

V

THE TRANSACTIONS

Already early in 1898 those interested in the Society's welfare felt the great need of a journal in which original investigations might be published. An impetus to this feeling was doubtless furnished by the Colloquium Lectures begun in 1896. By the Spring of 1898 the discussion led Prof. Fiske to suggest to Simon Newcomb the possibility of the Society acquiring the *American Journal of Mathematics*. At the next meeting of the Council on 18 August 1898 the following resolution was adopted: "That the chairman of the meeting, first vice-president R. S. Woodward, appoint a committee of five to consider the question of securing improved facilities for the publication of original mathematical articles in this country." As members of the committee Profs. Fiske of Columbia, chairman, Newcomb of the Johns Hopkins, Moore of Chicago, Bôcher of Harvard, and Pierpont of Yale were appointed. At the next meeting of the Council on 29 October the committee brought in the following recommendations:

It is recommended that the American Mathematical Society offer to The Johns Hopkins University the following plan of cooperation, for the purpose of enlarging and improving the *American Journal of Mathematics*, of extending its influence among the members of the American Mathematical Society; and of supplying in these ways the need which the Society feels for an organ in which meritorious original investigations may be promptly published.

(1) That the *American Journal of Mathematics* shall bear upon its title page the inscription Founded by The Johns Hopkins University. Published under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University and the American Mathematical Society.

(2) That the *Journal* shall appear six times instead of four times during each calendar year, the yearly subscription, however, to remain about the same as at present.

(3) That the *Journal* shall have a board of seven editors, of whom two shall be selected by The Johns Hopkins University, and five by the Council of the American Mathematical Society. Further, that the editors appointed by the Council shall each be appointed for a term of two years, without, however, any restriction as to re-appointment.

(4) That the Editor in Chief of the *Journal* shall, in general, be chosen by the editors from among themselves, but the first editor-in-chief, after the inauguration of this plan of cooperation, shall be Professor Simon Newcomb of The Johns Hopkins University.

(5) That the American Mathematical Society shall agree to make an annual appropriation towards the support of the *American Journal of Mathematics* sufficient to defray such additional expenses as may be incurred in the adoption of this plan of cooperation.

These recommendations were approved, and the committee was continued and authorized to negotiate an arrangement with the authorities of The Johns Hopkins subject to the approval of the Council. At this time Newcomb was president of the Society and the cooperating editor of the *American Journal*. On 20 Dec. Newcomb wrote to Fiske from The

Johns Hopkins U. "The failure of our negotiations will not lessen the desire of our University here to make the *American Journal* all that its name implies . . . One thing I specially want to talk over with you is the personnel of the editorial corps"; Fiske was invited to be a member of this corps, and he and Newcomb informally considered the names of other possible members including Moore. But most of those approached declined to serve, and Fiske wrote to Newcomb on 20 Jan. 1899, that in view of the fact that a considerable number of influential members of the Society are going to urge the establishment of a new journal of original investigation under the auspices of the Society, and that his own informal acceptance had been contingent upon association with those who declined to serve, he also withdrew his informal acceptance. On 23 Jan. Newcomb replied as follows:

Your letter, withdrawing from the proposed associate-editorship, was received this morning. The following is the situation, past and present, as I understand it.

The Mathematical Society desired improved facilities, etc. I suggested that we could get these facilities by an arrangement with the *American Journal of Mathematics*. The Society wished the Journal conducted with more sympathy towards our American contributors. They wanted the prospect of more attention to their wishes. They did me the very high honor of making it the condition that I should be Editor-in-Chief. I therefore accepted the rather onerous and responsible duties of this post, much against my inclination, because I wished the end the Society had in view carried out.

The Society wished a body of associate-editors. This also was granted, and after consultation with yourself and others, the desired members were invited to act as my associates. Thus, with a great deal of labor, past and future, I have succeeded, I believe, in getting for the Society everything it could consider really necessary to the end in view. [Cohen, Morley and Charlotte Scott were listed in 1899 as the cooperating editors of *AJM*.] Moreover, this was done without any call upon our funds. And now, after I have done all this, the Society runs away from me, as it were, and refuses to furnish the associate-editors, or to have anything to do with the arrangement.

