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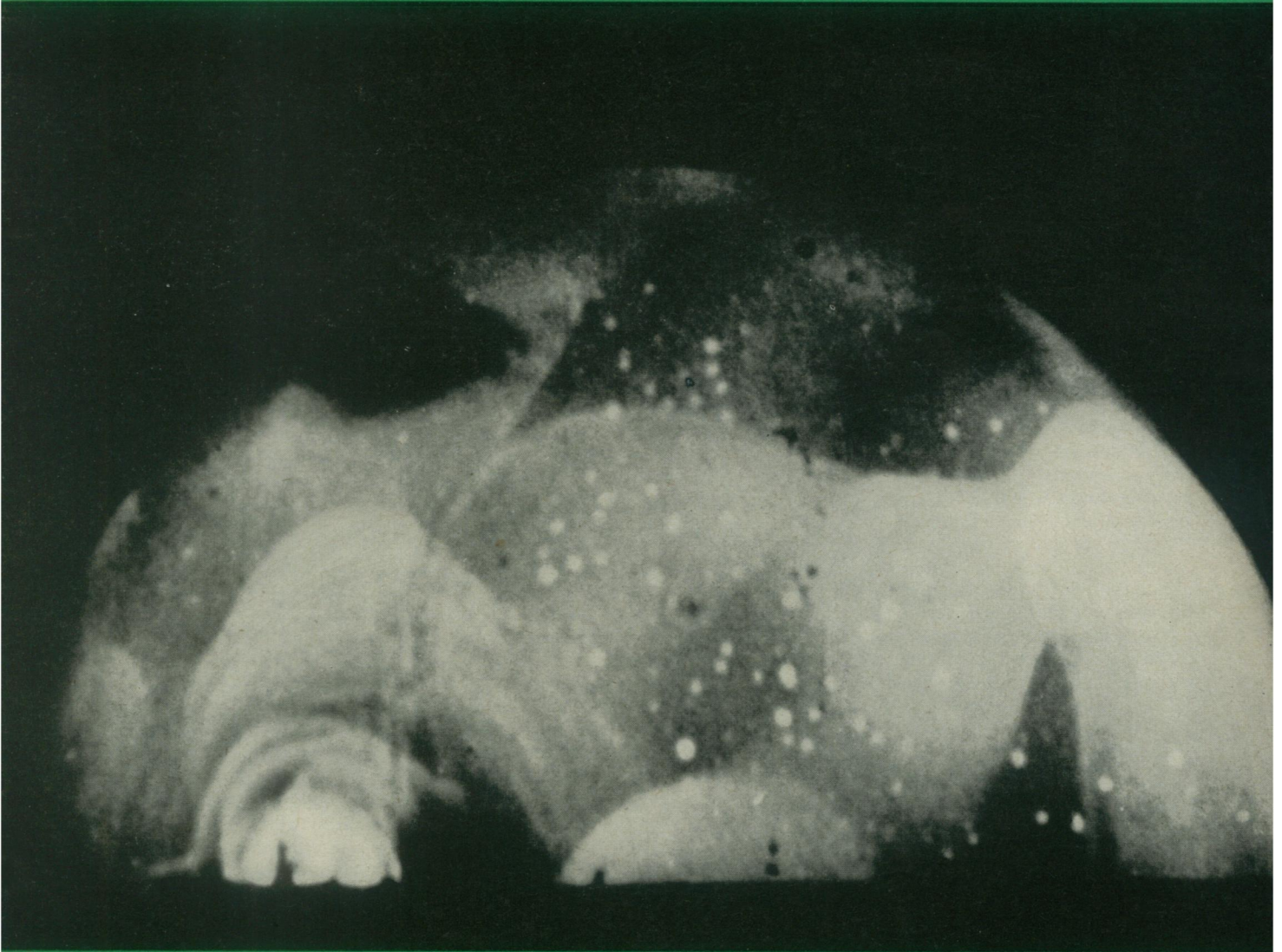
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SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

®

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE



H-Bomb Fireball

See Page 227

A SCIENCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

Kodak reports to laboratories on:

making the selection of scientific photographic materials easier for you
and us...refluxing fats...a pleasant way to learn about lenses

Catalog

There is a curious tradition in our sales department to encourage correspondence on business that a great many businessmen would call small potatoes. For the prospect of a \$50,000 order almost any salesman might be willing to undertake a certain amount of wining and dining, but what of exchanging one, two, even three long and involved letters leading up to a recommendation that an order be placed with a dealer for one dozen 1" x 3" Kodak Autoradiographic Plates, Type No-Screen, retailing at \$1.66? Although we welcome \$50,000 orders as much as the next fellow, the relationship between us and the scientific user of photographic materials has been such historically that we always feel obligated to do our best for the very specialized specialist with a very special problem.

