# SCIENCE

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1941

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## FISHER U-N-I-T-I-Z-E-D Constant Temperature Bath



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The Fisher Constant Temperature Bath can be assembled in numerous combinations of the available units to meet the needs of a large number of heating requirements. The thermostat operates with any of the commonly employed, low-boiling liquids over a range of  $26^{\circ}$  to  $104^{\circ}$ C. and the heating elements can be selected to provide the proper temperature as indicated in the table below.

A feature of this Bath is the manner in which the heating elements, stirrer, thermostat and thermometer can be grouped at the edge of the large Pyrex glass bath to provide an unusually large surface area and volume for experimental apparatus.

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The thermostat is a very simple, effective form of the vapor type.

The heaters are made of "Chromel A" wire embedded in refractory cement and totally enclosed in 1/4-inch copper tubing.

The following heater combinations are recommended:

Range Desired	Inte	rmitten	t Heater	Auxi	iliary H	eater
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40°- 60°C.	use		watt	and		watt
60°-100°C	use	750	watt	and		watt
100°-200°C	use		watt	and		watt

15-444-5 Water Bath and Base Unit for Fisher Unitized Bath. This unit consists of the 12 x 12-inch cylindrical Pyrex glass container, the base with stirrer support and integral control box containing relay, condenser, re-sistors, receptacles, switches, signal light, cord and plug for 110 volts, 60 cycle, A.C. Each, \$38.00

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#### A MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF EQUILIBRIUM WITH APPLICATIONS TO MINIMAL SURFACE THEORY<sup>1</sup>

#### By Professor MARSTON MORSE

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY, PRINCETON, N. J.

THE theory of equilibrium points or critical points of functions appears in fragmentary form in the work of Poincaré, Maxwell and Kronecker. Birkhoff introduced the minimax principle and applied it in dynamics. A systematic study of the critical points of functions of *n*-variables was begun by the author in 1922. A. B. Brown made important contributions. In 1924 the calculus of variations in the large was introduced and developed as an extension of the theory of critical points of *n*-variables. The integrals used were ordinary and were regarded as functions of the curves along which they were evaluated. In 1937 the theory was put on a more general basis with the function defined on an abstract metric space. For details the reader may refer to the author's fascicule on "Functional Topology and Abstract Variational Theory," published by Gauthier-Villars, Paris. In this general theory one is free from any limitation of dimension. It is immaterial whether the independent variable is a point in a Euclidean space, a curve, a surface or a more general configuration. A critical point of a function of *n*-variables is a point at which all the partial derivatives vanish. When the function is an integral in the calculus of variations—for example, the integral of length on a surface or the area of a surface bounded by a curve—a critical point (curve or surface) is one satisfying the Euler-La-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Address of the retiring vice-president and chairman of the Section on Mathematics of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Philadelphia, December 27, 1940.

It will be seen that the glycerin-buffer trypsin solutions stored in the icebox are stable over long periods. By slightly increasing the incubation time for digestion (at the most by two or three minutes), the identical end-point may be obtained for an indefinite period (three years at least) with a single standard solution of trypsin.

KENNETH L. BURDON LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

#### PURIFICATION OF DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN

A PROTEIN has been obtained from equine antidiphtheria plasma which is highly antitoxic and which satisfies the criteria for a pure protein. The preparation contains about 700,000 to 1,000,000 anti-toxin units per gram protein nitrogen by the Ramon flocculation test and about 700,000 anti-toxin units per gram by guinea pig protection test. This is about 20 times the activity of the original antisera and agrees approximately with that reported by Pappenheimer and Robinson<sup>1</sup> and by Pope<sup>2</sup> for anti-toxin prepared by a different method. The material is completely precipitated by diphtheria toxin.

