SCIENCE

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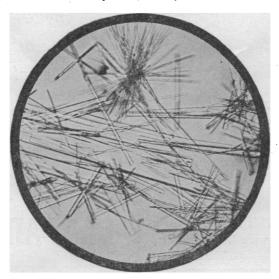
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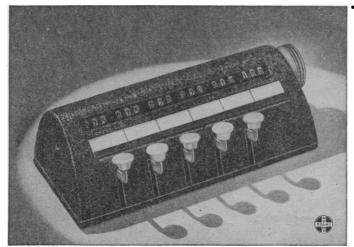
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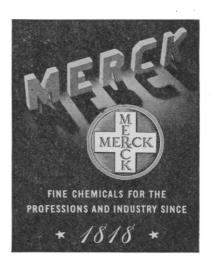
● In connection with the greatly increasing number of studies of nutritional problems, investigators have recognized the need for pure chemicals as the individual constituents of basic diets, to eliminate difficulties caused by the introduction of unknown factors. The rapid progress of recent years in the isolation, identification, and synthesis of the vitamins, especially those of the B complex, has fulfilled part of this need, but there remains the problem of the supply of pure amino acids in the required quantities.

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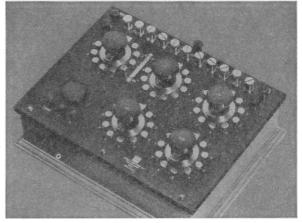
Thermocouple-Checking Setup Uses Wenner Potentiometer; Mueller Bridge

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The galvanometer used with this potentiometer has a sensitivity of 0.0019 µa per mm at 1 meter, a period of

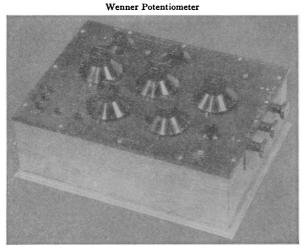


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6.2 sec., and a critical damping resistance of 73 ohms. It is our No. 2285-x, price \$115.00.

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THE NEXT FIFTY YEARS¹

By President ROBERT M. HUTCHINS

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The task which Mr. Harper and his associates set themselves fifty years ago was that of organizing a university. To them a university was, like the German university of that time, an institution dominated by the spirit of inquiry. The characteristic activity of its professors was research.

The task involved selecting men qualified for research, giving them facilities for it, assembling students who could take part in it, and erecting that protection of academic freedom about it which, in the bad old imperial days, guaranteed the independence of the teaching and investigations of the German professor.

¹ An address delivered at the Fiftieth Anniversary Convocation of the University of Chicago on September 29.

The University of Chicago was a university the day it opened. We are now so used to universities that we are apt to think that this achievement, though doubtless unusual, was not very remarkable. We are apt to think that all it required was money and that anybody could have done it if he had had the money that was available to the organizers of the University of Chicago.

But the money was not available. Mr. Rockefeller's original pledge was for \$600,000, and it was conditional on the raising of \$400,000 more. We later became so used to great gifts for universities that we now suppose that all the participants, including Mr. Rockefeller, must have expected him to give the enormous sum of \$35,000,000 which he did give by 1910. But

a square window cut into this tube immediately adjacent to the solid portion. This window is of such a size as to correspond with the area in which the holes are drilled in the outer jacket (A). The edge of the square window (or windows) is filed to form a cutting knife or knives if more than one window is made as in the larger units. This tubular knife fits snugly within the outer jacket and rotates freely when activated by the pin E. (3) The brass plunger (C) which telescopes snugly into the open end of the hollow knife is able to rotate with it since it operates freely on the bearing at F, thus preventing the maceration of tissues which would occur if the plunger were fixed. The outer jacket and the knife can be made more economically of seamless steel tubing fitted into brass parts to form the shank, thus reducing the amount of machine work necessary. These three mincing parts are readily interchangeable and may be removed quickly from the activating mechanism for loading and cleaning either by retracting the bearing F after loosening the thumbserew G or by removing the supporting bar Hfrom the threaded rods.

