How to Use Key-Word Feature of News-Letter

In order to aid in catching the items that concern you and to facilitate clipping and filing, a key word in small capitals has been printed on the right of the line above each article. The key words used fit into any system of classification, whether it be a straight alphabetical file, a system of your own devising, the Library of Congress classification or the Dewey system.

Note that you can clip out any article without fear of damaging another article in which you might be interested, since editorial matter printed on the righthand pages is backed by advertising, standing matter or a continuation of the article on the other side.

Library of Congress Classification

The classification of the Library of Congress has come into common use in the libraries of the country owing to the publication of the Government of the card index of all new books. We print below a list of the subject titles which are most used in the SCIENCE NEWS-LETTER. The full scheme of classification is contained in "Outline Scheme of Classes," issued by the Library of Congress.

B Philosophy.
BF Psychology.
G Geography, voyages, travel.
GA Mathematical and astronomical geography.
GB Physical geography.
GC Oceanology and oceanography.
GF Anthropogeography.
GN Anthropology. Somatology. Ethnology. Ethnography. Prehistoric archæology.
GR Folklore.
GT Manners and customs.
GV Sports and amusements. Games.
HC Economic history and conditions. National production.
HE Transportation and communication.
HF Commerce.
HM Sociology. General.
L Education.
M Music.
N Fine Arts.
P Philology and linguistics.
Q Science. General.
QA Mathematics.
QB Astronomy.
QC Physics.
QD Chemistry.
QE Geology.
QH Natural history.
QK Botany.
QL Zoology.
QM Human anatomy.
QP Physiology.
QR Bacteriology.
R Medicine. General.
S Agriculture. General.
SB Field crops. Horticulture. Landscape gardening. Pests and plant diseases.
SD Forestry.
SF Animal culture. Veterinary medicine.
SH Fish culture and fisheries.
SK Hunting. Game protection.
T Technology. General.
TA Engineering—General.
TC Hydraulic engineering.
TD Sanitary and municipal engineering.
TE Roads and pavements.
TF Railroads.
TG Bridges and roofs.
TH Building construction.
TJ Mechanical engineering.
TK Electrical engineering and industries.
TL Motor vehicles. Cycles. Aeronautics.
TN Mineral industries. Mining and Metallurgy.
TP Chemical technology.
TR Photography.
TS Manufactures.
TT Trade.
TX Domestic science.
U Military science. General.
V Naval science. General.

Dewey Classification

The main divisions of the Dewey Decimal Classification, used in many libraries and by many individuals, is given below for the convenience of those who wish to use this system:

000 GENERAL WORKS—
010 Bibliography
020 Library economy
030 General cyclopedias
040 General collected essays
050 General periodicals
060 General societies
070 Newspapers
080 Special libraries. Polygraphy
090 Book rarities
100 PHILOSOPHY—
110 Metaphysics
120 Special metaphysical topics
130 Mind and body
140 Philosophical systems
150 Mental faculties. Psychology
160 Logic
170 Ethics
180 Ancient philosophers
190 Modern philosophers
200 RELIGION—
210 Natural theology
220 Bible
230 Doctrinal. Dogmatics. Theology
240 Devotional. Practical
250 Homiletic. Pastoral. Parochial
260 Church. Institutions. Work
270 Religious history
280 Christian churches and sects
290 Ethnic. Non-Christian
300 SOCIOLOGY—
310 Statistics
320 Political science
330 Political economy
340 Law
350 Administration
360 Associations. Institutions
370 Education
380 Commerce. Communication
390 Customs. Costumes. Folklore
400 PHILOLOGY—
410 Comparative
420 English
430 German
440 French
450 Italian
460 Spanish
470 Latin
480 Greek
490 Minor languages
500 NATURAL SCIENCE—
510 Mathematics
520 Astronomy
530 Physics
540 Chemistry
550 Geology
560 Paleontology
570 Biology
580 Botany
590 Zoology
600 USEFUL ARTS—
610 Medicine
620 Engineering
630 Agriculture
640 Domestic economy
650 Communication. Commerce
660 Chemical technology
670 Manufactures
680 Mechanic trades
690 Building
700 FINE ARTS—
710 Landscape gardening
720 Architecture
730 Sculpture
740 Drawing. Decoration. Design
750 Painting
760 Engraving
770 Photography
780 Music
790 Amusements
800 LITERATURE—
810 American
820 English
830 German
840 French
850 Italian
860 Spanish
870 Latin
880 Greek
890 Minor languages
900 HISTORY—
910 Geography and travels
920 Biography
930 Ancient history
Modern
940 Europe
950 Asia
960 Africa
970 North America
980 South America
990 Oceanica and polar regions

Science News-Letter

A Weekly Summary of Current Science published by Science Service, Inc., the Institution for the Popularization of Science, organized under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Publication Office: 1918 Harford Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial and Business Office: 21st and B Sts., Washington, D. C.

VOL. X OCTOBER 2, 1926 NO. 286

Entry as second-class matter at the postoffice, Baltimore, Md., applied for.

Edwin E. Slosson, Director.

Watson Davis, Managing Editor.

$5.00 a year, 10c. a copy.

Ten or more copies to same address: 6c. a copy. Special reduced subscription rates are available to members of American Association for Advancement of Science.

Science News-Letter Is Already Indexed

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How To Clip and Classify

The SCIENCE NEWS-LETTER is a "cut-up" periodical. It aims to provide the information you want when and where you want it. It is a continuous loose-leaf supplement to any text-book or encyclopedia. But to make it most useful you must do your part. The best way to handle current news in science is to adopt the rule of the thrifty housewife in fruit season: "Eat what you can and what you can't eat you can."

