SCIENCE

NEW SERIES Vol. 91, No. 2354

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1940

SUBSCRIPTION, \$6.00 SINGLE COPIES, .15

A Textbook of ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

WERTHEIM

By E. Wertheim, Ph.D. University of Arkansas

110 Illustrations

830 Pages

\$4.00

• Review

Report of New England Association of Chemistry Teachers, says—

"Professor Wertheim develops the subject matter in a logical and comprehensive way, and deals with the various portions at a length commensurate to their relative importance. . . . He has made several innovations which should meet with approval by all—first, the inclusion in the appendix of a very complete table of the physical constants of organic compounds as well as detailed flow sheets for several of the more important organic compounds; second, the pictures and sketches of chemists past and present."

"The volume is a very excellent organic text. The book is adequate for an extended course for students majoring in the subject. It is also suitable for shorter courses because it is exceptionally readable."

LABORATORY GUIDE By Same Author

24 Illustrations 524 Pages \$2.00

Review

American Journal of Science, says-

"Directions are clearly and explicitly written and the illustrations are excellent. A novel feature is the inclusion of a timetable for each experiment."

THE BLAKISTON COMPANY, Philadelphia

Just Published

Cultural and Natural Areas of Native North America

by

A. L. KROEBER

Professor of Anthropology in the

University of California

In our American Archaeology and Ethnology series,

Volume 38, pp. xii plus 1-242, 28 maps. Price, cloth, \$3.50, paper, \$3.00.

Order through your bookseller

or

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

OSIRIS

Studies on the History and Philosophy of Science and on the History of Learning and Culture

Series of supplementary volumes to *Isis*Edited by GEORGE SARTON,
D.Sc.

Six volumes have already appeared. Subscription to vol. 7 (1939) is open. The edition is limited and relatively small. Libraries wishing to secure a copy should send their subscription these volumes (or a continuation order for the whole series) to Dr. A. Pogo, Harvard Library 189, Cambridge, Mass.

The price is \$5 per vo ame of the average size of Isis volumes (excensive). 1 costing \$6).

The vols. of Osiris will contain, in general, series of articles devoted to a single subject, and also longer memoirs. It is proposed to publish one volume a year, or exceptionally two, but not more.

Isis will continue to be a quarterly journal containing shorter articles, reviews, notes and correspondence and critical bibliographies. The removal of the longer articles to Osiris will increase the variety and attractiveness of Isis.

AVAILABLE FOR INVESTIGATORS IN THE VITAMIN FIELD

Pyrazine-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid Pyrazine monocarboxylic acid 2-methyl-1, 4-naphthoquinone Phthiocol (2-methyl-3-hydroxy-1, 4-naphthoquinone)

These chemicals, prepared in our research laboratory, will be supplied to qualified investigators upon application.

MEAD JOHNSON AND COMPANY

EVANSVILLE, IND., U.S.A.



Abridged SPECTROPHOTOMETERS

Ideal for the Precise Determination of:

Metals Vitamins Organic Compounds

Organic Compounds
Hormones
Plant Pigments
Drugs
Turbidities
Spray Residues
Clinical Analyses
Color Control
And Many Others

★ Calibrations are permanent.. save time...no re-preparation of standards is necessary.

- *Operate on spectrophotometric principle..accurate spectrophotometric curves may be obtained for almost any colored solution.
- ★ Several readings per minute can be made with an accuracy of 1%.
- * Quantities from 0.05 to 50 ml. may be used.
- **★ Liquid film thicknesses from 1** to 100 mm. can be measured.

Two Types Available

Gases

Photoelectric Type (Brightness Matching)

For wavelengths from 313 to 650 m mu. Two photocells are used in a balanced circuit. Employs precise fused absorption cells and/or test tubes. Dial reads directly in per cent. transmission.

Neutral Wedge Type (Visual Brightness Matching)

With precise glass color filters from 424 to 720 m mu. Employs permanent glass wedges and most precise fused glass absorption cells.



Now used by prominent laboratories (government, medical, industrial and university) throughout the United States



Fully Described in NEW 16-PAGE BULLETIN 2080-A

AMERICAN INSTRUMENT CO.

8010 GEORGIA AVENUE . SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND



Chart is printed on best grade paper backed with cloth. Top and bottom metal bound. Two eyes at top for hanging. Overall measurement: 25 x 35 inches.

