as an enlarged and more useful Natural Science Museum. The property consists of a large and attractive building and three acres of land about one and a half miles from the college campus. The Club House was built in 1926 at a cost of about $35,000. It consists of a large room suitable for exhibition cases, a library, a curator's office and laboratory, shop room, rooms for storage and preparation of specimens, laboratory space for visiting biologists and living quarters for caretakers. While the museum is a division of Rollins College, the trustees have appointed a large committee, consisting of officers and faculty of the college and other local residents interested in the development of the museum, to manage its affairs. The present plans include development along the following lines: Exhibition of and information concerning Florida fauna and flora; development of a library of general treatises on natural history and also special papers dealing with Florida plants and animals; educational work with students of all ages and finally laboratory facilities for visiting biologists. It will depend for its support on gifts of which several have already been made. It will strive to be of service to the thousands of residents of Central Florida and others. Further information can be obtained from Edward M. Davis, curator, Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

G. G. SCOTT

MATHEMATICAL REVIEWS

A NEW international journal, to be known as *Mathematical Reviews*, will be edited at Brown University this year under the sponsorship of the American Mathematical Society, with the support of other learned and philanthropic organizations.

The Rockefeller Foundation has granted the university $49,500 for a micro-film laboratory to be set up in connection with the new journal and with the mathematics library of the university. Professor Otto E. Neugebauer, formerly editor of the *Zentralblatt für Mathematik*, and Professor J. D. Tamarkin, of the university, have been made editors; Dr. Will Feller will be assistant editor.

The journal is planned to "review all fields of pure mathematics," and will be published regularly in four languages—English, French, German and Italian. It is expected to be a clearing-house of information for teachers and research workers in all parts of the world.

The Carnegie Corporation has appropriated $60,000 for the journal, and the Rockefeller Foundation has pledged $12,000. The American Mathematical Society and the Mathematical Association of America have given $1,000 each. The micro-film laboratory will be used to copy rare mathematical material for Brown's mathematics library. Film copies of out-of-print journals and other publications will be available to mathematicians throughout the world. Films of any article reviewed in the journal will be sent to subscribers at cost.

THE UNITED STATES ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

THE National Bureau of Standards reports that the United States Antarctic Expedition, which is expected to leave early in November, has need for many special kinds of devices and scientific apparatus. The various governmental agencies have been requested to cooperate with the members of the expedition to insure the accomplishment of the objectives. Because of the unusual conditions under which the scientific work must be done, special apparatus had to be designed for much of this work.

The bureau is supplying the equipment and apparatus for determining the temperature and density of the snow and ice at various depths. It is planned to install thermometers in the snow at the surface and at various depths down to 160 feet to determine not only the temperature at the various depths but also how these temperatures are influenced by the air temperatures during the different seasons. In addition, measurements will be carried out at different stations to determine the influence of the local topography on the subsurface temperatures.

The bureau is supplying 42 electric resistance thermometers and 2 wheatstone bridges with accessories, such as switches, extra galvanometers, etc. The instruments will be graduated from +10° to −70° C. (+50° to −94° F.). The thermometers will be located in holes about 2 inches in diameter. Especially designed drills for making the holes are being constructed in the instruments shops. Electric heating devices are also being provided to melt holes into the snow or ice, in case it is not possible to drill the holes to the full depth with the limited manpower available.

Apparatus and materials for determining the density of snow and ice and for determining the amount of communicating air spaces consist of the following: Balances; sampling devices for obtaining representative samples of snow; triethylbenzene to be used for filling the communicating air spaces in the density samples; and a number of density standards for determining the density of the various liquids, such as triethylbenzene, kerosene, etc., which will be used in determining the density of the snow.

Because it is difficult to estimate the accuracy which will be obtained with the apparatus at the extreme temperatures at which it will be used, numerous standards, such as resistance coils, freezing-point samples, masses, etc., are being provided for the purpose of testing and calibrating the apparatus under the conditions encountered in the Antarctic.