The activating mechanism is mounted on a heavy board by supporting arms attached to the gear box at such a height that the crank may be turned readily. Rotation of the knife and the advancement of the plunger occur simultaneously when the crank is turned. The two threaded rods are geared to the crank and engage the crossbar H. By means of this mechanism, the plunger is advanced one sixteenth of an inch for each ten turns of the knife, thus assuring the same uniform rate of tissue advancement and cutting irrespective of the speed at which the crank is turned. This is an absolute essential if a uniform particle size of tissue is to be obtained. Since the plunger can not be advanced without simultaneous operation of the knives it is impossible to squeeze tissues through the openings in the outer jacket without this material being cut, an occurrence common to the Latapie type mincer. The activating mechanism could be improved mechanically by making it possible to alter as desired the ratio of tissue advancement to knife speed. Other modifications, such as a mechanical drive and a lathe-bed type of arrangement for supporting the mincing unit, would add to the convenience but also increase the cost.

By constructing several sizes of the three essential mincing parts, all having uniform dimensions at the shank end, and by using interchangeable casings and knives, we have found it convenient to mince quantities of tissue from 0.25 to 30 grams. Dr. A. E. Axelrod, of the Department of Biochemistry, is using a small mincing unit of 4 mm plunger diameter which will deliver 200 milligrams of tissue from a 250-milligram rat heart. The efficiency of delivery is much greater

with larger units, although a small waste of tissue is inevitable because of the small dead space between the knives.

Values for Q_{O_2} obtained on tissues minced with this apparatus compare very favorably with those obtained from the larger Latapie mincer. This mincer will cut soft tissues like brain or liver into discrete particles. Dr. V. R. Potter² has found that this apparatus yields a liver mince of "the critical particle size needed to permit adequate inward diffusion of oxygen with minimum loss of cytochrome due to outward diffusion." Fibrous mammary tumors, cartilage and even soft bone, which are refractory to mincing with the Latapie or simple pressure mincers, are reduced readily in the apparatus as described.

The mechanical features were designed by J. S. Hipple, Medical School mechanician, who also constructed the apparatus.

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JAMES SUMNER LEE

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES, DURHAM

² V. R. Potter, Jour. Biol. Chem. (in press).

BOOKS RECEIVED

BAKST, AARON. Mathematics—Its Magic and Mastery.
Pp. xiv+790. Illustrated. Van Nostrand. \$3.95.
BARRER, RICHARD M. Diffusion in and through Solids.
Pp. xiii+464. Illustrated. Cambridge University
Press, Macmillan. \$6.50.

Fuson, Reynold C., Ralph Connor, Charles C. Price and H. E. Snyder. A Brief Course in Organic Chemistry. Pp. x + 248. 24 figures. Wiley. \$2.50. Hall, William T. Textbook of Quantitative Analysis.

Hall, William T. Textbook of Quantitative Analysis.
Third edition, revised. Pp. xiv+364. 51 figures.
Wiley. \$3.00.
Knott, James E. Vegetable Growing. Third edition,

KNOTT, JAMES E. Vegetable Growing. Third edition, revised. Pp. 356. 80 figures. Lea and Febiger. \$3.25. SAMPSON, H. C. Work Book in General Botany. Looseleaf. Pp. vi + 242. Illustrated. Harper.

INTERSCIENCE BOOKS

CHROMATOGRAPHIC ADSORPTION ANALYSIS

By HAROLD H. STRAIN, Ph.D., Carnegie Institution of Washington, Stanford University, Calif.

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THE ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL POISONS, HAZARDS AND SOLVENTS

By MORRIS B. JACOBS, Ph.D., Chemist, Dept. of Health, City of New York. 1941. 6x9. 661 pages, with 110 ill.

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(Chemical Analysis Series. Edited by Beverly L. Clarke, I. M. Kolthoff and H. H. Willard. Volume I.)

POLAROGRAPHY

Polarographic Analysis and Voltammetry. Amperometric Titrations.

By I. M. KOLTHOFF, Professor at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. and J. J. LINGANE, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

1941.

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500 pages, with 141 ill.

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This book is important to research workers not only in the field of pure chemistry, but also in the allied fields of biochemistry, physiology, bacteriology, pharmacology, etc.

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By H. MARK, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, New York, N. Y. and R. RAFF, Cornwall, Ontario, Canada.

1941.

6 x 9.

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1941.

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C. N. Frey and W. R. Johnston in "News Edition" of Am. Chem. Soc.

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