

White noise is not only disagreeable but produces temporary deafness and spoils communications. Three remedies are suggested by the scientists.

First, the noise in a plane can be made less white by improved aeronautical design or by application of sound absorbent materials.

Second, communications can be improved even in the midst of white noise by use of high-fidelity microphones and earphones, equipment which the scien-

tists state is not yet being widely used in airplanes though a few major improvements are in process.

Third, the microphone and earphones should be shielded from the noise by acoustic devices. Oxygen masks could be designed to include a microphone shield to cut out some of the white noise racket, and the ear can be shielded by an acoustic socket designed to provide a tight seal against the head.

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METALLURGY

Powder Hard as Diamond

Super-tool material, product of powder metallurgy, is considered important factor in speeding up production of ordnance and munitions.

► A POWDER product practically as hard as a diamond is a significant factor in speeding up our production of ordnance and munitions, Prof. Gregory J. Comstock of the Stevens Institute of Technology pointed out in Science Service's Adventures in Science program over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

It has been estimated that without this super-tool material, the Axis would have required at least a year longer to complete their preliminary preparations for aggression, Prof. Comstock, the world's first and only professor of powder metallurgy said of the hard cemented carbide-tool material, a product of powder metallurgy.

Metal powder friction materials, Prof. Comstock stated, have been developed which have made it safe to operate

clutches and brakes without charring at a much higher temperature than previously thought possible.

Porous metal powder bearings are in fact metal sponges which permit oil to go through the bearings like the wick in an oil lamp. In this way the oiling of inaccessible bearings has been materially simplified.

"When it was demonstrated that an article which had previously been manufactured by the normal established practice could be molded from metal powder for less money, and in many cases, at a higher production rate, industry became keenly aware of powder metallurgy," Prof. Comstock remarked concerning the present general interest in applied powder metallurgy.

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PHYSIOLOGY

Gray Hair Vitamin Tested

Chances of restoring color to grayed locks are demonstrated to be small in new test with nineteen elderly men and women. Turns some hair green.

► HOPE THAT taking vitamins will restore gray hair to its natural color is considerably lessened by the latest report from scientists studying the problem.

In only two out of 19 gray-haired elderly men and women did a significant change of hair color occur with intensive vitamin treatment over a period of eight consecutive months, Dr. Harold Brande- leone, Dr. Elizabeth Main and Dr. J.

Murray Steele, of New York University, report to the society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

The change became apparent after two or three months and tended toward a return to the original color. After three months, the change increased slowly in intensity until the drugs were stopped.

The most common change in the 17 other patients was the appearance of a yellow or greenish cast to the gray hair.

Growth of scattered, wiry black hairs also became apparent. In several patients there was thought to be a greater luster without change in color, and one man whose hair was sparse had an increase in the number of hairs.

The two men whose hair color changed without any doubt were among seven given daily doses of two B vitamins, calcium pantothenate, para- amino- benzoic acid and brewer's yeast. Others in the study were given one or the other vitamin plus the yeast.

Both these vitamins which are found in yeast with the other B vitamins have been reported as effective in curing gray hair in both human beings and animals. The wide publicity given some of these reports, the New York investigators state, "made it seem desirable to plan studies of rather long duration in order to quantify more carefully the degree of change to be expected after use of pantothenic acid and para-aminobenzoic acid."

For judging change in hair color, three methods were used: (1) photographs were taken before, during and after treatment; (2) samples of hair were clipped from a given area at the time the photos were taken; (3) all patients were seen by the same two observers at least twice a month and notes taken of any observed change.

"Subjective opinions were more accurate than photos and less discouraging than hair samples," the scientists state, pointing out that a very definite color change must occur before it is apparent in the hair clippings.

The three researchers are making a similar study on younger persons. The 19 reported on were patients in the Goldwater Memorial Hospital with chronic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, general hardening of the arteries and Parkinsonism.

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CHEMISTRY

Crude Oil from Pine Stumps Is Chinese Development

► A PROCESS for extracting crude oil and a gasoline substitute from pine tree stumps has been perfected by a young chemistry instructor of Fukien Christian University in China.

This new process is a military secret for the present but the Chinese Army is already using the gasoline substitute obtained from the hundreds of thousands of tree stumps left as a result of timber exportation from the Fukien Province's forests.

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