are always dissimilarities. Taking the psychical view—the only view which we really do at present take—in the living being there is always some individuality, something different from any other living being, and full prediction in the physical sense, and by physical methods is impossible. If this be true, the loom of Nature is weaving a pattern with no mere geometrical design. The threads of life, coming in we know not where, now twining together, now dividing, are weaving patterns of their own, ever increasing in intricacy, ever gaining in beauty.

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*THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR TESTING MATERIALS.**

Prior to the year 1800 little was known of the properties of the materials of construction. Gallileo had shown in 1638 that the strength of a rectangular beam varied with the square of its depth; Hooke in 1678 had announced the law that the stretch of a spring was proportional to the stress upon it; various authors had discussed the forms of beams of uniform strength, and Euler, in 1744, had enunciated his formula for the resistance of columns under compression. Theory was far in advance of practice, for experiments had been so few and so imperfect that the elastic limit was scarcely recognized.

During the years from 1800 to 1850 great progress was made in the theory of elasticity, and a slow growth took place in knowledge of the properties of materials under stress. The introduction of railways and the consequent necessity of providing a firm roadbed and safe bridge structures gave a powerful stimulus to the investigation of metals, in order that ample security might be afforded with the greatest degree of economy. The methods of testing were, however, so imperfect that progress was slow, and, with the exception of the classic researches of Hodgskinson, the work of this period was mostly of value as a preparation for that of the future.

After 1850 large testing machines for special purposes began to be built, elongation and ductility began to be carefully studied, and soon after 1870, it was recognized by many manufacturers that physical tests of metals were imperatively necessary in order to secure uniformity of product. As these tests were multiplied and the records subjected to investigation, the knowledge was gained that the strength of a specimen depended upon its size and proportions and also upon the manner in which the load was applied. The term elastic limit assumed a new significance when it became recognized that it could be defined and measured in different ways. In short, it was found that tests of materials must be made in a similar manner in order to render the results comparable. This idea, although long recognized, has proved a difficult one to realize. It has been discussed by many engineering societies, some of which have attempted to formulate standard methods. Finally the International Association for Testing Materials was formed in order to study the whole subject and endeavor to arrive at conclusions that should be authoritative.

In 1882, through the influence of John Bauschinger, a number of German experimenters met at Munich and discussed the question as to how uniformity in the methods of testing materials could be promoted. As a result of this meeting, formal conferences were held at Dresden in 1884, at Berlin in 1886, at Munich in 1888, and at Vienna in 1893, delegates from other European countries being often present. The reports of the proceedings of these conferences, published in Bauschinger's *Mittheilungen*, attracted wide attention, and the

* An address by the Chairman of the American Section of the Association, at the second annual meeting held in Pittsburg, Pa., August 15-16, 1899.

great value and importance of the discussions became universally recognized in engineering circles. In short, the movement assumed an international character.

In 1890, as a result of the International Congresses of Engineering, held at Paris, in the preceding year, the French government appointed a commission to formulate standard methods for testing the materials of construction. Its report, published in 1894, in four large volumes, is one of the most valuable contributions to the subject, but from the first it was recognized that ultimate conclusions could not be determined by a commission of one nationality, and accordingly, since 1895, the French government has given hearty support to the work of the International Association.

In 1895, as a result of the four preceding conferences, the fifth conference met at Zurich, all European countries, except Turkey, being represented. The United States Government was represented by an army officer, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers by a delegate. At this Congress the International Association for Testing Materials was formally organized, its object being, as stated in its statutes, "the development and unification of standard methods of testing for the determination of the properties of the materials of construction, and of other materials, and also the perfection of apparatus for that purpose." This meeting at Zurich hence assumed an importance far greater than any preceding conference, and it may be called the first Congress of the International Association.

At the Vienna convention of 1893 there had been appointed twenty committees on technical subjects, and reports from many of these were presented at the Zurich Congress of 1895. These reports were published in the French and German languages in the official organ of the Association called *Baumaterialienkunde*, the first number of which appeared in July, 1896. The work of some of these committees was continued, other subjects were proposed for future consideration, and a council was organized to transact the business of the International Association in the intervals between the Congresses.

In 1897 the second Congress of the International Association was held at Stockholm, there being present 361 members representing 18 countries. The United States Government was represented by an army officer and a navy officer, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers by a delegate. The Congress continued in session for three days, reports of committees were presented, papers read and discussed, and plans outlined for future work. It was resolved that the next Congress should be held in Paris in the summer of 1900, and the Council was authorized to appoint technical committees to make reports at that time on special problems relating to the objects of the Association.

