



GERM-FREE CAGE

Little Yehudi II peeps from her sanitary surroundings as the attendant waits on her from outside. How she is fed without contact with a germ-ridden world is shown in the illustration on the front cover of this week's Science News Letter.

the monkey is the logical next step. Since there is very little literature on monkeys, we want to raise this monkey for experience and records for future use in the laboratories.

"We also expect to extend our experiments to the dog, as a representative carnivorous animal."

Science News Letter, October 18, 1941

India is to have two museums for exhibits of scientific and industrial research, at Calcutta and Delhi.

As far back as 1934, says one economist, Germany began shifting *food habits*, gradually decreasing consumption of bread, meats, fats, milk, and fruit and increasing other food such as potatoes, with a view to meeting wartime food problems.

METALLURGY

Steel Famine Even In Defense Seen for the Next Few Years

This Year's Production of 90,000,000 Tons Will Be 8,000,000 Short; Shortage Next Year 27,000,000 Tons

A SHORTAGE of steel even for defense needs in 1941 and for the next few years is foreseen by Dr. Matthew A. Hunter, professor of metallurgy at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy.

Even our scrap iron bin is practically empty, he declared. For years we sent large quantities of our scrap iron to a belligerent eastern nation. Now we have reason to regret this action.

This year, he continued, speaking on the General Electric Science Forum, the steel industry will produce about 90,000,000 tons of steel. But this is 8,000,000 tons short of our requirements.

Next year the shortage will be 27,000,000 tons.

By the construction of new plants, the steel industry expects to increase its capacity by 10,000,000 tons. But this still leaves a shortage of 17,000,000 tons which can only be made up by civilian conservation.

Already the Office of Production Management has indicated that a 50% cut in automobile manufacture in 1942 will be necessary in order to save some 4,500,000 tons for defense. Further restrictions will be necessary but cannot entirely make up the deficiency.

However, the situation is not altogether hopeless, Dr. Hunter thinks. He points out that some 14,000,000 tons of aluminum utensils have been contributed by American householders. He believes that every American household could contribute 20 pounds of scrap iron. They can do with fewer refrigerators, washing machines, ranges, and other articles containing iron.

Also there are untapped sources of scrap iron. He pointed to the automobile graveyards that dot the countryside. Iron fences, grills, and other useless structures can be removed. There is no substitute for steel, he said.

Science News Letter, October 18, 1941

CHEMISTRY

Mottled Enamel of Teeth Prevented by Water Treatment

FLUORIDES, cause of the disfiguring "mottled enamel" of teeth, can be removed from the drinking water by two simple methods designed for use in homes or small institutions having their own water supplies. The methods were devised and patented (numbers 2,207,725 and 2,257,111) by Dr. Elias Elvove, chemist of the U. S. Public Health Service, who assigned his patent rights to the United States Government.

How many American children have the ugly, irremovable brown spots on their teeth, result of drinking water and eating food cooked in water containing fluorides during the tooth calcification ages, is not definitely known. The condition, also called "black tooth," according to one estimate, afflicts 5,000,000 people in 31 states.

Community water supplies can be freed of fluorides by a relatively cheap method now commercially available.

The latest method for individual home

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