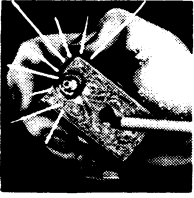


ELECTRIC CIGARETTE LIGHTER—79¢

No wick, no lighter fuel needed! A quick flick of the switch and secret panel opens to provide an instant light for your cigarette, regardless of wind or weather. In featherlight, handsomely engraved metal case, with built-in flashlight. Smart, convenient for him or her. Works on 2 pen light batteries, obtainable anywhere. 79¢ ea. ppd. 2 for \$1.50

ppd. Send check or M.O. Satisfaction guaranteed.
SPENCER GIFTS CS-42 Spencer Bldg.
 Atlantic City, N. J.

HACKMANITE—Chameleon of Minerals
IT'S SOLID MENI (from Solid State Physics, that is.)

Send \$2.00 or \$3.00 for a piece of this fascinatingly interesting mineral with its varied physical properties. 1) Fluorescence, 2) Thermoluminescence, 3) Reversible Photosensitivity. How? Why? When? Literature free with each mineral sample purchased.

Hackmanite specimen according to size \$2.00 or \$3.00 p.p. with free instructions.

HARRY ROSS Scientific & Lab Apparatus
 61-L Roade St., N.Y. 7, N.Y.

**Physics is Fun**

by
G. Niese

- This richly-illustrated new book explains 78 safe experiments in science, not requiring special apparatus.
- Suitable for the 12-year-old, and up.
- These science projects concern things we encounter at every step, but which we ordinarily do not attempt to explain scientifically.
- Cost \$2.95; postage free when money accompanies order. Order from your usual bookseller or from:

Astro-Computing Books
 Box 5540-SN
 Washington 16, D. C.

Get UNITRON's FREE
Observer's Guide and Catalog on
ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES

This valuable 38-page book is yours for the asking!

With artificial satellites already launched and space travel almost a reality, astronomy has become today's fastest growing hobby. Exploring the skies with a telescope is a relaxing diversion for father and son alike. UNITRON's handbook contains full-page illustrated articles on astronomy, observing, telescopes and accessories. It is of interest to both beginners and advanced amateurs.

Contents include—

- Observing the sun, moon, planets and wonders of the sky
- Constellation map
- Hints for observers
- Glossary of telescope terms
- How to choose a telescope
- Amateur clubs and research programs

**UNITRON**

INSTRUMENT COMPANY • TELESCOPE SALES DIV.
 66 NEEDHAM ST., NEWTON HIGHLANDS 61, MASS.

Please rush to me, free of charge, UNITRON'S New Observer's Guide & Telescope Catalog 5-J-2

Name.....
 Street.....
 City..... State.....

MEDICINE

Sudden Deafness Routed

► IF YOU SUDDENLY go deaf, make a beeline for the ear doctor's office. The faster you get there, the better your chances for having your hearing restored. Delaying more than six weeks may mean losing your hearing in the affected ear.

Dr. Woodrow D. Schlosser, consultant to the Pennsylvania Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in Philadelphia, has found hearing can be restored to 50% of sudden deafness cases by the use of drugs if the patient seeks help the first six weeks.

The treatment is simple. In most instances, treatment is based upon the assumption that a blood vessel leading to the inner ear has become spastic. Histamine, which dilates capillaries, is given intravenously for three days and then by oral dosage for six to 12 weeks, depending upon progress. Another vaso-dilator, nicotinic acid, has also been used.

Because the vascular spasms are believed related to lack of function of the autonomic nervous system, drugs of the belladonna family, which includes antispasmodics and painkillers, have been used. More recently, heparin has come into the picture.

Most cases of sudden deafness (75%) occur in persons over 40 years old, more commonly in women than in men. Ringing in the ears precedes sudden deafness in

85% of the cases, while dizziness occurs in one-third of the patients.

Dr. Schlosser said that the cause of this malady is not fully known, but several agents are suspected. These include hemorrhages to the inner ear, thrombosis and such viral infections as sub-clinical mumps. Also included are fatigue, emotional upsets, allergies, endocrine imbalance and generalized stress.

Tests showed that the hearing loss is due to sensori-neural impairment rather than to a middle ear lesion.