Here is a good scheme if you haven't a better one. Get a dozen or twenty folders or envelopes which fit in a vertical filing case or drawer. Cut out the class titles of topics and paste on the upper edge of the envelopes. Or write on such titles as you prefer. If you use the Dewey Index or some other system put these numbers or letters in place of the Library of Congress marks.

As soon as you get a copy of SCIENCE NEWS-LETTER look it over, read through such articles as you have time to and cut out such as seem to you worth preserving for reference. Drop the clippings into their proper envelopes right away. Don't throw them into a desk drawer to accumulate until you have time to sort them over. You never will find time for that. At least we hope you will always have something more pleasant and profitable to do than filing a heap of old clippings. SCIENCE NEWS-LETTER is a new sort of magazine. Try a new way of using it.

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SCIENCE SERVICE

Science Service is a unique institution, established at Washington for the purpose of disseminating scientific information to the public. It aims to act as a sort of liaison agency between scientific circles and the world at large. It interprets original research and reports the meetings of learned societies in a way to enlighten the layman. The specialist is likewise a layman in every science except his own and he, too, needs to have new things explained to him in non-technical language. Scientific progress is so rapid and revolutionary nowadays that no one can keep up with it from what he learned at school. Science Service endeavors to provide life-continuation courses in all the sciences for newspaper readers anywhere in America without tuition fees or entrance examinations.

In a democracy like ours it is particularly important that the people as a whole should so far as possible understand the aims and achievements of modern science, not only because of the value of such knowledge to themselves but because research directly or indirectly depends upon popular appreciation of its methods. In fact the success of democratic institutions, as well as the prosperity of the individual, may be said to depend upon the ability of people to distinguish between science and fakes, between the genuine expert and the pretender.

Science Service spares no pains or expense in the endeavor (1) to get the best possible quality of popular science writing and (2) to get it to the largest possible number of readers. If in doing this it can make both ends meet, so much the better. If not, it will do it anyway.

Through the generosity of E. W. Scripps, Science Service has been assured of such financial support as to insure its independence and permanence. Mr. Scripps's long and wide experience as a newspaper editor and proprietor had convinced him of the importance of scientific research as the foundation of the prosperity of the nation and as a guide to sound thinking and living and he realized the need for an independent agency that would bring the results of research to the attention of the entire people so these could be applied to the solution of their personal, social or political problems.

Science Service is chartered as a non-profit-making institution and all receipts from articles, books, lectures and films are devoted to opening up new avenues for the diffusion of knowledge and developing promising methods of popular education. Although Science Service has a philanthropic purpose, it is conducted on business principles, with the aim of making each branch of its activities ultimately self-supporting so far as possible. All acceptable contributions are paid for and all published articles are charged for.

Science Service is under the control of a Board of Trustees composed of ten scientists and five journalists. The leading national organizations of all the sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, appoint three trustees each.

Science Service is not a governmental institution, but it is in close contact with the numerous governmental bureaus of research. It is not under the control of any clique, class or commercial interest. It has no connection with any particular publisher or syndicate. It will supply any news agency or newspaper on even terms. It is not the organ of any single scientific association. It serves all the sciences. It engages in no propaganda, unless it be called propaganda to urge the value of research and the usefulness of science.

Science News-Letter, October 2, 1926

PAST VOLUMES

Nine volumes of the SCIENCE NEWS-LETTER have been issued in mimeographed form. Volume I consisted of numbers 50 to 90, inclusive, including the period March 13 to December 30, 1922; thereafter volumes consisted of 26 numbers covering half-year periods, with the exception of Volume IX which consisted of numbers 273 to 285, inclusive, and included the three-month period of July, August and September of this year. Volume X begins with this number, the first to be printed, and will cover only the three last months of this year. Thereafter volumes will cover half-year periods. The pages in each volume will be numbered consecutively.

Science News-Letter, October 2, 1926

Two new subway tunnels are being constructed under the Thames.

Kapok, a floss obtained from pods of a tree in Java, is used throughout the world as a material for lifebelts and buoys.

The government recently spent $25,000 in repairing a temporary office building, damaged by the white ants known as termites.

Natives of Tierra del Fuego are said to endure extreme cold with greater hardihood than even the Eskimos of the north.

Rubberized wall paper, which may be washed or disinfected without injury, is being used by hospitals and some other public buildings.

Science News-Letter, October 2, 1926

Deliberate killing of wild animals is proceeding at such a swift pace that one scientist fears that man will eventually be the only mammal left on earth.

Julius Caesar is said to have made secret memoranda by moving each letter of the alphabet forward four places, using d for a, e for b, etc.

Government tests of 10 brands of hotel chinaware showed that the most durable china was 50 per cent harder than the softest ware.

It is probable that plants bend toward the sun because the tension of their protoplasm is greatest on the side exposed to light.

Young chickens, as well as old, may be infected with tuberculosis and spread it to hogs, according to recent tests.

Better not to know so much than to know so much that is not true.—*Josh Billings.*

The color of apples depends upon their nitrogen content, the highest colored fruit having the least.

Fats have more than twice the fuel value of sugar, starch, or protein when digested in the body.

It would take an express train 200 years at full speed without stopping to travel from the earth to the sun.

More than 2,000 years ago, historical records in China were written on bamboo tablets, strung together like a fan.

There is a large bed of pure Epsom salts near Death Valley, California.

Ordinary soft coal after drying consists of about three-fourths carbon.

The jaguar, which has the usual fondness of cats for fish, is an expert fisherman.

Salt mines in the Carpathian Mountains have been worked since the eleventh century.

Opium is gathered from the seed pod of the opium poppy when the petals first unfold.

The faintest stars that can be seen by the naked eye are classed in the sixth magnitude.

The female of one species of spider carries her young about on her back, like Indian papooses.