Dr. Alexandre Rothen has examined a sample of the protein in the ultra-centrifuge and in the Tiselius electrophoresis cell. Both methods show the presence of only one protein at pH 7.3. A slow migration to the anode is observed at this pH ( $\mu \simeq 4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec.}$ volt). The rate of sedimentation  $(S^{26} = 5.77 \times 10^{-13})$ indicates a figure of about 80,000 for the molecular weight. At pH 8.0 the protein migrates also slowly to the anode and is homogeneous. At this pH the material shows some aggregation in the ultra-centrifuge. Salt precipitation shows that some denaturation occurs at pH 8.0 and becomes marked in slightly more alkaline solution.

The solubility of this sample varied slightly, however, with different quantities of solid indicating the presence of more than one protein. A second more highly purified preparation showed constant solubility, independent of the quantity of solid present. The protein therefore satisfies the criteria for a pure protein.

Several samples have been obtained in the form of fine, poorly formed needles and thin plates. The protein has been prepared from three different lots of plasma precipitated with four different lots of toxin.

The method of preparation consists in precipitating the toxin anti-toxin complex. This precipitate is dissolved by the addition of acid and the toxin destroyed by digestion with trypsin at about pH 3.7. The antitoxin is then purified by fractionation with ammonium

<sup>1</sup>A. M. Pappenheimer, Jr., and E. S. Robinson, Jour. Immunol., 32: 291, 1937.

<sup>2</sup> C. G. Pope, Brit. Jour. Exp. Path., 19: 245, 1938.

sulfate at pH 7.2. The purified antibody is soluble in 0.50 saturated ammonium sulfate pH 7.4 and insoluble in 0.65 saturated ammonium sulfate.

Twenty-five to 50 per cent. of the original antibody may be recovered after the removal of the toxin. This crude antibody has a titre of from 300,000 to 500,000 units per gram protein nitrogen. It exhibits only one moving boundary in the electrophoresis cell, but there is marked spreading and the solubility test shows this crude preparation to be far from homogeneous.

The toxin and anti-toxin were furnished by the Biological Laboratories of E. R. Squibb and Sons. The animal protection tests were carried out by Dr. W. E. Bunney, at E. R. Squibb and Sons, New Brunswick, N. J.

JOHN H. NORTHROP

LABORATORIES OF THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH.

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#### BOOKS RECEIVED

- Academy of Political Science, Proceedings, January, 1941. The Defense of the United States. Pp. iv + 145. The Academy, New York. ALBERT, A. ADRIAN. Introduction to Algebraic Theories.
- Pp. viii + 137. University of Chicago Press. \$1.75.
- Aristotelian Society, Proceedings. Papers during 1939-40. Pp. xviii+266. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London. 25s.
- BAKER, WILLIAM O. and others. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences. Vol. XL. Pp. 289+481. The Academy, New York.
- Carnegie Institution of Washington. Publication No. 517. Papers from Tortugas Laboratory, Vol. XXXII. Pp. iv + 412. Illustrated. The Institution. ASTIGLIONI, ARTURO. A History of Medicine. Pp.
- CASTIGLIONI, ARTURO. xxviii + 1013 + xl. 443 figures. Knopf. \$8.50.
- CATTELL, PSYCHE. The Measurement of Intelligence of Infants and Young Children. Pp. 274. Illustrated. The Psychological Corporation, New York.
- DARLINGTON, HENRY T., ERNST A. BESSEY and CLIVE R. MEGEE. Some Important Michigan Weeds. Pp. 216. 94 figures. Michigan State College, East Lansing.
- FULLER, F. D. and JAMES SULLIVAN. Commercial Feeding Stuffs from September 1, 1939 to August 31, 1940. Bulletin No. 594 of Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 221. Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.
- GREEN, DAVID E. Mechanisms of Biological Oxidations. Pp. 181. 22 figures. Cambridge University Press, Macmillan. \$2.75.
- HARDY, G. H. Ramanujan: Twelve Lectures on Subjects Suggested by His Life and Work. Pp. 236. Cam-bridge University Press, Macmillan. \$6.00.
- HILLS, E. SHERBON. Outlines of Structural Geology. Pp. 172. 105 figures. Nordeman. \$2.25. NEWBY, WILLIAM W. The Embryology of the Echiuroid
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