fatty metamorphosis (reversible fatty degeneration or, preferably, infiltration) of the liver. Regarding the nomenclature used, see (3). We, of course, did not intend to imply that in tetracycline therapy, as presently used, permanent liver damage will occur.

H. G. DU BUY J. L. SHOWACRE

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Bethesda, Maryland

References

- R. Yesner and P. Kunkel, Yale J. Biol. Med. 23, 299 (1951).
 M. H. Lepper, C. K. Wolfe, H. J. Zimmerman, E. R. Caldwell, H. W. Spies, H. F. Dowling, A.M.A. Arch. Internal Med. 88, 271 (1951)
- 3. W. Boyd, The Pathology of Internal Diseases
 (Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, rev. ed., 1940), p. 339.

Anonymous Reviewers

The letter by R. F. Shaw in Science [133, 1275 (1960)] impels me to raise another issue connected with the publication of scientific manuscripts namely, the anonymous reviewer system. The anonymous reviewer system does well enough nine times out of ten, but it is intrinsically objectionable. What editor would pay attention to an anonymous communication? Why should the author of a scientific manuscript submit to such anonymous communications? Indeed, why should any objective reviewer hesitate to put his name to his opinion? Are not scientific book reviews signed?

SAMUEL RAYMOND Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, University of Pennsylvania,

Primary and Secondary Carcinogens

Although many chemicals have been shown to have toxic effects when tested in animals, their use as food additives is permitted at specified levels and for specified purposes. This is because the severity and incidence of the toxic effects are related to the dose, a "noeffect" level being demonstrable.

However, when a substance has been found to be carcinogenic, its use in food is considered by many scientists to be unsafe, regardless of the intake. The reason for this is that the carcinogenic property, in relation to other toxic effects, appears unique, and a threshold dose has not been conclusively established.

WHY LIQUID NITROGEN PROVIDES THE MOST SATISFACTORY SYSTEM FOR MOST SATISFACTORY SYSTEM FOR PRESERVING BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS

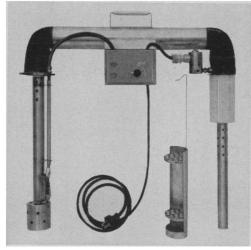
To preserve biological materials indefinitely, very low temperatures are required. Only at temperatures below -130°C. (202°F.) is all chemical and physical activity reduced to a negligible level.

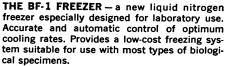
Only with liquid nitrogen (-196°C., -320°F.) can you obtain safe, economical long-term storage . . . for months, years, even centuries.

Liquid nitrogen does not react with the materials with which it comes in contact. It has no effect on the pH of solutions.

HOW LINDE PROVIDES USERS OF LIQUID NITROGEN WITH A MORE COMPLETE SERVICE THAN ANY OTHER SOURCE

Only LINDE provides Total Liquid Nitrogen Service-freezing equipment, refrigerating storage equipment, and nationwide availability of liquid nitrogen.







LNR-25-B REFRIGERATOR-non mechanical, keeps 348 cubic inches of product between -185°C. (-300°F.) and -196°C. (-320°F.). Low evaporation loss; all-welded stainless steel construction (larger sizes available).

SERVICE AT YOUR DOOR-thanks to LINDE's unique distribution network, no point in the U. S. is more than a few hours from a ready supply of LINDE liquid nitrogen.

FIND OUT-write today for our new pamphlet, "The Preservation of Biological Materials with Liquid Nitrogen." Address: Linde Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. In Canada, Union Carbide Canada Limited, Linde Gases Division, Toronto 12. Or call your nearest LINDE office.

LINDE COMPANY



"Linde" and "Union Carbide" are registered trade marks of Union Carbide Corporation.