#### **Forthcoming Events**

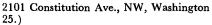
#### May

21-25. American Assoc. on Mental Deficiency, Hartford, Conn. (T. L. McCulloch. Letchworth Village, Thiells, N.Y.)

22-24. American Inst. of Chemists, annual, Akron, Ohio. (L. Van Doren, AIC, 60 E. 42 St., New York 17.)

22-24. American Soc. for Quality Control, annual, Detroit, Mich. (L. S. Eichelberger, A. O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee 1, Wisc.)

22-25. International Scientific Radio Union, national spring mtg., Washington, D.C. (J. Hagen, U.S.A. National Committee URSI, National Acad. of Sciences,



23-25. Acoustical Soc. of America, New York, N.Y. (W. Waterfall, ASA, 57 E. 55 St., New York 22.)

25-26. International Cong. for the Study of the Bronchi, Lisbon, Portugal. (F. Lopo de Carvalho, 138 rua de Junqueira, Lisbon.)

25-28. International Cong. of Acupuncture, 9th, Vienna, Austria. (Austrian Assoc. for Acupuncture, 57 Schwenderstrasse, Vienna.)

26-30. Special Libraries Assoc., annual, Boston, Mass. (Miss M. E. Lucius, SLA, 31 E. 10 St., New York 3.)

27-29. American Gynecological Soc.,



Hot Springs, Va. (A. A. Marchetti, 3800 Reservoir Rd., NW, Washington 7.)

27-29. Cerebrospinal Fluid, Production, Circulation and Absorption, CIBA symp. (by invitation), London, England. (G. E. W. Wolstenholme, 41 Portland Pl., London, W.1.)

29-2. American College of Chest Physicians, annual, New York, N.Y. (M. Kornfeld, ACCP, 112 E. Chestnut St., Chicago 11, Ill.)

30-31. American Geriatrics Soc., New York, N.Y. (R. J. Kraemer, Greenwood, R.I.)

30-31. Rheology of Elastomers, conf., Welwyn Garden City, Herts., England. (N. Wookey, British Soc. of Rheology, 52, Tavistock Rd., Edgware, Middlesex, England.)

30-1. American Acad. of Dental Medicine, 11th annual, Boston, Mass. (R. Diamond, 100 Boylston St., Boston.)

30-1. American Malacological Union, Pacific meetings, Santa Barbara, Calif. (Miss M. C. Teskey, P.O. Box 238, Marinette, Wis.)

30-1. American Ophthalmological Soc., Hot Springs, Va. (M. C. Wheelen, 30 W. 59 St., New York 19.)

30-1. Endocrine Soc., 39th annual, New York, N.Y. (H. H. Turner, 1200 N. Walker St., Oklahoma City 3, Okla.)

31-2. American Soc. for the Study of Sterility, New York, N.Y. (H. Thomas, 920 S. 19 St., Birmingham 5, Ala.)

31-2. Social Medicine, internati. cong., Vienna, Austria. (T. Antome, Spitalgasse 23, Vienna 9.)

31-2. Society for Applied Anthropology, annual, East Lansing, Mich. (W. F. Whyte, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.)

#### June

1-2. American Diabetes Assoc., 17th annual, New York, N.Y. (ADA, 1 E. 45 St., New York 17.)

1-2. Soc. for Investigative Dermatology, annual, New York, N.Y. (H. Beerman, 255 S. 17 St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.)

1-9. International Cong. on Medicine and Surgery, Turin, Italy. (Secretariat, Minerva Medica, Corso Bramante 83-85, Turin.)

2-6. Air Pollution Control Assoc., golden anniversary, St. Louis, Mo. Jointly with American Meteorological Soc., American Soc. of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers, American Inst. of Chemical Engineers, and American Soc. of Mechanical Engineers. (H. C. Ballman, APCA, 4440 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh 13.)

2-7. Society of Automotive Engineers, summer, Atlantic City, N.J. (Meetings Division, SAE, 29 West 39 St., New York 18.)

2-8. International Cong. of Photobiology, 2nd Turin, Italy. (G. Matli, Istituto di Fisica dell'Universita di Torino, Via Pietro Giuria 1, Corso Massimo d'Azeglio 46, Turin.)

3-5. American Soc. of Refrigerating Engineers, Miami Beach, Fla. (R. C. Cross, ASRE, 234 Fifth Ave., New York 1.)

3-5. Chemical Inst. of Canada, 40th annual, Vancouver, B.C. (CIC, 18 Rideau St., Ottawa 2, Ont.)

