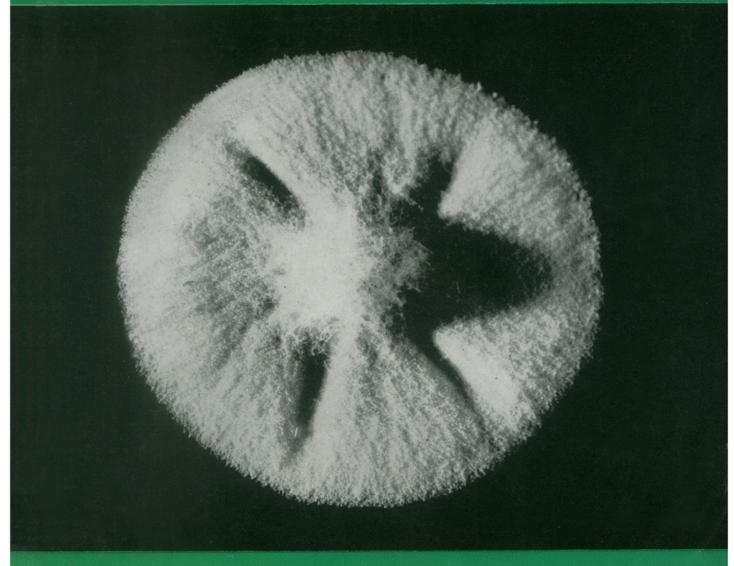


THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE •

JULY 17, 1943



Germ Killer

See Page 36

A SCIFNCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

Do You Know?

Canada has 35 women doctors in the armed services.

Self-sealing fuel tanks are used on many ground combat vehicles.

The surface of the head constitutes approximately 6% of the total body sur-

Sponges have no special organs of respiration, so they breathe through their body walls.

Sugar beet leafy tops, pulp and molasses, by-products in processing, are valuable foods used to fatten livestock.

Wood-pulp receipts by U. S. paper mills were 22% less in the first four months of 1943 than in the same period of 1942.

Producer-gas, obtained from wood, is reported to be the source of power on 90% of the motor vehicles used by the state railways of Sweden.

Twenty locomotives built in America, used by the American army in France during World War I, and later sold to France, are still in service now in French North Africa.

In weight of fish landed, the leading American ports in 1942 were, in the order named, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Monterey, San Francisco, Boston and Gloucester; in total value of catch Boston ranked first.

Question Box

Page numbers of Questions discussed in this issue:

How is the glider expected to be useful for commercial operations in the future? p. 38.

ARCHAEOLOGY

What peoples were the first to build places solely for the discussion of political questions? p. 46.

BIOLOGY

How is penicillin being produced on a large scale? p. 36.

BIOLOGY-MILITARY SCIENCE

What can be learned about camouflage from animals? p. 45.

ENGINEERING

In a frame house where should you take refuge from bombing? p. 40.

GENERAL SCIENCE

How have U. S. Scientists been honored in Mexico? p. 39.

MEDICINE

What extract is useful in overcoming sulfa drug poisoning? p. 39.
What is the latest way to stop bleeding?

p. 35.
What part of the Army is now using parachutes to reach the combat area? p. 47.

What two new sulfa drug triumphs have been recorded? p.~39.

METALLURGY

How has the composition of our coins been changed by searcity of certain metals? p. 42.

PHARMACY

What new corps of the Army Medical Department was recently authorized by Congress? p. 38.

PHYSICS

What simple apparatus can be used in speeding the dehydration of fruits and vegetables? p. 46.

PUBLIC HEALTH

An outbreak of what skin disease is caus-

An outbreak of what skin disease is causing loss of time in war plants? p. 44.

What evidence is there that German measles may be becoming more serious? p. 87.

What plans are being made to provide a better distribution of physicians among the civilian population? p. 36.

What signs are there that there may be an infantile paralysis epidemic ahead? p. 37.

WILDLIFE

Why are snapping turtles not considered a major menace to game fish? p. 41.

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.

A beaver, in felling a tree, makes the deepest cut on the side most easily reached; this is usually the down-hill side.

The Federal Communications Commission has extended for three-year periods, all amateur radio operators' licenses which have expired since Pearl Harbor.

In one prewar year the United States imported from Japan 10,720,000 pounds of crab-meat valued at \$4,582,000, 95% of which came from king crab taken by the Japanese from the Bering sea in sight of American territory.

Rabbit meat has a different taste from that of the hare.

Sulfamerazine, a new sulfa drug, promises to simplify treatment, as it can be taken by mouth for pneumococcus pneumonia, meningitis, gonorrhea and streptococcus infections.

California redwood trees grow to a maximum height of 364 feet with trunks up to 20 feet in diameter; the giant sequoias, found only in the Sierra Nevada, grow up to 300 feet high and 33 feet in diameter.

SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

The weekly Summary of Current Science, published every Saturday by SCIENCE SERVICE, Inc., 1719 N St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. NOrth 2255. Edited by WATSON DAVIS.

