

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. C. U. ARIENS KAPPERS, director of the Central Institute for Brain Research at Amsterdam, delivered the first of a series of annual scientific lectures before the faculty, students and invited guests of the Chicago Medical School, on June 16. His subject was "The Phylogenetic Development of the Cerebral Cortex." The following day at the regular commencement exercises the degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. Kappers.

PRESIDENT ALEXANDER G. RUTHVEN, of the University of Michigan, formerly professor of zoology and director of the museum, received the degree of doctor of laws on June 12 from Denison University. Dr. Ruthven gave the address at the commencement exercises.

THE University of Arkansas has conferred the degree of doctor of laws on Dr. Coulter W. Jones, of the class of 1905, president of the Jones Chemical Company and discoverer of the process for extracting iodine from brine.

TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE has conferred its honorary degree of doctor of science on Charles Allen Thomas, of the Thomas and Hochwalt Laboratories, Dayton, Ohio.

THE Charles B. Dudley Medal of the American Society for Testing Materials was presented to Dr. Samuel Epstein, of Columbus, Ohio, at the annual meeting which was held in Chicago from June 26 to 30.

THE Joseph S. Seaman gold medal of the American Foundrymen's Association for outstanding achievements in the metal casting industry, has been awarded to Dr. G. H. Clamer, president of the Ajax Electrothermic Corporation.

THE Lamme Medal of the Ohio State University, awarded "to a graduate of one of the technical departments for meritorious achievement in engineering or the technical arts," was given at commencement to Norman Wilson Storer, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Storer graduated in 1891 and since that year has been continuously in the employ of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. For thirty-five years of this time, he was closely associated with Mr. Lamme.

DR. ARNOLD SOMMERFELD, professor of theoretical physics at Munich, has been awarded the James Scott Prize for 1933 of the University of Edinburgh.

A FOUNDATION was created by the Health Organization of the League of Nations in honor of the late Dr. Samuel T. Darling, who met his death in 1925 by an

accident, while conducting a mission on behalf of the League. The purpose of this foundation is the periodical award of a prize, known as "The Darling Foundation Prize," to the author of an original work on malaria. It is now announced from Geneva that the first award will take place on January 1, 1934, and that the foundation committee, on the recommendation of the Malaria Commission of the Health Organization of the League, has decided, at a recent meeting in Paris, to award the prize to Lieut.-Colonel S. P. James, of the Ministry of Health, London.

DR. GEORGE H. MEEKER, dean of the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, since he established it in 1918, was honored at a dinner on June 1. His portrait was presented to the university by Dr. George Morris Piersol on behalf of those in attendance and accepted by Dr. Alfred Stengel, vice-president in charge of medical affairs. Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, provost, was among the speakers, and Dr. George E. de Schweinitz, emeritus professor of ophthalmology, presided. Dr. Meeker founded the department of pharmaceutical chemistry in 1907 and continued as its dean to 1916, since which time he has been professor of chemistry in the School of Medicine.

DR. JOHN B. WHITEHEAD, dean of the faculty of engineering at the Johns Hopkins University, was elected president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for the year beginning August 1, 1933, as announced at the annual meeting of the institute held in Chicago. The other officers elected were: *Vice-presidents*, A. M. Wilson, Cincinnati; F. M. Craft, Atlanta; R. B. Bonney, Denver; R. W. Sorensen, Pasadena; A. H. Hull, Toronto; *Directors*, P. B. Juhnke, Chicago; Everett S. Lee, Schenectady; L. W. W. Morrow, New York; *National Treasurer*, W. I. Slichter, New York (reelected).

THE American Society for Testing Materials at the annual meeting which opened in Chicago on June 26 elected the following officers: *President*, T. R. Lawson, head of the department of civil engineering, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; *vice-president*, Hermann von Schrenk, consulting timber engineer, St. Louis; *Members of the Executive Committee*, Frank A. Barbour, consulting hydraulic and sanitary engineer, Boston; Arno C. Fieldner, chief engineer, Experiment Stations Division, U. S. Bureau of Mines; J. C. Pearson, director of research, Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Allentown, Pennsylvania; A. E. White, professor of metallurgical engineering and director department of engineering research, University of Michigan.