(See issue of 19 April for comprehensive list)



## **MULTI-PURPOSE DIALYZER**

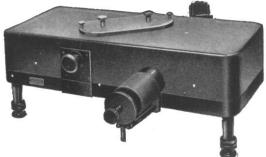
Providing for 16 separate samples, each up to 20 ml, the Oxford Model B Dialyzer has a buffer capacity up to 5 liters. The unit is particularly useful for concentrating dilute protein samples for paper electrophoresis and for treating protein fractions prepared by the continuous-flow curtain method.

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gears	change in nor- osition	In reverse
1st	2.2	4.3
2nd	11.0	21.5
3rd	55.0	107.5
4th	275.	537.5

servation is recorded on the paper as the vertical line of light travels back and forth along the adjustable horizontal slit in the front panel of the camera.

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### LETTERS

The editors take no responsibility for the content of the letters published in this section. Anonymous letters will not be considered. Letters intended for publication should be typewritten double-spaced and submitted in duplicate. A letter writer should indicate clearly whether or not his letter is submitted for publication. For additional information, see Science 124, 249 (1956) and 125, 16 (4 Jan. 1957).

#### **Reference Citations**

The citation of references in scientific papers should enable the reader to locate the specific point in the referent article quickly and efficiently. The usual method of citing a reference does not accomplish this purpose, for, ordinarily, only the first page of the article or the inclusive pages are given in the reference. Only in the case of books is the page number given. When a highly specific point is made, which may be buried in a table, footnote, or paragraph, it frequently becomes a very difficult task to locate and verify the information, especially when the paper is long or involved. We have run into this difficulty, especially in citations for enzymatic inhibitors, activators, melting points and other physical constants, and data and procedures which may be incidental to the main subject of the paper.

It is, therefore, suggested that when a highly specific point is referred to in a paper, the usual reference be given in whatever style the journal requires, followed by a more specific citation in parentheses. The following hypothetical example will illustrate this point. A. N. Jones and J. A. Smith, J. Biol Chem. 89, 54 (1984) (p. 56), (56), or (56, Table III), or (56, paragraph 2), and so forth.

The attention of editors of scientific journals to this matter is recommended. MORRIS N. GREEN

Newton Centre, Massachusetts Herbert N. Schlein

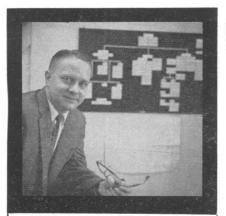
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

When authors of papers supply the information, Science does just what Green and Schlein ask for, although not exactly in the form that they suggest.

#### **Tools for Communication**

Language is our box of tools for thinking and for communication. The tools (words) ought to be kept sharp (precisely defined). The invention of new tools (words and symbols) for new uses (concepts), and for the old ones too, is to be encouraged. The sooner an inconvenient tool is replaced by a more effective one, the better.

I have a pet aversion, namely, the term *milligrams percent*, meaning milligrams of solute in 100 milliliters of solu-



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Address: ROBERT L. KOLLER Operations Research Group



tion. Percent and per mille and parts per million are easy and have convenient symbols: %,  $^0/_{00}$ , and ppm. It is true that it is inconvenient to write 0.015%, or 0.15°/\_{00}, or concentration of 1.5 × 10<sup>-4</sup>, or 150 ppm. To write 15 mg percent, which is present custom in our clinical laboratories, seems to me not much of an improvement. Fifteen milligrams percent does run off the tongue quite smoothly. One hundred fifty parts per million, however, runs just as smoothly and is only 12 percent longer.

Now I have an invention. It is to use, instead, the East Indian word for 100,-000, namely, *lac. Fifteen milligrams per*cent then becomes 15 per lac. R. R. NEWELL

Stanford University School of Medicine, San Francisco, California

#### **Insect Control by Radiation**

In the article "Current status of insect control by radiation" [Science 124, 1011 (1956)], Charles C. Hassett gives a table of costs per ton for a 50,000roentgen dose from various sources in which some of the data appear to be misleading. In particular, I think that the figures given for electron accelerators are a little unrepresentative and, in this connection, I would like to call attention to data given by Wolfgang Huber [Western Canner and Packer (Aug. 1956)]. Huber shows that, for a dose of 50,000 roentgens (approximately 0.05 Megarep) at 50-percent utilization, machines are available that can treat more than 100 tons per hour at a cost of  $40\phi$  per ton or less.