If this is not the correct approximation to the true state of the case I shall be pleased to know it.

Since the committee reported at the Council meeting on 28 Dec. that their negotiations with The Johns Hopkins U. had not been successful, it was continued. In order to survey the situation with mathematicians of the middle west Prof. Pierpont attended the fourth regular meeting of the AMS Chicago Section 29–30 Dec. 1898. He was greatly heartened by the opinions of leading mathematicians as to the desirability of having the Society start the publication of a research journal, and especially was he encouraged by the unbounded enthusiasm for the project displayed by Prof. Heinrich Maschke (1853–1908). The possibility that there might not be an adequate supply of memoirs to keep such a publication in existence, caused not a little discussion, but many personal pledges of future contributions were made.

Prof. W. F. Osgood's vivid reminiscences of events up to this point may be inserted here.

Toward the end of the nineties the need of a journal for the publication of mathematical material became more and more pressing. The *American Journal of Mathematics* inclined naturally enough to the European groups from which its contributions had come in the past, and although in financial straits, failed to discern new strength in young mathematicians of this country. Fiske and Pierpont made a journey to Baltimore and laid the case unofficially before the colleagues there. The two main points were: (i) prompt refereeing of the papers by competent specialists, and prompt publication; (ii) an editorial board made up of American mathematicians of acknowledged standing, on which the Department of Mathematics at The Johns Hopkins should be represented *ex officio*. Our representatives expressed the belief that the American Mathematical Society would contribute five hundred dollars a year toward the expense of a larger volume.

The plan of a money contribution to the journal was not rejected; but Professor Newcomb said that any plan which should place the acceptance of papers in the hands of a board of editors not controlled by The Johns Hopkins, would be unacceptable, and that the appearance of the name of the American Mathematical Society on the title page, in any form, would be distasteful.

The result of the expedition, though at first depressing, was to clear the air. It settled definitely the question of cooperation with the one American mathematical journal which had international standing. And furthermore, though this effect was not consciously felt at the time, the failure of the expedition fostered a sense of solidarity and independence in the group of younger men.

But the question of a journal refused to retire into the background. The meetings of the Society had already become interesting. The colleagues came together informally in some convenient hotel or restaurant—it was the time when *Rathskeller* was applying for citizenship in the English language—where discussion in small groups was easy, and one could talk mathematics with men who knew something of mathematics. Thus personal contact led to acquaintance and not infrequently to enduring friendships. The desire for a journal of our own increased the more we talked about possible plans for having one.

Finally a meeting was called in New York by Fiske to consider the project. About twenty of those who had shown the most interest in the matter sat down to dinner in the restaurant of the old Grand Union Hotel on Forty-Second Street, with Fiske in the chair, Dr. McClintock on his right and Bôcher on his left. A number of the younger men spoke informally and all were agreed on the desirability of a journal, the one difficulty being the financial one. But a few of the older men had been contributors to the *American Journal*. They had followed with enthusiasm the development of The Johns Hopkins and it was natural that they should feel a certain loyalty to its publications. These views had not, however, been expressed at the meeting. Few of the younger men knew that they existed, and little would they have cared when the interests of mathematics were at stake. Young men are impetuous, and when they are sure they are right, proceed directly to reach their ends. Not till later do they learn the importance of listening to a minority which is wrong, but sincere, and of winning it over if possible, without sacrificing their main objects.

Bôcher was a man with a passion for fair dealing and with extraordinary insight and judgment. After the younger men had spoken he turned to McClintock and said: "Will Doctor McClintock be so good as to state his views for us?" In substance Dr. McClintock said that he should consider the founding of a journal which would be a rival or competitor of the *American Journal*, unfortunate, and that such a step would be of the nature of an unfriendly act toward The Johns Hopkins. Here was opposition with a vengeance, for Dr. McClintock was one of the strongest mathematicians among the older men, and he had been President of the American Mathematical Society. It was a most unpleasant difficulty that now suddenly confronted us. And then, with something akin to genius, Bôcher's great powers of diplomacy came to the rescue. With all the grace and dignity and charm which were a part of his simple and direct nature he said: "Would Doctor McClintock feel it improper for the Society to publish its Transactions?"

