.) Pp. 3+5 plates. 6*d.* net. No. 1258 (Ae. 407): Notes on the Flutter of Airscrew Blades. By E. Lynam. (Ft. 49.) Pp. 5+6 plates. 6*d.* net. No. 1263 (Ae. 412): Full Scale Determination of the Motion of an Avro Aeroplane when Stalled. By K. W. Clark and W. G. Jennings. (T. 2790.) Pp. 6+5 plates. 9*d.* net. No. 1262 (Ae. 411): The Application of the Servo Principle to Aileron Operation. By A. S. Hartshorn. (T. 2792.) Pp. 16+5 plates. 9*d.* net. (London: H.M. Stationery Office.)

Ordnance Survey. Results of the Magnetic Observations made by the Ordnance Survey in England in 1927, and Preliminary Results (Declination only) of those made in England and Wales in 1928. Pp. 7. (London: H.M. Stationery Office.) 1*s.* 3*d.* net.

County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Education Committee, 1928-29. Pp. 99. Handbook of the Education Committee. Part 2: Higher Education. Section 9: Regulations relating to Training of Teachers, 1930. Pp. ii+14. Section 10: Regulations relating to Scholarships and Exhibitions, 1930. Pp. iii+54. (Wakefield.)

Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Vol. 56, Part 2, No. 16: On Abnormal Teeth in certain Mammals, especially in the Rabbit. By Prof. W. C. M'Intosh. Pp. 333-407. 9*s.* 6*d.* Vol. 56, Part 2, No. 17: The Metamorphic Rocks of Kintyre. By William J. McCallien. Pp. 409-436. 3*s.* 6*d.* (Edinburgh: Robert Grant and Son; London: Williams and Norgate, Ltd.)

FOREIGN.

Department of the Interior: Bureau of Education. Bulletin, 1929, No. 13: Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Year ended June 30, 1928. By Walter J. Greenleaf. Pp. v+81. 15 cents. Bulletin, 1929, No. 25: Trends in Home-Economics Education, 1926-1928. By Emeline S. Whitcomb. Pp. 22. 5 cents. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.)

Proceedings of the United States National Museum. Vol. 76, Art. 5: Three New Land Shells of the Genus Oreohelix from Arizona. By William B. Marshall. (No. 2802.) Pp. 3+1 plate. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.)

Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Bulletin 65: Report of the Director for 1928. By Herbert E. Gregory. Pp. 58+3 plates. (Honolulu.)

Japanese Journal of Botany. Transactions and Abstracts. Vol. 4, No. 4. Pp. v+317-426+81-110. (Tokyo: National Research Council of Japan.)

Division of Fish and Game of California. Fish Bulletin No. 17: Sacramento-San Joaquin Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tschawytscha*) Fishery of California. By G. H. Clark. Pp. 73. (Terminal, Calif.: California State Fisheries Laboratory.)

The Rockefeller Foundation. Annual Report, 1928. Pp. xi+460. (New York City.)

Bulletin of the Earthquake Research Institute, Tokyo Imperial University. Vol. 7, Part 2, September. Pp. 193-388+plates 10-30. (Tokyo.)

Memoirs of the College of Science, Kyoto Imperial University. Series A, Vol. 12, No. 5, September. Pp. 227-274. (Tokyo and Kyoto: Maruzen Co., Ltd.) 1.30 yen.

The Science Reports of the Tohoku Imperial University, Sendai, Japan. Fourth Series (Biology), Vol. 4, No. 3. Pp. 473-576+plates 19-25. (Tokyo and Sendai: Maruzen Co., Ltd.)

Instituts scientifiques de Buitenzorg: "'s Lands Plantentuin". Treubia: recueil de travaux zoologiques, hydrobiologiques et océanographiques. Vol. 7, Suppl., Livraison 3, Septembre. Pp. 101-147. (Buitenzorg: Archipel Drukkerij.) 2.50 f.

Bulletin of the National Research Council. No. 72: Fellowships and Scholarships for Advanced Work in Science and Technology. Compiled by Callie Hull and Clarence J. West. Second edition. Pp. 154. (Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences.) 1.50 dollars.

CATALOGUES.

The Cambridge Bulletin. No. 64, November. Pp. 24+8 plates. (Cambridge: At the University Press.)

Medicinal Glucose (Pure Dextrose) B.D.H. Pp. 7. (London: The British Drug Houses, Ltd.)

