

are approximately 28 per cent. inferior in this respect to the practiced subjects.  
used

Dr. Gault also has his method in connection with lip reading, and he has demonstrated that the feel of speech is of practical use here.

"There are many different groups of words, each member of which looks like every other word in the group to the individual who is reading the lips of a speaker," he explains. "For instance, the words 'aim' and 'ape' look exactly alike as the lips form them. These syllables, however, are very different when they are felt by aid of the instrument in the laboratory."

The psychologist has selected 103 such groups at random for experimental purposes to discover how far the sense of touch can go in making distinctions among them. In only seven groups out of the 103 did he fail to find definite differences in feel--different enough to enable the subjects to make identifications.

Because of the large number of words that are difficult to distinguish in unaided lip reading, he believes that learning would be easier for the deaf child if he could watch the teacher's lips and at the same time feel the words in his fingers.

"When the deaf in school can both see a speaker's face and feel his words and the movement of his speech, instruction can be very greatly speeded up without separating the pupil from the language of normally hearing people," says Dr. Gault.

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#### RUSSIAN EXPERIMENTS CONFIRM MILLIKAN'S SUPER-X-RAY FIND

The discovery of super-x-rays, consisting of extremely short-wave radiations coming to the earth from outer space, possessed of tremendously high penetrating power, has been confirmed by two Russian scientists, Dr. L. Myssowsky and Dr. L. Tuwim, who have repeated parts of the experiments performed by Dr. R. A. Millikan in the United States and Dr. Kolhorster, the German pioneer in super-x-ray research.

The Russian scientists made tests of the penetrating power of the rays by sinking specially arranged electroscopes beneath the waters of Lake Onega in Western Russia, and found that the rays were quenched at a depth of 19 meters, or about 60 feet. This was the depth determined by Dr. Millikan in California mountain lakes, and by Dr. Kolhorster in the Bosphorus during the World War. Waves able to pass through this depth of water, plus the thickness of the earth's atmosphere through which they come on their way from outer space, have a penetrating power, according to the physicists' calculations, that would carry them through six feet of lead.

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A color wheel which can be used to detect color blindness has been invented.

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