

## MEDICINE

## Returned Servicemen Spread Amebic Dysentery

► LOOK for a postwar increase of amebic dysentery, or amebiasis as doctors prefer to call it because dysentery is not always a feature of the disease.

This serious illness, as well as malaria, intestinal worms and giardiasis, are the so-called tropical diseases likely to be spread through the United States by returned servicemen, experience at New York City's tropical disease diagnostic service through the past year shows.

Among 1,151 veterans, amebiasis was discovered in 10% by routine examinations, Drs. Howard B. Shookhoff and Wheelan D. Sutliff reported to the American Public Health Association.

More men with this infection undoubtedly would have been picked up if repeated examinations could have been made. The incidence of the disease among these veterans is much higher than the general level of infection in cities like New York. Spread of the disease will be difficult to detect because reporting of it is very incomplete and there may be a long period between the time of infection and the development of symptoms which lead to its detection.

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## NUTRITION

## Get Enough Calories To Help Your Steaks

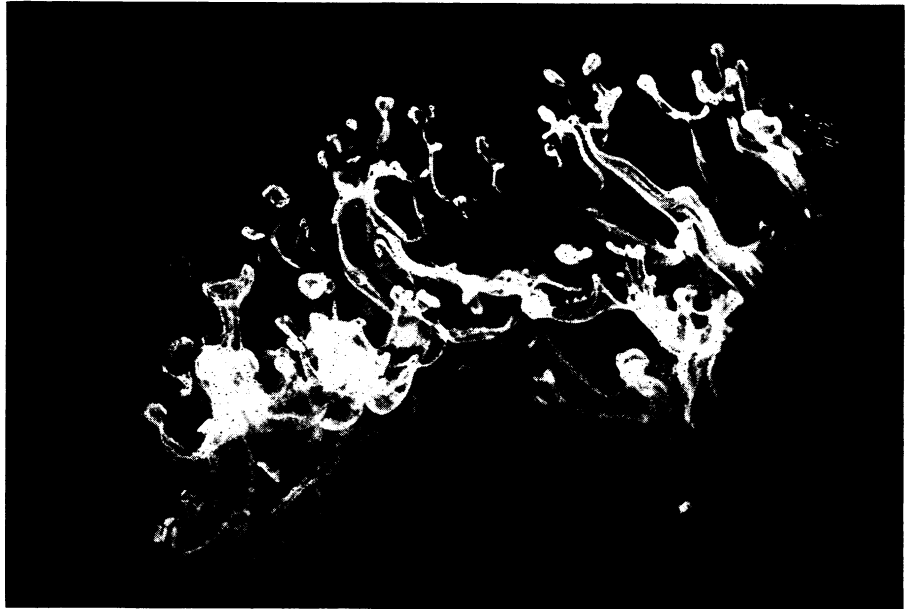
► TAKE A TIP from the Quartermaster Corps, when all the meat you are hungry for comes back on the market, and be sure to eat enough other foods to supply the calories you need.

Proteins, which you get from meat, are not utilized to the best extent unless calories of a minimum level are also eaten, research indicates.

Why some foods, like meat, have appetite appeal and why bread and some other foods can be eaten in large amounts for unlimited periods while large amounts of other foods lose their appetite appeal are questions the Quartermaster Corps is now trying to answer.

Rations which will taste better to future GIs and therefore be eaten and do their job of nourishing the soldier are the object of research in a new program. Civilians may also benefit since some of the studies will be on such fundamental problems as the relation of digestion and psychological factors to food acceptance and therefore to good nutrition.

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**CURLY CLOUD**—When the cloud is seeded with ice germs, made of dry-ice, the cloud enters its first stage of transformation from water droplets to snow. This photograph was taken at the General Electric laboratory a few seconds following initial seeding.

## PHYSICS

## Man Makes Snow

Artificial snow may be used to clear supercooled clouds over airfields and keep ice off wings of planes. Solid carbon dioxide is used in making snow.

► ARTIFICIAL man-made snow may be made in the future to clear dangerous supercooled clouds over airfields.

Using dry-ice fragments against a cloud of supercooled droplets in a laboratory cold chamber, Vincent J. Schaefer, General Electric scientist, found that the droplets formed ice crystals that fell like snow.

An airplane over Greylock Mountain in western Massachusetts was used to bombard a natural cloud with the solid carbon dioxide and snow fell.

This method may be used to protect planes from the supercooled clouds which are one of the chief causes of icing on aircraft. Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, chief of research and development for the Army Air Forces, is one of those interested in testing the artificial snow system.

Mr. Schaefer reported his laboratory method for creating the ice crystals in *Science*, (Nov. 8). He first formed super-cooled clouds by introducing moist air into a small commercial freezing unit

with the temperature of the resulting cloud about minus 15 degrees Centigrade.

When he hung a piece of dry-ice in the cooled cloud, the cloud was completely converted into ice crystals in 10 seconds. The crystals increased in size when more moisture was added.

Examining the crystals under a microscope, Mr. Schaefer found they were similar in size to those of "diamond dust," the small natural crystals found on cold mornings.

In addition to using dry-ice as a source of ice nuclei, he used a rod cooling in liquid air. When this passed through the supercooled cloud, it left behind a trail of submicroscopic nuclei that caused the cloud to dry up as the ice crystals grew.

Many clouds in the air are in "supercooled" condition. They contain water droplets whose temperature is below freezing, but which are not frozen. Science has not yet found the reason for this condition.

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