ment of Agriculture, gave an illustrated public address on "The Social Aspects of Forestry in the South."

The session on Saturday morning was devoted to a symposium on "Stimulation of Scientific Interest at the Level of the High School," under the sponsorship of the recently organized Junior Academy Section of the New Orleans Academy. On Saturday night Dr. A. B. Cardwell, of the Tulane University Department of Physics, gave a demonstration of the properties and effects of liquid air before a large audience of high-school science students, as a part of Junior Academy activities.

The total attendance at all meetings was more than 800.

At the business meeting Dr. Rudolph Matas and Dr. Brandt Van Blarcom Dixon, both past presidents of the academy, were unanimously elected honorary members, by elevation from the rank of regular member. Twenty-eight new regular members were also elected. The officers elected for the coming year are: E. L. Demmon, United States Forest Service, *President;* Dr. H. H. Beard, Louisiana State University Medical Center, *Vice-President;* Philip C. Wakeley, U. S. Forest Service, *Secretary;* Dr. D. S. Elliott, Tulane University, *Treasurer.*

PHILIP C. WAKELEY,
Secretary

THE OKLAHOMA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE twenty-third annual meeting of the Oklahoma Academy of Science was held at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, on December 7 and 8. The academy program was divided into four sections which were as follows: Biology, Geology, Physical Sciences and Social Sciences. One hundred and twenty-two papers were presented. A special section was arranged for high-school science teachers.

Chancellor E. H. Lindley, of the University of Kansas, gave the annual address on Friday evening in the University Auditorium. The subject of this lecture was "Science Confronts Two Worlds." Dr. Lindley spoke again on Saturday morning on "A New Frontier."

Dr. Frank G. Brooks gave the presidential address after the luncheon on Saturday. His subject was "The Place of the Physical and Biological Sciences in the Liberal Arts Curriculum."

More than 300 people were present at the meetings. The officers elected for 1934–1935 were as follows:

President: Dr. C. E. Decker, University of Oklahoma, Norman.
Vice-president, Section A (Biology): Dr. John G. Mackin, East Central Teachers College, Ada.
Vice-president, Section B (Geology): Elmer L. Lucas, Phillips University, Enid.
Vice-president, Section C (Physical Sciences): Mrs. E. S. Hammond, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha.
Vice-president, Section D (Social Sciences): Dr. J. T. Sanders, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. Geo. Van Lear, Oklahoma University, Norman.

HORACE J. HARPER,
Secretary

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE South Carolina Academy of Science held its twelfth annual meeting at the University of South Carolina on April 6. The meeting was well attended and the secretary reported that the membership of the academy had been doubled within the last two years. The meeting next year will be at Winthrop College, Rock Hill. At the business meeting of the session, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: Professor Franklin Sherman, Clemson Agricultural College.
Vice-president: Professor A. C. Carson, University of South Carolina.
Secretary-Treasurer: J. E. Copenhaver, University of South Carolina.
Executive Committee: Professor J. A. Osteen, Furman University; Dr. F. W. Kinard, Medical College of South Carolina; Dr. W. W. Rogers, Winthrop College.

J. E. COPENHAVER,
Secretary and Treasurer

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND LABORATORY METHODS

A COMMUTATOR FOR THE HARVARD KYMOGRAPH[1]

A NEED was felt for a dependable circuit breaker that could be attached to a kymograph without necessitating tearing it apart each time it was to be used. Previous attempts at using various makeshift "trigger" attachments led to the construction of the apparatus described here.

In many physiological experiments it becomes desirable to stimulate a preparation at exactly the same location of the drum at each rotation. In others, a key that will be automatically opened or closed on the swiftly moving drum is often advantageous. Also in a great number of routine experiments in which the

[1] From the department of physiology, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.