No, certainly not. Any society may publish its Transactions. With that formula, the one word "Transactions" replacing an opprobrious word like "Journal" or "Annals" or "Acta," the whole opposition collapsed and good relations were established. The power of a word!

At the meeting of the Council on 25 February 1899 the committee recommended, (1) "That the Council recommend to the Society the publication of *Transactions* to begin publication, if possible, January 1, 1900, official proceedings and abstracts to be published as heretofore in the *Bulletin*; (2) that the Council appoint a committee with instructions to report at an early date on the financial necessities of the undertaking and to obtain so far as possible the necessary guarantees for a term of years." The Council appointed as this committee Professors Fiske (chairman), Woodward, Moore, Bôcher, and Pierpont, the only change of membership of the previous committee being the substitution of President Woodward for ex-president Newcomb.

In the following April the committee reported to the Council that towards the support of publication of the *Transactions*, subscriptions of one hundred dollars a year for five years had been practically guaranteed by representatives of each of nine institutions; a tenth was added to this list before the first number (96 p.) was published in January 1900. Amendments to the By-Laws provided that the editorial management of the *Transactions* should be entrusted to three editors appointed in 1899 to serve respectively till 1902, 1903 and 1904, and that in and after 1902 at its February meeting, the Council should appoint one member to serve for three years. The editorial committee was empowered to elect one of its members as editor-in-chief. Amended By-Laws provided also that the members of this committee should be members of the Council, beginning with October 1907; it was not, however, until 1921 that they became officers of the Society, as the editors of the *Bulletin* had been from May, 1892. E. H. Moore, E. W. Brown, and T. S. Fiske were the first editors of the *Transactions*. Their first issue was a very notable one with papers by H. S. White, Paul Gordan of U. Erlangen, Édouard Goursat of U. Paris, F. R. Moulton, Dickson, Maschke, Bôcher, Bolza, G. A. Miller, and E. H. Moore. Other papers in the first v. were by J. E. Campbell of U. Oxford, England, Coolidge, G. W. Hill, Kasner, Morley, Osgood, Pupin, E. B. Van Vleck, and Wilczynski. As the name of the journal implied, every published paper had previously been presented by a member at a meeting of the Society; thus, Gordan's paper "Formentheoretische Entwicklung der in Herrn White's Abhandlung über Curven dritter Ordnung enthaltenen Sätze" had been presented by Prof. White. That the results should always be original and inédits was insisted upon from the first. After the *NAS Proc.* had been started in 1915 the question naturally arose as to whether the announcement of preliminary results there, and in the *Comptes Rendus*, Paris, should preclude the publication in the *Transactions* of a memoir containing discussion and great elaboration of such results. The Council voted that it should not. In Oct. 1932 a further type of exception was introduced, namely, that when considering the problem of including papers in the programs of the Society's meetings, and of publishing them in the *Transactions*, the secretaries and editors shall disregard the fact that

they had been presented to the International Congress of Mathematicians in Zürich.

For three years the great burden of organizing and editing the *Transactions* was entirely borne by the three editors. Prof. Brown contributes the following reminiscences: "I think that none of us knew much if anything about running a mathematical journal—I certainly didn't. But we were young and could still learn. I like to think of the immense amount of trouble that we all took—and especially Moore—to get the best information, the best printing, the best editing and the best papers before the first number appeared. And the work did not stop there. We wrestled with our younger contributors to try and get them to put their ideas into good form. The refereeing was a very serious business with which I had little to do since few of the papers were on lines in which I had more than a nodding acquaintance. Most of it in those days was, I believe, done by Moore himself though he sought outside assistance whenever possible. Part of such help as I could give was connected with the use of the English language! Nevertheless a 'sense' which I suppose every editor to some extent achieves enabled me often to judge whether a paper was likely to be acceptable, although the final judgment must always be made on the report of the referee." The editors soon learned the groundlessness of their original fears as to the sufficiency of material for publication, and questions as to quality, wisely exercised brevity, and promptness of publication were of importance almost from the first. Since the amount of editorial work was so large and constantly increasing, the editors appointed the following seven cooperating editors¹ to serve from July 1902: J. Harkness, E. B. Van Vleck, H. S. White, C. L. Bouton, L. E. Dickson, J. I. Hutchinson, M. B. Porter. Two of these assistants soon became editors: Van Vleck on Fiske's retirement at the end of 1905, and White on Brown's withdrawal at the close of 1906. For the use of editors, printers, and contributors, the editors got out elaborate printed style- and instruction-sheets. Thus in 1908 when Bôcher followed Moore as editor-in-chief the work had been admirably organized. It was indeed fortunate for the Society that the editors of its *Transactions* from the first so clearly visualized all that was involved in the enterprise, and that the editor-in-chief during the first eight years of its existence was a man of such personal charm, as well as one whom a group of mathematicians at that time had noted as the leader of mathematical research in the nation (*Amer. Men. Sci.*, fifth ed., p. 1269). Moore and his associates gave concrete form to an ideal, and set up an inspiring standard with reference to research of the

