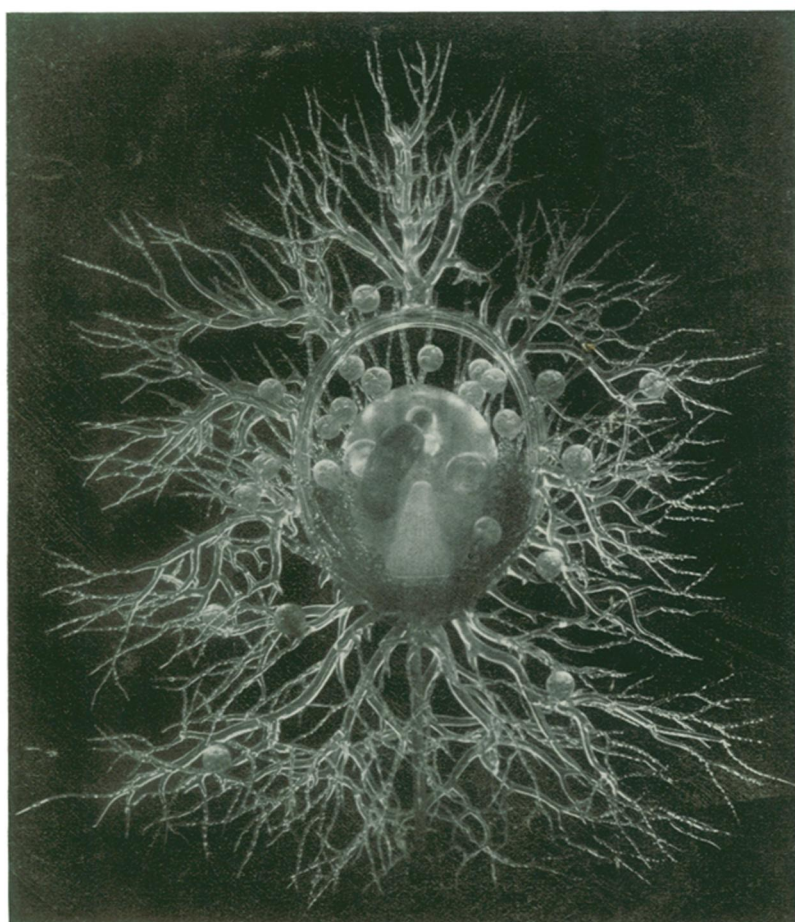


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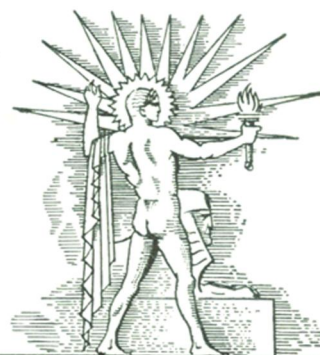


SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE •



American Museum of Natural History



MAY 27, 1933

Microscopic Living Jewel

See Page 326

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DO YOU KNOW?

The first man to compare the action of the eye to a camera was Leonardo da Vinci.

Bats that live in a subterranean room in the Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico, came out of hibernation this year six weeks earlier than usual.

Soapless laundries at home and in industry are in prospect, as a result of introducing sulfonate alcohol detergents, or "soapless soaps."

The poet Milton probably owed his eye trouble to near-sightedness complicated with glaucoma, is the verdict of a modern eye specialist.

The idea of producing paper from wood is credited to the French physicist Reaumur, who observed that the nest of the paper wasp is made of wood fiber.

Automobile drivers' tests are being urged for Great Britain, where, it is pointed out, 1,800,000 persons have been injured or killed on the roads in fourteen years.

The entire state of Massachusetts has been photographed in an airplane survey.

The largest lump of ambergris ever known to come from a whale weighed 750 pounds and was taken out by the crew of a Nantucket ship.

The ocean sunfish, sometimes called the headfish because the greater part of its length is taken up by its head, sometimes weighs more than 2,000 pounds.

A new whooping cough vaccine developed at the University of California is said to be more effective than vaccines now in use.

The big spirals of rock popularly called "devil's corkscrews" in Nebraska are thought by some scientists to be the fossil burrows of an extinct kind of rodent.

A woman's job of homemaking takes 51 hours a week, on the average, judging by a survey of 2,000 homes in what is termed the "middle income group."

WITH THE SCIENCES THIS WEEK

AERONAUTICS

How does a hot wire measure wind velocity? p. 328.

To what volume will 125,000 cubic feet of hydrogen expand in the stratosphere? p. 323.

ASTRONOMY

Why is Pluto brighter to the eye than on a photographic plate? p. 329.

BIOLOGY

How does the bladderwort get its food? p. 326. *The Seas, Our Knowledge of Life in the Sea and How it is Gained*—F. S. Russell and C. M. Yonge—Frederick Warne, 1928, \$5.

CHEMISTRY

What element have scientists succeeded in transmuting in chemically detectable quantities? p. 323.

ECOLOGY

Why does not a pine forest re-seed to pine? p. 334.

ENDOCRINOLOGY

How may a tumor cause over-growth? p. 329.

GEOLOGY

What is formed from the "garbage of the sea?" p. 324.

HOROLOGY

How long will new clocks at the Naval Observatory maintain accuracy? p. 325.

MARINE BIOLOGY

How many animals were found in a cubic inch of sponge? p. 331.

METALLURGY

How do very thin films of metals arrange themselves on other metals? p. 332.

METEOROLOGY

Up where airplanes soar is it much cooler at night than in the day? p. 328.

MINING

What are advantages of mining coal with a saw? p. 334.

OCEANOGRAPHY—SEISMOLOGY

How accurately was the coming of a tidal wave from Japan predicted in Hawaii? p. 335. *The Sun*—H. A. Marmar—Appleton, 1930, \$3

PHYSICS

How fast can the ultra-centrifuge whirl? p. 329.

What does Professor Bohr urge scientists to stop worrying about? p. 328.

What is formed when an electron joins a proton? p. 329.

PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

Why do not arsenic sprays poison the soil? p. 334.

PSYCHOLOGY

Does a baby wiggle most in dim or bright light? p. 324. *The Behavior of the Newborn Infant*—K. C. Pratt, A. K. Nelson and Kuo Hua Sun—Ohio State Univ., 1930, \$3.

What new service is being rendered the unemployed in Minnesota? p. 328.

These curiosity-arousing questions show at a glance the wide field of scientific activity from which this week's news comes. 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 Book Dept., Science News Letter, at publishers' prices, prepaid in U. S.

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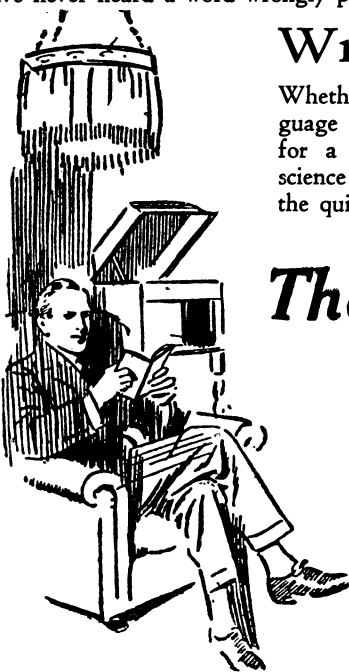
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