ect possible. Not only will the laboratory quicken the war effort, he said, but the collaboration it represents "holds great possibilities for after the war, in the availability of the equipment for research both from a medical and engineering standpoint."

In discussing the prospects for even more powerful x-ray machines, Dr. Charlton said: "We whose task it has been to raise the voltage limitations in x-ray sources are vastly impressed by the advantages which are taking place, and are eager to climb to further heights. We see no fixed barrier to the extension of our present design to considerably higher voltages and already have planned and hope soon to start the construction of a generator which will bring the next upward step. Just as million-volt x-rays have proved so much more advantageous than those of the quarter-million volt formerly used, so it may reasonably be hoped for still further advantages "as we progress into the multi-million volt field. How far that progress may continue before we reach the point of diminishing returns we do not yet know. That is one reason for our growing interest in the 100 million volt electronic accelerator which we have near completion in Schenectady, and our research will give us the answer."

RARE CHEMICALS

THE following chemicals are wanted by the National Registry of Rare Chemicals, Armour Research Foundation, 33rd, Dearborn and Federal Streets, Chicago, Ill.:

1. iso-thymol (U.S.P.)
2. l-mono-iodotyrosene
3. 1-3,5 di-iodothyronene
4. di-lauroyl peroxide
5. Succinyl peroxide
6. di-butyryl peroxide
7. acetyl benzoyl peroxide
8. pyrophosphate peroxide
9. phenylactic acid
10. phenylpyruvic acid
11. p-hydroxyphenyl pyruvic acid
12. ethylene disulphonate
13. zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate
14. hexammine cobaltic chloride (U.S.P.)
15. sodium penta cyanoammine ferroate pure
16. cobalt thiocyanate
17. p-cyano benzaldehyde
18. indican (relatively pure)

AWARD OF THE NICHOLAS APPERT MEDAL TO DR. PRESCOTT

THE Nicholas Appert Medal was awarded to Dr. Samuel Cate Prescott, emeritus dean of science of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at a meeting of the Chicago Section of the Institute of Food Technologists.

The presentation will be made by M. E. Parker, chairman of the Section, at the annual banquet session at the Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on June 3.

This award was established in 1941 by the Chicago Section, then under the chairmanship of Dr. E. H. Harvey, now chairman of the St. Louis Section. The medalist is elected by a jury of nine leading technologists representing various divisions of the food processing industry from as many different geographical areas. Eligibility for the award is based on preeminence in the field of food technology and on contributions to the progressive development of food manufacture and processing.

During World War I food dehydration for overseas shipment became Dr. Prescott's chief activity as a division chief in the U. S. Department of Agriculture and later as an Army officer. Upon return to peace-time activities, his previous work with the application of low temperatures for food preservation gave him entrance into the field of quick freezing. During the formative years of that industry his counsel and guidance were much in demand.

Since his retirement last June as dean of science of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he has again been called into consulting service by the Dehydration Committee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and by the Research Laboratories of the National Canners Association. At the present time he is active in that work.

As dean of science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Prescott initiated the International Food Technology Conference at Cambridge, Mass., in September, 1937, and again in June, 1939, which resulted in the founding of the Institute of Food Technologists.

CONFERENCE ON PHYSICS

AS the guests of the President of Mexico, General Manuel Avila Camacho, and the Governor of Puebla, Mexico, Dr. Gonzalo Bautista, a group of prominent men of science from the United States will go to Mexico to attend the First National Conference on Physics to be held in Puebla the first week in May.

The call for the conference was issued in October, 1942, by Governor Bautista, the director of the National Astrophysical Observatory at Tonanzintla, Puebla, Señor Luis Enrique Erro and the president of the University of Puebla, Dr. Raimundo Ruiz. It stated that "a people that pretends to secure all the advantages of civilized life can not overlook the progress of physics nor can it substitute the tremendous resources of this science with activity in other fields, no matter how important these may be."

The agenda for the conference embraces four broad points: