7–13. Fertility and Sterility, 3rd world cong., Amsterdam, Holland. (W. W. Williams, 20 Magnolia Terrace, Springfield, Mass.)

8–12. American Medical Assoc., Atlantic City, N.J. (F. J. L. Blasingame, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.)

8–12. Association for Research in Ophthalmology, Inc., Atlantic City, N.J. (L. V. Johnson, 10515 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio.)

9–11. Canadian Federation of Biological Societies (Canadian Physiological Soc., Pharmacological Soc. of Canada, Canadian Assoc. of Anatomists, Canadian Biochemical Soc.), Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (E. H. Bensley, CFBS, Montreal General Hospital, 1650 Cedar Ave., Montreal 25, P.Q.)

9–11. Interferometry, intern. symp., Teddington, England. (ISI, Natl. Physical Laboratory, Teddington.)

9–12. Health Technicians, 6th intern. cong., Paris, France. (Secrétariat Général du VI[e] Congrés-Exposition International des Techniciens de la Santé, 37, rue Montholon, Paris 9°.)

10–12. Gas Chromatography, 2nd intern. symp., East Lansing, Mich. (H. S. Kindler, Technical and Educational Services, ISA, 313 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.)

10–12. International Union of Crystallography, Stockholm, Sweden. (W. Parrish, Apparatus Commission, Philips Laboratories, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.)

11–13. Society for Study of Development and Growth, symp., Madison, Wis. (W. P. Jacobs, SSDG, Dept. of Biology, Princeton Univ., Princeton, N.J.)

11–14. American Electroencephalographic Soc., Atlantic City, N.J. (J. K. Merlis, University Hospital, Baltimore 1, Md.)

11–14. Wilson Ornithological Soc., Rockland, Maine. (A. Bagg, Farm St., Dover, Mass.)

13–14. Society of Biological Psychiatry, Atlantic City, N.J. (G. N. Thompson, 2010 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 57, Calif.)

13–22. Information Processing, 1st intern. conf., Paris, France. (U.S. Committee for the Intern. Conference on Information Processing, Box 4999, Washington 8.)

14–17. American Dairy Science Assoc., Urbana, Ill. (H. F. Judkins, 32 Ridgeway Circle, White Plains, N.Y.)

14–18. American Soc. of Mechanical Engineers, semi-annual, St. Louis, Mo. (O. B. Schier, II, ASME, 29 W. 39 St., New York 18.)

14–19. Society of Automotive Engineers, summer, Atlantic City, N.J. (Meetings Div., SAE, 29 W. 39 St., New York 18.)

15–17. American Neurological Assoc., Atlantic City, N.J. (C. Rupp, 133 S. 36 St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.)

15–17. Sintering and Related Phenomena, conf., Notre Dame, Ind. (G. C. Kuczynski, P.O. Box 145, Notre Dame.)

15–17. X-Ray Microscopy and X-Ray Microanalysis, 2nd intern. symp., Stockholm, Sweden. (G. Hoglund, Institutionen for Medicinsk Fysik, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm 60.)

New Products

The information reported here is obtained from manufacturers and from other sources considered to be reliable, and it reflects the claims of the manufacturer or other source. Neither Science *nor the writer assumes responsibility for the accuracy of the information. A coupon for use in making inquiries concerning the items listed appears on page 1038.*

■ OPTICAL READERS for quartz-helix microbalances allow fine detection of extension. For load capacities ranging from 2 mg to 20 g, differential weight can be detected to 0.02 percent. (Microchemical Specialties Co., Dept. 743)

■ ANEMOMETER measures the energy transferred to a fluid from a thin electrically heated wire maintained at constant temperature. Wire temperature is maintained by a feedback circuit in which the anemometer wire constitutes one arm of a Wheatstone bridge. Current required to maintain wire temperature is related to fluid velocity. Frequency response extends from d-c to as high as 10 kcy/sec. Wires having hot resistance between 2 and 100 ohm may be used. Maximum current is 300 ma. Voltage output is 0.01 v/ma. (Shapiro and Edwards, Dept. 740)