New and Authentic

BACTERIOLOGICAL CHART

in full color

Based on modern findings, this new chart shows stained specimens in correct colors . . . made by camera lucida drawings from microscope observations. The finest color engravers have worked patiently with us to reproduce correctly morphology, color and shading. It offers an ideal teaching and reference medium. Illustrates 60 microscopic fields each $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Key at bottom gives modern terminology, common name, magnification and stain used.

JL8-880—Bacteriological Chart, each	\$3.50
-------------------------------------	--------

- USE COUPO	ON TO ORDER — — —
A. S. Aloe Company 1819 Olive Street, St. Loui Send me the new Bacteriologic	•
() Enclosed is \$3.50.	() Charge to my account.
Name	
Address	
City	State

Facts about THE ELECTRO-CHEMOGRAPH For Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses

The application of the Electro-Chemograph to specific problems presents a challenge to every research and control laboratory. Its use as a supplement to existing methods of analysis offers the possibility of either more accurate or more rapid determinations. This is true especially where many daily determinations of the same constituent, in the same medium, warrant the time required to establish the necessary routine.

The possible field of application appears very extensive, so that complete familiarity with the method promises to be essential in any laboratory which expects to keep pace with chemistry's rapid developments.

Most effective in the method's application is the recently announced Electro-Chemograph. Requiring no photographic process and no dark room, it offers with the dropping mercury electrode the advantages of a 10" chart automatically inked by means of a potentiometer-type Micromax Recorder. We shall be glad to supply further information.



SCIENCE

The First Forty Years of the Society of American Bacteriologists: Dr. CE. A. Winslow Presentation of the Gold Medal of the American Institute of the City of New York: A Modern Pioneer: Dr. David Sarnoff The Story of Short Waves: Dr. Frank Conrad Obituary: Frederic Schiller Lee: Dr. Horatio B. Williams. Alfred George Jacques: Dr. W. J. V. Osterhout.	
Recent Deaths and Memorials Scientific Events: Annual Report of the Director of the New York Botanical Garden; Enlargement of the Chemistry Building of the University of Cincinnati; Officers of the Washington Academy of Science; The Summer Meetings of Botanists; The American Chemical Society and Dr. Springer 133 A Roller Bottle Tissue Culture System: Dr. I RELL T. SHAW, LAWRENCE C. KINGSLAND and AUSTIN M. BRUES. The Use of a Translongit in Making and Interpreting Alternate Transv and Longitudinal Serial Sections: Professor D CROOKS Science News	K. in DR. 1TH. and 145 DAR-DR. ome erse . M. 146
Scientific Notes and News Discussion: An Endemic Palm on Cocos Island near Panama Mistaken for the Coconut Palm: Dr. O. F. Cook. Momentum and Energy: Professor R. F. Deimel. The Usefulness of Biological Abstracts: Dr. Carl G. Hartman 137 SCIENCE: A Weekly Journal devoted to the ment of Science, edited by J. McKeen Cattell: lished every Friday by THE SCIENCE PRESS	
Scientific Books: New York City: Grand Central Terminal	on, N. Y

THE FIRST FORTY YEARS OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS¹

By Dr. C.-E. A. WINSLOW

PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The last ten years of the nineteenth century are perhaps best known by the term "the gay nineties." A more important taxonomic characteristic is perhaps expressed in the description of this decade, and the one preceding it, as "the golden age of bacteriology." Between 1880 and 1900, a new science was born, a science fraught with rich gifts of health and happiness for the human race and one which—unlike many other sciences—has been used by man only for beneficent purposes. It was natural, therefore, that toward the close of this century the devotees of this new science should organize for the better performance of their challenging task.

¹ Address delivered at the Fortieth Anniversary Meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists, New Haven, Conn., December 29, 1939.

This tendency took shape in the establishment of the Laboratory Section of the American Public Health Association at the Minneapolis meeting in 1899. Our own society was, however, the first independent organization devoted specifically to the service of bacteriology in the United States—perhaps in the world.

The idea was first evolved by A. C. Abbott, H. W. Conn and E. O. Jordan at the 1898 meeting of the American Society of Naturalists, and the new organization was conceived as an affiliate of that society. On October 17, 1899, a circular letter was sent out by the three pioneers to some forty bacteriologists, and on December 28, 1899, the organization meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists was held at the Yale Medical School, in response to this call. W. T.

