

## THE PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

The third Pan-American Scientific Congress was held in Lima, Peru, from December 20, 1924 to January 6, 1925. It was divided into nine sections: 1. Anthropology and History; 2. Physical and Mathematical Sciences (including Geology and Geography); 3. Mining and Metallurgy; 4. Engineering; 5. Medicine and Sanitation; 6. Biology and Agriculture; 7. Law; 8. Economics and Sociology; 9. Education.

At the impressive opening ceremony, the Congress was formally welcomed by President Leguía of the Peruvian Republic and Dr. Salamón, Minister of Foreign Affairs. All the republics in the western hemisphere except Chile were represented. There were 158 members from Peru and 151 from foreign countries, including 30 from the United States, 25 from Argentina, 15 from Cuba, 9 from Venezuela, 8 from Colombia, 7 from Uruguay, 6 from Brazil, 5 from Ecuador, 5 from Mexico, etc. It was decided to hold the next Pan-American Scientific Congress in San José, Costa Rica, in 1929.

The subject of Pure Mathematics was assigned to Subsection 1 under Section 2. This subsection held one meeting for the reading of papers on December 28, 1924. About fifteen members were present, and the following three papers were read.

1. *Conjugate ordinates and their geometric applications*, by Dr. Florencio D. Jaime, President of the recently organized Argentinian Mathematical Society, and delegate from the Ministry of Public Instruction of Argentina.

2. *Elementary types of order*, by Dr. Edward V. Huntington, vicepresident of the American Mathematical Society, and delegate from the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

3. *On the descriptive geometry of the sphere*, by Dr. Alejandro Guevara, Honorary Professor of the School of Engineers in Lima.

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