THE American Society of Clinical Pathologists held its twelfth annual convention in Milwaukee from June 9 to 12. Dr. A. G. Foord, of Pasadena, was inducted into office as president for the years 1933 and 1934. Officers were elected as follows: *President-elect*, Dr. F. H. Lamb, Davenport, Iowa; *Vice-president*, Dr. J. J. Seelman, Milwaukee, and *Secretary-treasurer*, Dr. A. S. Giordano, South Bend, Indiana. The Ward Burdick Award was given to Dr. A. H. Sanford of Rochester, Minnesota. The first prize for scientific exhibits was given to a group of four men consisting of Dr. H. S. Martland, of Newark, and Drs. A. O. Gettler, A. V. St. George and Charles Norris, of New York City. The second prize was awarded to Dr. W. D. Stovall, of Madison, Wisconsin.

THE annual election of the American Society of Plant Physiologists has resulted in the election of Dr. C. O. Appleman, of the University of Maryland, *president*; of Dr. H. R. Kraybill, of Purdue University, *vice-president*, and of Dr. A. E. Murneek, of the University of Missouri, *secretary-treasurer*.

As part of the government's economy program the following geologists have been retired from the U. S. Geological Survey: Arthur Keith, Nelson H. Darton, Charles Butts, Charles E. Van Orstrand, G. P. Richardson, Frank T. Calkins, Louis M. Pringle, Arthur J. Collier, George Steiger and Arthur Coe Spencer.

COLONEL CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM, of the Chemical Warfare Service, has been appointed chief of the service with the rank of major general.

DR. JOHN ZAHORSKY has been appointed director of the department of pediatrics at St. Louis University.

THE retirement from active service is announced of J. L. Van Ornum, since 1899 professor of civil engineering at Washington University, St. Louis.

PROFESSOR H. G. GREENISH, professor of pharmacutics at the University of London, is retiring owing to ill health.

W. V. LEWIS, of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, has been appointed university demonstrator in geography and Dr. N. W. Pirie university demonstrator in biochemistry.

At the University of Oxford the following lecturers have been appointed as from October 1: H. E. Woodman, Downing, agricultural chemistry; Dr. H. G. Sanders, St. John's, agriculture, and H. H. Nicholson, Selwyn, agricultural chemistry. G. D. H. Bell, Selwyn, has been appointed demonstrator in agricultural biology.

PROFESSOR A. C. NOÉ, of the University of Chicago, has been appointed research associate in paleobotany on the staff of the Field Museum of Natural History. His connection with the museum will not conflict with his work at the university.

WILLIAM J. FOX, for many years assistant librarian at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, has been appointed librarian; Morgan Hebard, formerly curator of the department of entomology, wishing to be relieved of all administrative duties and to devote his time more fully to the care and study of his personal collection, has resigned as curator and has been appointed a research associate. James A. G. Rehn, formerly associate curator of the department of entomology, has been made curator to succeed Mr. Hebard.

THE International Association for Testing Materials has selected a commission for the study of viscosity. The members consist of the following: Dr. Guy Barr, National Physical Laboratory, England, *president*; Dr. S. Erk, Physikalisch-technische Reichsanstalt, Germany; Dr. Eugene C. Bingham, Lafayette College, United States; Dr. Paul Woog, professeur à l'école Nationale du Pétrole, France; Dr. R. N. J. Saal, Amsterdam; Professor P. E. Raaschau, Copenhagen; Don Jose Arvilla, Madrid; Professor A. R. Matthis, Marcinelle, Belgium; Professor Prokopios Zacharias, Athens; Dr. Josef Varga, Budapest; Professor Modesto Panetti, Turin; M. Mazilu, Bucharest; Dr. J. P. Bohnenblust, Baden. The panel "for the realization of absolute units of viscosity" consists of Dr. Guy Barr, Dr. Eugene C. Bingham, Dr. S. Erk and Dr. Paul Woog.

PROFESSOR EDWARD W. BERRY, of the Johns Hopkins University, has sailed for Venezuela where he will spend the summer in geological work in connection with the anthropological excavations of Dr. Rafael Requena.

DR. ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS, of the American Museum of Natural History, sailed for Europe on June 28.

PROFESSOR FRED C. SEARS, head of the department of pomology of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Professor Walter Chenoweth, head of the department of horticultural manufactures, have left for Labrador, where they will spend the summer working with the Grenfell Mission, assisting in the work established by Sir Wilfred Grenfell.

