SCIENCE

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1944

Bryson, Eva Sansome and Sidney Laskin. Address of the President of the Royal Society: SIR crinological Aspects of Avidin Formation in the HENRY DALE Avian Oviduct: Dr. Roy Hertz, Dr. R. M. Fraps Obituary: and Dr. W. H. SEBRELL. On the Vitamin Bc Conjugate in Yeast: Dr. J. J. PFIFFNER and OTHERS Leo Hendrik Baekeland: Dr. Arthur W. Hixson and Others. Recent Deaths Scientific Apparatus and Laboratory Methods: Scientific Events: A Five-Minute Method for Staining Fecal Smears: DR. GLENN A. NOBLE. A Pressure-Controlled Elec-Proposed Memorial to Sir Horace Darwin; The tric Circuit: Dr. CARL D. MILLER Research Council of Rutgers University; Legislation on the Scope of the U.S. Public Health Ser-10 vice; The New Civil Public Health Division in the Office of the Surgeon General Scientific Notes and News 26 Discussion: SCIENCE: A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advancement of Science. Editorial communications should be sent F_2 and N^1 -Methylnicotinamide: Jesse W. Huff to the editors of Science, Lancaster, Pa. Published every and Dr. William A. Perlzweig. The Recent Re-Friday by searches on Heavy Water: TSING-LIEN CHANG. The Permeability of Living Cells: Professor S. C. THE SCIENCE PRESS Brooks. Mathematics in a Nutshell: Dr. G. A. MILLER 28 Lancaster, Pennsylvania Scientific Books: Annual Subscription, \$6.00 Single Copies, 15 Cts. Citrology: Dr. T. D. A. COCKERELL 31 SCIENCE is the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Information regarding membership in the Association may be secured from the office of the permanent secretary in the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington 25, D. C. Special Articles: Aerosolization of Penicillin Solutions: Dr. Vernon

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY¹

By Sir HENRY DALE, G.B.E.

THE council's report, covering the period of a year ending September 30, makes mention of the scientific mission to Australia now completed by our Foreign Secretary, Sir Henry Tizard, whom we are glad to welcome on his return. The report does not extend, however, to the later departure for India of our secretary, Professor A. V. Hill. The Government of India, through the Secretary of State, asked the Royal Society to depute a distinguished scientist to visit India for consultation on scientific matters, and in particular to advise on scientific and industrial research in relation to measures of post-war reconstruction and on the coordination of such plans in India with corresponding activities here and elsewhere. We felt that our proper response to such an invitation was to let India have a man of the highest qualification from our own fellowship; and I feel confident that the fellows will approve of our

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¹ Delivered at the 281st anniversary meeting, November 30, 1943.

action in releasing for the necessary period our senior secretary, who is also one of our research professors, to enable him to accept this important mission. I ask you, further, to send from this meeting a message to Professor Hill of good wishes for the full success of his undertaking and of hope that one of its results will be to strengthen the bonds of understanding and true comradeship between our Indian colleagues and the men of science of this country. In that connection I ought further to report to you a step which I have taken, with the approval of the council, and for which I have not found any precedent in our records. It was brought to my notice that of the six distinguished Indian men of science who are at present on the roll of our fellows only two have hitherto been able to present themselves here in order to subscribe the obligation in our charter book and to be admitted according to the statute. It seems certain that the war will create still further difficulty and delay for the attendance here of the other four, and I have accordingly

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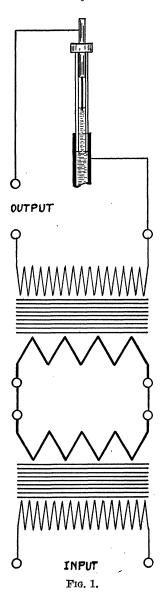
it is in the dioxanes. A slide holder or clothespin should be used to hold the slide during the first two steps. Insufficient time has elapsed to determine whether or not the stain will fade after only one minute of washing. The dioxane solutions should be kept in tightly stoppered bottles when not in use and should be renewed often if used frequently.

GLENN A. NOBLE

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES,
DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME,
SAN FRANCISCO

A PRESSURE-CONTROLLED ELECTRIC CIRCUIT

This circuit consists of two ordinary bell-ringing transformers and what may be called an electrolytic



switch actuated by pressure. It is connected to the ordinary 60-cycle lighting circuit, and the output power is sufficient to light a neon glow lamp or to actuate a sensitive relay.

The two transformers are connected together so that in effect they constitute a single one-to-one transformer. The power output is from the high-voltage winding of the second of the pair, the low-voltage windings of the two being simply connected together as shown in the diagram. The purpose of the transformers is to permit grounding of any selected part of the power output circuit, and to provide a safe limitation on the power that might accidentally be obtained. The power is so limited that no flash can be obtained, and no shock more than a nip of the finger, by inadvertence or accident of any degree.

