Henri-Martin, Secretary, 28, rue Serpente, Paris 6e.)

17–26. International Soc. of Photogrammetry, 8th cong., Stockholm, Sweden. (P. O. Fagerholm, Bragevägen 8, Stockholm.)

18–20. Soc. for the Study of Development and Growth, annual, Providence, R.I. (M. V. Edds, Jr., Brown Univ., Providence 12.)

22–27. International Cong. of Pediatrics, 8th, Copenhagen, Denmark. (Prof. Franconi, Kinderspital, Steinwiesstrasse 75, Zürich 32, Switzerland.)

22–28. International Cong. on Housing and Town Planning, Vienna, Austria. (H. van der Weijde, International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, Paleisstraat 5, The Hague, Netherlands.)

22–28. International Cong. of Radiology, 8th, Mexico, D.F., Mexico. (J. Noriega, Tepic 126, 2° piso, Mexico, D.F.)

23–26. International Cong. of Developmental Biology, 1st, Providence, R.I. (J. W. Wilson, Dept. of Biology, Brown Univ., Providence.)

25–27. Conf. on Solar-Weather Relationships sponsored by American Meteorological Soc., Boulder, Colo. (K. C. Spengler, 3 Joy St., Boston 8, Mass.)

26–28. International Conf. on Biochemical Problems of Lipids, 3rd, Brussels, Belgium. (R. Ruyssen, St. Jansvest 12, Univ. of Ghent, Ghent, Belgium.)

27–31. Symposium on Cytodifferentiation (invitational), Providence, R.I. (J. W. Wilson, Dept. of Biology, Brown Univ., Providence.)

27–7. International Limnology Cong., 13th, Helsinki, Finland. (H. Luther, Snellmansgatan 16 C 36, Helsinki.)

30–31. Oak Ridge Regional Symposium, 9th, Blacksburg. Va. (Information Dept., Oak Ridge Inst. of Nuclear Studies, P.O. Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tenn.)

30–4. International Physiological Cong., 20th, Brussels, Belgium. (J. J. Reuse, Faculté de Medecine, 115 Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels.)

August

1–6. International Cong. of Human Genetics, 1st, Copenhagen, Denmark. (Secretariate, 1st ICHG, 14, Tagensvej, Copenhagen, N.)

5–10. International Conf. of Social Work, 8th, Munich, Germany. (J. R. Hoffer, 345 E. 46 St., New York 17.)

6–10. Poultry Science Assoc., annual, Raleigh, N.C. (C. B. Ryan, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, Texas A & M College, College Station.)

6–1. International Mathematical Symposium on Algebraic Topology and Its Applications, Mexico City, Mexico. (Miss J. Silva, Instituto de Matemáticas, Torre de Ciencias, Ciudad Universitaria, México 20, D.F.)

9–18. International Geographical Cong., 18th, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (H. O'R. Sternberg, Centro de Pesquisas de Geografia do Brasil, Faculdade Nacional de Filosofia, Av. Presidente Antonio Carlos 40, Rio de Janeiro.)

10–11. Minnesota Acad. of Science, New London, Minn. (B. O. Krogstad, Univ. of Minnesota, Duluth 5B.)

15–22. Canadian Teachers' Federation, Fredericton, N.B., Canada. (G. G. Crockery, 444 MacLaren St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.)

16–21. Symposium on X-Ray Microscopy and Microradiography, Cambridge, England. (W. C. Nixon, Cavendish Lab., Cambridge.)

17–25. International Cong. of Entomology, 10th, Montreal, Canada. (J. A. Downes, Div. of Entomology, Science Service Bldg., Ottawa, Ont., Canada.)

19–23. International Cong. on Diseases of the Chest, 4th, Cologne, Germany. (Executive Offices, American College of Chest Physicians, 112 E. Chestnut St., Chicago 11, Ill.)