At a meeting of the International Council held early in 1898, appointments were made of chairmen of 21 committees on technical problems, and the number of members on each committee from each country was assigned. It was also recommended, in order to expedite the appointment and work of these committees, that the members in each country should meet and form a national section of the International Association. In compliance with this recommendation a number of the American members met on June 15, 1898, and organized an American Section, whose first annual meeting was held at Philadelphia on August 27, 1898, and whose second annual meeting I now have the honor to address.

The membership of the International Association numbered 493 in 1895; 953 in 1896; 1,169 in 1897; 1,488 in 1898, and is now probably about 2,000. Germany takes the lead in regard to number of members, it

having 387 in 1898, while Russia had 315, Austria 158, England 83, Switzerland 83, United States 68, Sweden 68, France 66, Holland 48, Norway 42, Denmark 39, Spain 36, Italy 35, and 60 from nine other countries. With regard to the American membership, it may be noted that it numbered 6 in 1895; 25 in 1896; 60 in 1897; 68 in 1898, prior to the organization of the American Section; 106 in February, 1899, and that it is now nearly or quite 125.

There are two peculiarities regarding membership in this Association that deserve notice. First, there is no nomination or election of members, but any person desiring to be a member may do so on signing a statement that he assumes membership and will be governed by the laws of the Association; in so doing he further assumes the obligation, stated in Art. 5, of the statutes, that he will advance its interests to the best of his ability. Membership is hence a voluntary act assumed by an individual in order to promote the knowledge of the properties of materials and to endeavor to secure uniformity in methods of testing them. Withdrawal from membership may be made at any time by mere announcement to the proper officer of the Association.

The second noteworthy feature regarding membership is that it may be assumed by a corporation or society as well as by a person. For example, in the list of members of the American Section, published in February last, will be found the Franklin Institute, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Foundrymen's Association, and five local engineering clubs, as also several steel companies, engineering journals, and firms engaged in inspecting and testing. In Europe this feature is carried much further, the membership of the German Section including the bureau of public works of several cities, provinces and states, the police bureau of Berlin, the Prussian war department and the boards of direction of numerous railways, as also a large number of manufacturing corporations and engineering societies. Under this arrangement it is possible for a corporation to exert a greater influence than through the indirect individual membership of its president or superintendent, both manufacturers and consumers can make their wishes more directly known, and thus differences in regard to methods of inspection and testing can be more quickly harmonized than under the usual plan of strict individual membership. However, fully three-fourths of the total members are individuals, and these include engineers in all branches, architects, chemists, professors of mechanics and engineering, and superintendents and foremen of works.

At the Zurich Congress the dues of members were fixed at $1.00 per year, and while no change was made at the Stockholm Congress, the Council recommended early in 1898, in view of the heavy expenses, that each member should pay $1.50 per year. Accordingly, at the first annual meeting of this Section, when our present by-laws were adopted, the provision was inserted that each member should pay $2.50 per year, of which $1.50 should be transmitted to the International Association and the remainder be used to defray the expenses of the American Section. This by-law went into effect on January 1, 1899, and accordingly no dues were collected by this Section for the year 1898, the $1.50 payable for that year being forwarded to the International Council directly by each member or through the American member of that Council. During the present year dues have been paid directly to our secretary, and his report, together with that of our treasurer, will be laid before this meeting.

The dues of $1.50 per year per member, transmitted to the International Council,

are used by it in issuing its publications and in assisting its committees in defraying a part of the expenses of their special investigations. In addition to this income a number of societies and bureaus have agreed to make extra annual contributions, the Prussian War Department heading the list with $125, and 21 others giving smaller sums, so that for the year 1898 the amount derived from these sources was about $400. Although official information is not at hand, it is safe to say that the total income of the International Association for the year 1898 did not exceed $2,000, which is certainly a small sum with which to issue its publications and carry on the work of 21 committees.

The International Association has issued yearly, since 1895, a list of members, and also abstracts of the proceedings of the Congresses of 1895 and 1897. These, together with a few circulars of information, constitute all the publications that it has been able to furnish free to its members. The detailed proceedings of the Congresses have been printed in the journal *Baumaterialienkunde* published in the French and German languages, at Stuttgart, which has been furnished to members at $2.50 per year, the regular subscription price being $3.50. It will be seen, therefore, that an American member who desires to be fully informed regarding the work of the Association must necessarily subscribe to this Journal, and by so doing his dues become really $5 per year. It should further be stated that arrangements will probably be made so that the official announcements of the International Council and the proceedings of future Congresses will be printed in this Journal in the English language, as well as in German and French.

