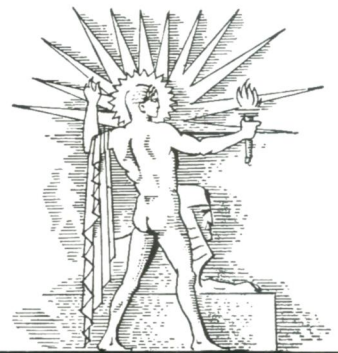
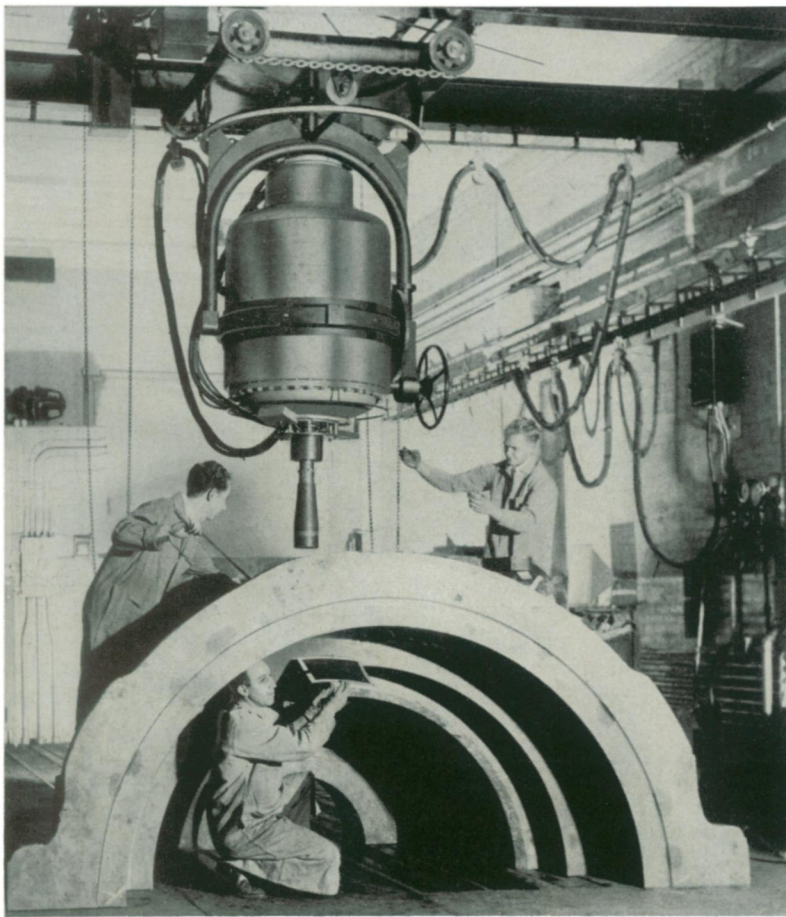


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# SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE •



November 22, 1941

Looks Through Steel

See Page 330

A SCIENCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

## Do You Know?

Potato flakes are to be manufactured in Sweden as a substitute for bread grain.

Catafighter is a British popular name for a fighter plane launched by catapult from merchant ships.

By an improved process, carotene can be recovered from alfalfa-leaf meal either as crystals or a vitamin A concentrate.

Special flashlights for night traffic control of U. S. Army convoys have a red light for normal night conditions and a blue light for blackouts.

Earliest attempts to produce silk in the New World were made by Cortes who brought silkworms and mulberry seeds to Mexico in 1522.

Ancient Rome's streets were so narrow and crowded that carts were mostly forbidden to use the streets by day, so that nights were noisy with traffic.

A special clinic to help remedy facial deformities has aided 25 severely handicapped persons in a year at the University of California College of Dentistry.

Welsh people are descendants of the Celts of ancient Britain, and their language today would probably be fairly well understood by a Briton of 2000 years ago.

Now that the cyclotron is producing radioactive elements for treating disease, the University of California Medical School is giving a cyclotron course to medical men.

## 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.

### ANTHROPOLOGY

What does a new-found prehistoric skeleton tell scientists about the roving of Hopewell Mound Builders? p. 335.

### BACTERIOLOGY

Where has a germ-killer more powerful and safe than the sulfa drugs been found? p. 325.

### ENTHOLOGY

Where do young couples always live with the bride's folk? p. 329.

### GEOLOGY

In what state is mercury being mined for the first time? p. 331.

### HORTICULTURE

How can the vitamin content of vegetables be increased? p. 334.

### MEDICINE

How does the draft-dodger among aviation recruits betray himself? p. 326.

How was a girl whose throat was closed by lye burns enabled to drink? p. 323.

What is the matter with the health of airline pilots? p. 326.

What test may be used in selecting pilots for dive bombing? p. 326.

What vitamin may protest syphilis victims from dive poisoning in the treatment? p. 325.

### METALLURGY

How can the Government's hoard of silver be put to use? p. 332.

### NUTRITION

What experiment will entitle U. S. troops to the name "limey"? p. 324.

What food essential is being extracted from walnut shells? p. 328.

### OCEANOGRAPHY

Where do waves rise to over 65 feet? p. 329.

How are X-rays now aiding defense? p. 330.

### PHYSICS

What is the principal ingredient of glass? p. 329.

What makes the floor of the stratosphere wave up and down? p. 324.

Who added new blue to Morningglory Pool? p. 327.

### PSYCHIATRY

What suggestion has been made for bringing the world back to sanity after the war? p. 327.

### PUBLIC HEALTH

How widespread is the parasite that causes amebic dysentery? p. 328.

Why is the poppy seed trimming on your rolls doomed? p. 328.

### RESOURCES

What is the most universally used plant that grows? p. 328.

### WILDLIFE

What kind of eagles live in Alaska? p. 333.

A section of the Roman *catcombs* has become an air raid shelter.

One lighting company tests 20,000 lamps a year by having them bumped, pounded, dropped, beaten and burned out to exaggerate treatment in service.

A tree grower advocates planting trees in irregular groups along highways to lessen glare—uniformly spaced trees are monotonous, and might induce driver drowsiness.

Complete *air conditioning*, according to University of Illinois engineers, involves five points: heating or cooling, humidifying or dehumidifying, cleaning, circulating the air, and introducing some fresh outside air.

A way of "milking" American *skunks* and muskrats has been found at a New York laboratory, to provide the perfume industry with fixatives or blending substances replacing imported musk, civet, ambergris, and castoreum.

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