



New

TRANSISTORIZED D-855 GAUSSMETER

- Complete portability for use in field or lab
- Reads flux fields up to 30,000 gauss
- Can be equipped to read Earth's field flux density
- Probe is only .025" thick
- Active area of probe .01 square inches
- Fully transistorized
- Power Supply: selective from 105-125 volt 50-60 cycle line or internal batteries
- Net weight: 8-3/4 lbs.
- Overall size: 13-1/2" high, 8-3/4" wide, 7-1/4" deep

Precision built, completely transistorized, the new D-855 Gaussmeter accurately measures flux density and determines "flow" direction. Ideal for measuring and locating "stray fields", plotting variations in strength and checking production lots against a standard. It's simple to operate. The Dyna D-855 doesn't require jerk or pull, gives no ballistic reading. Can be operated in the field with batteries which are enclosed in rugged protective carry case. This is an improved version of the pioneering D-79 Gaussmeter (Pat. #2,707,769) which has modernized magnetic flux measurement for the past six (6) years.



DYNA-EMPIRE, Inc.

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Meetings

Canadian Physics Congress

IN addition to sessions of contributed papers, the 14th annual congress of the Canadian Association of Physicists, to be held June 3-6 at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, will present special symposia on cosmology (in a joint session with the Royal Society of Canada), upper-atmosphere physics, high-energy physics, geophysics, the teaching of high-school physics, and theoretical physics. Further information regarding the meeting may be obtained from the Association's secretary, Prof. E. R. Pounder, Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal, Que., Canada.

Gordon Research Conferences

THE Gordon Research Conferences for 1959, consisting of three parallel series of twelve conferences each, will be held from June 15 to September 4 at three New Hampshire schools: Colby Junior College in New London, New Hampton School in New Hampton, and Kimball Union Academy in Meriden. The purpose of the conferences is "to stimulate research in universities, research foundations, and industrial laboratories" through informal exchanges of ideas among persons actively interested in the subjects under discussion.

The conferences are organized on an informal basis and consist of morning and evening week-day meetings, with afternoons left free for general socializing and unscheduled discussion. Although many of the conferences are oriented towards chemistry or the biological or medical sciences, a substantial number seem likely to be of interest to physicists and are accordingly listed below with brief indications of the topics to be covered.

Colby Junior College

Polymers (July 6-10) includes discussions of such subjects as new polymers, free radicals, ionic polymerization, solid state, and structure and behavior.

Corrosion (July 20-24) includes the nature of metal surfaces revealed by friction and wear measurements, kinetics of oxidation and electrode processes, and inhibition of corrosion reactions.

Instrumentation (August 24-28) includes discussions of instrumentation techniques and new instruments for high-altitude studies (from balloons, satellites, and rockets), and for industrial physiology, automotive research, wind measurement, and miscellaneous other uses.

Other conferences at Colby will include: Separation and Purification (June 15-19), Petroleum (June 22-26), Cataly-