SCIENCE

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FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1941

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4771	990	2	9(10+100)	21.00
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4773	999	3	9(1+10+100)	28.00
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*D-C res., with all dials or plugs at zero, does not exceed 0.03 ohm.

- **D-C res., with all dials at zero, does not exceed 0.04 ohm.
- †D-C res. change from zero setting, measured across binding posts, equals the readings of the dials $\pm(0.1\%+0.01 \text{ ohm})$.
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FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1941

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THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING¹

A hypothesis as to the origin of cosmic rays and the experimental testing of it in India and elsewhere (evening lecture): R. A. MILLIKAN, H. V. NEHER and W. H. PICK-ERING. The hypothesis here adopted as to the mode of origin of the cosmic rays makes possible the prediction of five definite cosmic-ray bands, each of which should reach the earth in a particular latitude, and of four plateaus of unchanging cosmic-ray intensity, these plateaus being delimited by the latitudes of entrance of the successive bands. The hypothesis rendering possible these predictions rests upon five major discoveries made by the workers in the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena. These discoveries are (1) that more than 60 per cent. of all incoming cosmic-ray energy is of the nature of electron bullets each of energy between 2 billion electron-volts and 15 billion electron-volts; (2) Neddermeyer and Anderson's discovery of the production by nuclear impacts within the atmosphere of mesotrons which carry the energy

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¹ Held in the building of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, April 28 and 29.

farther down than incoming electrons alone could do; (3) Bowen's two remarkable discoveries: first, that atoms, when out in interstellar space, are able to undergo atomic transformations forbidden to them within the stars, and second, (4) that in ring-nebulae, trillions of miles away from the exciting star and therefore presumably reflecting conditions in interstellar space there are five of the atoms, namely, helium, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and silicon, each of which is more than ten times more abundant than any other atom save hydrogen (which must be excluded from measurable cosmic-ray effects because of the smallness of its rest-mass energy), and (5) Lauritsen and Fowler's discovery in the Kellogg Radiation Laboratory that a part at least of the rest-mass energy of an atom has the power under suitable conditions of transforming itself directly into the creation of an "electron-pair." The hypothesis made in view of these five discoveries is that, while the evolution of energy by the stars is maintained, as Bethe has recently shown, by the partial transformation, within the stars of the rest-mass energy of hydrogen into radiant energy through

terial suspension. As indicated, a linear relationship is obtained between the galvanometer reading and the turbidity of the solution over a range of galvanometer readings from 10 to 60.

A 32 candlepower, 6-volt lamp furnished the light source. Current for the lamp was supplied by a constant current voltage regulator. A galvanometer with a sensitivity of 1 mm deflection per 0.125 microamperes was used to record the current generated by the photronic cell. Round bottom 100×13 mm soft glass or pyrex test-tubes were used to hold the turbid solutions.

In checking several hundred of the above test-tubes it was found that only 1 in 10 gave a deviation in reading of over ± 1.0 per cent. with a constant suspension.

RAYMOND L. LIBBY

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AN IMPROVED WATER BOTTLE FOR SMALL "CAGED" ANIMALS

INVESTIGATORS working with albino rats are constantly aware of the inefficiency of the various types of water bottles necessary for large stock cages. Containers which have an opening large enough for the animal to enter its head likewise serve as receptacles for excreta. An improvement over this type of container is the inverted bottle carrying a straight glass tube. Yet, it, too, offers disadvantages, since proper functioning depends on an equal pressure both inside and out. Thus, whenever from one third to one half of the contents are consumed, a vigorous regurgitation is initiated and continues until the container is empty. As a result of such action, the animals may go several hours without water or other liquids. The cages become and remain wet, which gives rise to obnoxious odors and contamination. This problem is particularly evident when the attendants find it impossible to keep a close check on the water bottles.

To meet the problem of inefficient water bottles for rats, an adaptable unit has been devised. The apparatus required is simple and can be put together from

Frg. 1

materials available in the laboratory. The apparatus used here has a capacity of approximately 500 cc, a number eleven stopper and 7 mm glass tubing. This improved container, schematically shown in Fig. 1, will not leak or regurgitate when properly adjusted. Tubes C and D should be of equal length when in place. This is best attained after the