The American Section, as already stated, had no income during 1898, and the report of our Treasurer shows that during the present year the amount available for expenses has been about $120. On February 18, a pamphlet of twenty-six pages was issued containing a list of officers of the International Association and its committees and a list of the American members, together with the statutes, by-laws and some historical information. In April a bulletin was issued giving abstracts of the proceedings of the first annual meeting and of the meetings of the executive committee, and in July a second bulletin was issued containing the preliminary programme for this meeting. It is hoped that the condition of our treasury may permit these bulletins to be continued, and that one may be issued containing the proceedings of this meeting.

The technical questions proposed for discussion at the Paris Congress of 1900 are nineteen in number. The organization of the international committees which are to consider these topics is now complete, and preliminary reports from the American members of several of them are to be presented and discussed at this meeting. Probably the most important of these subjects is that of standard international specifications for testing and inspecting iron and steel; this committee originally consisted of about forty members, of which five were assigned to this country, but under authority to increase its numbers the American sub-committee has been increased to twenty-one, has held several meetings, collected specifications and will present a preliminary report of much interest. It is also expected that the American members of five other international committees on iron and steel will report progress in their organization and work. As the national sub-committees are now in full correspondence with the international chairmen, it is expected that the final reports which are to be presented for discussion at the Paris Congress will prove of great interest and value.

Of the nineteen problems to be considered by the nineteen international committees,

six are on iron and steel, one on stone and slate, eight on cements and mortars, one on tile pipes, one on paints, one on lubricants, and one on the dry rot of wood. The fact that there are eight committees on cements and mortars and only six on iron and steel may seem abnormal, but it should be remembered that in the testing of hydraulic cement the personal equation of the observer enters to a far greater degree than in the case of metals, and that its rapidly increasing use demands the immediate perfection of methods which will render comparable the work of different laboratories. At the session to-morrow morning preliminary reports from some of our sub-committees on these questions will be presented.

While the main object of the Association is to establish standard rules for testing, it is recognized that this cannot be done until a thorough knowledge is obtained of the properties of materials under varying conditions. Accordingly the work of some of the committees is to collect and digest the information now on record, or to make scientific investigations that will render present knowledge more complete and definite. Thus, there is a committee on the properties of steel at abnormally low temperatures, one on the relation of the chemical composition of stone to its weathering qualities, one to digest the work of previous conferences and conventions on the adhesion of hydraulic cement, one on the causes of the abnormal behavior of cements as to time of setting, and one on the protection of wood against the action of dry rot. Some of these subjects have already been discussed at the Congresses of Zurich and Stockholm, and accordingly the reports to be presented to the Paris Congress should contain positive additions to present knowledge.

At the annual meeting of this Section, held last year, the desire was expressed to discuss the subject of impact tests, and a special committee was appointed whose report will be presented at this meeting. Later, other members requested that other problems should be taken up by the Section, and accordingly three other American committees have been organized on special problems connected with the manufacture of iron and steel. While these committees have no connection with the international ones, it is believed that their work will add to the interest of our annual meetings, and further the general objects of the Association.

There are advantages and disadvantages in doing technical work by committees. One advantage accrues through the harmonization of the different views held by individuals, whereby non-essentials are rejected and only fundamental methods retained. One of the disadvantages is that this process of harmonizing views takes time, causing reports to be long delayed, particularly with international committees. Some technical societies appoint committees with great reluctance, fearing that their reports may be regarded as official action. In the case of our international organization, no such fear is felt, and the report of a committee is to be considered from the same point of view as the paper of an individual member. Through the formation of the national sections, the work of the international committees can certainly be made more valuable and effective than ever before, for each national sub-committee, after having eliminated disagreements of its individual members, can work as a body to impress its views upon the other national sub-committees. In many cases an international agreement may be found difficult to make, but if made after such full discussion it will be sure to be authoritative and valuable.

The subject of the chemical analysis of iron and steel has been discussed in previous conferences and congresses, and at the Stockholm meeting of 1897 it was for-

mally resolved to establish an international sidero-chemical laboratory at Zurich. It was stated that fifteen smelting companies and iron manufacturers had pledged themselves to contribute $3,500 per year for this purpose, and that the Polytechnicum at Zurich had offered the use of four well-equipped rooms. It was, accordingly, determined to open the laboratory in 1898, and an international commission was appointed to take charge of it and raise further funds for its maintenance. I am unable to state how fully this has been carried out, as no published accounts of its work have appeared. It is, however, to be doubted whether the establishment of chemical and physical laboratories falls properly within the scope of the objects of the Association. If sufficient funds could be raised so that men of different nationalities might meet at such a laboratory to actually make analyses and tests, each criticizing the others, while at the same time learning from them, then undoubtedly effective work would be done in harmonizing differences and perfecting standard methods. It is to be hoped, if the establishment of the sidero-chemical laboratory at Zurich proves to be successful, that it may tend to further this method of research. It is, however, the opinion of many members that results as good, if not better, would be secured by arranging systematic schemes of investigation and distributing the actual work of analysis or testing among the laboratories of different countries.