¹ For many years (1900–24) the By-Laws stated that the editorial committee "shall have the power to associate with itself other members of the Society whose editorial assistance it may require." Recent By-Laws eliminate reference to such details of editorial management. On the covers of the *Transactions* ever since 1903, the phrase "with the cooperation of," has been used before the list of those assisting the editorial committee. Hence I have coined the term "cooperating editors."

period. Greatly to the credit of the American school of mathematics this standard has been fully maintained ever since.

It should not be forgotten that during the first ten years 1900–1909 it was the subventions, amounting to \$8100, of the following institutions which made possible the publication of the *Transactions*: Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Northwestern, and Yale each for ten years; and eleven other institutions (five each year) for the periods indicated, Bryn Mawr 00–04, California 00–06, Harvard 00–04, Haverford 00–07, Illinois 07–09, Missouri 05–09, Princeton 00–03, Stanford 05–07, Vassar 08–09, Wesleyan 04–09, Wisconsin 08–09. The cooperation of these institutions was only secured after carefully prepared conferences with officers and administration. In this connection James Pierpont played a leading part.

Bôcher was succeeded as editor-in-chief of the *Transactions* by Dickson who served until the end of 1916. Thereafter the term “editor-in-chief,” which had never been used in print (except in the By-Laws) disappeared, and “managing editor” took its place, in similar inconspicuous fashion, for the succession: Eisenhart, Coble, Jackson, Carmichael, and MacDuffee. This term was designed as an informal characterization of certain special functions rather than a formal designation of an official status; each editor was then *primus inter pares*. A complete list of the editors and cooperating editors together with their periods of service, 1900–1938, is given later in this chapter.

During the early years (1914–1917) of the World War the size of the annual volumes was maintained, but mounting costs compelled a reduction in the size of the volumes for the next two years. With the establishment of peace the number of research memoirs prepared increased very rapidly, and the editors of the *Transactions* soon had much more material than they could publish. At this juncture, the NRC contributed \$600 towards the cost of publishing v. 22, and an anonymous donor of \$4000 to the Society (through Professor E. V. Huntington) happily met the cost of publication of an edition of v. 23 (438 p.). This was distributed free to all subscribers to v. 24, also published in 1922. The greatly increased cost of publication caused the Society to have its *Transactions* v. 25 (1923)–27 (1925) as well as other volumes printed in Germany. At about this time, in order to render temporary assistance in the difficulties of publication of scientific serials, the General Education Board, of the Rockefeller Foundation, placed a sum of money at the disposal of the National Research Council; this policy was continued until 1932 when the Board made direct subventions until the last in 1936. From this fund \$3100 was granted to the Society in 1925, in order that the *Transactions* (\$2000) and *Bulletin* (\$1100) might once more be published in this country. Apart from subventions outside of the Society, the annual differences between receipts and disbursements for the *Transactions* account, 1926–1936, varied from about \$220 to \$6200. During these years (and 1925) an-

nual grants totalling \$44,300 were made to the Society by the National Research Council and General Education Board; of this amount about \$17,500 was allocated for reducing deficits on the publication of the *Transactions*. It must ever be a matter of general interest that a Foundation notably concerned with promoting medical advances should have been convinced that these ends eventually would be partly achieved through the publication of results obtained by the mathematician in his research.