A Christmas Catalogue of Book Bargains. (No. 336.) Pp. 32. (Cambridge: W. Heffer and Sons, Ltd.)

"Carola" Photo-Electric Cells and Vacuum Relays. (List C. 1029.) Pp. 8. (London: Isenthal and Co., Ltd.)

Diary of Societies.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY (Belfast and District Section) (at Queen's University, Belfast), at 5.—R. L. Collett: The Professional Aspects of a Career in Chemistry.

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, at 6.—R. H. Parsons and others: Debate on The Registration of Reliable Tests of Power Plant Machinery.

MANCHESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (Chemical Section), at 7.

JUNIOR INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (Informal Meeting), at 7.30.—W. C. Freeman: Modern Welding Systems and Applications.

LEICESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (Chemistry Section) (jointly with Leicester Association of Engineers) (at College of Technology, Leicester), at 7.30.—Dr. J. N. Friend: Science in Antiquity.

INSTITUTION OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS (Scottish Graduates Section) (at 51 West Regent Street, Glasgow), at 8.—J. W. Robertson: Two-stroke Engines: Some Experiments on a New Type.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (Associates' and Students' Section) (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), at 3.—F. Y. Pattern: A Few Notes on Miners' Nystagmus.—Paper open for further discussion:—Machine Mining in Faulted Ground, by A. L. Ford.

ROYAL SOCIETY, at 4.—Anniversary Meeting.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY (Dublin).

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE (at Central Buildings, Westminster), at 4.30.—Sir Ambrose Fleming: The Garden Tomb at Jerusalem: A Possible Site of the Resurrection.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, at 4.30.—Prof. V. G. Childe: The Early Colonisation of Northern Scotland as illustrated by the Recent Discoveries in Orkney.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS (at Geological Society), at 6.—C. S. Chettoe: Some Points in Reinforced Concrete Bridge Design.

BRITISH PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Education Section) (Annual General Meeting) (at London Day Training College), at 6.—Miss Lucy Fildes: Child Guidance Clinics.

INSTITUTION OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS (Western Centre) (at Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Bristol), at 7.—Dr. B. P. Haigh: The Relative Safety of Mild and High Tensile Steel under Alternating and Pulsating Stresses.

INSTITUTION OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS (Loughborough Graduates' Branch) (at Loughborough College), at 7.—H. G. Nicoll: Carburettors and Carburation.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS (South Midland Centre) (at Birmingham University), at 7.—R. A. Chattock: The Modern Use of Pulverised Fuel in Power Stations.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—Dr. E. G. Richardson: Wind Instruments from Musical and Scientific Aspects (Cantor Lectures) (III.).

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (at Æolian Hall), at 8.30.—O. M. Tweedy: The Central African Highway.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, at 6.

LONDON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (Annual General Meeting) (at Winchester House, E.C.), at 6.30.—W. E. Glegg: The Birds of Middlesex since 1866 (Presidential Address).

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS (Scottish Centre) (Informal Meeting) (at North British Station Hotel, Edinburgh), at 7.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (Pictorial Group), at 7.—F. Judge: The Possibilities of Night Photography.

INSTITUTION OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS (Coventry Graduates' Branch) (at Broadgate Café, Coventry), at 7.15.—P. Wheeler: Commercial Vehicle Engines.

QUEKETT MICROSCOPICAL CLUB, at 7.30.—M. A. Phillips: British Wild Life.

INSTITUTION OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS (at Royal Society of Arts), at 7.45.—J. B. Hoblyn: Aluminium Alloys from the User's Point of View.

TELEVISION SOCIETY (at Engineers' Club), at 8.—E. G. Lewin: Television: Some Suggested Schemes.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY, at 8.30.—Sir Richard Gregory: Science and the Empire.

ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, at 8.30.—A. L. Armstrong: Report of Excavations in the Cave of Bambata and at the Victoria Falls, South Rhodesia, 1929.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE (Orthopædics Section), at 8.30.—W. H. Ogilvie, H. Platt, J. Verrall, and others: Discussion on Minor Injuries about the Elbow Joint.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, at 5.30.—Dr. E. Greenly: Foliation in its Relation to Folding in the Mona Complex at Rhoscolyn (Anglesey).—H. P. Lewis: The Avonian Succession in the South of the Isle of Man.