

NEW, HEVI-DUTY CIRC-O-THERM OVEN

HIGH PERFORMANCE
(Temperatures to 250°C.)
PLUS MODERN STYLING!

Improved Temperature Uniformity . . .
"Circle-of-heat" design delivers uniform temperatures throughout chamber. No cold corners. Variations held within 1°C.

Low-Cost Operation . . . on either 115 or 230 volts. Power selector switch permits high input to the enclosed (explosion-proof) heating elements. Four strategically located heaters give uniform heat distribution, no hot spots.

Durable Double-Wall Construction . . . Steel outer shell, finished in neutral hammertone green. Cylindrical design withstands accidental bumps. Non-deteriorating fireproof insulation keeps exterior cool. Double-walled, fully insulated door.

Fast Heat-Up . . . assured by "Circle-of-heat" design. All inner surfaces of heat-conducting aluminum for temperature uniformity. Temperature can be raised from "room" to 200°C. in less than one hour.

Temperature Control . . . by sensitive bulb-type thermostat, UL approved. Mercury-filled thermometer with magnified centigrade scale for

easy reading. Neon pilot light indicates on or off.

Ventilation . . . Bottom port allows fresh air intake. Top exhaust port adjustable.

Hevi-Duty Laboratory Oven, HK
15" diameter, 13" deep work chamber • Overall dimensions, 20" wide, 18" deep, 23" high • 115 or 230 volts AC, 60 cycles, rated 600 watts • Three-wire, rubber-coated cord and plug, with adapter for conventional outlets • Three perforated aluminum shelves removable for easy cleaning • Rubber legs to eliminate slipping and scratching.
Cat. No. S-80000

\$169.00



STANDARD SCIENTIFIC
Supply Corp. 808 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

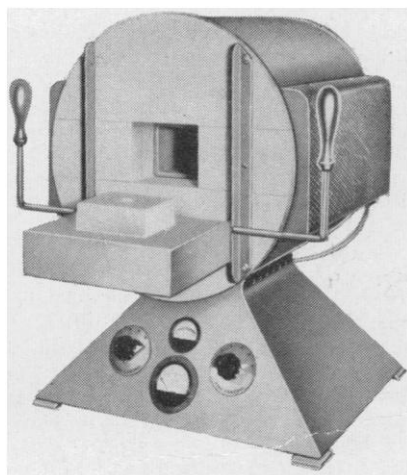
LABORATORY
APPARATUS
REAGENTS
AND
CHEMICALS

Hevi-Duty

"G-07-PT" FURNACE

temperatures to 2600°F.

This furnace is designed for high-temperature work where accurate control and uniformity are important. Controls, which provide 48 temperature gradients, and an indicating pyrometer are located in the pyramid base. For greatest uniformity in the heating chamber, three heating elements are installed over and three are beneath the refractory muffle.



Write for Bulletin 957 for full details.

Type	Watts	Chamber			Price
		W.	L.	H.	
G-07-PT	3500	4"	7"	2¾"	\$585.00

*Operating voltage either 115 or 230 A.C. only.



• LABORATORY FURNACES

TRADE
MULTIPLE UNIT
MARK

• ELECTRIC EXCLUSIVE

Letters

Women Scientists

The editorial "Science for the misses" [*Science* 129, 749 (1959)] leads me to believe that your readers will be interested in some data which I have assembled (with the help of Barbara Drew Atwood). Graduates of seven women's colleges who are included in *American Men of Science* were counted, and the numbers were expressed as percentages of total living graduates of the respective colleges. The results follow (the first percentage is for the physical sciences; the second, for the biological): Mt. Holyoke, 0.46, 0.75; Bryn Mawr, 0.48, 0.57; Goucher, 0.40, 0.53; Vassar, 0.34, 0.32; Wellesley, 0.24, 0.24; Smith, 0.14, 0.25; and Radcliffe, 0.14, 0.13. The total is 532/87,012, or 0.61 percent.

Less than 1 percent of the 87,012 alumnae who were living in 1956 are in *American Men of Science*. Is this an indication of lack of opportunity for women scientists, of less innate scientific ability in women, or of women's greater interest in home, children, and cultural activities other than scientific?

I believe that both men and women can be grouped into three categories: (i) those who must be scientists at any cost; (ii) those who are not interested and who would never be scientists; (iii) a group intermediate in size—those who, under the stimulus of economic necessity, prefer science to any other field. Most men in both categories (i) and (iii) become scientists. Women in group (i) persist in their study, but most women in group (iii) work as assistants, and so on, until marriage, children, or economic improvement releases them.

I sometimes wonder, after many years of teaching college science, if it is wise to urge or to tempt persons, men or women, in group (iii) to become scientists. To give all possible aid and encouragement to those in group (i) might, in the long run, accomplish more.

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Supercooled or Subcooled?

Braham's article, "How does a rain-drop grow?" [*Science* 129, 123 (1959)], is an excellent survey of our knowledge on this subject. I would, however, like to raise a question about the use of the word *subcooled* to indicate cooling of water below 0°C. To the cloud physicist and other scientists, *subcooled* and *supercooled* are generally regarded as interchangeable. It seems, however, a little unwise and completely unnecessary for scientists to use two words, which, it would seem from their structure, ought to have opposite meanings, to indicate