dormitory fare was judged by physicians to be equal and even slightly better than that customary in working class homes, while periodic physical examination of the boys in this group showed them to be in good physical condition.

To find out what classes of food would produce the most increase in height and weight, other groups were each given extra rations of sugar, fresh butter with a high vitamin content, fresh cow's milk, vitamin deficient margarine and concentrated protein equal in food value to the meat in the regular diet.

The milk and butter groups were found to make the largest gains, the boys who had the pint of milk being way in the lead with an average gain of nearly seven pounds a year and over two and a half inches in height. Casual visitors easily picked them out as "being obviously more fit than the others". The whole group enjoyed exemption from illness, Dr. Mann stated, when sickness in the other houses was more prevalent than usual.

LIGHT ALLOYS MAY BE METALS OF FUTURE

America leads the world in thepractical development of light tough alloys for structural purposes, Francis C. Frary of New Kensington, Pa., told the American Chemical Society. There are only two light metals, aluminum and magnesium, which seem to face an increasing demand in the future, Mr. Frary said. Other light metals are chiefly used as chemical reagents, but not for alloys.

Magnesium-rich alloys are being perfected and their use in aviation and other fields where lightness is the main consideration and cost relatively unimportant, is increasing. Aluminum alloys on the other hand are competing with brass and steel, especially in the transportation field. Sheet, castings, forgings, and structural shapes made of these alloys, have the strength of mild steel and only one-third its weight, Mr. Frary said, and their use will rapidly increase.

COTTON FROM WOOD IS HOPE OF CHEMISTS

The boll weevil, the bane of southern planters and northern congressmen alike, will be out of a job andhave no place to go if the efforts of scientists to make a soft downy cotton from hard fibers of wood are attended by success in the future. Gustavus J. Esselen of Boston told the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society of the efforts of chemists in their search for new sources of cellulose raw materials and of the possibility of obtaining from wood a cellulose similar to that of cotton. Untold possibilities in the future development of the textile trade may result, Mr. Esselen said, from the application of cellulose chemistry to the industry.
