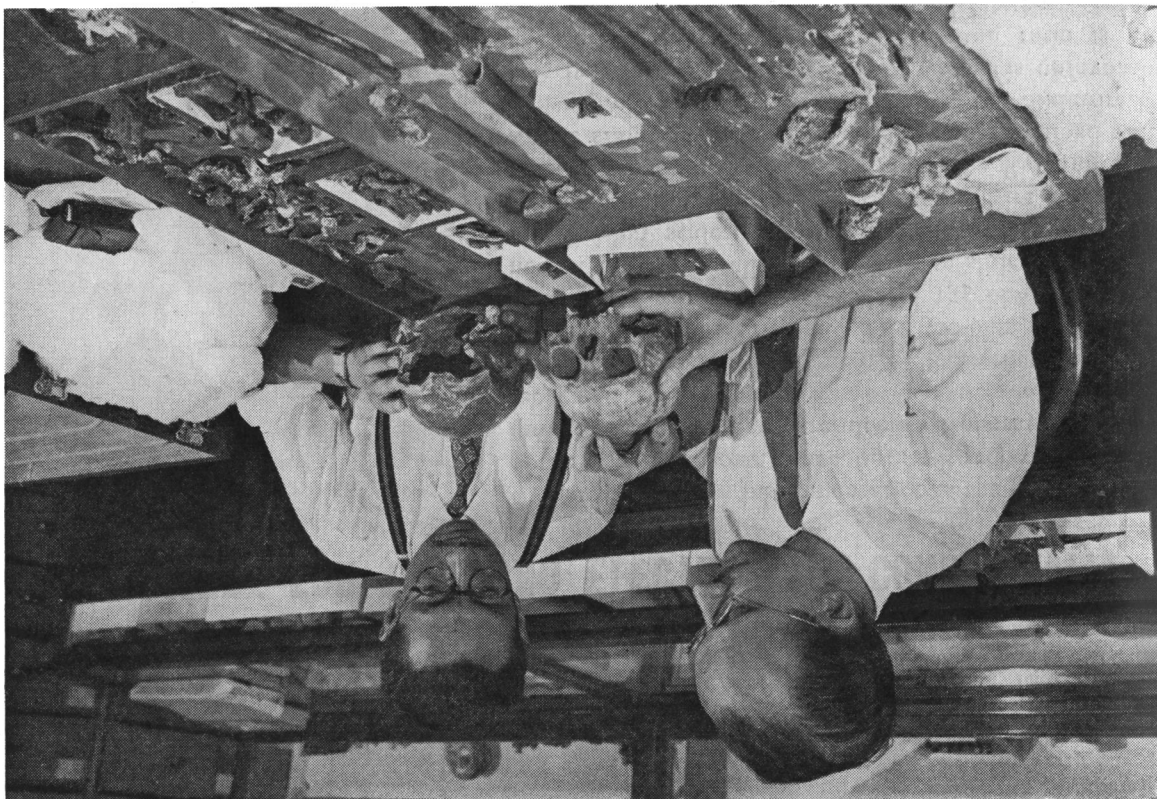


T. Dale Stewart (left), curator of Physical Anthropology, U. S. National Museum, and Javier Romero, who holds a similar post at the Museo Nacional de Antropología, Mexico City, shown in Washington, D. C., shortly after unpacking the fossilized bones of Tepexpan Man (*Science*, May 9), brought to this country by Sr. Romero on June 27. Dr. Stewart holds the skull of a modern American Indian; Sr. Romero, that of Tepexpan Man.