■ INTEGRATOR for electromyogram curves is designed to be connected between the recording amplifier and galvanometer and to record the integral of the absolute value of input voltage. Integration periods of 0.1, 0.5, or 4 sec can be selected. Integrator output is linear in the deflection range 5 to 25 mm. A synchronizer permits starting the presentation of stimuli at the beginning of the integration period or starting the integration at the time stimuli are presented. Integration is expressed as a stored voltage. (Medical Electronics Development Co., Dept. 744)

■ HIGH-SPEED CENTRIFUGE accommodates glass or disposable plastic tubes of 1-, 0.5- and 0.25-ml size by use of polyethylene adapters. The centrifuge operates at 13,800 rev/min. A timer automatically stops the head after a preset interval of 1 to 30 min. (Clay-Adams, Inc., Dept. 728)

■ TISSUE-CULTURE DISHES for plaque, monolayer, and various organ culture studies include side arms for aseptic entry with either syringe needle or pipette. Precision ground tops are sealable with high-vacuum silicone stopcock grease. Dishes can be inverted on microscope stage for low-power observation. (Bellco Glass, Inc., Dept. 742)

■ NITROGEN ANALYZER for nondestructive determination of nitrogen in solids operates by neutron activation. The instrument consists of an instrument console and a detection unit. A pellet source of fast neutrons is located in the sample chamber of the detection unit. The neutrons, after thermalization, activate nitrogen nuclei. Analysis of the characteristic gamma radiation emitted by decay of the activated nuclei provides information of nitrogen content. Sample size is 0.6 ft^3; analysis time is 15 min. Accuracy is said to be comparable with that obtainable by the Kjeldahl method. (Schlumberger Well Surveying Corp., Dept. 735)

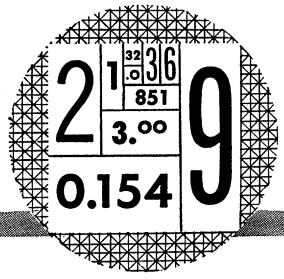
■ ULTRAMICROTOME, manufactured by C. Reichert, in Austria, achieves uniform advance of the specimen by thermal means. Total range of feed is approximately 300 μ. Section thickness of 200 A is said to be obtainable. A water-cooling device permits the system to contract rapidly. The knife holder can be used with metal or glass blades. A binocular magnifier and illuminator permit estimation of section thickness by observation of interference phenomena. Manual and motor drive are provided. (William J. Hacker & Co., Dept. 736)

■ CAPACITATIVE MICROMETER measures distance in terms of the capacitance change between the test surface and a noncontacting probe. The capacitance of the probe is compared with the capacitance of a reference micrometer-adjusted capacitor by means of a transformer-coupled bridge. The reference-micrometer displacement is proportional to the measuring capacitor displacement; thus the micrometer may be calibrated to read directly the distance being measured. Range of the instrument is 0 to 0.045 in. Accuracy is ± 1 percent. (Wayne Kerr Corp., Dept. 737)

■ GAS ANALYZER detects 10 parts per billion of pentaborane or decaborane and 100 parts per billion of diborane in air. The analyzer performs a colorimetric spot test. A test paper is prepared by applying a drop of reagent to filter paper. Air is pumped through the test paper; the number of pump strokes required to produce a color match with a reference is a measure of borane concentration. Upper concentration limits are 3 ppm of diborane and 1 ppm of pentaborane and decaborane. (Mine Safety Appliance Co., Dept. 739)

JOSHUA STERN

National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.