19–24. International Symposium on Combustion, 6th, New Haven, Conn. (Combustion Symposium Office, Mason Lab., Yale Univ., New Haven 11.)

20–21. Mathematical Assoc. of America, 37th summer, Seattle, Wash. (H. M. Gehman, Univ. of Buffalo, Buffalo 14, N.Y.)

20–21. National Telemetering Conf., Los Angeles, Calif. (R. E. Rawlins, Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.)

20–24. Conf. on Scientific and Technical Writing, Philadelphia, Pa. (H. F. Arader, Univ. of Pennsylvania, 3400 Walnut St., Philadelphia 4.)

(See issue of 18 May for comprehensive list)

Equipment News

■ ISOLATING STERILIZER is arranged for mounting in a wall between sterile and nonsterile rooms. Materials to be sterilized are placed inside the instrument through a door that opens into the nonsterile room. After sterilization, materials are removed through another door that opens into the sterile area. Temperatures up to 260°C may be maintained with adjustable, hydraulic thermostat controls and recorders. (Labline, Inc., Dept. Sci., 3070 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.)

■ ISOTOPE SCANNER is used with a scaler and a collimated, directional scintillation detector to scan body areas for concentrations of radioactivity, while simultaneously producing a picture of radioisotope distribution. Commonly used to chart radioactive iodine distribution in the thyroid, the scanner may be used for delineating any other organ in the body in which a radioactive isotope is localized, and it may be set to scan a body area as large as 14 in. by 17 in. (Nuclear Instrument and Chemical Corp., Dept. Sci., 229 W. Erie St., Chicago 10, Ill.)

■ DISPOSABLE CATH-URINE SET for female catheterization is sterile and consists of catheter, polyethylene collection bag, and record card. (American Hospital Supply Corp., Dept. Sci., 1210 Leon Place, Evanston, Ill.)

■ ELECTROLYTIC WATER ANALYZER for measurement of small quantities of water in gas streams registers water content down to less than 1 ppm, weighs less than 50 lb, and is portable. The instrument operates by passing the wet stream over a hygroscopic substance that is electrically conductive only when it is wet. Quantitative electrolysis takes place, and the water content is determined as a function of the electric current. (Manufacturers Engineering and Equipment Corp., Dept. Sci., Hatboro, Pa.)

■ CATALOG of apparatus and accessories for chromatography and electrophoresis has been published by Scientific Glass Apparatus. Such items as chromatocabs, drying ovens, fraction collectors, desalters, and desitometers are described. (Scientific Glass Apparatus Co., Inc., Dept. Sci., 100 Lakewood Terrace, Bloomfield, N.J.)

■ ANTISMOG TOWER is claimed to be 100 percent efficient in scrubbing air that is saturated with sulfuric and hydrochloric acids, and 99.0 percent efficient for air that is saturated with nitric acid. Designed for the elimination of acid fumes that are discharged by chemical and industrial plants, the tower is capable of scrubbing 14 to 20 lit of evaporated acid per hour. Gas removal is carried out in three stages—absorption in liquid of the greater part of the gases, elimination of suspended globules of moisture, and neutralization of traces of gas by a chemical reagent that is contained in a tray. (Turner and Brown, Ltd., Bolton, England)

■ NITROGEN METER instantaneously indicates percentage of nitrogen in physiologic gas mixtures of nitrogen, oxygen, water vapor, and carbon dioxide. It may be used for lung-function tests, studies of time course of body denitrogenation, and physiologic or clinical measurements of lung volume, respiratory dead space, and abnormalities in distribution of inspired gas. (Custom Engineering Development Co., Dept. Sci., 5103 Eichelberger St., St. Louis, Mo.)

■ BOOKLET discusses construction, operation, and applications of instruments recently designed by Polarad Electronics. Included are discussions of a rotating-cylinder viscosimeter, an electron-resonance spectrometer, a recording titrator, and a Stark modulator. (Polarad Electronics Corp., Dept. Sci., Long Island City, N.Y.)