end C has been introduced through the stopper. Place the inside of the stopper along the straight edge of a laboratory table, thus permitting the ends of the tubes C and D to rest flat against the top surface of the table. Mark both tubes at an even length from the straight edge, cut and fire polish. Tube A-B should be a short close bend, and the length between the center of the bend to the end of B from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Fill the bottle, put stopper in place and invert. Tube A-B will serve as an air inlet. By means of the inverted siphon C-D the water will flow through the tube without the aid of force. However, since C and D are at the same height the water will not flow beyond D without additional pressure. This pressure is supplied through the air inlet tube A-B, whenever the animal removes the slightest amount of water. The ideal distance between B and C is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. In the event that the contents flow too freely, the distance between B and C should be shortened. On the other hand, should the supply be insufficient the distance between B and C should be lengthened. The container can be attached to the side of the cage. However, the apparatus is conveniently handled when allowed to rest on a simple rack, as shown in Fig. 1. The rack can be made from two pieces of wood nailed at right angles, and permanently fastened to the side of the cage by screws or bolts. It is necessary to saw a block of wood one quarter inch wide from the center of the rack through xyz for the passage of the two tubes. This will allow the bottle to slide in place, thus permitting tube D to enter the cage.

Through evaporation, removal of water by the animals or changes in temperature, the equilibrium is maintained. The balance is most delicate and remains constant when properly adjusted.

D. S. THORPE

WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL, ATLANTA, GA.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- Bicentennial Conference of the University of Pennsylvania: GOLDBLATT, HARRY, and others. Hypertension. Pp. 46. \$0.50. FIESER, LOUIS F., and others. Cause and Growth of Cancer. Pp. 64. \$0.75. KLEIN, HENRY, and others. Dental Caries. Pp. 53. \$0.50. PETERS. Problems of Intestinal Obstruc-JOHN P., and others. Pp. 56. \$0.50. JEWETT, FRANK B., and ROBtion. ERT W. KING. Engineering Progress and the Social \$0.25. University of Pennsylvania Order. Pp. 15. Press.
- HUNTRESS, ERNEST H. and SAMUEL P. MULLIKEN. Identification of Pure Organic Compounds. Pp. xvii + 691. Wiley. \$7.50.
- Social Security Board. Bureau of Research and Statistics. SAKMANN, MARIANNE, and others. Bureau Report No. 5; An Outline of Foreign Social Insurance and Assistance Laws. Pp. 62. \$0.15. OTEY, ELIZABETH L. Bureau Report No. 6; Cash Benefits under Voluntary Disability Insurance in the United States. Pp. vi+117. \$0.15. Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
- The Manuscript; a Guide for its Preparation. Pp. xii + 75. Illustrated. Wiley. \$1.00.

To be ready for fall use— THE SCIENCES A SURVEY COURSE FOR COLLEGES Letted by Gerald Wendt, Ph.D. This series of six brief volumes has been planned to present a concise survey of the sciences —not too detailed nor technical, yet comprehensive in coverage. They afford a view of basic principles, concepts and methods of research, without probing into details which only

the specialist need know. The books may be studied in any order, depending upon the curriculum of the college using them.

PHYSICS. By W. F. G. Swann. A new approach to the study of physics. It presents the broad fundamental laws and concepts underlying all of the various "facts" of physics, without the technicalities. Ready in September. Approximately 252 pages; Probable price, \$1.75.

CHEMISTRY. By Gerald Wendt. The book covers concisely atoms and molecules, elements and compounds, the basis of chemical reactions, the structure of the atom, atomic number, valence electrons, the periodic system, the formation of compounds, reactions, oxidation and reduction, acids and bases, formulas and equations, physical, organic and biological chemistry, and the future of chemical research. Ready in September. Approximately 212 pages; Probable price, \$1.75.

EARTH SCIENCES. By J Harlen Bretz. Under the major headings of earth, water and air, this analysis forms a sound and practical survey of geology, oceanography and meteorology, as well as of physical geography. Published November 1940. 260 pages; \$1.75.

ASTRONOMY. By Clyde Fisher and Marian Lockwood. A short, informative survey of the Earth as an astronomical body, of the solar system and the relations of its members to each other, and their place in the universe. The Moon, Sun, planets, comets, meteors, stars and galaxies are all treated in easy, informal style, together with their motions and celestial events. Published May 1940. 205 pages; \$1.75.

BIOLOGY. By Howard M. Parshley. The structural organization and chemical composition of living things form the entering wedge in this survey. Reproduction and development receive due attention. Inheritance of characteristics likewise has its place in the discussion. Environment, and the adaptation of the individual organism to it, is described. Evolution and variation are the concluding subjects of the book. Published May 1940. 232 pages; \$1.75.

THE BODY FUNCTIONS. By Ralph W. Gerard. This volume on the human body and on human biology is organized upon the basic concepts of function and its emphasis is chemical rather than anatomical. It is a sound, thorough, though compact survey of physiology as the basis of the medical sciences. Ready in May. Approximately 266 pages; Probable price, \$1.75.

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