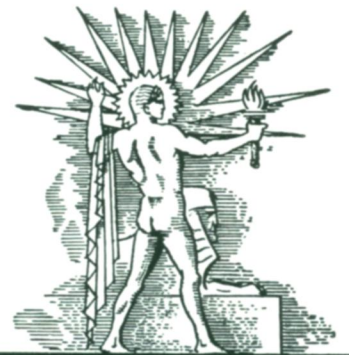
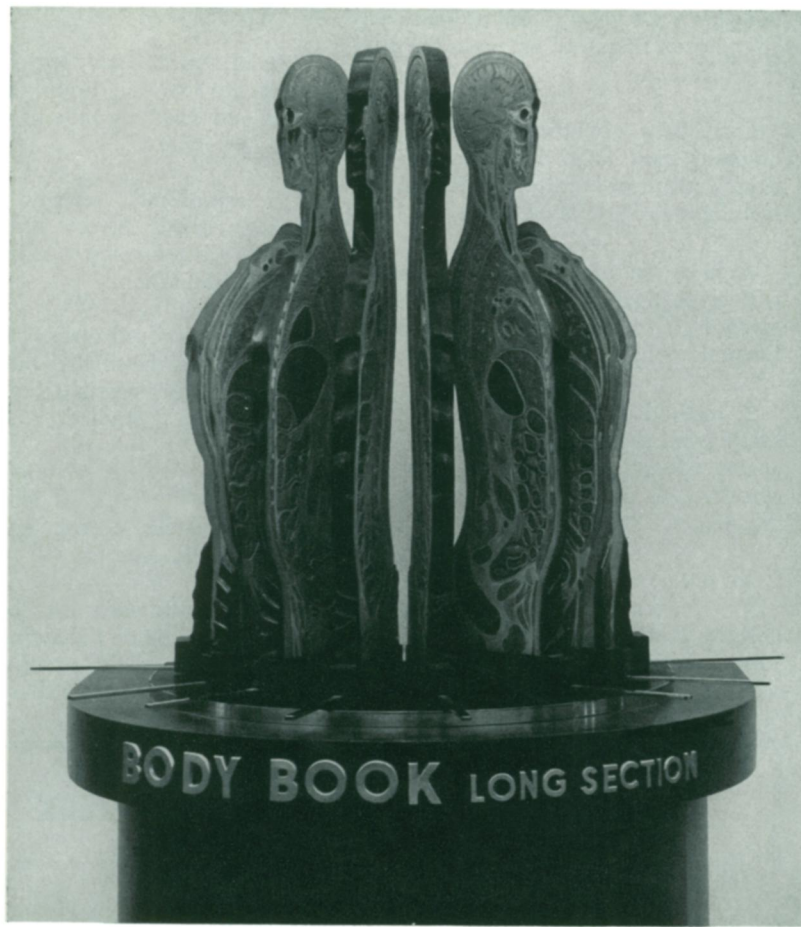


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# SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE •



APRIL 20, 1935

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## DO YOU KNOW?

Chinese gardeners grew 35 varieties of chrysanthemums as early as the eleventh century.

Why there are cycles of abundance of wild game, naturalists have never fully explained.

Kansas has taken to calling its mixture of snow and dust in winter storms by a new weather word, "snust."

British botanists reported 95 species of plants blooming outdoors at Kew Gardens, near London, on Christmas day.

Cacao pods, from which cocoa is obtained, do not grow in the ordinary way from tips of branches, but from the main trunk of the tree.

Says a British commentator: there were dinosaur eggs from East Kent in the British Museum before the discovery of such eggs in the Gobi Desert.

A battalion of Scots Guards, which will go to Egypt this autumn, has been given lectures and museum tours on Egyptology by the British Museum staff.

A method of killing the worst chrysanthemum pest, the Mexican mealybug, has been found; fumigation with calcium cyanide kills the bugs without harm to the plants.

In 1881 a new fungus was found attacking leaves of oak trees in New York; nothing further has been heard of this fungus until 1935, when it is reported attacking pecan trees in Texas.

Jerusalem has been besieged 38 times in its history.

Some species of mistletoe have bright red or orange flowers and purple fruit.

Poisonous snakes are fully venomous practically from the time they leave the egg.

Merida, capital of Yucatan, was founded by the Spanish conquerors on the site of an ancient Indian city called Tiho.

Among the Mayas of ancient Yucatan, young men were permitted to drink intoxicating beverages only in religious ceremonials.

At Minturno, Italy, remains of paved streets are found, indicating that the Romans laid street pavings as early as the fifth century B.C.

In seventeenth century England a popular remedy advocated for baldness was to rub an onion on the head and stand in the sun.

The only proved carrier of the Dutch elm disease is the smaller European bark beetle, but other possible carriers, such as birds, are being studied.

Soviet workers are restoring antiquities of the medieval city of Novgorod, including famous bronze gates, church paintings and frescoes.

Home economics teachers advise against counting on the saying, "A pint's a pound the world around," because some liquids are heavier than others.

## WITH THE SCIENCES THIS WEEK

Most articles are based on communications to Science Service or papers before meetings, but where published sources are used they are referred to in the articles.

## ANIMAL PSYCHOLOGY

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## BOTANY—PHILOSOPHY

What is a sycamore? p. 263.

## CHEMISTRY

How many acids are essential to life? p. 245.

## ENGINEERING

How do smoke rings aid engineers? p. 249.

## MEDICINE

How does the serpent offer relief for cancer suffering? p. 244.

What medical use has caviar? p. 263.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

What is "quintuplet" film? p. 246.

## PHYSIOLOGY

Is the damage from vitamin A deficiency permanent? p. 246.

What is the speed of brain waves? p. 243.

## ZOOLOGY

To what size does the whale shark grow? p. 245.