The electrolytic switch may be of any of widely various forms. The diagram shows one designed to be actuated by the least fluid displacement. A small metallic rod extends down into a short glass tube. A wire is fixed centrally in the bottom of the rod, extending down to make contact with the electrolyte in the tube. This glass tube is cemented into a metallic sleeve or tube which connects below to the water vessel or source of pressure. One electric connection is made to this metallic tube, the other to the rod above. The action of the switch will be readily understood. What calls for remark is the fact that this arrangement is effective, that it works out advantageously in practice. Ordinary tap water is sufficiently conductive to afford a clear and definite signal even with a 3-watt neon glow lamp. It takes very little to increase the conductivity of the water to the point where a one-watt lamp is lighted substantially as it is when connected directly in the lighting circuit. There is no electrode trouble, because the current is alternating and small.

A striking sensitivity is obtained by connecting a length of rubber tubing to the switch, pinching off the lower end and carefully adjusting the water level and the upper electrode. The adjustment can readily be made so that the circuit is closed by a very slight movement of the rubber tubing or by a very slight pressure.

CARL D. MILLER

NORTH ANDOVER, MASS.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Goldbing, William and Herbert Chasis. Hypertension and Hypertensive Disease. Illustrated. Pp. xv + 253. The Commonwealth Fund. \$3.50.

GRAHAM, VERNE OVID. Mushrooms of the Great Lakes
Region. Illustrated. Pp. vii + 390. The Chicago
Academy of Sciences.

KROEBER, A. L. Peruvian Archeology in 1942. Illustrated. Pp. 152. Viking Fund, New York City. \$3.00.

MORRISON, A. CRESSY. Man Does Not Stand Alone. Pp. 107. Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

McGraw-Hill Books of Timely Interest

GENERAL CHEMISTRY

By John Arrend Timm, Simmons College. International Chemical Series.

A new textbook that should become one of the leading books in the field of general chemistry. It is designed to meet the needs of those students who plan to use chemistry in their professional education, and is suitable both

In press—ready

for beginners and for those who have completed an elementary course in a secondary school. The vigorous, almost conversational style and the sound modern treatment of fundamental theory are features of the book.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR GENERAL ZOOLOGY

McGraw-Hill Publications in the By Tracy I. Storer, University of California at Davis. Zoological Sciences. In press—ready in July

Designed to accompany Storer's General Zoology, this forthcoming manual for the beginning course includes detailed exercises on the structure and physiology of the frog, others on the general principles of animal biology, and a series on common representatives of the principal groups of animals from amoeba to amphioxus. The great variety of exercises results in unusual flexibility in outlining a laboratory program.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LABORATORY INSTRUCTORS

By Tracy I. Storer. In press—ready in July

Contains suggestions regarding laboratory demonstrations that will aid the instructor in conducting his classes. Demonstrations are described in detail, and step-by-step explanations of the various exercises are given. A feature of the booklet is the inclusion of 32 useful formulas.

GENERAL METEOROLOGY

By Horace R. Byers, University of Chicago.

Although based upon the author's well known Synoptic and Aeronautical Meteorology, this is essentially a new book, meeting the need for a general text embodying the fundamentals as well as the modern developments in synoptic meteorology. Discusses such recent advances as 642 pages, \$5.00

isentropic analysis, new forecasting uses of upper-air charts, modification of the Norwegian concepts from upper-air evidence, behavior of the stratosphere in dayto-day weather, etc.

HISTORICAL GEOLOGY

By Russell C. Hussey, University of Michigan. In press—ready in July

A lucid and well organized introductory text that presents the geologic history of North America and its inhabitants throughout two billion years. A special attempt has been made to present broad panoramas of important events

rather than a mass of details. Fundamental principles are considered first, and technical terms are reduced to The illustrations are numerous and of excepminimum. tional quality.

METHODS OF ADVANCED CALCULUS

By Philip Franklin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 486 pages, \$4.50

Primarily designed as a textbook for a course in advanced calculus of a type now taken by many students whose major field is engineering, mathematics, or science. Covers Taylor's series, partial differentiation, applications

to space geometry, integration, special higher functions, Fourier series, differential equations, vector analysis, the calculus of variations, etc.

THEORY AND APPLICATION OF ELECTRON TUBES. New second edition

By Herbert J. Reich, University of Illinois. In press—ready in September

Assembles and coordinates present knowledge of the theory and application of electron tubes. The basic principles presented are applicable to radio engineering problems, as well as to industrial electronics, power con-

trol, electrical measurements, and other fields of use. The new edition brings the book up to date as regards the more important developments of the past five years.

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