and his story was verified by two millers, Adam Hoffstadt and John Mooch, who operated a flour mill on Paint Creek not far from the scene and were present when the meteorite was extracted from the ground.

The meteorite weighs 20½ pounds and is about 8 inches long and 7 inches wide. The forward part is smooth and striated, coming to a broad, blunt point; the leeward portion is broad and rough and without grooves or striations. It is pitted in places. No sections of it have been made, but it is believed, from its external appearance, to have the same structure common to the iron-nickel variety of meteorite. There is no record of this meteorite in scientific literature and the unusual conditions associated with its fall make it of interest to science. Few meteorites have been seen to fall at a definite location and then dug from the ground. The depth to which it penetrated, through the mantle rock to the bed rock, 4 feet from the surface, indicates the force with which it struck the ground.

KARL VER STEEG

COLLEGE OF WOOSTER

REPORTS

MILTON RESEARCH AWARDS AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THE grant of fifty-six awards amounting to $61,815 to members of the faculty of Harvard University for use in research work during the academic year 1935–36, under the provision of funds established by the late William F. Milton, '58, and Joseph H. Clark, '57, has been announced. Awards in the sciences are as follows:

KENNETH T. BAINBRIDGE, assistant professor of physics, to purchase apparatus for concentrating isotopes.

THOMAS BARBOUR, professor of zoology and director of the University Museum, and ALFRED S. ROMER, professor of zoology, to collect fossil reptiles in Southern Brazil.

PAUL D. BARTLETT, instructor in chemistry, to study quantitatively the so-called "Positive Halogen" in organic compounds.

HENRY E. BENT, assistant professor of chemistry, to study the absorption spectra of organic free radicals at low temperatures.

HENRY B. BIGELOW, professor of zoology, for a continuation of the investigation of siphonophores collected by Dr. Johannes Schmidt on the last *Dana* Expedition, 1928–30.

MARLAND P. BILLINGS, assistant professor of geology, to complete the geology of the New Hampshire portion of the Mt. Cube Quadrangle and the Chocorua Quadrangle.

NICHOLAI A. BORODIN, curator of fishes, to study the anabiosis of fishes.

FRANK M. CARPENTER, assistant curator of invertebrate paleontology, to study fossil insects from Creede shales, Colorado.

HUBERT L. CLARK, associate professor of zoology, to illustrate report on Australian Echinoderms.

FRANZO H. CRAWFORD, assistant professor of physics, to continue the study of Schumann absorption of polyatomic molecules.

WALTER F. DEARBORN, professor of education, to organize records obtained over a twelve-year period of the mental and physical growth of American public school children.

OLIVER L. FASSIG, research associate, Blue Hill Observatory, to continue work on report on the climate of Puerto Rico.

MERRITT L. FERNALD, professor of natural history, to produce engravings of technical details of critical or newly studied plants and to map their geographic affinities.

LOUIS F. FIESER, associate professor of chemistry, to continue an investigation of organic cancer-producing compounds.

PAUL R. GAST, assistant professor of forestry, to extend present program to a study of the effect of varied nutrition and radiation on the growth of seedling pines.

JAMES C. GREENWAY, JR., assistant curator of birds, to publish a report on a collection of birds from the Coastal Range between the Markham and Waria Rivers, northeastern New Guinea.

EARNEST A. HOOTON, professor of anthropology, to continue the study of human eye pigmentation by means of color photography.

CORNELIUS S. HURLBUT, JR., instructor in mineralogy, to study corundum deposits of western United States.

BERNARD M. JACOBSON, research fellow in medicine, to purify, to identify chemically and to study the biological activities of the materials in liver which are effective in pernicious anemia.

GEORGE B. KISTIAKOWSKY, associate professor of chemistry, to study the heat capacities of polyatomic gases by the adiabatic expansion method.

ESPER S. LARSEN, JR., professor of petrography, to continue the study of minerals by x-ray analysis.

L. DON LEET, instructor in geology, to compile a book detailing the principles of seismological investigations and reporting results of current research at Harvard.

THEODORE LYMAN, director of Jefferson Physical Laboratory, to continue x-ray studies.

LIONEL S. MARKS, professor of mechanical engineering, to investigate the flow of air through centrifugal fans with the hope of putting the design on a rational basis.

HARRY R. MIMNO, assistant professor of physics, to con-

tinue studies on the measurement of the effective height of the Kennelly-Heaviside layers.

CHARLES PALACHE, professor of mineralogy, to continue work on revision of Dana's "System of Mineralogy."

HUGH M. RAUP, research associate in the Arnold Arboretum, to continue the investigation of the systematic and geographic botany of the subarctic Mackenzie River basin in northwestern Canada.

ALBERT SAUVEUR, professor of metallurgy and metallography, COMFORT A. ADAMS, professor of engineering, and JACOB P. DEN HARTOG, assistant professor of applied mechanics, for the study of metallurgical and stress problems of welding and stress relieving.

DONALD SCOTT, director of the Peabody Museum, to permit the Peabody Museum to cooperate with the Division of Anthropology in an expedition to Kashmir and the Tibetan border.

HARLOW SHAPLEY, director of the Harvard College Observatory, and DONALD H. MENZEL, assistant professor of astronomy, for an expedition headed by Dr. Donald H. Menzel to observe the Siberian total eclipse June 19, 1936.

JABEZ C. STREET, instructor in physics, to study the production of induced radioactivity by neutrons and the disintegration of atomic nuclei by protons and deutons.

RICHARD P. STRONG, professor of tropical medicine, to prepare illustrations for the monograph—"Onchocerciasis, with Special Reference to the Central American Form of the Disease."

YELLAPRAGADA SUBBAROW, Austin teaching fellow in biological chemistry, to isolate and investigate the structure of substances in liver which are active in pellagra and pernicious anemia, and which cause reticulocytosis in guinea pigs.

MORGAN UPTON, assistant professor of general physiology, to study the integrative action of the central nervous system by means of experiments on the binaural localization of sound.

WILLIAM F. WELLS, instructor in sanitation, to study the effect of ventilation factors on the viability and dispersion of bacteria and other living elements in air.

JOHN H. WELSH, JR., instructor in zoology, and FENNER A. CHACE, JR., assistant curator of marine invertebrates, to study the eyes of deep-water crustaceans.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND LABORATORY METHODS

A SIMPLE DEVICE FOR THE RAPID OBSERVATION OF OBJECTS IN LATERAL AND VENTRAL VIEWS

THE necessity of observing all surfaces of amphibian eggs with the least amount of manipulation has resulted in the development of several devices.[1,2] The simple apparatus here described has the advantages of being inexpensive and of requiring only about 25 minutes to make or repair; it is not easily damaged. In rapid succession one may obtain lateral or ventral views, or both simultaneously.

A diagrammatic section through the device is shown in Fig. 1. It consists of a solid, rectangular block of paraffin (*b*), in one side of which is excavated a chamber just large enough to hold firmly the two juxtaposed 90° prisms (p^1 and p^2), which are cemented in place with a warm scalpel. The upper face of one prism (p^1) forms the floor of a reservoir (*r*) into which is placed the object (*e*) to be observed. The walls of this reservoir are composed of paraffin on three sides, the fourth being formed by the upper portion of the external prism (p^2). Ventral views (*vv*) or lateral views (*lv*) or both simultaneously may be obtained by simply altering the position of the device with reference to the microscopic objective (*ob*). The floor of the reservoir (*r*) may be made perfectly level by planing thin strips from the lower surface of the paraffin block.

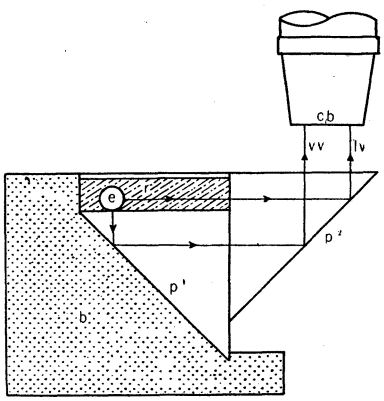

FIG. 1

[1] J. F. Daniel and A. B. Burch, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 39: 201, 1933.

[2] A. M. Schechtman, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 39: 303, 1934.

A. M. SCHECHTMAN

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

A MICROTOME KNIFE HOLDER FOR SAFETY RAZOR BLADES [1]

CONSIDERABLE difficulty has been experienced in using the razor blade holders commercially obtainable. The blade is not held sufficiently rigidly to permit of fine sectioning. The razor blades available seem to have quite as good an edge as the ordinary microtome knife and are, of course, much less expensive. Cham-

[1] From the laboratories of insect physiology and toxicology, Division of Entomology and Parasitology, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.