

5-m.m. cube.		No. 27.		
REAGENT	1921 MO.	DA.	HR.	MIN.
1. Zenker	9	20	9	15
2. H ₂ O, running		21	9	00
3. alc. 50% iod.		22	8	15
4. " 70%		"	10	00
5. " 90%		"	15	10
6. " 100%		23	8	00
7. " + xylol		"	9	50
8. xylol		"	10	30
9. " + paraf, soft	45°	"	11	15
10. paraf, soft	45°	"	11	45
1. " hard	52°	"	12	15
2. imbed., black		"	12	45
3. sectioned 8μ	10	3		
4. affixed, albumen		"		
5. xylol		4	8	05
6. alc. 90, 70, 35%		"	8	10
7. haem. Del. Ehr. Heid.		"	8	25
8. 2% eosin, alc. 80% 70%		"	11	30
9. alc. 80%		"	11	33
20. " 100%		"	11	34
1. xylol		"	11	35
2. " - damar		"	12	00
3. Cover				
4.				

Fig. 2

following. It is important to avoid the use of A. M. and P. M., which may best be done by adding 12 to the afternoon hours, which thus become 13, 14, 15, etc., instead of 1 P. M., 2 P. M., etc.

The three blank spaces at the margins of the cards can be used to suit the needs of the individual. The suggestions offered by the accompanying sample imply filing the records as with bibliographic cards. The long margin carries the name of the animal¹ (or plant) and also that of the organ. If the Dewey decimal system, as expanded by the *Concilium Bibliographicum*, is used for the systematic arrangement of the cards, the space in the upper left-hand corner may receive the numerals, as in the sample, where "59.79" represents "tailed

¹ For maculatus read maculosus.

amphibia" and "14.36" stands for "anatomy of the liver." In the shorter margin "No. 27" indicates the number of the individual (or organ) treated in this manner and "5-m.m. cube" shows the size of the object so treated.

The printed cards are of heavy ledger paper and can be had by the hundred or thousand from the Harvard Cooperative Society, Inc., Harvard Square, Cambridge 38, Mass.

E. L. MARK

AEROBIC

DR. KEEN's rejoinder to my comments on his proposed spelling of the word aerobic (*SCIENCE*, May 11, p. 559) can hardly pass unnoticed. He states that I have misread his letter (*SCIENCE*, March 23, p. 360) and that he "urged the retention of the aer as a disyllable." Referring again to his first letter, I find that Dr. Keen used the diphthong four separate times in this connection and no reference whatever is made to a "disyllable." With regard to the spelling of dissyllable to which Dr. Keen takes exception I find that Webster's New International Dictionary gives only the spelling with double s. If Dr. Keen will refer again to my letter he will fail to find the spelling "diphthong" to which he objects.

ARTHUR W. DOX

DETROIT, MICH.

QUOTATIONS

THE ZOOLOGICAL RECORD

THE decision of the Zoological Society's council to discontinue the publication of the *Zoological Record* on the grounds of expense suggests somewhat opposing thoughts. It is generally admitted, or even strongly urged, by most workers in every branch of science that some guide to the ever-increasing flood of literature is a necessity. If this was true in 1865, when the *Zoological Record* was started, it is no less true to-day. The need, in fact, must have increased in at least the same direct ratio as the number of publications. Yet in zoology, as in geology and other sciences, these guides, records and indexes have had a perpetual and severe struggle for life, in the course of which many have from time to time succumbed, been revived under another form and too often again collapsed.

The *Zoological Record* itself was begun in 1865 as a publication by Van Voorst, under the editorship of Dr. Albert Günther, with a distinguished staff of recorders. The publisher paid for the printing, but the manuscript, we believe, was compiled for nothing. Mr. Van Voorst soon found the loss too great, and, though he continued as publisher, an association was founded in 1871 to guarantee the expenses. This carried on till 1887, when the *Record* was saved from extinction by the Zoological Society, which generously shouldered the burden and bore it unaided until the establishment of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. The question then arose whether the record of zoology should merely become one part in that vast scheme. Fortunately the secretary of the Zoological Society was far-sighted enough to preserve the continuity and title of the record and the control of the society, by inducing his council to contribute largely to the expense and to maintain its record committee. Consequently, when the International Catalogue failed, and when the Royal Society declined to undertake the huge expenditure on what had virtually become its sole responsibility, then zoologists still found their record appearing—retarded and weakened, but in being and ready to resume its old strength and value whenever they themselves would provide the necessary sustenance. Unfortunately, the increased costs of production have coincided with the loss of a number of subscribers owing to the effects of war and its *sequelæ*. The secretary of the Zoological Society has over and over again sought in various directions to supply this loss, but has not met with any cheering response. All these facts must be remembered before we venture to blame the society for its present decision. * * * *

For thirty-six years the Zoological Society has earned the thanks and praise of zoologists for its support of this indispensable aid. But zoologists at large must now do their share if they wish this support to continue. On their side, as well as on that of the recorders, there must be a little more enthusiasm and self-sacrifice. The vessel is stranded, but with good will from all hands she can be kept afloat till the high tide returns. If the workers will give some real earnest of this good will, we can not be-

lieve that the society which has so long served as pilot will leave her to be broken up.—*Nature*.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

THE NEW VOLUMES OF THE ENCYCLO- PAEDIA BRITANNICA

My experience as a reader of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* has been so intimate and long continued that I may perhaps be allowed to undertake what no one person can do perfectly, namely, the writing of a review of the three new volumes which were recently added to the twenty-nine volumes of the eleventh edition to convert it into the twelfth.¹ A lifetime given wholly to the study of such an extensive and varied work would not suffice as a suitable preparation for analyzing it adequately. It was the ninth edition which first stimulated my intellectual life and afforded me the earliest means of entry into the wealth of the world's culture; and I have never ceased to look upon this magnificent work with affection and gratitude. The eleventh edition marked an immense improvement over the preceding ones, excellent as these were; and it gave me a new lease of enjoyment of the intellectual heritage of our humankind. My occasional and partly systematic reading of the *Britannica* during the last eleven years has taken me through more than ten per cent. of this eleventh edition, and I have now read nearly as large a portion of the new volumes.

It is needless to say that in the field of my specialty the *Britannica* is too brief to serve my purpose. If it was sufficient for the specialist in every field it would be too large for general use and would lose its primary value as a storehouse of that knowledge and culture which is available and suitable for the general needs of educated men and women everywhere. The chief value of every such work must consist in the fact that it makes available to all intellectually minded persons the most important achievements of human thought and action in every division of endeavor which is essential to the civilization of the time. The contri-

¹ The *Encyclopædia Britannica*, The New Volumes, constituting, in combination with the twenty-nine volumes of the eleventh edition, the twelfth edition, 1922.