

and Connecticut rivers and the upper reaches of the Potomac.

Water poisoned by sewage and wastes from factories can be made drinkable by purification treatment, but there is a limit to the pollution that can be counteracted by engineering methods. The limit is now being exceeded at several points along the Ohio.

The conference went on record as urging President Roosevelt to sponsor the passage of a Congressional bill, allowing the U. S. Public Health Service to tackle the problem of stream pollution.

Science News Letter, June 13, 1936

PUBLIC HEALTH

No Typhoid Fever Deaths In 24 Large Cities

TWENTY-FOUR large cities have a place on the honor roll of the American Medical Association, having had no deaths from typhoid fever during the year 1935. (*Journal, American Medical Association, June 6.*)

These cities are: Bridgeport, Conn.; Cambridge, Mass.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Erie, Pa.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Jersey City, N. J.; Long Beach, Calif.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Newark, N. J.; New Bedford, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Omaha, Neb.; Paterson, N. J.; Peoria, Ill.; San Diego, Calif.; Scranton, Pa.; Somerville, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Tacoma, Wash.; Trenton, N. J.; Wichita, Kans., and Youngstown, Ohio.

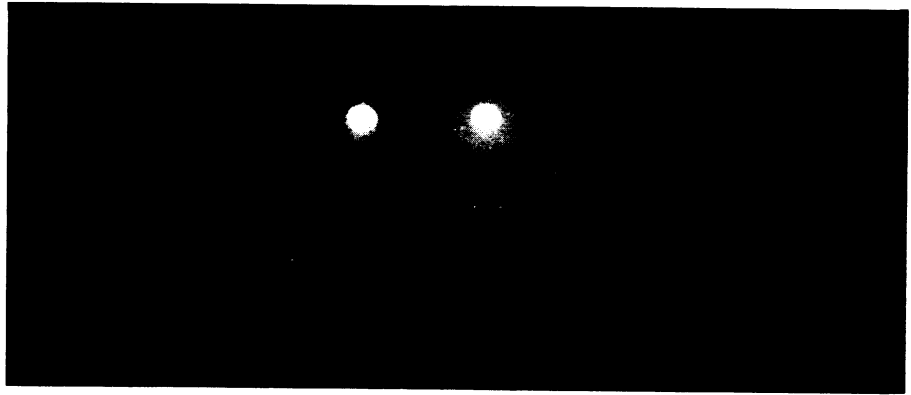
Eight of these cities—five of them in New England—had no deaths either from typhoid or diphtheria in 1935. They are: Bridgeport, Cambridge, Erie, New Bedford, New Haven, Scranton, Springfield and Tacoma.

The total of typhoid deaths for the ninety-three large cities annually surveyed by the American Medical Association was notably less in 1935 than in 1934, 385 as against 470.

At the other end of the scale are seven cities with high death rates from typhoid. In the order of high mortality from the disease, they are: El Paso, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Nashville, Tenn.; Tampa, Fla.; Norfolk, Va.; Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn. In some of these cities, one-third or more of the reported deaths from typhoid fever were stated to be among non-residents.

Science News Letter, June 13, 1936

Termites attacking woodwork in buildings are able to dissolve lime mortar by means of an acid secretion.



BLINDING GLARE

Scientists have found a cure for this hazard. See illustration on opposite page.

PSYCHOLOGY

"Dimensions of Intellect" Found by Psychologist

SEVEN primary elements that go to make up human intelligence just as the primary colors of the rainbow may be mixed to produce the thousands of beautiful hues with which we are familiar, have just been announced to the scientific world by Dr. Louis L. Thurstone, authority on mental testing at the University of Chicago.

They may eventually outmode present measures of I.Q. and mental age.

Four long years of research with complicated statistical and mathematical techniques enabled Dr. Thurstone to identify and name these seven "primary colors of personality."

They are:

Seven Dimensions

1. Number facility. This is an ability necessary to the accountant and mathematician. As Dr. Thurstone put it, "its appearance as a primary factor is not surprising in view of the common observation that many otherwise intelligent individuals seem to have a mental blind spot in dealing with numbers."

2. Word fluency. Here is a talent necessary for the political speaker, the salesman, the teacher.

3. Visualizing ability. Some persons are visually minded and learn best through seeing things or pictures of them.

4. Memory. Scientific justification does exist for the disputed popular idea that memory is distinct from other mental abilities, and that a person can

be described as having a good memory in general without specification as to what he can remember well. Dr. Thurstone's experimental findings agree with the common observation that people of superior intellect sometimes reveal surprisingly poor memory.

5. Perceptual speed. This is the ability that enables some people to scan a page of names or numbers to find a particular item quickly, while others must examine each item.

6. Induction. Dr. Thurstone explains induction as "involved in several tasks in which the subject must discover some principle or rule that governs the material." More experiments should reveal whether originality and inventiveness are involved.

7. Verbal reasoning. This might also be called deduction or the ability to see relations between words. The experiments showed that this is something different from mere fluency with words.

These "dimensions of intellect" which may revolutionize mental testing and vocational guidance, were discovered after examination of 240 university students who volunteered to take a total of 56 psychological tests. Dr. Thurstone's conclusions were embodied in a report to the American Council on Education.

Science News Letter, June 13, 1936

The seeds and skins of grapes yield an oil that is finding a number of uses in German industry.