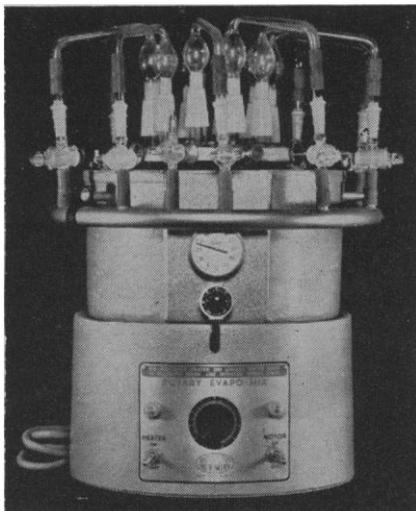




# Rotary Evapo-Mix



**Evaporate Multiple Fraction Cuts Directly From Test Tubes in 10-20 Minutes!**

**FEATURES:**

- Internal variable voltage transformer controls vibration rate.
- Simultaneously evaporates 10 test-tubes or centrifuge tubes, 16-25mm. diameter.
- Connects to efficient water aspirator as vacuum source.
- Automatic thermoregulator controls temperature of water bath.
- Controlled circular vibration creates deep swirling to prevent "bumping" during heating under vacuum.

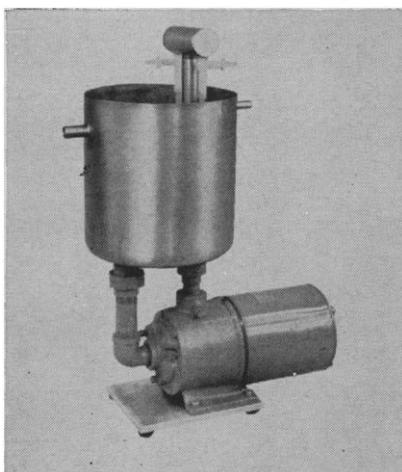
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**with Stainless Steel Manifold \$444.00**

With the Rotary Evapo-Mix it is possible to achieve in a single test-tube evaporation rates for water of 1.0 ml/min., ethanol, 4.2 ml/min., methanol, 4.5 ml/min., ethyl acetate, 7.2 ml/min., and for acetone, 10.0 ml/min., with all 10 test tubes attached, evaporation decreases approximately 25%.

Request Bulletin S-3-2100 for complete details.



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**FEATURES:**

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**For 110-115V 60 cycle only \$249.00**

For laboratories where water pressure is low or uneven . . . on upper floors of tall buildings . . . in rural or undeveloped areas . . . Complete with overload-protected 1/2 HP, single-phase, induction-type motor, water turbine, stainless-steel water reservoir tank, 2 polyethylene water aspirators, 16" long, 10" wide, 23" high.

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name. Therefore, I propose that, at an appropriate time and with suitable ceremony, the headquarters building at 1515 Massachusetts Avenue be named Moulton Hall, and be so indicated on a plaque at the entrance.

FRANK L. CAMPBELL  
*National Academy of Sciences—  
 National Research Council,  
 Washington, D.C.*

**Scientist Reviewers Beware**

A recent episode in professional reviewing, which has occurred in the present fever-heat atmosphere in which all discussions of race are being conducted, has highlighted a hazard about which I suspect many scientists, accustomed to reviewing for scientific journals, are not aware.

The episode in question, which stirred up a mare's nest of moral indignation, mutual recrimination, and accusation, resulted from the fact that Theodosius Dobzhansky followed a scientific reviewing ethic rather than a literary reviewing ethic when he wrote a critical review of Carleton Coon's book, *The Origin of Races*, at the request of the *Saturday Review*. In accordance with a practice of scientific courtesy, he sent a copy of his review manuscript to Coon. Coon responded by asking for the right to reply—again a correct response in the case of a review appearing in a scientific journal.

But in the case of a journal like the *Saturday Review*, it is incorrect to send a copy of the manuscript of a review anywhere else before the review has actually been published. Literary review journals have to guard against premature quotation by other publishers, and last-minute changes in makeup may mean that a review is not run at all.

The *Saturday Review*, in response to Coon's request, tried to arrange an interview with him, but by the time this was planned for, he had left for Europe. Meanwhile, another section of the *Saturday Review* had run some excerpts from the book.

Friends of Dobzhansky joined him in the belief that his review was being held up because of pressures against the review's content—an assumption that was not justified by the *Saturday Review's* record of liberalism. They began to write letters of protest, to which the *Saturday Review's* editors reacted with what they felt to be fully justified annoyance. As a result, the editors rejected

the review, which was in preparation for publication, and thus what had started out as a misunderstanding became a cause célèbre, in which the issues were still further clouded. Finally, the review itself, in an extended form, was published in the *Scientific American* ["A debatable account of the origin of races," *Sci. Am.* 208, No. 2, 169 (1963)].

