

light, as the brown liquids above mentioned, which are not at all tinged with blue by candle-light, but are the same as by day, except that they are paler.

Blue

(By day-light and candle-light)

I apprehend this colour appears nearly the same to me as to other people, both by day-light and candle-light.

Purple

(By day-light and candle-light)

This seems to me a slight modification of blue. I seldom fail to distinguish purple from blue; but should hardly suspect purple to be a compound of blue and red. The difference between day-light and candle-light is not material.

Miscellaneous Observations

Colours appear to me much the same by moon-light as they do by candle-light.

Colours viewed by lightning appear the same as by day-light but whether exactly so, I have not ascertained.

Colours seen by electric light appear to me the same as by day-light. That is, pink appears blue, &c. . . .

Most of the colours called drabs appear to me the same by day-light and

candle-light.

A light drab woollen cloth seems to me to resemble a light green by day. These colours are, however, easily distinguished by candle-light, as the latter becomes tinged with blue, which the former does not. I have frequently seen colours of the drab kind, said to be nearly alike, which appeared to me very different.

My idea of *brown* I obtain from a piece of white paper heated almost to ignition. This colour by day-light seems to have a great affinity to green, as may be imagined from what I have said of greens. Browns seem to me very diversified; some I should call red—dark brown woollen cloth I should call black.

The light of the rising or setting sun has no particular effect; neither has a strong or weak light. Pink appears rather duller, all other circumstances alike, in a cloudy day.

All common combustible substances exhibit colours to me in the same light; namely, *tallow, oil, wax, pit-coal.*

My vision has always been as it is now.

Science News Letter, March 21, 1931

GENETICS

Eye Color Is Not Dependable As Evidence of Paternity

MENDEL'S law of inheritance will not often serve as an aid to the harassed judge who must decide cases of disputed parentage. This natural "law" was recently cited, supplementary to man-made laws, in a case where a man with brown eyes claimed to be the son and heir of a couple, both of whom, it was testified, had blue eyes.

Scientists agree that parents having pure blue eyes do not have brown-eyed children, but this fact will not help the judge as much as it might appear, because many individuals with blue-looking eyes do not have eyes which would be scientifically classified as "pure blue."

Take a close look at the eyes of some blue-eyed person. If you use an ordinary reading or magnifying glass you will very likely discern a dark ring around the pupil of the eye. Or you may see streaks like the spokes of a wheel coming out from the center of the eye. Or you may see tiny flecks of

color scattered over the entire surface.

Brown or black eyes are given their color by a pigment in both the front and back walls of the iris. Eyes without this pigment are completely colorless, but appear pink because of the color of the blood vessels. Such eyes are seen in albinos. Blue eyes have the pigment in the back wall of the iris, but none in the front. The blue look is due to the reflection of light through the colorless front walls.

The color of eyes may also change during the lifetime of an individual as a result of injuries to or diseases of the eye. And there is a normal change due to age. Nearly all infants of the north European races are born with blue eyes, and this color may persist until the child is eight years old. Then when they grow old the color may fade from their eyes, the eye color changing from brown to a pale bluish shade by a process of color absorption similar to that which changes brown hair to gray.

Science News Letter, March 21, 1931

Lincoln Science Desks

Stopped New Building Plans at Mankato, Minn.

Good Counsel Academy Saves 2 rooms then Expands Science Classes

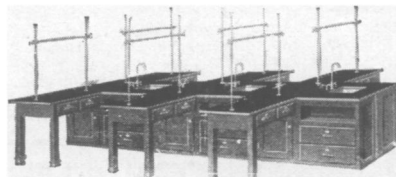
Is Your Old Laboratory Furniture Crowding Your Present School Building?

Don't build a new school until you've considered refurbishing the old laboratories. Perhaps your Science Classes are using too much room. Perhaps by installing Lincoln Science Desks a room or two can be released for other studies, without in any way affecting Science classes. Read what happened in Mankato, Minn.



Lincoln Science Desk No. D-503

Good Counsel Academy was on the verge of starting a new 3-story building. They first checked up on their science classrooms and this is what happened. One twelve-student Lincoln Science Desk and one Instructor's Desk with one of their old Chemistry Desks were installed in the smaller second floor recitation room. This released the old chemistry room and the larger recitation room for other classes. The new equipment made it possible to add Physics to General Science, Biology and Chemistry, the three subjects being taught. The two released rooms relieved the congestion, the new laboratory accommodates more students and the new addition to the school is not needed.



Lincoln Science Desk No. D-523

Write to Kewaunee for advice if your school is crowded. Our Engineers will tell you if it's possible to provide accommodations for all students in your present building by modernizing the Science Department equipment. There's no charge for this service and no obligation.

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CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
Grand Central Palace, New York
MAY 4 to 9, 1931

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