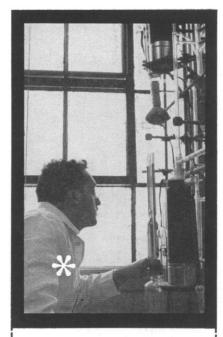
I should also like to point out that there appears to be a discrepancy in Hassett's stated cost of the cobalt-60 irradiation unit: "\$10 per ton (5¢ per pound)." M. C. CROWLEY-MILLING

Accelerator Laboratory, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Manchester, England

The article by Huber, referred to by M. C. Crowley-Milling, appeared after my article had been written and submitted for clearance; hence, it could not be included in my discussion. The data cited actually reinforced my conclusions: that these machines will soon make large-scale radiation economically feasible.

With reference to Crowley-Milling's second point, the manuscript submitted to *Science* shows the correct values: "\$10 per ton  $(0.5\phi$  per pound)." This typographic error unfortunately passed both *Science's* proof reading and mine. CHARLES C. HASSETT

Entomology Branch, Chemical Warfare Laboratories, Army Chemical Center, Maryland



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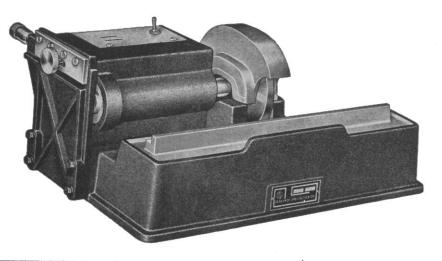
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#### EQUIPMENT NEWS

The information reported here is obtained from manufacturers and from other sources considered to be reliable. Science does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of the information. All inquiries concerning items listed should be addressed to Science, Room 740, 11 W. 42 St., New York 36, N.Y. Include the name(s) of the manufacturer(s) and the department number(s).

■ CENTRIFUGE is provided with a sealed rotor cover that prevents escape of contents. The seal is made by an O ring. The new cover may be used with existing centrifuges made by the same manufacturer. (Ivan Sorvall, Inc., Dept. S289)

• VACUUM GAGE of Pirani type covers a range of pressures from 1 to  $2000 \mu$ Hg. Up to four gage stations are accommodated by a single instrument. The Pirani tube operates at a maximum temperature of 250°C, and deposits on the filament do not change its emissivity. Operating voltage is automatically regulated. A special circuit permits operation as a leak detector at pressures from 1  $\mu$  to 10 mm-Hg. (Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., Dept. S284)

■ ION-EXCHANGE RESINS of analytic grade are described in a folder that contains, in addition to prices, data which must be considered in selecting specific ion-exchange resins. The effects of functional groups, cross linkage, and particle size are discussed. (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Dept. S269)

■ PULSE GENERATOR output is variable from 1 to 10 v by a ten-turn potentiometer and a step-type attenuator. Drift rate is less than 0.005 per cent/hr or 0.02 percent/day. Repetition rate is fixed at 60 pulses/sec. Rise time is 7 msec. (Franklin Electronics, Inc., Dept. S286)

ANTENNA HORNS for frequencies ranging from 1000 to 40,000 Mcy/sec are offered in standard or special designs. Beam width and antenna gain can be provided to individual specifications. Silver and rhodium are used for all internal electric working surfaces. (J. V. M. Engineering Co., Dept. S271)

■ SPRING-LOADED THERMOCOUPLE is designed for applications where pressure contact is required for efficient temperature measurement. The tip of the thermocouple is held against the work surface by an Inconel-X spring that can stand temperatures up to 900°F. The spring accommodates motion caused by expansion and contraction. (Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Dept. S292) DIGITAL INDICATOR provides digital indication of analog quantities by means of an electronic null-balance servo system that drives a set of geared number wheels. Numbers are 7/16 in. high. Nonlinear inputs are linearized by a tapped slidewire. (Performance Measurements Co., Dept. S287)

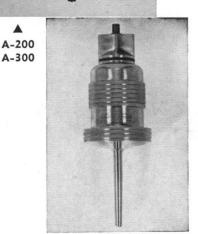
■ DELAY CABLE has a flexible, low-loss, magnetic core. Delay is 1.0  $\mu$ sec/ft, impedance 1700 ohm, and insertion loss 0.3 db for a delay of 1.0  $\mu$ sec. The operating temperature range is from  $-40^{\circ}$ to  $+85^{\circ}$ C. Diameter is 0.28 in. Calibrated lengths can be furnished with delays from a fraction of a microsecond to  $100 \mu$ sec. (Columbia Technical Corp., Dept. S273)

GLASS DISPERSION in isopropyl alcohol is designed for use in coating metal which is to be heated. The glass forms a continuous film that inhibits oxidation and surface contamination. The dispersion is designed for use in forging of alloy steels, titanium, and other metals. (Acheson Colloids Co., Dept. S288) JOSHUA STERN

