interstate commerce, do not come under the jurisdiction of United States laws, and therefore do not have the benefit of rigid government inspection—an inspection so severe that, rather than undergo the expense necessary to comply with the requirements of the United States Government, a number of small concerns have withdrawn from the industry.

Editorial Protes

NEW KIND OF RAYS EMITTED FROM THE BRAIN AND NERVE CENTRES.

In continuing his researches upon the rays which are given , off from living organisms, and especially the human body, M. Aug. Charpentier brings out some remarkable facts. He seems to have proved that the brain and nerve centres not only give off N-rays, but also a new form of radiation which is peculiar to them. The N-rays will pass through an aluminium screen, while the new rays will not. In a paper read before the Academie des Sciences he mentions his new researches.

The emission of the N-rays by living organisms is not confined to the human body. Different animals, such as the rabbit and frog, will produce them, and no doubt inferior animals as well. Here, as before, it is the muscles and nerves which form the principal source, and the emission of rays is stronger as these are in a state of greater activity. The frog, in spite of its small size, is a good subject, and shows that the effect is not due to an increase of temperature. This can also be proved for warmblooded animals by heating the phosphorescent test-screen to 40 degrees C. or more (when it becomes more luminous) and its phosphorescence increases as before when placed near the muscles, nerves or nervous centres, even in a state of rest, and the effect is still stronger when these are in a state of activity. The rays act upon all forms of phosphorescence. The N-rays from the sun were found to increase the brightness of the glow-worm. M. Charpentier finds that phosphorescent bacteria have their brilliancy increased when placed near the heart, muscles, and nervous centres, in about the same way as sulphide of calcium.

Seeing that solids under pressure generally emit the N-rays, the latter were sought for in the tendons during the muscular