THE plenary sessions of the International Commission on Illumination, originally scheduled for 1934, have been postponed on account of the world-wide depression. They are to be held in Germany in June, 1935. It is planned to hold an International Illumination Congress in connection with these sessions. The American Secretariats on factory and school lighting, aircraft lighting and lighting education have their work well along in preparation for the 1935 meetings. Questionnaires have already been circulated by several European secretariats. Papers on lighting questions of modern world interest are being planned.

ACCORDING to Science Service, the proposed reduction of 25 per cent. in the appropriations for the agricultural experiment stations will not take effect during the first three months of the fiscal year. President Roosevelt's reorganization order reduced the regular annual appropriation by \$1,095,222 for the year beginning July 1, but representations of the injury that would result to fundamental research work in science and agriculture have caused official postponement. It is also hoped that the cuts may be mitigated for the balance of the year. Although final action has not yet been taken, a similar postponement of the 25 per cent. cuts in the extension service, the agricultural colleges and vocational education federal grants is expected to apply to the first quarter. This will involve the expenditure of \$979,000.

THE *Experiment Station Record* reports that state appropriations in Kansas for the ensuing biennium will aggregate \$1,881,700. This is a reduction from \$2,631,582 for the present biennium, but of the latter amount \$427,972 was impounded by the board of regents of the Kansas College and Station and returned to the state treasury. The new appropriations are thus far about 16 per cent. less than the present expenditures. The reductions include among other items the elimination of new construction and the soil survey and decreases for salaries and wages from \$1,362,900 to \$1,022,200, maintenance from \$700,000 to \$525,000, laboratory equipment from \$40,000 to \$30,000, veterinary research from \$40,000 to \$20,000, and extension work from \$203,682 to \$160,000.

AN expedition under the direction of Dr. Austin R. Middleton, biologist of the University of Louisville, and Dr. H. E. Enders, dean of the School of Science of Purdue University, has sailed from New Orleans to spend two months at the Lancetilla Experiment Station, not far from Tela, Honduras. The expedition will report on the feasibility of establishing a summer school offering college credit for study of tropical subjects in the Central American jungles. Members of the party will make collections of biological specimens for the two universities, and a study will be made of reptiles and amphibians, as well as of parasites, fungi and medicinal plants.

THE Rockefeller Foundation has presented \$100,000 for extending the special researches on crystalline structures which are being carried on at the Davy Faraday Laboratory of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. A further sum of \$250,000 has been raised for the same purpose, thus fulfilling the condition on which the gift was promised nearly three years ago. The researches are under the direction of Sir William Bragg, Fullerian professor of chemistry

at the Royal Institution. Similar work on wool is being applied to practical problems of the textile industry.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that Dr. Bellocq, recently appointed by the minister of public instruction as professor of surgical anatomy at the Faculté de médecine de Strasbourg, has been received by the students with shouts and groans and whistlings so disturbing that he has been compelled to retire. The dean, who intervened, was unable to appease the students, and the course has been omitted. The reason for the incident, which is supported by the physicians of Strasbourg, is, according to the correspondent, that the minister of public instruction has on two occasions appointed to chairs in the Faculté de médecine de Strasbourg physicians who had no previous connection with this faculty, one having come from Paris and the other from Toulouse. The minister is entirely within his rights, and several professors of the Faculté de médecine de Paris came from Lille, Nancy and Montpellier. But they occupied professorships in those cities, whereas the two physicians designated for Strasbourg have been recently advanced to professorships and had been previously heads of clinics in other faculties of medicine. It was thought in Strasbourg that all chances for the students and for the heads of clinics of the local faculty to progress would be closed if the professors that the minister sent were always heads of clinics coming from other faculties of medicine.

THE Field Museum Archeological Expedition to the Southwest, which conducted excavations on the Lowry ruin in Colorado during the summers of 1930 and 1931, but was suspended in 1932, is resuming operations this summer. Dr. Paul S. Martin, assistant curator of North American archeology at the museum, who was leader during the expedition's two previous seasons, left Chicago on June 16 to take charge of the work. The Lowry ruin is a site near Ackmen, Colorado, which contains the remains of an offshoot of the ancient North American culture known as that of Chaco Canyon. In the previous seasons the expedition exposed two kivas or ceremonial rooms, and collected pottery, prayer-sticks and other artifacts of the ancient Indians who inhabited the pueblo. It was ascertained that the middle period of the pueblo was probably somewhere between A. D. 800 and 1,000, but the time of the earliest occupation remains to be traced. The expedition is financed from funds provided by the late Julius and Augusta N. Rosenwald.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association writes: "The old head-