Subscriptions-\$5.00 a year; two years, \$7.00; 15 cents a copy. Back numbers more months old, if still available 25 cents.

Copyright, 1943, by Science Service, Inc. Republication of any portion of SCIENCE NEWS LETTER is strictly prohibited. Newspapers, magazines and other publications are invited to avail themselves of the numerous syndicate services issued by Science Service.

Cable address: Scienservc, Washington.

New York office: 310 Fifth Avenue, CHickering 4-4565.

Entered as second class matter at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Established in mimeographed form March 18, 1922. Title registered as trade-

mark, U. S. and Canadian Patent Offices. Indexed in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Abridged Guide, and in the Engineering Index.

The Science Observer, established by the American Institute of the City of New York, is now included in the SCIENCE NEWS LETTER.

The New York Museum of Science and Industry has elected SCIENCE NEWS LETTER as its official publication to be received by its mem-

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation. Advertising Representatives: Howland and Howland, Inc., 393 7th Ave., N.Y.C., PEnnsylvania 6-5566; and 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, STate 4439.

SCIENCE SERVICE is 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: Henry B. Ward, University of Illinois; Edwin G. Conklin, American Philosophical Society; J. McKeen Cattell, Editor, Science. Nominated by the National Academy of Sciences: R. A. Millian, California Institute of Technology; Harlow Shapley, Harvard College Observatory; W. H.

Lewis, Wistar Institute. Nominated by the National Research Council: Ross G. Harrison. Yale University; C. G. Abbot, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution; Hugh S. Taylor, Princeton University. Nominated by the Journalistic Profession: O. W. Riegel, Washington and Lee School of Journalism; A. H. Kirchhofer, Buffalo Evening News; Neil H. Swanson, Executive Editor, Sun Papers. Nominated by the E. W. Scripps Estate: Frank R. Ford, Evansville Press; Warren S. Thompson, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; Harry L. Smithton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Officers—Honorary President: William E. Ritter. President: Edwin G. Conklin. Vice-President and Chairman of Executive Committee: Harlos Shapley. Treasurer: O. W. Riegel. Secretary: Watson Davis.

Staff—Director: Watson Davis. Writers: Frank Thone, Jane Stafford, Marjorie Van de Water, Morton Mott-Smith, Clenn Sonnedecker, A. C. Monahan. Science Clubs of America: Joseph H. Kraus, Margaret E. Patterson. Photography: Fremont Davis. Librarian: Noami Bohnsdahl. Sales and Advertising: Hallie Jenkins. Business Manager: Columbus S. Barber. Correspondents in principal cities and centers of research.

Invisible G-MAN

The Story of Super-Sleuths of War Production

HEN the FBI gets on the trail of a potential saboteur, tracks him down, and catches him before he can do any damage—that's front-page news! Yet there are a few score unsung sleuths doing this kind of work—all day and every day—in America's war factories. This is their story.

They are the million-volt X-ray units developed by G-E scientists just in time to go to work, all-out, in war production.

The saboteurs they catch are flaws and blow-holes—unintentional, of course—in big cast-

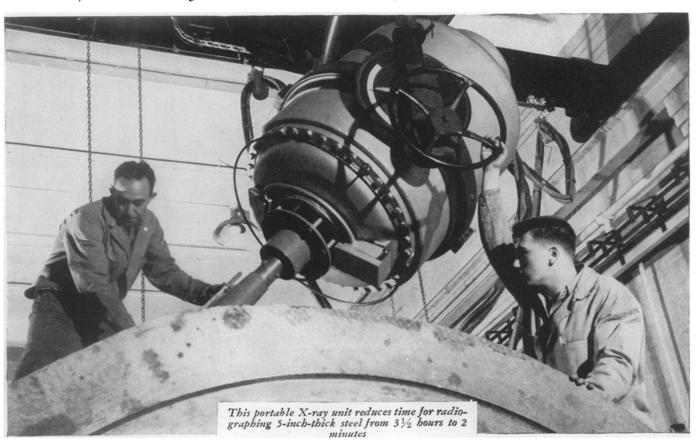
ings for war machinery. The kind of mistakes that will turn up occasionally, no matter how careful and skillful the foundry worker. But serious all the same.

That's just one calamity the million-volt X-ray keeps from happening. It pours out rays like those from radium, and a lot more plentiful. They pass right through the thick metal; in minutes they show up defects before a stroke of work has been done. Anything that isn't perfect goes back to be melted over—literally liquidated!

It would take a catalog to list

all the other war jobs these X-ray units are doing, and violate the rules of military secrecy as well. But we have them because G-E scientists and engineers have been exercising their ingenuity and perseverance on the subject of electronics for years. And they've only scratched the surface.

After the war this same ingenuity and perseverance will bear fruit in things to make peacetime living better. Which is why this promising field of electronics will bear watching! General Electric, Schenectady, N.Y.



The best investment in the world is in this country's future—BUY WAR BONDS

