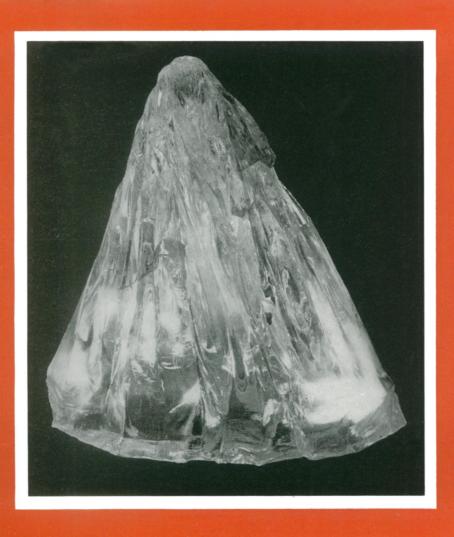
SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE.





January 27, 1940



Glass

See Page 53

A SCIENCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

Do You Know?

In China, the butterfly is a symbol of immortality.

Italy reports finding in Albania valuable deposits of high grade iron ore.

Out of 11 kinds of milk listed by the Department of Agriculture, reindeer milk is richest—it has 22% butterfat.

The world's population increased nearly five-fold in about three centuries, from 1630 to 1930, says a noted population expert.

Figures of Buddha are made according to exact proportions, which the devout Buddhist regards as established by divine revelation.

Ceylon is worried over a 400% rise in price of acetic and formic acids imported from Germany for rubber processing; and efforts to make acetic acid locally from coconut shells may be launched.

Each domestic science class in Lausanne, Switzerland, has adopted a needy Swiss soldier, taking care of his laundry and mending, and cheering him with class-made cakes and other foods and with friendly letters.

The ten minerals which the War Department lists as strategic—meaning that the United States cannot expect to produce them in sufficient quantities for industrial or wartime needs—are manganese, nickel, chromium, tungsten, tin, aluminum, antimony, mercury, platinum, and mica.

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED IN THIS ISSUE

Most articles which appear in SCIENCE NEWS LETTER are based on communications to Science Service, or on papers before meetings. Where published sources are used they are referred to in the article.

Agriculture

In what family is the female more tender than the male? $p.\ 57.$

Archaeology

What ancient mystery is now puzzling scientists? p. 61.

Astronomy

What astronomical treat is expected in February? \mathbf{p} . 58.

Botany

How can you grow daffodils as big as plates? p. 56.

Chemistry

From what chemical are the new elastic plastic belts made? p.~56.

Dentistry

What substance rubbed on the gums may prevent loss of teeth? p. 53.

Engineering

How can the auto industry adopt polarized headlights to eliminate glare? p. 60.

General Science

How big a business is industrial research? p. 63.

Genetics

How can a boy's cousin be his own sister? p. 52.

How many chromosomes does the chimpanzee have per cell? p. 53.

Medicine

What new germ has just been discovered? p. 57.

What new leads are to be followed in infantile paralysis research? p. 52.

Medicine-Physiology

How do heart disease remedies do their work? p. 56.

Medicine-Psychology

How do the "Men in White" serve the men with wings? p. 54.

Metallurgy

How is stainless steel given a new high polish? p. 57.

Oceanography

For what peaceful purpose is an American ship dropping depth charges? p. 63.

How is the war hampering the ice patrol? p. 62.

Physics

What new atomic particle is suggested by Prof. Bethe? p. 59.

Physiology

How are seals able to swim so long under water? p. 57.

Where does the blood acquire its antibleeding property? p. 56.

Public Health

What is the American public paying for venereal disease quackery? p. 62.

What is Wisconsin's plan for protecting the health of workers? p. 52.

Radio

What is the latest important development in frequency modulated radio? p. 56.

Sociology-Public Health

How many American children of school age are out of school? p. 51.

Making gears and other articles from metal powders is one of the newer fields of metallurgy.

The Pilgrims found cranberries growing wild in Massachusetts bogs, but not until about 1850 did a cranberry industry get started.

A way of spraying hot shellac on wood, glass, and other surfaces is reported by chemists at University College, London.

Cane and beet sugar are chemically identical except for slight impurities which in both kinds make up only a small fraction of one per cent.

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