While practically all of the volumes through 1925 contained about 500 pages each, v. 28 for 1926 was enlarged to nearly 800 pages, and in the following eight years the sizes of the volumes varied from 850 to 1000 pages. Since such volumes were unwieldy, and their cost of publication was still a serious drain on the Society's resources, it was decided to publish two volumes a year instead of one, each volume containing about 500 pages, and to make the annual charge twelve instead of the former nine dollars.

Thus in the 37 years 1900-1936, 40 volumes of the *Transactions*, containing over 24,000 pages, were published. They contained 1536 papers by 502 different authors. The three authors with the largest number of papers were L. E. Dickson who had 45 papers, G. A. Miller 33, and L. P. Eisenhart 23. Of foreign contributors, besides those mentioned above, the following score of names may be mentioned: Bianchi, Bromwich, G. H. Darwin, Fejér, Fréchet, Greenhill, Hadamard, Hardy, Kogbetliantz, Landau, La Vallée Poussin, B. Levi, Nörlund, Paley, Poincaré, Pólya, Saks, Siegel, Stolz, Zygmund.

Although the *Transactions* was greatly enlarged after 1925 this journal alone did not by any means care for the great increase in valuable material worthy of publication. The Society was instrumental in providing another avenue of relief through an arrangement with the *American Journal of Mathematics*, a plan very like the one which had failed of consummation nearly thirty years before. Like all other American scientific publications, the *Journal* in 1925 was finding great difficulty even to exist. Overtures initiated by the Society were therefore especially welcome. These resulted in December 1926, in an agreement effective beginning with 1927. Among other things this provided: (a) for a board of five editors, two to be appointed by The Johns Hopkins U. and three by the Society; (b) that the title page should bear the following title:

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS
FOUNDED BY THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
PUBLISHED UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
AND
THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

(c) that the Society should contribute each year to the account of the *Journal* \$2500; (d) that up to fifty copies of the *Journal* should be annually available to the Society for exchange; (e) that proposed alterations in the agreement should be presented by either party to the other not later than March 1 of the year preceding the time when they should go into effect, and in order to be effective had to be agreed upon by June 1. The v. for 1926 contained less than 300 p., that for 1927 more than 600 and that for 1930 over 900 pages; later volumes averaged more than 800 p. each. From 1928 the Society's three editors of the *Journal* were placed on the same basis as editors of the *Bulletin*, *Transactions*, and *Colloquium Publications*, namely, in being classed as ex-officio members of the Council and officers of the Society; but they were elected (after the initial appointments for three, four, five years) for five-year terms, instead of for the three-year terms of other editors. A complete list of the editors, "(S)" indicating the appointees of the Society, and cooperating editors of the *Journal* since 1927, when the Society's editorial control became effective, is given at the end of this chapter. During 1927-1937 the Society paid The Johns Hopkins U. about \$26,000, a reduction of the amount of the contract for the years 1933-1935 having been mutually agreeable. About one half of this grand total, namely \$12,500, was indirectly or directly contributed (1927-36) by the General Education Board.

Looking forward to the cessation of grants from this Board after 1936 the Society decided to make an appeal to Colleges, Universities, and individuals, to become sustaining members. Details of this campaign (where the Rockefeller Foundation was again most generous) are set forth in chapter III.

Apart from subventions from sources outside the Society, the total amount of money received for the *Transactions* account, 1899-1937, was \$85,515.75, and the total disbursements \$163,223.39. The annual receipts and disbursements may be found in chapter III. One wise provision in annual disbursements was made from the first, namely, a sum of money was set aside for traveling expenses of editors who might thus at regular meetings of the Society (not oftener than once a year) confer with one another on editorial actions and policies.

Since Jan. 1933 authors have received 50 free copies of reprints of their papers; before that date this number was 25.

We now give a list of the names of the 22 members of the editorial committees and of the 54 cooperating editors of the *Transactions* v. 1-43, 1900-1938.

