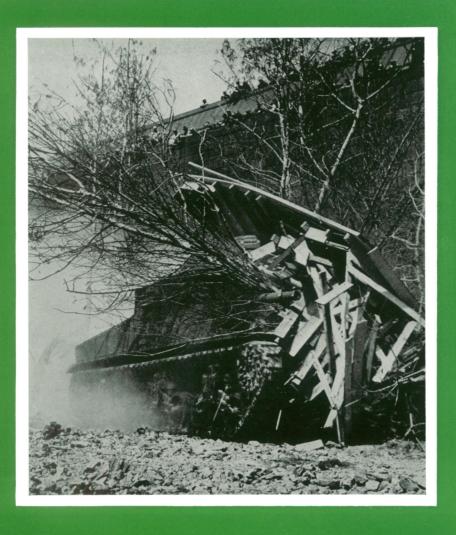
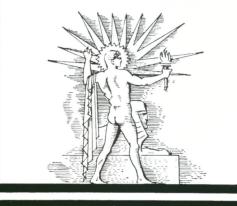
SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE.





July 26, 1941



Smashing Through

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A SCIENCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

Do You Know?

Butterwort leaves contain a vegetable rennet that Laplanders find useful in curdling reindeer milk.

Switzerland depends on imports for about one-fourth of its food, and is particularly dependent for wheat, sugar, and feed grains.

Industrial accidents last year cost American industry one and one-half billion man-hours of production, or enough labor to build 15,000 bombers.

Many oddly bent and distorted old trees are relics of Indian days, when woodland tribes bent and fastened saplings as trail guideposts.

Home builders can help national defense, says the Bureau of Mines, if they will see that houses are properly insulated, thereby saving fuel.

Practising soil conservation, Pueblo Indians of the Southwest have for centuries raised corn and vegetables in a land of uncertain and scant rain.

Since butadiene, a combustible gas, is used in one process for manufacturing synthetic rubber, the Bureau of Mines has published results of tests to show industry the need for care in its use.

Tourists to Washington are warned against taking home the pretty water chestnut in the Potomac to grow at home —the plant which now clogs the Potomac grows fast and wipes out other plants in a stream.

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED IN THIS ISSUE

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.

AGRICULTURE

What is tear gas good for? p. 56.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Where did a wooden building stand for more than a thousand years? p. 57.

ASTRONOMY

What is the brightest star in the summer skies? p. 58.

ASTRONOMY-RADIO

Why do astronomers look for a possible disruption of radio and telegraphic communication near the end of July? p. 56.

What is the explanation of the blue nuclei in flower petal cells? $\mathbf{p}.~56.$

CHEMISTRY

What is likely to be the purpose behind the new mystery explosive plant? p. 53.

How large is a small whale-shark? p. 54.

MEDICINE

How is migraine related to epilepsy? p. 53. What is contained in an emergency kit for babies born during a blitz? p. 57.

What is the new record low death rate from appendicitis? p. 55.

METALLIEGY

How is the microscope used in connection with X-rays for study of metals? p. 62.

METEOROLOGY—ECOLOGY

What are the difficulties of measuring rain? p. 62.

MILITARY SCIENCE

How does the armament of British heavy tanks compare with ours? p. 57.

What two reasons prevent the wide use of whole wheat bread? p. 55.

What vitamins are issued to U. S. soldiers in the far North? p. 56.

PALEONTOLOGY

How can you get a dinosaur bone? p. 54. Why are stones found in the stomachs of crocodiles? p. 60.

PHYSIOLOGY

What discovery may throw light on the problems of crippling paralysis? p. 60.

PSYCHOLOGY-MEDICINE

Where is a search being made for a drug which will counteract the effects of altitude on flyers? p. 56.

PUBLIC HEALTH

What disease may develop into the great plague of the present world war? p. 51. Why is a program of physical rehabilitation of young men necessary? p. 59.

RADIO-AERONAUTICS

What new application is made of FM radio? p. 52.

RESOURCES

Where do sandbags come from? p. 59.

Audubon tried bird banding in 1803, marking young phoebes with a silver thread around the leg.

The horn of one white rhinoceros killed in South Africa was five feet two and one-fourth inches long.

In dried form prepared for export, 360 eggs amount to only about 10 pounds.

Soybean hay is pronounced good for dairy cows, and most of them like it.

About 80% of grade crossing accidents involve motorists who live in the neighborhood.

As part of the WPA adult education program in New York, a course in taking shorthand dictation in medical terminology is meeting a defense-time need.

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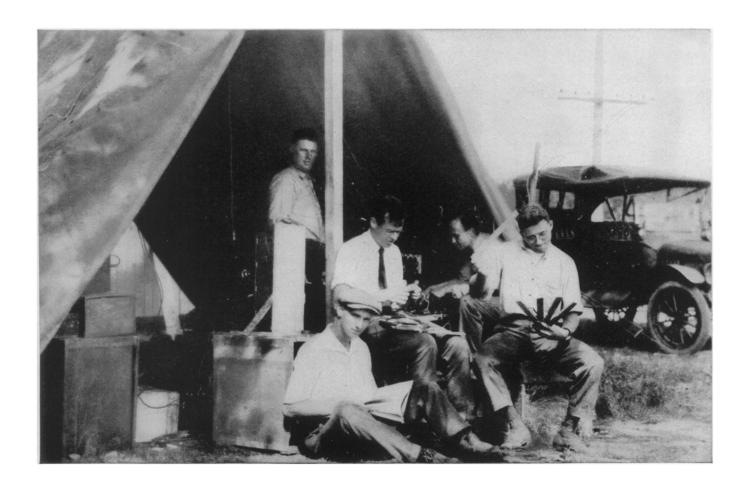
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It all started in a tent...

Against the horizon of "the spires of Princeton," the world's largest radio research laboratories are to be built by the Radio Corporation of America at Princeton, New Jersey.

The new RCA Laboratories, to be completed before the year-end, are planned to promote the growth of radio as an art and industry, and to meet the expanding demands of national defense. Several

hundred research experts and engineers will coordinate their efforts to create new products and services, and improve existing ones, in all fields of radio and electronics.

The march of progress which has led to Princeton started back in 1919 when the first RCA laboratory was located in a tent, later to be augmented by

a shack 15 feet square at Riverhead, L. I. From that humble beginning, with public service as the watchword, RCA has pioneered in radio manufacturing, international communications, marine radio, broadcasting, sound reproduction and television. Through continuous research it has discovered keys that have unlocked new doors of radio science, and has extended the usefulness of radio into many realms of public service.

Now, RCA research experts on a united front at Princeton are to take another historic step to enhance America's preeminence in radio, and to increase the services of radio to the Government, to the people of the United States and to industry.

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