quarters of the Academy of Medicine, in the rue des Saints-Pères, which were abandoned thirty years ago for the new magnificent quarters that it now occupies in the rue Bonaparte, have been undergoing some much needed repairs. The discoveries that have been made in the old quarters occupied by the academy for ninety years awaken surprise. The small hall in which the council met had a low ceiling and presented a paradoxical state of uncleanness. When the academy moved to its new quarters, the old dusty carpet that covered the floor of this sanctuary was taken up. Under this carpet was found another carpet, also worn and even more dusty than the top carpet. Under the second carpet was found a third, and, the ex-

cavations being continued, ten old carpets, none of which appeared to have been ever subjected to a cleaning process, during the time that successive generations of venerable savants—from Depuytren to Pasteur and Dr. Roux—had passed over them, were removed! What a haunt for streptococci, staphylococci and tubercle bacilli the Academy of Medicine had become! And from these environs were promulgated by the great apostles of hygiene the far-reaching precepts of antisepsis. However, they all died at an advanced age, without their health having been impaired in the slightest by this uncleanness. But they spent only a few hours each week in this environment."

DISCUSSION

"RED WATER" IN LA JOLLA BAY IN 1933

To those familiar with the ocean, it is well known that its colors are not uniform or constant. This is especially true of coastal and of relatively shallow waters. For a century or more, it has been known that changes of color are often caused by the presence of vast multitudes of small organisms, some of microscopic size. It is also fairly well known to some observers that changes of color due to particular types of organisms occur more frequently in some regions than in others.

In the San Diego region of Southern California, records of occurrence of "red water" caused by the presence of the microscopic organisms called "dinoflagellates" are rather few, instances having been reported for 1901,¹ 1907,² 1917,³ 1924⁴ and in the present case for 1933. While it is not probable that these reports cover all, or nearly all, of the occurrences of "red water" in Southern California seas in a period of more than thirty years, it is probable that they do give a fairly good impression of the rarity of conspicuous occurrences.

In 1933, water of a "dirty red" or "muddy red" tinge was noticed near the pier of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography on May 17. On May 18, I began giving it a considerable amount of personal attention, terminated by the marked reduction of discoloration on May 31. On several of the fourteen days of occurrence the discoloration appeared to be nearly uniform in a zone of water within a half mile of shore over a distance of at least three miles around

the shores of La Jolla Bay. On other days it appeared streaky, probably due in part to more wind disturbance. Fish seemed to act much as usual in this water, giving no observable indication of response to changes in oxygen content (not tested) or other derangements which might be suspected to occur.

On most days of the fourteen, I examined microscopically two kinds of samples, one obtained for another purpose by my assistant, Miss Easter Cupp, by filtering several gallons of water through No. 25 silk bolting cloth, the other obtained by merely dipping up the water without any kind of treatment. Regular daily catches were taken also by a settling method, but these were not examined microscopically.

The filtration samples were examined only under a binocular dissecting microscope. They showed a very great preponderance of dinoflagellates for a few days, a nearly equal occurrence of diatoms and dinoflagellates for two or three days, and a return to strong preponderance of dinoflagellates for the remaining time. On a number of days *Ceratium tripos* (O. F. M.) appeared to be the leading dinoflagellate, both volumetrically and numerically, although there were large numbers of species of *Peridinium* and of other species of *Ceratium* in each catch. However, in all catches there were such large numbers of the much smaller *Prorocentrum micans* Ehr. that it was very doubtful that the numbers of *Ceratium* were greatest in any case. The conspicuous golden yellow color of *Prorocentrum* also suggested the probability that it would contribute more than its share (quantitatively) to discoloration of the sea.

From the untreated samples I took single drops (roughly measured by pipette) and examined them *in toto* under the compound microscope. In some of them I found thirty to eighty specimens of *Prorocentrum* with no other organisms present. In most

¹ H. B. Torrey, *Amer. Nat.*, 36: 187-192, 1902.

² C. A. Kofoid, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 8: 187-286, 1911.

³ W. E. Allen, *Special publ. Bernice P. Bishop Museum*, 7, 537-554, 1921.

⁴ W. E. Allen, *Bull. Scripps Inst. Oceanog.*, Tech. Ser., 1: 347-356, 1928.