

were shown at one evening meeting. The society was indebted to Professor Robert Chambers and Professor E. Newton Harvey for the use of these films. After the society dinner, Dean Charles B. Lipman, of the University of California, delivered the principal address of the meeting, "The Tolerance of Extreme Temperatures by Plants."

JAMES L. LEITCH

THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE MOVEMENT IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHEN the History of Science Society meets in Washington, D. C., during the coming Christmas season of 1934 to celebrate its tenth anniversary, it will also celebrate the first anniversary of what may be termed its first offspring, the Washington-Baltimore Section of the History of Science Society. The parent society was organized in Boston, Mass., on January 12, 1924, and it is an interesting coincidence that on January 10, 1934, nearly ten years to a day later, the first local section came into being. On that day a small group of members of the History of Science Society met at the Cosmos Club in Washington to discuss the advisability of meeting informally to foster our common interest, stimulate activity in the movement and study of the history of science and to entertain distinguished scholars and students of our subject who may from time to time visit our city.

Present at this meeting were Dr. C. A. Browne, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils; F. E. Braseh, secretary-treasurer of the History of Science Society; Dr. J. F. Couch, Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. C. L. Shear, Bureau of Plant Industry; Watson Davis, director of Science Service; Dr. S. F. Bemis, department of history, George Washington University; O. A. Morgner, bibliophile; R. LeGear and M. C. Leikind, of the Library of Congress.

An informal organization was agreed upon and Dr. J. F. Couch and M. C. Leikind were elected chairman and secretary, respectively. In view of the fact that about forty members of the History of Science Society are distributed between Washington and Baltimore it was decided to call this section the Washington-Baltimore Section. The first regular meeting took the form of a dinner in honor of George Sarton, research associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and editor of *Isis*. Thirty-eight mem-

bers, including a delegation from Baltimore, were in attendance at this most successful meeting, which was held in the Cosmos Club on the evening of January 27.

The list of guests and speakers included, besides Dr. Sarton, Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Sir Henry Wellcome, of London, England, founder of the Wellcome Museums in the History of Science and Medicine; Professor Henry E. Sigerist, director of the Institute of the History of Medicine of the Johns Hopkins University; Dean Dorothy Stimson, of Goucher College; Dr. Fielding H. Garrison, librarian of the Welch Medical Library, and Dr. C. A. Browne, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

The response and interest shown at this first meeting was so enthusiastic that we hope our example may serve as a stimulus for the formation of similar groups in other cities. It is by the organization of local chapters which will meet at frequent intervals during the year that the real influence of the History of Science Society will begin to assert itself.

The growth of the History of Science movement is indicative of the fact that history is no longer the exclusive domain of the social scientists and philosophers. The importance of the history of science as one of the foundation pillars in the history of civilization and culture is being given increasing recognition not only by individual scientists and scholars but by the curriculum making bodies of colleges and universities.

At a time when extreme specialization seems to be destroying the cultural and humanitarian aspects of science, the field of the history of science provides the one meeting ground where students of special sciences may meet and talk a common tongue. For, to quote Dr. Sarton, "The history of science is the history of mankind's unity, of its sublime purpose, of its gradual redemption."

We of the Washington-Baltimore Section hope that when the History of Science Society meets in Washington at the end of the year we shall be only one of a large number of local sections.

MORRIS C. LEIKIND,

*Secretary, Washington-Baltimore Section,
History of Science Society*

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SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND LABORATORY METHODS

A RAPID METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF DELAFIELD'S HAEMATOXYLIN

THE usual procedure in preparing Delafield's Haematoxylin requires a long ripening period. This

ripening may be reduced from sixty days to three hours by use of the method described in this paper.

Delafield's Haematoxylin was prepared in the usual manner: