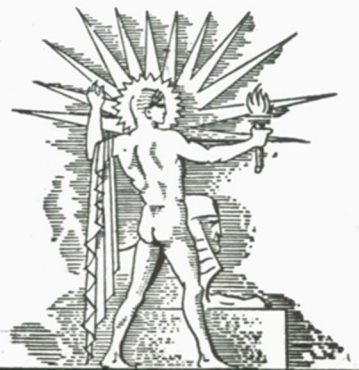
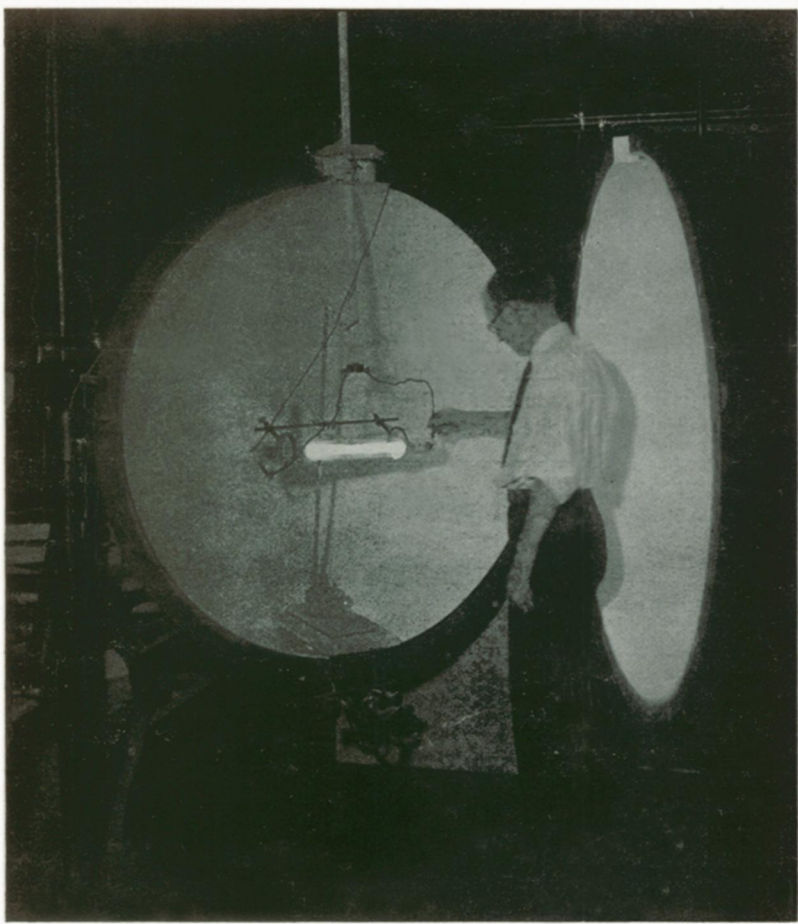


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# SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE •



FEBRUARY 11, 1933

Light of Future?

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## DO YOU KNOW?

A French chemist has reported a process of removing shine and restoring the nap of worn garments.

Colorado leads the States in production of sugar beets, producing more than twice as many as California, its nearest competitor.

According to available records, the first collection of big game trophies from America was made by Queen Elizabeth of England.

The little village of Leticia, over which Brazil and Colombia have been disputing, is a "seaport" town on the Amazon River, almost 2,000 miles from the sea.

Many years before discovery of liver treatment for anemia, natives of Ceylon used liver to treat sprue, a tropical disease closely resembling pernicious anemia.

Statistics compiled by the German Institute of Economic Statistics, indicate that the Soviet Union held second place in world industrial production in 1932, ranking next to the United States.

The metal tantalum got its name because isolating it was so difficult.

More bird life can be seen in the Everglades region of Florida than any where else in the United States today.

The Field Museum finds that while its pay visitors decreased last year, the total number of persons using the museum increased.

A "zig-zag" steel grating road, inexpensive to produce and needing no maintenance for twenty years, is reported perfected in Austria.

The little ruby-throated hummingbird will attack and generally drive off a much larger bird, such as a crow or even an eagle, that endangers its nest.

French archaeologists plan to send divers into the Rhone River to seek two boats which sank in the sixteenth century, carrying down many Roman antiques.

Near Juneau, Alaska, gold dust is known to exist at the bottom of Stephens Passage at a depth of some 600 feet, but so far no machine has been devised for dredging it.

## WITH THE SCIENCES THIS WEEK

### AGRICULTURE

Who first brought the yellow potato to this country for the U. S. Department of Agriculture? p. 83.

### ANTHROPOLOGY

How many Palestine skeletons with receding jaws were found? p. 92.

### ARCHAEOLOGY

How did New Stone Age people live in the present Yugoslavia? p. 89.

How far back may the historical period of China be traced? p. 90.

Who were eponyms? p. 83. *Mesopotamian Origins—Ehbraim A. Speiser—Univ. of Penna., 1930, \$3.*

### BACTERIOLOGY

Will interstellar space temperatures kill bacteria? p. 85.

### CHEMISTRY

Are we likely to have rubber dishes? p. 90.

### ENGINEERING

What is the weight of the highest radio tower? p. 88.

### ENTOMOLOGY

What American insect is troubling French farmers? p. 89.

### GEOLOGY

What two nations control two-thirds of the world's essential mineral resources? p. 85. *Minerals in Modern Industry—Walter H. Voskuil—Wiley, 1930, \$3.75.*

### HISTORY-ARCHAEOLOGY

When did De Soto begin his journey over the Southeast? p. 84.

### MEDICINE

What germ is thought to cause whooping cough? p. 89.

### METALLURGY

What is the most abundant common metal in the earth's crust? p. 88.

### METEOROLOGY

Under what conditions may a rainbow be seen in the winter? p. 87.

What is a "low" to the meteorologist? p. 88.

### PHYSICS

What element was formed when helium hearts bombarded aluminum? p. 88.

What is a semivector: a spinor? p. 92. *Wave Mechanics—J. Frenkel—Oxford, 1932, \$5.*

### PHYSIOLOGY

Does living tissue give rise to currents of electricity? p. 84.

What may addisin be used for? p. 89.

### PSYCHOLOGY

Is it possible for a person to taste a sound? p. 86. *The Science of Psychology—Raymond H. Wheeler—Crowell, 1929, \$3.75.*

### RADIO

Why has radio communication across the Pacific been difficult? p. 88.

*These curiosity-arousing questions will be especially valuable to the teacher. Book references in italic type are not sources of information of the article, but are references for further reading. Books cited can be supplied by Librarian, Science Service, at publishers' prices, prepaid in U. S.*