

Books of the Week

AIR POWER FOR PEACE—Eugene E. Wilson—*McGraw*, 184 p., illus., \$2. Value of air power and its impact upon military and economic security.

THE BASIS OF SOVIET STRENGTH—George B. Cressey—*McGraw*, 287 p., illus., \$3. A survey of raw materials, agriculture, climate, industry, and racial backgrounds.

CARBON MONOXIDE: ITS HAZARDS AND THE MECHANISM OF ITS ACTION—W. F. von Oettingen—*Supt. of Doc.*, 255 p., paper, illus., 35 cents. Public Health Bulletin No. 290.

CHEMISTRY FOR ELECTROPLATERS—C. B. F. Young—*Chemical Pub. Co.*, 205 p., illus., \$4.

DIET MANUAL FOR HOME NURSING—Marie V. Krause and Eleanor Sense—*Barrows*, 218 p., \$2. Helpful advice on what to do after the doctor has left a diet prescription.

INDUSTRIAL OIL AND FAT PRODUCTS—Alton E. Bailey—*Interscience*, 735 p., illus., \$10. A text on oil and fat technology.

INTELLIGENCE AND ITS DEVIATIONS—Mandel Sherman—*Ronald Press*, 286 p., illus., \$3.75. Psychology Series. Medical, psychological and social aspects of the subject.

KEEP 'EM ROLLING: A Driver's Handbook—Richard Gordon McCloskey—*Infantry Journal*, 279 p., illus., paper, 50 cents. 6th ed., revised and enlarged. A handbook for the Army driver.

MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS AND ALTERNATIVES: Alkaloids, Biologicals, Chemicals, Glandular Products, Pharmaceutical Specialties, Vitamins—George R. Tompkins and S. N. Samuelson—*Supt. of Doc.*, 107 p., paper, 50 cents. Industrial Series No. 11. Text in English, Spanish and Portuguese.

PLASTICS: A Simplified Presentation of the Important Plastics Materials and Products with Tables of their Properties and the Basic Design Information Required by Engineers and Designers—J. H. DuBois—*Am. Tech. Soc.*, 447 p., illus., \$4. 3rd ed., revised and enlarged.

THE STORY OF BLUE CROSS: On the Road to Better Health—Louis H. Pink—*Public Affairs Committee*, 31 p., illus., paper, 10 cents. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 101.

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worked were carefully studied. Even the smoke from the stacks was investigated for dangerous gases.

The workers were shielded by airtight walls of concrete, steel or other absorbing materials from the radioactive elements. Uranium was even loaded and unloaded by remote control. High stacks were built to carry off the radioactive poisonous gases along with the acid fumes. Most of the time the carefully-protected operators had nothing to do except record the readings of various instruments.

The chief way of determining if a person was suffering from overexposure to radiation was the white blood cell count. Individuals affected were shifted to other jobs or given brief vacations; none have shown permanent ill effects, Dr. Smyth said.

"Film badges" were introduced by the health division to check on the conditions under which the people worked. Small pieces of film, worn in the identification badge, were periodically developed and examined for radiation blackening.

Pocket meters were also developed to show the extent of exposure. The first was a simple electroscope about the size

and shape of a fountain pen. The meters were electrostatically charged at the beginning of each day and read at the end of the day. The degree to which they became discharged indicated the total amount of ionizing radiation to which they and the carrier had been exposed.

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CHEMISTRY

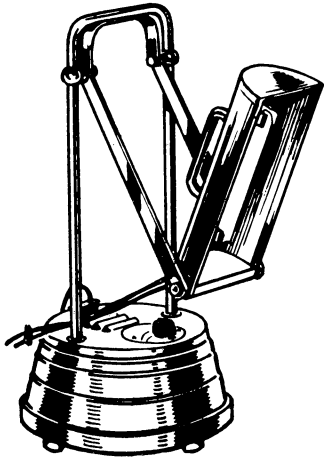
New Method Offered For Desalting Oil

► SALT, any experienced oil man can tell you, is one of the most ruinous impurities you can have in petroleum. To get rid of salt in oil in which it is present in practically dry, microcrystalline form along with organic acids, G. S. Nees of Ft. Worth and R. B. Perkins, Jr., of Houston, have devised a process on which they have received patent 2,380,458. They introduce water containing sufficient alkali partially to neutralize the acid, and agitate the oil until it is in an emulsified state. Then it is exposed to an electric field that causes the salt-containing droplets to coalesce, making their elimination easier.

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Eight or more sprayings of *apple orchards* are now required to accomplish the results of a single spraying 40 years ago; the codling moth of today is the descendant of the worms that proved best able to resist poisoning in the past.

It is important in curing *hay* to save the leaves, as they contain more feeding value than the stems; alfalfa leaves, for example, have twice as much protein, calcium and phosphorus as the stems.



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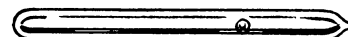
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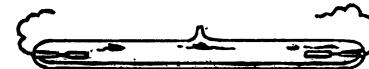
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