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and Scientists who have participated in Operations Research & Systems Analysis—from Computer Department of General Electric

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Write, in confidence, to: Mr. J. E. Torrey, Div. 74-WO
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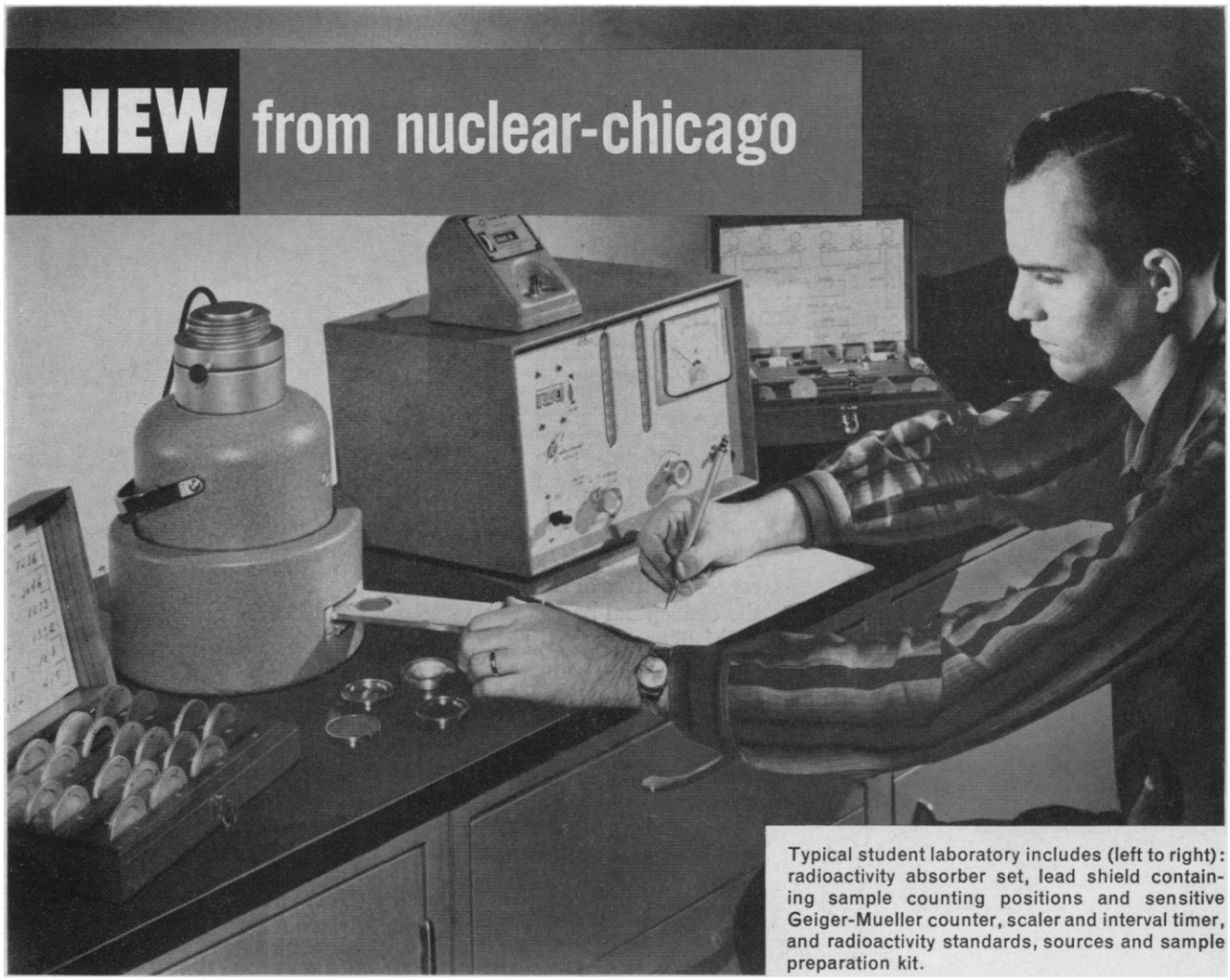

Typical student laboratory includes (left to right): radioactivity absorber set, lead shield containing sample counting positions and sensitive Geiger-Mueller counter, scaler and interval timer, and radioactivity standards, sources and sample preparation kit.

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