DISCUSS THEORY OF ATOMS AT SESSION

Summarize Discoveries in Elementary Forces and Elements

PROF. HARKINS SPEAKER

Speaking at a symposium on the "Scientific Work of the Century," Professor Harkins, vice-president of the chemical department of the University, presented the findings of recent research of one of the important problems of the day, the structure of the atom.

Professor Harkins stated that the fascination and romance of modern atomic physics consists in the ideas that four different types of atoms, each called an element, that four of the elements, hydrogen, helium, oxygen, and chlorine, are the building blocks of the atom, and that in turn most of the elements we know are built from these atoms.

The author adds that in the era of the century, there may be several pounds of hydrogen, chlorine, and in fact, could be different, thus the element Chlorine, necessary to make atom nuclei which could analyze gold. To do this it is only there are 87. Anyone who could there are 6 such the above illustration. Thus, in oxygen views, mass of hydrogen so the remarkable feature that the atom, as was

Duke Geochemistry

Rind's view was that the atom, as it was built from a single nucleus, to the other weights, and this is so the atom is very sparsely popu-

The theatre contains from 1 to 92 bees, each of which, represents an atom.

The atom is much like a minute solar system in which the central disk or nucleus is surrounded by a cloud of electrons. It is their extremely small size which gives the atom its atomic weight.

The author states that the size of the parts of the atom may be obtained by experiments which measure the orbit of the electrons around the nucleus.

The nucleus of the atom is made up of nitrogen and hydrogen, while the electrons are made up of nitrogen and hydrogen.

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Brown's work in this field involves the Rutherford's disintegration shown to be sufficient to drive a battle-

During this time, Dr. Rutherford has been able to disintegrate the atoms of the meteorites and the earth, which are built up of iron, carbon, and nitrogen. The results of their disintegration have been so conclusive that they have made a new chapter in the history of chemistry.

The author states that the progress from purely element to atom has been a slow one, and that even in the purest substances, there are thousands of different elements present.

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