In investigating the whole affair I realized that, although I have reviewed for literary as well as for scientific journals all my professional life and would never send a review intended for a literary journal to anyone before its publication, nevertheless I had never articulated this rule.

As science comes closer to public issues and as scientists are asked to come out of their ivory towers of scientific reviewing, with its particular rules of scientific courtesy, it will be useful to remember that different sets of rules apply to the two kinds of reviewing. This is the more important in situations where technical difficulties may, quite unnecessarily, add fuel to the fires of legitimate controversy.

MARGARET MEAD

*American Museum of Natural History,  
New York*

### Whales and Cows: Stomach Capacity

In the book review of *Whales* by E. J. Slijper [*Science* 140, 166 (12 Apr. 1963)] it is stated in the center of column 3 that "the stomach of a domestic cow does not hold 55 gallons." Apparently there was much in Slijper's book to criticize, but the accuracy of this particular statement is not one of them.

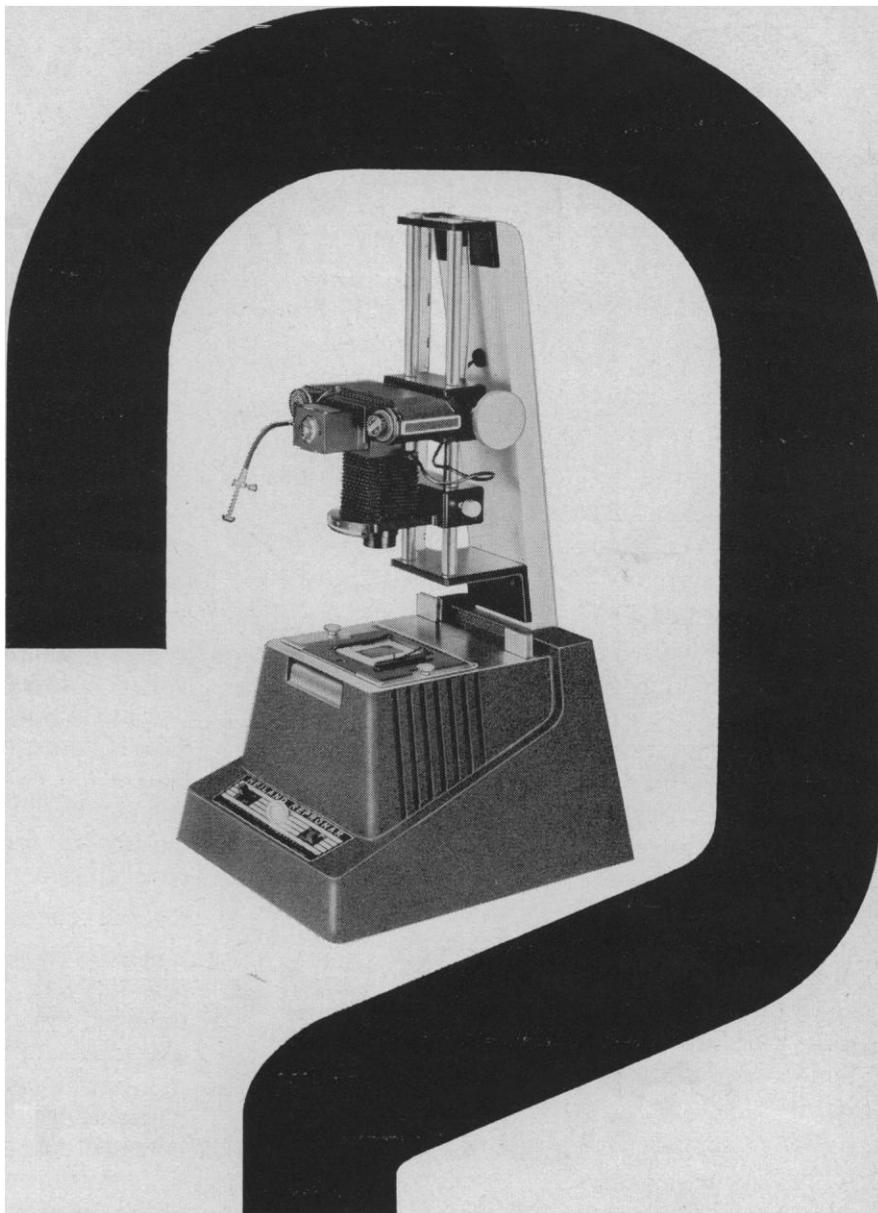
The stomach of the cow may be considered to consist of four parts: the rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum. According to Sisson and Grossman in *Anatomy of the Domestic Animals*: "The capacity of the stomach varies greatly depending on the age and size of the animal. In cattle of medium size it holds 30 to 40 gallons, in large animals 40 to 60, in small 25 to 35."

A critical review is a worthwhile contribution. However, a reviewer can do himself discredit as well as the author if he is inaccurate or hypercritical.

ARTHUR FREEMAN

*American Veterinary Medical  
Association, 600 South Michigan  
Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois*

26 JULY 1963



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