• Science News Letter, 78:372 December 10, 1960

SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

VOL. 78 DECEMBER 10, 1960 NO. 24

Edited by WATSON DAVIS

The Weekly Summary of Current Science, published every Saturday by SCIENCE SERVICE, Inc., 1719 N St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C., NORTH 7-2255. Cable Address: SCIENSERVC.

Subscription rates: 1 yr., \$5.50; 2 yrs., \$10.00; 3 yrs., \$14.50; ten or more copies in one package to one address, 7/2 cents per copy per week; single copy, 15 cents, more than six months old, 25 cents. No charge for foreign postage.

Change of address: Three weeks notice is required. When ordering a change please state exactly how magazine is addressed. Your new address should include postal zone number if you have one.

Copyright © 1960 by Science Service, Inc. Reproduction of any portion of SCIENCE NEWS LETTER is strictly prohibited. Newspapers, magazines and other publications are invited to avail themselves of the numerous syndicated services issued by Science Service. Science Service also publishes CHEMISTRY (eight times a year) and THINGS of Science (monthly).

Printed in U.S.A. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Established in mimeograph form March 13, 1922. Title registered as trademark, U. S. and Canadian Patent Offices. Indexed in Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, Abridged Guide, and the Engineering Index. Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

SCIENCE SERVICE

The Institution for the Popularization of Science organized 1921 as a non-profit corporation.

Board of Trustees—Nominated by the American Association for the Advancement of Science: William W. Rubey, U. S. Geological Survey; Wallace R. Brode; Douglas Whitaker, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Nominated by the National Academy of Sciences: Harlow Shapley, Harvard College Observatory; Philip Bard, Johns Hopkins University; Henry Allen Moe, John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. Nominated by the National Research Council: Leonard Carmichael, Smithsonian Institution; John R. Dunning, Columbia University; Benjamin H. Willier, Johns Hopkins University. Nominated by the Journalistic Profession: Michael J. Ogden, Providence Journal-Bulletin; O. W. Riegel, Washington and Lee University; Lee Hills, Detroit Free Press. Nominated by the Scripps Estate: Edward J. Meeman, Memphis Press-Scimitar; Frank Ford, Washington, D. C.; Charles E. Scripps, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Officers—President, Leonard Carmichael; Vice President and Chairman of Executive Committee: Charles E. Scripps; Treasurer: Wallace R. Brode; Secretary: Watson Davis.

Staff—Director: Watson Davis. Writers: Gloria Ball, Ann Ewing, Lillian Levy, Faye Marley, Jane Marye, Tove Neville, Marjorie Van de Water, Judy Viorst, Burrell Wood. Science Youth Division: Joseph H. Kraus, Shirley Moore, Dorothy Schriver, Leslie Watkins. Photography: Fremont Davis. Production: Priscilla Howe, Marcia Nelson. Syndicate Sales: Hallie Jenkins. Librarian: Margit Friedrich. Interlingua Division in New York: Alexander Gode, 80 E. 11th St., GRamercy 3-5410. Advertising Manager: Fred A. Moulton, METropolitan 8-2562.

MEDICINE

Drug Therapy Can Damage Bone Marrow

► DRUGS USED to treat cancer can damage bone marrow. However, five cancer patients whose bone marrow was damaged by treatment with chemicals deadly to cells have recovered spontaneously, Ian Campbell Cree of Wanstead Hospital, London, reports in the British Medical Journal, Nov. 19, 1960. The five cases studied by Grant Batchelor of the West London Hospital showed remarkable powers of bone-marrow recovery, Mr. Cree, formerly of West London Hospital, said.

The drugs used were thiotepa (triethylene thiophosphoramide) and testosterone, the male hormone.

Surgery and chemotherapy, or drug treatment, for some 50 cases of breast cancer given by Mr. Batchelor and other British surgeons and reported during the past year have shown favorable results.

Mr. Cree said that although the final verdict of this form of treatment must await a five-year or even a ten-year follow-up, the disappearance of skin metastases, or spread, the complete clearing of chest effusions, and the relief of pain in affected bones, combined with a remarkable improvement in the sense of well-being in advanced cases, has been most encouraging.

The only important side effect encountered was toxic damage to the bone marrow among five of 17 cases treated. Caution in dosage was advised.

• Science News Letter, 78:372 December 10, 1960