then, too, were set an hour ahead all over the United States. Everybody called it daylight saving time, which to most people was then an entirely new expression. In Congressional discussions, legal documents and in the newspapers, the same expression was used.

There was, however, a difference then. Everybody knew that the advanced time was to apply only to the summer months. The law was in fact repealed in the Autumn of 1918. The present law is to apply to the year round, and may be made permanent.

Another curious point is that what is popularly referred to as Eastern Standard Time is called in the new act, and also in previous acts, Standard Eastern Time.

It is likely that a conference will be called between the Bureau of Standards, the Naval Observatory and the Interstate Commerce Commission to decide just what the baby will be called, or at least to establish a common usage among the Federal offices. The most likely title at present appears to be Eastern Standard Daylight Time, ESDT, for the eastern zone. Next April, some communities may wish to advance their clocks an hour beyond Standard Daylight Time, in which case their own variety could be distinguished as Daylight Saving Time.

Science News Letter, February 7, 1942

PUBLIC HEALTH

Bakers and Public Backsliding On Use of Enriched Bread

But Although Food Prices Are Rising, Cost of Vitamin Has Actually Gone Down; Use Is Patriotic Duty

ERE'S good news. Food prices are rising, but the cost of one important food ingredient, the morale vitamin B₁, or thiamin as it is scientifically named, has gone down.

The wholesale price of this vital food chemical, it has just been announced by the manufacturers, has dropped from 60 cents a gram to 53 cents a gram (about one-thirtieth of an ounce). One gram of thiamin would supply the average grown man with all he needed of this vitamin for 500 days.

Both bakers and the public are backsliding on the making and eating of enriched bread which contains the morale vitamin, Dr. W. H. Sebrell, U. S. Public Health Service nutrition authority, finds.

Besides the morale vitamin, enriched bread and flour contain pellagra-preventing nicotinic acid, or niacin as it has been rechristened, and iron to ward off shortage of this metal blood-builder.

The program for enriching white bread and flour started almost a year ago as a means of improving national nutrition for defense. But today only about 30% of the nation's bread is being enriched. One large baking company which was among the first in the nation's capital to enrich its bread has now gone back to producing plain white bread without the extra vitamins and iron.

"The time has come," Dr. Sebrell declares, "when it is the patriotic duty of every American to eat enriched bread. Don't buy plain white bread.

"If your grocer does not have enriched bread, he can get it for you," he advises.

Even though the cost of thiamin has gone down, the cost of enriching bread has gone up slightly. This is because of the increased cost of making the high vitamin yeast which is what most bakers use to produce enriched bread.

Of the 30% or 35% total increase in the present cost of making bread, however, only 3% can be charged against enrichment.

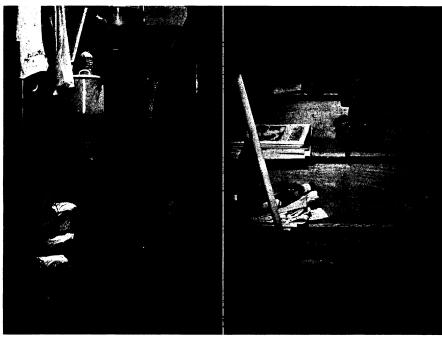
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ENGINEERING

How To Guard Against Home Blackout Accidents

WHILE you are making preparations for blacking out your home be sure to make it safe against accidents that may occur in darkened or dimly lighted rooms. Accidents in homes that were not under any war time blackout killed 33,000 persons in the United States and permanently disabled another 140,000 in the year 1940, to say nothing of the nearly 5,000,000 persons who suffered some degree of temporary disability

Disorder, poor housekeeping in the part of the home where the accident occurred, was the mechanical factor most frequently involved in these peace time home accidents, causing nearly one-fifth of them, according to figures from the National Safety Council.



HAZARD

If you have to blackout your home, will you face the danger of falls because your stairs are cluttered as these are? Americans used to plenty of light at their fingertips now should learn how to make homes safe for darkness. Photographs from National Safety Council.