under side. Therefore, the slide shown in Fig. 2 (left), with the specimen mounted on the smooth side, may be used for this purpose only. The slide etched on both sides (Fig. 2, right) serves the dual purpose of light diffusion and improved adhesion.

The frosted glass slide should also find a place in high-school, university, and other laboratories where the majority of students work with an inexpensive and a comparatively poor light source.

In Fig. 3 (left and right), it is shown that the mounting medium completely clears the frosted glass in the mounted or contact area. It should also be noted that the light diffusion is equal in Fig. 3 (middle and right).

Figure 3 (right) illustrates the mounted slide frosted on both surfaces. The contact surface is transparent, but the frosted glass on the under surface can still be seen.

In bacteriologic, hematologic, or other studies where mounts are not required for routine work, the immersion oil used to examine the specimens will clear the frosted glass. In this respect, it acts in the same manner as the mounting media, for example, permount, Canada balsam, and other substances that have substantially the same refractive index as glass.

The advantages of frosted glass slides over clear glass slides can be summarized as follows: (i) Increased adhesion of material to the slide results in a higher percentage of accuracy and assists the microscopist in his final evaluation or diagnosis. (ii) Light diffusion by use of the frosted glass slide cuts down glare and reduces eye fatigue, which is extremely important to the cytologist or pathologist who spends an unlimited amount of time at the microscope. (iii) The frosted glass slide is suggested for use in high-school and university laboratories, where the source of illumination for microscopic work is frequently of poor quality.

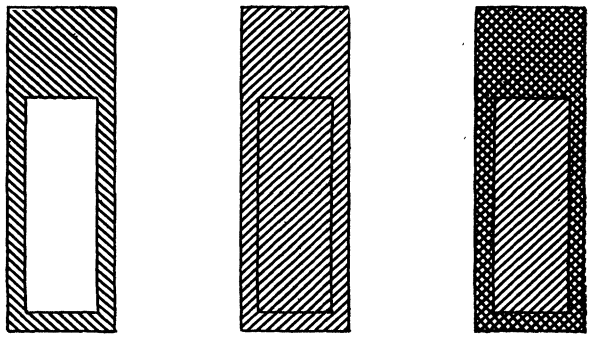

Fig. 3. (Left) Slide, as shown in Fig. 2 (left), mounted on frosted surface. (Middle) Slide, as shown in Fig. 2 (left), mounted on clear surface. (Right) Slide, as shown in Fig. 2 (right), mounted.

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15 February 1955.

Association Affairs

AAAS Sections Call for Papers for the Atlanta Meeting

Ten sections of the Association will arrange sessions for contributed papers at the Atlanta meeting, 26–31 Dec. 1955. The secretaries to whom titles and brief abstracts should be sent, *not later than 30 Sept. 1955*, follow:

C—Chemistry. Dr. Ed. F. Degering, 26 Robinhood Road, Natick, Mass.

D—Astronomy. Dr. Frank K. Edmondson, Goethe Link Observatory, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

E—Geology and Geography. Dr. Robert L. Nichols, Department of Geology, Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

F—Zoological Sciences. (If outside the scope of the American Society of Parasitologists and the Society of Systematic Zoology, which are meeting with the AAAS.) Dr. Harold H. Plough, Department of Biology, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

G—Botanical Sciences. (If outside the scope of the American Phytopathological Society, which is meeting with the AAAS.) Dr. Barry Commoner, Henry Shaw School of Botany, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

I—Psychology. Dr. William D. Neff, Department of Psychology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

L—History and Philosophy of Science. Dr. Jane M. Oppenheimer, Department of Biology, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Nd—Dentistry. Dr. Russell W. Bunting, School of Dentistry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Np—Pharmacy. Dr. John E. Christian, School of Pharmacy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Q—Education. Dr. Dean A. Worcester, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

New Section Officers

As authorized by the Council of the AAAS at its meeting in Berkeley last December, the Board of Directors, on 20 Mar., approved the nominations of two of the Association's sections, as follows:

Vice president and chairman of Section N—Medical Sciences: S. E. Luria, professor of bacteriology, University of Illinois.

Vice president and chairman of Section P—Industrial Science: Earle L. Rauber, vice president and