National Bureau of Standards

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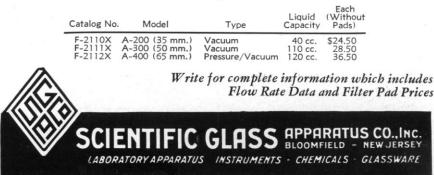


A-400

L he simple design of these new precision-type filters makes it easy to disassemble and assemble them without tools. The filtering medium is a combination paper and asbestos pad of various grades to meet different filtration problems. Pad slips into pad housing quickly and a twirl of the threaded nut tightens it into position, the whole operation taking about a third as much time as in other similar filters. Although the vacuum filters have five components, they are so assembled that there are only two units to take apart for sterilization. The Eilters are made of Twpe 306

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Medical Writer, B.S. Background chemical and biological sciences; 9 years' experience pharma-centical industry in preparation of literature sur-veys, technical brochures. Location New York City. Box 131, SCIENCE. X

Pharmacologist; 8 years, professor and head of pharmacognosy department, state university; 4 years, director of research, pharmaceutical com-pany. Medical Bureau, Burneice Larson, Direc-tor, 900 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. X

Physiologist-Endocrinologist. M.S., male, 29; have equivalent Ph.D. training, including 2 years of medical school. Experienced in teach-ing and research; publications; member, Sigma Xi. Desire research position and/or teaching. Box 129, SCIENCE. 5/3

Ph.D., 32, endocrine physiology. Publications. Presently assistant professor endocrinology and general physiology. Desires relocate. Academic or industrial. Box 130, SCIENCE. X

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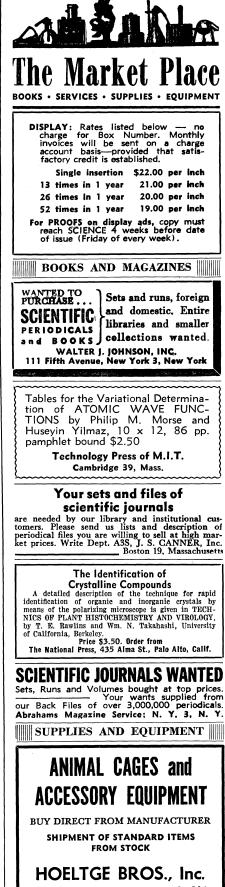
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POSITIONS REQUIRING DEGREES IN MEDICINE OR ŚCIENCE: (a) Microbiolo-gist; Ph.D. specialized virology, experimental immunology; medical school research appoint-ment; to \$6500; Southeast central. (b) Chem-ist; B.S. or M.S. to head department, new 800-bed facility created by merger of three hospitals; \$6000 up; university medical center; East. (c) Physicians; interested clinical research, pharmaceutical sales, or industrial pharmaceuti-cal duties; salaries to \$12,000; eastern pharma-ceutical concern. (d) Research Biochemist; M.S., recent Ph.D.; research involves character-izing human proteins of serum; possible faculty appointment; to \$6000; southern university med-ical school. (e) Biochemist; major project cardio-vascular research, developing new research lab-oratory; to \$12,000; Mideast, Woodward Medi-cal Bureau, 185 N. Wabash, Chicago. X

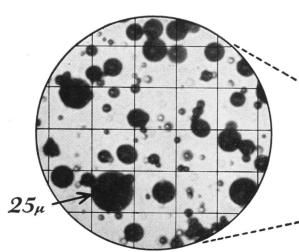
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Teaching Position in Botany. Open September 1957. Rank and salary dependent on qualifica-tions and experience. Write Chairman, Depart-ment of Biology, College of St. Thomas, St. Paul 1, Minnesota. 4/26; 5/3



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Specifications, information for preparing the dispersions including handling instructions, prices and product data on lithium metal may be obtained by submitting a request on company or institutional stationery.

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PROCESSORS OF LITHIUM METAL • METAL DISPERSIONS METAL DERIVATIVES : Amride • Hydride SALTS : Bromide • Carbonate • Chloride • Hydroxide • Nitrate SPECIAL COMPOUNDS : Aluminate • Borate • Borosilicate • Cobaltite • Manganite Molybdate • Silicate • Titanate • Zirconate • Zirconium Silicate BRANCH SALES OFFICES: New York • Chicago • Bessemer City, N. C. MINES: Keystone, Custer, Hill City, South Dakota • Bessemer City, N. C. Cat Lake, Manitoba • Amos Area, Quebec PLANTS: St. Louis Park, Minnesota • Bessemer City, N. C. RESEARCH LABORATORY: St. Louis Park, Minnesota



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