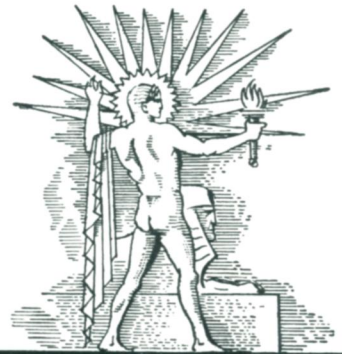
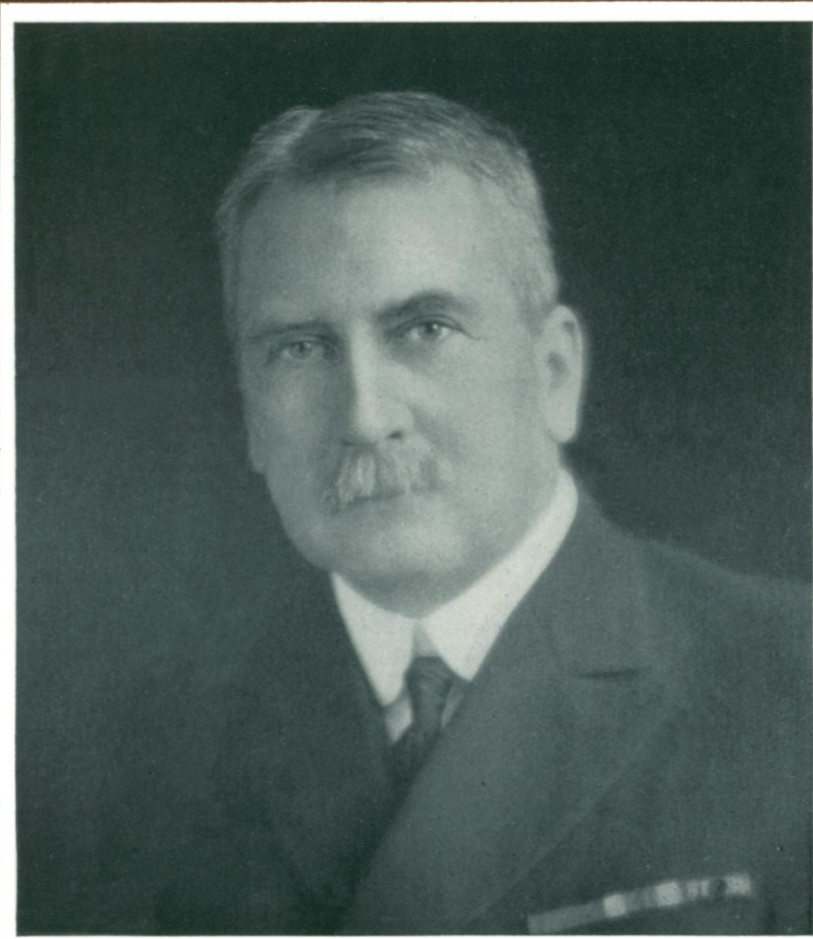


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THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE ●



NOVEMBER 1, 1930

Admiral Taylor, Chosen For Engineers' Highest Award

See Page 281

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DO YOU KNOW THAT

Life-size rubber models of the human body are being used for instruction purposes in medical schools.

One-room schools, the "little red schoolhouses" of an earlier generation, dropped out of existence at the rate of 4,600 a year between 1920 and 1926.

Flies and mosquitoes cannot stand pine oil.

The United States imports furs from about 80 countries of the world.

A silkworm produces several thousand yards of silk filaments in the course of its working career.

Cotton roads are being tried out in Texas and South Carolina, using a process by which the cotton cloth is treated with asphaltic oil, laid over the surface of the graded dirt roadway and surfaced with sand or gravel.

Big Hawaiian raspberries are being introduced into California.

Yellowstone National Park is the last stand of the Trumpeter Swan, the largest of all American waterfowl.

Traveling stores, that sell clothing, groceries, and other goods, are thriving in some sections of the country.

Exhaust gases from automobiles contain from four to ten per cent. of carbon monoxide gas, which is dangerous when inhaled in a closed space.

A bone needle 25,000 years old, used by some cave man or woman in making reindeer skin clothes, is an interesting relic of prehistoric culture in France.

Ginkgo trees from the orient, which are widely planted in the United States, apparently have no insect enemies or fungus diseases in this country.

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Science Service presents on the radio, an address

WHAT GERMS ARE MADE OF

By Dr. William Charles White, of the U. S. Public Health Service, and chairman of the Medical Research Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association, which has undertaken a chemical and biological study of the tubercle bacillus

Friday, November 7, 1930, at 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time

Over Stations of

The Columbia Broadcasting System