EDITORS

E. H. Moore, ed.-in-chief, 1899-1907
 E. W. Brown, 1899-1906
 T. S. Fiske, 1899-1905
 E. B. Van Vleck, 1906-July 1910
 H. S. White, 1907-Jan. 1914

M. Bôcher, ed.-in-chief, 1908-1909; 1911-1913
 W. F. Osgood, ed.-in-chief, 1910
 L. E. Dickson, Oct. 1910-1916; ed.-in-chief,
 14-16
 D. R. Curtiss, 1914-1919; man. ed. 17-19

P. F. Smith, Apr. 1914–Apr. 1920	F. R. Sharpe, 1930–1935
L. P. Eisenhart, 1917–1923; man. ed. 20–23	R. D. Carmichael, 1931–1936; man. ed. 32–36
A. B. Coble, 1920–1925; man. ed. 24–25	J. D. Tamarkin, 1932–1936
G. D. Birkhoff, July 1920–1924	W. C. Graustein, 1936–1938
Edward Kasner, 1924–1926	E. Hille, 1937–1938
H. H. Mitchell, 1925–1930	C. C. MacDuffee, man. ed., 1937–1938
D. Jackson, man. ed., 1926–1931	

COOPERATING EDITORS

C. L. Bouton, July 1902–1910	Olive C. Hazlett, 1923–1935
L. E. Dickson, July 1902–1909	E. Hille, 1923–1936
J. Harkness, July 1902–1903	Caroline E. Seely, 1924–May 1936
J. I. Hutchinson, July 1902–Jan. 1915	W. C. Graustein, 1924–1935
M. B. Porter, July 1902–1903	G. Y. Rainich, Apr. 1925–1937
E. B. Van Vleck, July 1902–1904	J. F. Ritt, 1925–1935
H. S. White, July 1902–1906	E. B. Stouffer, 1926–Apr. 1929
E. Kasner, 1903–1923	E. W. Chittenden, Apr. 1927–1935
E. B. Wilson, 1903–1916	J. R. Kline, Apr. 1927–1935
G. A. Bliss, 1909–1916	J. D. Tamarkin, 1927–1931
F. R. Moulton, 1909–Jan. 1926	R. W. Brink, 1928–1931
E. J. Wilczynski, 1909–1925	J. Douglas, July 1929–1931; 1936–1938
M. Mason, 1911–1914	C. H. Sisam, Apr. 1930–1935
P. F. Smith, 1911–1913	E. T. Bell, Apr. 1931–1938
G. D. Birkhoff, 1913–1920	E. P. Lane, 1932–1938
W. R. Longley, 1914–1923	H. C. M. Morse, 1932–1938
R. L. Moore, 1914–Jan. 1927	M. H. Stone, 1932–1938
A. B. Coble, Apr. 1915–1919	A. A. Albert, 1936–1938
W. A. Hurwitz, Apr. 1915–1926	T. H. Hildebrandt, 1936–1938
A. Ranum, July 1915–1919	R. E. Langer, 1936–1938
D. Jackson, Apr. 1916–1925	H. L. Rietz, 1936–1938
C. N. Moore, 1917–1935	J. L. Synge, 1936–1938
F. R. Sharpe, 1917–1929	G. T. Whyburn, 1936–1938
O. E. Glenn, 1921–1923	O. Zariski, 1936–1938
H. H. Mitchell, 1921–1924	G. Szegő, 1937–1938
A. J. Kempner, 1921–1935	O. Ore, 1937–1938
J. H. M. Wedderburn, 1921–1930	H. P. Robertson, 1938