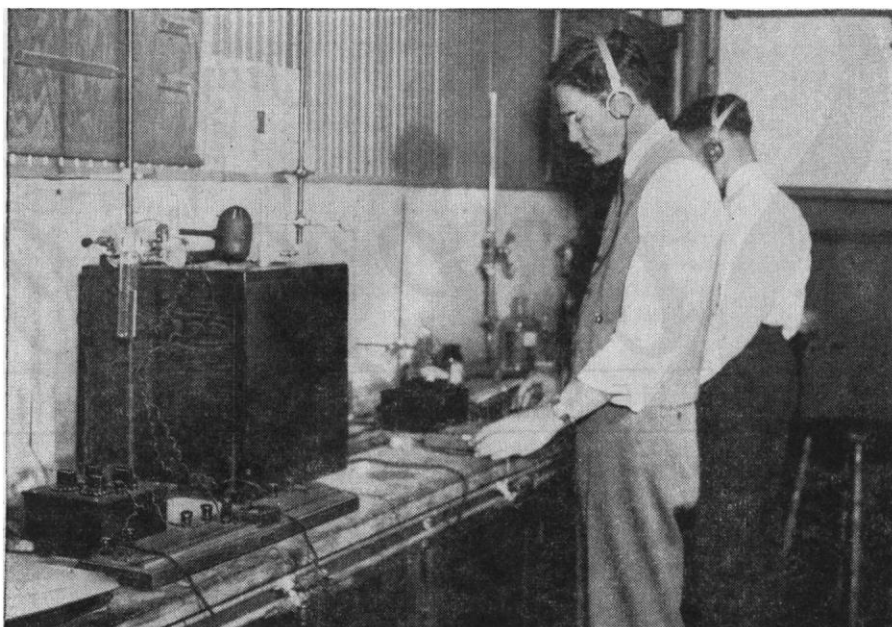
THE SCIENTISTS NEWSWEEKLY

# Science

July 11, 1947

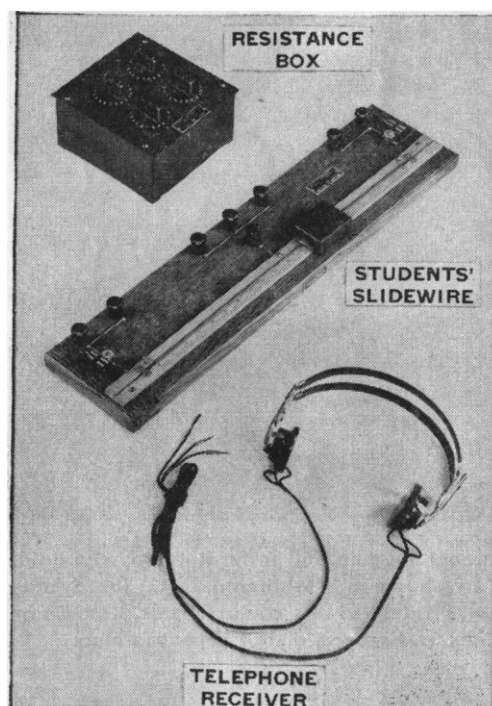
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Three duplicate, permanent set-ups in the Laboratory of Physical Chemistry at University of North Carolina, for teaching the theory and practice of electrolytic-conductivity measurements.

## EQUIPMENT FOR TEACHING ELECTROLYTIC CONDUCTIVITY



In addition to these accessories, a source of a-c power and a conductivity cell are needed.

Simple, obvious instrumentation is the principal merit of the assembly shown above, but it also reproduces results quite closely, so that carefulness of operation is easily recognized.

The key to this equipment's effectiveness lies in the Students' Slide Wire design. This 300-ohm instrument is constructed with two end coils of 135 ohms each, connected by the spirally-wound 30-ohm slidewire having a 100-division scale. In use, the end coils are at first switched out of the circuit, so that the wire alone forms both ratio arms of the bridge, with the Resistance Box as the standard. The Box is set at any assumed value, and a preliminary balance secured on the Slidewire. If this balance shows that the Box setting is unfavorable, the setting is changed. The optimum ratio is thus determined, and the Slidewire end coils are then switched into the circuit for maximum precision of balance.

See Catalog EN-95 for instrument details. Leeds & Northrup Co., 4926 Stenton Avenue, Phila. 44, Pa.

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