Noble as this outlook may be, the thought has recently occurred to us that we might save the specialist (and ourselves) a lot of time and stationery if we got out a booklet that would summarize the facts about the various materials, familiar and obscure, which we offer for scientific photography. If it did nothing else, it would at least suggest useful questions to ask.

Such a booklet we now have. It covers our offerings in the following categories: 1) for general photography and photomicrography, 2) for the specialized recording of radiation, 3) for general spectrochemistry, 4) for the deep ultraviolet, 5) for the infrared, 6) for autoradiography and nuclear particle tracks, 7) for electron imagery, 8) for the finest image detail, 9) for modifying spectral distribution, 10) for attenuating light, 11) for other photographic techniques.

"Kodak Photographic Materials and Light Filters for the Laboratory" is the title, and Eastman Kodak Company, Industrial Photographic Division, Rochester 4, N. Y., are the people who hope to lighten their correspondence load by sending a copy of it to you free.

Fats for feed

Advertising, not the kind you are reading now but the big-time outpourings, convinces millions of ladies that plain soap is *démodé*, that synthetic detergents are the thing. Frantic scrabbling ensues to find a market for the 700 million pounds of tallow and grease by which the nation's production exceeds its consumption. Agencies and institutions concerned with our agricultural welfare conceive the notion of the entire animal industry as a vast chemical operation in which the less desired product—fat—may be refluxed to create more of the desired product—meat. A long series of nutritional experiments shows that it's mere folklore to regard herbivores as creatures that eat vegetable materials only. The reflux or feedback idea, besides sounding highly scientific, also fits in with the farmer's instinctive desire for self-sufficiency.

The statistics are impressive: if only one percent of all feeds sold contained 5 to 8 percent of stabilized animal fat, the farmers would use up all the fat they can't sell for soap.

Now, we learn that at the University of Nebraska, they have "fed out" one lot of steers on standard rations and an equivalent lot on a mixture including tallow. Both lots brought the same price, but the fat eaters had a glossier appearance and cost \$1.18 less per cwt gain. Experiments elsewhere with chicken feeds containing up to 8 percent stabilized animal fats have produced chickens indistinguishable from those on standard diets.

"Stabilized" brings us to our part. Fat goes rancid in feed with commercially inconvenient rapidity, making it unappetizing to animals and possibly dangerous to them. "Tenox R," our butylated hydroxyanisole, added in minute amount during rendering, keeps the fat unaltered in mixed feeds for at least one year's storage at room temperature. Since we don't know of a bet-

ter way to stabilize fats in feeds, the news from Nebraska and elsewhere excites us.

Whether you are a nutritionist, a chemist, a rancher, or a renderer, you can get into a discussion on the economics of fat stabilization by writing Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tenn. (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company).

Lens movie

We have had a composer compose some original music for us. *Why?* To serve as background for a movie. *Are we in the business of producing movies with music in them to entertain people?* No, but the right kind of music in a movie helps hold people's interest while they learn. *Learn what?* Most anything. About photographic lenses, in this particular case. *What about photographic lenses?* About how they are designed and how the glass is made and how the blocking, grinding, polishing, centering, coating, mounting, finishing, and testing are done. *Who cares?* Several different classes of people care about 25 minutes' worth, we hope. For examples: 1) youngsters with a healthy curiosity about the various basic technologies that underlie our civilization; 2) engineers and businessmen sufficiently catholic in their interests to realize that it often pays to watch over another fellow's shoulder if he's willing and seems to know what he is doing; 3) professional photographers and amateur camera fans who want to see how good lenses are made. *How is this film booked for showing?* By a note to Eastman Kodak Company, Camera Club and School Service, Rochester 4, N. Y., to give us an idea of what folks will be in the audience and what organization will assume responsibility for sending the film back to us in good shape. The title is "Quality in Photographic Lenses." There is no rental charge.

Price quoted is subject to change without notice.

This is one of a series of reports on the many products and services with which the Eastman Kodak Company and its divisions are . . . serving laboratories everywhere

Kodak
TRADE-MARK