For each of the 43 volumes of the *Transactions*, the total number of pages is indicated, and also in brackets, when known, the total number of copies printed. Except for two volumes in 1922 there was only one volume each year 1900–1935. Beginning with 1936 two volumes were published each year. It will be noted that the v. vary in size from 328 to 1024 p.; 1, 1900, 514 p.; 2, 1901, 492 p.; 3, 1902, 506 p.; 4, 1903, 496 p.; 5, 1904, 556 p. (650); 6, 1905, 552 p. (500 except 650 of no. 1); 7, 1906, 596 p. (500); 8, 1907, 540 p. (500); 9, 1908, 516 p. (500); 10, 1909, 514 p. (500); 11, 1910, 508 p. (500); 12, 1911, 516 p. (500); 13, 1912, 522 p. (500); 14, 1913, 504 p. (500); 15, 1914, 510 p. (500); 16, 1915, 536 p. (500); 17, 1916, 560 p. (500); 18, 1917, 544 p. (500); 19, 1918, 424 p. (500); 20, 1919, 360 p. (500); 21, 1920, 462 p. (500); 22, 1921, 548 p. (500); 23, 1922, 438 p. (600); 24, 1922, 328 p. (600); 25, 1923, 612 p. (600); 26, 1924, 498 p. (625); 27, 1925, 604 p. (650); 28, 1926, 790 p. (675); 29, 1927, 852 p. (700); 30, 1928, 860 p. (725); 31, 1929, 936 p. (750); 32, 1930, 950 p. (750); 33, 1931, 1004 p. (750); 34, 1932, 942 p. (750); 35, 1933, 978 p. (750); 36, 1934, 900 p. (750); 37, 1935, 504 p. (800); 38, 1935, 606 p. (800); 39, 1936, 504 p. (800); 40, 1936, 506 p. (800); 41, 1937, 486 p. (800); 42, 1937, 518 p. (800); 43, 1938, 498 p. (800).

Volumes 1–21 (1900–1920) were published at \$5.00 per v.; v. 22–31 (1921–29) at \$7.00; v. 32 (1930) at \$8.00; v. 33–36 (1931–34) at \$9.00; v. 37–43 (1935–38, 2 v. per year) at \$6.00. In

recent years the charges for earlier v. have been increased. In April 1901 the Council voted that a life member of the Society might "compound a life subscription to the *Transactions* for \$50 in advance."

There were quinquennial indexes in v. 5 (34 p.); 10 (36 p.); 15 (18 p.); 20 (32 p.); and decennial indexes in v. 30 (14 p.) and 40 (20 p.).

The *Transactions* was printed for the Macmillan Co. by the New Era Printing Co., Lancaster, Pa., v. 1-9, 1900-09; it was printed by the N.E.P. Co. for the Society v. 10-22, 1910-21. Eschenbach Printers Co., Easton, Pa. produced v. 23, 1922. v. 24, 1922, was printed by the Lancaster Press (formerly N.E.P. Co.); v. 25-27, 1923-25, by Lütcke and Wulff, Hamburg, Germany: v. 28-43, 1926-38, by the Geo. Banta Publ. Co., Menasha, Wis. The following three numbers of the *Transactions* were reprinted in facsimile, editions of 100 copies each, by G. E. Stechert and Co., New York:—v. 10, no. 3, in 1935; v. 15, no. 3 in 1932; and v. 22, no. 2 in 1935.

AJM EDITORS

G. D. Birkhoff, 1927 (S)	E. W. Chittenden 1928-37 (S)
A. B. Coble, 1927-33 (S)	F. D. Murnaghan, Apr. 1930-1938
A. Cohen, 1927-38	E. T. Bell, 1934-38 (S)
G. C. Evans, 1927-35 (S)	J. F. Ritt, 1936-38 (S)
F. Morley, 1927-Jan. 1930	T. H. Hildebrandt, 1938 (S)

AJM COOPERATING EDITORS

E. T. Bell, 1927-33	O. Zariski, 1934-38
W. A. Manning, 1927-37	A. Wintner, 1936-38
F. D. Murnaghan, 1927-Jan. 1930	G. C. Evans, 1937-38
H. Bateman, 1930-37	R. D. James, 1937-38
J. R. Kline, 1930-37	R. L. Wilder, 1937-38
E. P. Lane, 1930-38	O. Ore, 1938
H. Levy, 1930-37	H. P. Robertson, 1938
H. C. M. Morse, 1930-38	G. Szegő, 1938
F. Morley, Apr. 1930-1937	M. H. Stone, 1938
A. Church, 1932-38	T. Y. Thomas, 1938
L. R. Ford, 1933-38	G. T. Whyburn, 1938