THE USE OF A TRANSLONGITOME IN MAK-ING AND INTERPRETING ALTERNATE TRANSVERSE AND LONGITUDINAL SERIAL SECTIONS

Botanists and zoologists have long recognized the difficulty encountered in interpreting the relationship of parts in transverse and longitudinal sections made from two different pieces of tissue. An alternating two-plane cutting attachment to be used in a rotary or sliding microtome has been developed by the writer. This instrument has been named a "Translongitome" at the suggestion of Dr. E. J. Kraus, Botany Department, University of Chicago. This device makes it possible to cut alternate transverse and longitudinal sections from the same block of tissue so that the alternate sections come from the microtome knife in one continuous ribbon.

The translongitome is fastened into the microtome clamp in relation to the microtome knife as shown in Fig. 4. This makes the sector swing through a 90-degree arc in a plane parallel to the knife edge. The hinged sector automatically locks or releases for each predetermined position. It is necessary to set the microtome to cut one half of the thickness desired as each face of the block is cut on alternate strokes. After adjustments are made for the two faces to come to the knife in the same plane and the paraffin trimmed for the correct width of ribbon the microtome is turned with a quick movement, stopping with the translongitome up each time and the sector shifted to the reverse

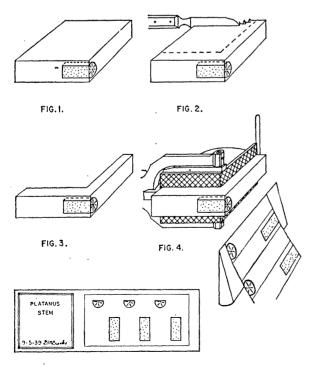


FIG. 5.

position by means of the handle. The detail of the locking device and two-plane adjustment is not shown in the diagram.

Figs. 1, 2 and 3 indicate the method of preparing the paraffin block for attachment to the translongitome. Fig. 4 indicates a portion of the paraffin ribbon coming from the microtome knife. This paraffin ribbon is prepared in the usual manner and studied as serial sections. Fig. 5 shows the finished slide as the longitudinal and transverse sections appear in separate rows. It may be observed that the upper edge of the transverse sections matches the extreme lower edge of the longitudinal sections. Observation under the microscope of course makes these edges appear to be the inner rather than outer edges. A particular bundle or structure in transverse section will appear closer and closer to the cutting edge after each successive cut and when it reaches the cut edge it will appear in the next longitudinal section. It is always possible to determine the direction of the longitudinal cut with respect to the structure and to know the structure involved from the adjacent transverse sections. The cut edges show practically no disruption of parts, and it is possible to take a photomicrograph of a successive transverse and longitudinal cut edge and to match edges part for part or even cell for cell.

Slides prepared by this method are of great assistance in interpreting and determining relationship of parts in original research and are especially helpful in instruction in vascular anatomy.

D. M. CROOKS

University of Arizona

BOOKS RECEIVED

Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and the Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Report, 1938. Pp. 193. Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

Deraniyagala, P. E. P. The Tetrapod Reptiles of Ceylon. Vol. I, Testudinates and Crocodilians. Pp. xxxii + 412. 137 figures. 24 plates. Colombo Museum, Ceylon. Rs. 10/.

HENDREN, LINVILLE L. A Survey of Physical Science.
Part I, Physics and Astronomy. Pp. x + 556. Illustrated. A Survey of Elementary Physics. Pp. x + 393.
Illustrated. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Mellon Institute Bibliographic Series. Bulletin No. 4; A
List of Books, Bulletins, Journal Contributions and
Patents by Members of Mellon Institute, 1911-1938.
Pp. v + 242. The Institute, Pittsburgh.
National Research Council of Japan. Japanese Journal

National Research Council of Japan. Japanese Journal of Botany; Transactions and Abstracts. Vol. X, Nos. 1-2. Pp. v + 211 + 30. Illustrated. Japanese Journal of Geology and Geography; Transactions and Abstracts. Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 and 2. July, 1939. Pp. viii + 204 + 80. The Council, Tokyo.

PILSBRY, HENRY A. Land Mollusca of North America, North of Mexico. Vol. 1, Part 1. Monograph No. 3 of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Pp. xxvi+573. 377 figures. The Academy, Philadelphia.

STRECKER, EDWARD A. Beyond the Clinical Frontiers. Pp. 210. Norton. \$2.00.

WHEELER, RAYMOND H. The Science of Psychology. Pp. xviii + 436. 78 figures. Crowell. \$2.75.