A brief history of the organization and work of the International Association for Testing Materials, and of that of its American Section, has now been given. The great interest taken in the movement in so many countries is an index of the necessity felt in all branches of the engineering profession for the introduction of uniform methods of testing and inspecting the materials of construction. This work is one that must occupy many years, and which in a certain sense can never be finished, for constant progress will be made in our knowledge of the properties of materials. In order to carry it on with success it is apparent that more money will be needed than the small amount now raised from the annual dues of members. In Europe the importance of the work of the Association is forcibly attested by the fact that engineering societies, bureaus of public works, iron and cement manufacturers and railroads assist it by extra annual contributions, and it is to be hoped that the influence of this Section may be sufficient to cause similar substantial gifts to flow into its treasury from American corporations.

Since the above was written a circular of the International Council has been received, containing the information that probably arrangements cannot be made for holding the Congress of the Association at Paris in 1900. It appears that the authorities of the Paris Exposition have the right to control the organization of all Congresses held in that city in that year, and that they have announced one to be held on the subject of materials, and appointed officers to conduct the same. The subject will be discussed at this annual meeting, and expressions of opinion are desired as to whether it is best to abandon our Congress of 1900, in order to coöperate with the one announced by the authorities of the Paris Exposition, or to hold it at London during the week preceding.

In conclusion, it is with pleasure that I congratulate the American Section upon its activity and the Association itself upon the bright prospects before it. The undertaking inaugurated by Bauschinger and his associates bore good fruit at the conventions of 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1893, and prepared the way for the Zurich meeting of 1895, which was at the same time the fifth convention and the first Congress. At the

Stockholm Congress of 1897 the true international work was begun, and the problems there proposed are now the subjects of careful study in all parts of the earth. Let us hope that the reports to be presented at the future Congresses will be such as to add to the present stock of knowledge, prove advantageous to both producers and consumers, and assist all engineers in economically using the materials and forces of nature for the benefit of man.

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*THE DEVONIAN SYSTEM IN CANADA.**

I.

To the student of the early literature of the Paleozoic rocks, and especially to the paleontologist, the name of William Lonsdale will always be associated with the Devonian System.

Although the term Devonian was first definitely proposed by Sedgwick and Murchison in a paper read April, 1839, and published in the fifth volume of the second series of Transactions of the Geological Society of London, the authors of this paper are careful to state (1) that "Mr. Lonsdale, after an extensive examination of the fossils of South Devon, had pronounced them, more than a year ago, to form a group intermediate between the Carboniferous and Silurian systems," and (2) that "the previous conclusions of Mr. Lonsdale * * * led the way to their proposed classification of the Cornish and Devonian formations."

Lonsdale, himself, in another paper printed in the same volume, distinctly claims that his suggestion, on the evidence of their fossils, that the South Devon limestones are "of an intermediate age between the Carboniferous and Silurian systems, and consequently of the age of the old red sandstone," was first made in December, 1837. S. P. Woodward, in the preface to the first part of his 'Manual of the Mollusca,' dated March, 1856, speaks of Lonsdale as his "friend and master, *the founder of the Devonian system in geology.*"

Yet so lately as in August, 1897, Mr. Marr is stated to have said* that "the Devonian system had been founded on stratigraphical grounds by Murchison and Sedgwick, and on paleontological grounds by Lonsdale and Etheridge." Surely it would have been more correct to have said that the existence of the Devonian as a distinct geological system was first indicated by Lonsdale in 1837 on purely paleontological evidence, and subsequently confirmed by Sedgwick and Murchison in 1839 on stratigraphical considerations.

However this may be, rocks of Devonian age have been discovered at various times in almost every province and district of the Dominion, and it is thought that a brief summary of the history of these discoveries and of the present state of our knowledge of the Devonian rocks of Canada, from a paleontologist's point of view, may be of interest on this occasion. In accordance with long usage in Canada, the line of demarcation between the Silurian and Devonian systems in this address will be drawn at the base of the Oriskany sandstone. It will also be convenient to consider the information that has so far been gained about the Devonian rocks of Canada in geographical order, from east to west, under the three following heads, viz.: (1) The Maritime Provinces and Quebec; (2) Ontario and Keewatin, and (3) Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

I. THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND QUEBEC.

Nova Scotia.—In a memoir accompanying a geological map of Nova Scotia, by Dr.

* Address of the Vice-President and Chairman of Section E—Geology and Geography—of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Columbus Meeting, August, 1899.

* *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London*, Vol. LIII., page 460.