TABLE I

Section or Group	Papers	
	Listed	Received
Exhibits and Demonstrations	87	1
General Sessions and Committees	25	10
Joint Sessions	.....	14
Mathematics (A)	109	0
Physics (B)	149	37
Chemistry (C)	20	3
Astronomy (D)	21	7
Geology and Geography (E)	32	24
Zoological Sciences (F)	466	63
Botanical Sciences (G)	292	154
Zoology and Botany (F and G)	118	18
Anthropology (H)	55	21
Psychology (I)	42	23
Social and Economic Sciences (K)	40	12
Historical and Philological Sciences (L)	6	1
Engineering (M)	3	1
Medical Sciences (N)	48	26
Agriculture (O)	246	29
Education (Q)	33	16
Science in general (X)	14	2
Totals	1,806	462[1]

[1] Compare with table in SCIENCE, 79: 141, 1934.

able at a glance. Beginning at the St. Louis meeting the pages from two programs will be cut and pasted together in such a way as to show the proceedings of the entire meeting chronologically, with the available papers checked, and these strips will be placed on a bulletin board.

During the meeting two typists were present in the press room for the purpose of making copies, in duplicate, of those papers for which there was a special demand. This plan has been adopted at previous meetings and has worked very well. The ideal procedure, of course, would be to have all the material mimeographed, or at least to have at hand mimeographed copies of from 50 to 100 of the papers most likely to be of interest to the press. But the expense involved is prohibitive.

At the Pittsburgh meeting there were in attendance no less than sixteen press representatives from other cities, ten of whom were members of the National Association of Science Writers, and ten from the Pittsburgh papers and local offices of press associations.

Such marked attention on the part of the press places upon the association a grave responsibility. The meetings of the association form the chief medium through which the general public learns of the advance of science as a whole. We must make every endeavor for our own good to increase largely the proportion of papers made available to the press, and to see to it that all vice-presidential addresses and general sessions papers are submitted as long in advance as possible.

We must all work together in order that the press may have an abundance of suitable material to present to the public. Let us do all we can to assist the press in its effort to give the people an adequate and accurate picture of the progress of science as it is brought out at our meetings.

AUSTIN H. CLARK,
Director

THE COST OF GERMAN SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

PUBLISHED protests on the unreasonably high price of subscriptions to German technical periodicals are not effective. The present high price is not so much a matter of exchange conditions, although this is a factor, as it is the abnormally high initial price demanded by the publishers, amounting to extortion. Although after five years of depression, we are maintaining our library budget essentially unimpaired, I have directed that our subscriptions to sixteen German botanical periodicals be cancelled immediately. This has been done for the reason that subscriptions amounting to five to eight times as much as the rates charged for similar serials published elsewhere are not justified under any conditions. It is admitted that in a reference library broken sets of periodicals are regrettable, but when the cost per volume is so exorbitant, as in this case with those now discontinued, this is unavoidable. If other American institutions would do likewise, such action might be effective in reducing the present plethora of abnormally high-priced German periodicals.

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GAUSS AND THE FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

IN his "A Short Account of the History of Mathematics," 5th edition, p. 448 (1912), Ball makes the statement that Gauss had submitted a part of his famous Disquisitiones Arithmeticae to the French Academy, which the latter rejected in a manner which must have been humiliating for Gauss.

A careful examination of the writings and biographical material of Gauss does not show a trace for such an occurrence. Professor Brendel, of the University of Freiburg, who is in charge of the Gauss archive, does not know of anything that might point to such a rejection.

Moreover, according to an official transcript sent to the writer by Professor Picard, permanent secretary of the French Academy of Science, there is not

the slightest evidence that the academy ever did such a thing as Ball claims.

On the contrary, the academy bestowed upon Gauss at an early age the highest academic honors.

The record of the French Academy is clear and all in favor of Gauss.

ARNOLD EMCH

LEEUWENHOEK LETTERS

SOME American libraries and collections may possess letters written by and to Antony van Leeuwenhoek; and photographic copies of such letters are being sought by the Royal Academy of Sciences of Amsterdam, which is preparing a critical edition of Leeuwenhoek's correspondence. A list covering about 100 missing items is published in the appeal of Dr. G. van Rijnberk in *Nederl. Tijdsch. v. Geneeskunde,* December 1, 1934.

Readers knowing of such letters in America are asked to communicate the information to Dr. van Rijnberk, or to the undersigned.

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SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND LABORATORY METHODS

AN EXTRACTOR USING A SOLUTION OF VOLATILE AND NON-VOLATILE PHASES

UNLIKE most extractors which are limited in their use to volatile solvents, a simple device is suggested which extracts with a solution consisting of one volatile phase and one or more non-volatile phases. Its success is due to the fact that if the vapor-disengagement area is sufficiently reduced, entrained solution is carried with the vapor.

A flask (Fig. 1) is filled with solution to a single small outlet. When boiled, vapor and solution are carried up to the filter. A baffle separates the vapor from the liquid. The return of the liquid through the filter to the bottom of the flask is facilitated by convection currents caused by heating the flask on one side.

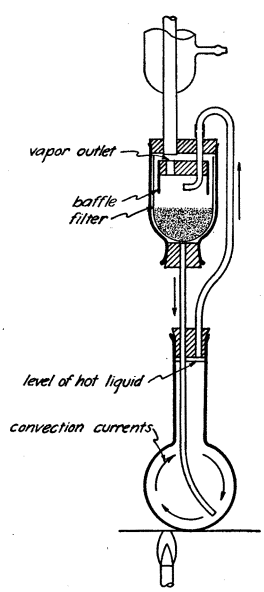

FIG. 1

The process is continuous and the velocity is controlled entirely by the amount of heat supplied. Larger quantities of liquid may be delivered to the filter than by condensate devices, since only a small part of the liquid has to be vaporized. This device may also extract by condensate alone by simply lowering the level of the liquid in the flask, thus increasing the disengagement area.

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A SIMPLE METHOD FOR OBSERVATION OF CIRCULATION IN THE WEB OF THE FROG'S FOOT

CIRCULATION of blood in the web of the frog's foot may be observed very clearly if the spread foot is strapped over the hole in the frog board with a strip of wet Cellophane secured to the board by thumb tacks (Fig. 1). The preparation is more quickly made than

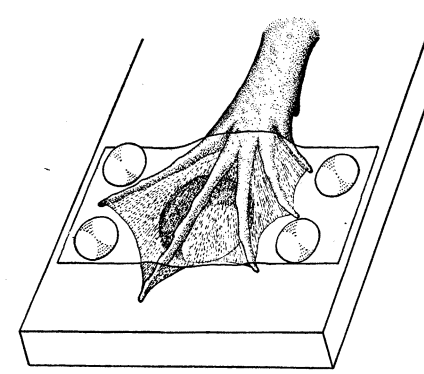

FIG. 1

are preparations in which the foot is spread by tying the toes, and is superior in a number of other respects. Since the animal is relatively comfortable, movements of the foot are reduced to a minimum. The web may be kept moist by occasional moistening of the Cellophane, or by introducing a film of water between the web and the Cellophane. Since the web is relatively flat, a good picture may be obtained with the 4 as well as with the 16 millimeter objective, without the use of