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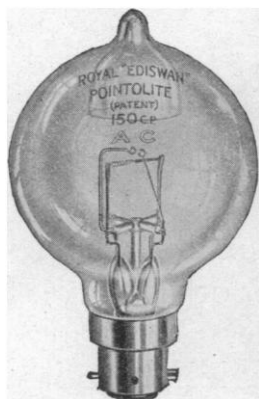
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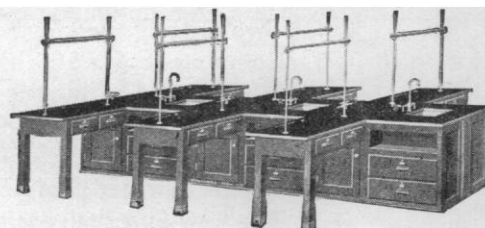
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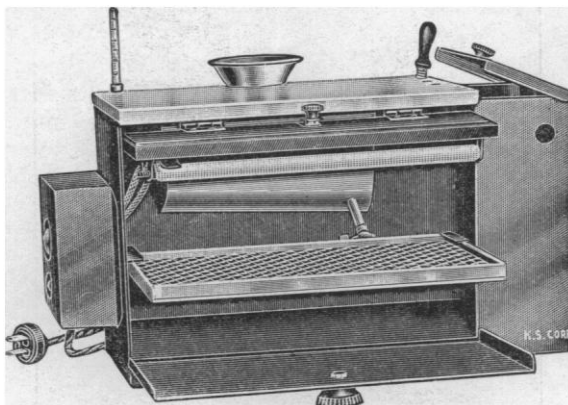
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Instructor's  
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Patent Applied for

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1. Constructed of non-corrosive Monel Metal (with exception of copper tank and tray).
2. Pilot light illuminating inside oven.
3. Drip tray for pipettes.
4. Two additional pipette holders.

This oven has been designed by Prof. Alfred F. Huettner, Washington Square College, New York City, where this oven is now used in the cytology laboratory.

*Besides new improvements the oven has the following features:*

1. Automatic heat control by means of thermostat, ranging from room temperature to 80° C. Pilot Light indicating when heat is on.
2. Removable tank for filtered paraffin attached to the rear wall. Filtered paraffin always obtainable from this tank through a small tap.
3. Solid paraffin automatically filtered to supply tank.
4. Paraffin glasses rest on a grid over a drain board, eliminating untidy appearance of heating chamber. Imbedding dishes never stick when oven is cold.
5. Large heating chamber unobstructed by heating lamps or utensils.
6. Cylindrical Heating Unit is attached to the upper part of the front wall of the heating chamber, allowing the maximum of space for manipulation within the heating chamber.
7. Heating unit can be pulled out of the oven instantly to be used in keeping paraffin in liquid condition while imbedding outside of the heating chamber.
8. Drying chamber, accommodating two slide boxes (50 slides) attached to the right.
9. Convenient size, 16 x 8 x 6", inside dimensions.

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These are some of the major features in which this oven differs from others; there are other minor advantages which will be appreciated by cytologists and histologists. Investigators who employ the Feulgen reaction will be able to use this oven in place of an incubator by simply changing the temperature control temporarily to 60° C.

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**ASCARITE.** A trade-marked and proprietary absorbent mixture, prepared in accordance with the formula of James B. Stetser. See "Combustion Train for Carbon Determinations," *The Iron Age*, Vol. 102, No. 8.

While originally designed for use in the Stetser-Norton modification of the Midvale Absorption Bulb, it can be used with equal satisfaction in the Fleming, Nesbitt and similar bulbs and is particularly recommended for use with the Miller Bulb.

A bulb once filled and standardized will last for several weeks as 60 grams of Ascarite (the contents of a Midvale Absorption Bulb) will absorb from 10 to 15 grams of  $\text{CO}_2$ . Therefore 500 grams of Ascarite provides for from 2,000 to 4,000 determinations. In much laboratory practice it is used without an additional dryer but, where use of the latter seems advisable, we recommend Dehydrite.

Because of the difference in color between the used and unused portions of the absorbent, it is possible to determine exactly when a bulb should be discarded. Errors due to small leaks are also avoided.

Ascarite is in universal use for the purpose intended throughout the steel and iron industry in the U. S., and is coming into wide use in steel laboratories in other countries, particularly Great Britain, France and Japan.

Ascarite is used for carbon dioxide absorption in carbon-hydrogen determinations. See J. S. Buck, "Ascarite as  $\text{CO}_2$  Absorbent," *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, Vol. 18, No. 12 (December, 1926), p. 1321.

Ascarite is also used for the removal of carbon dioxide in the analysis of respiratory gases. See Paul G. Ledig and Richard S. Lyman, "An Adaptation of the Thermal Conductivity Method to the Analysis of Respiratory Gases," *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*, Vol. IV, No. 4 (Oct. 20, 1927), p. 495.

It is also recommended as a carbon dioxide absorbent in quantitative organic microanalysis by the late Prof. Dr. Fritz Pregl. See "Die Quantitative Organische Mikroanalyse" 3rd edition (Berlin, 1930), p. 47.

			Code Word
Mesh 8 to 20	Per 1 lb. cork stoppered bottle .....	4.10	Ulwrf
	" 500 gram cork stoppered bottle.....	4.50	Ulwuz
	" 1 kilo cork stoppered bottle .....	8.50	Ulwyr
Mesh 12 to 20	Per 1 lb. cork stoppered bottle .....	4.10	Ulwsc
	" 500 gram cork stoppered bottle.....	4.50	Ulwuy
	" 1 kilo cork stoppered bottle .....	8.50	Ulwvu
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# SCIENCE

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## WHAT DOES EINSTEIN MEAN?<sup>1</sup>

By Professor J. FRENKEL

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, LENINGRAD

I AM not sure that I shall fully succeed in explaining during this hour what relativity is, but I shall be satisfied if I succeed in at least removing some of the prejudices which have arisen in connection with this question. Relativity is so simple that the greatest difficulty in understanding it lies in getting rid of one's prejudices. It is really remarkable that Einstein, who is certainly the most popular scientist in the world, is the author of the most unpopular theory in the world. I think a greater harmony should prevail in the popular mind between the man and his work.

One of the common prejudices concerning the theory of relativity is the idea that according to it everything is relative. Nothing could be more incorrect than this assumption. The theory of Einstein states that many things, many notions, many qualities which we thought absolute are actually relative, but on the other hand it destroys the old absolutes only

to build up new ones. It could be called, with better right perhaps, the theory of the absolute and not the theory of relativity. It introduces relative quantities only in order to build up absolute quantities out of them and to build up rules for connecting them which will be absolute and which will express physical laws. Maybe if the theory of relativity were called the theory of the absolute it would not appeal so much to the present sophisticated generation, and there would be less talk about it.

Another prejudice is the idea that the theory of relativity was entirely created by Einstein. It was prepared for by the work of Newton. The relativity of space was incorporated in Newton's work; Einstein extended this so as to include the relativity of time.

In his celebrated "Principia" Newton started by saying that space is absolute and that space is at rest: also, he added that time is absolute and flowing uniformly without any connection with other events. Let us leave time alone for a while, and consider what

<sup>1</sup> Address before the Minnesota Chapter of Sigma Xi.

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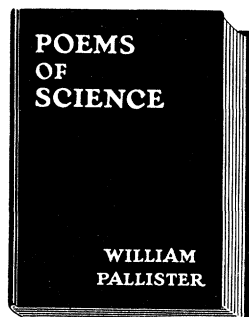
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