

very nourishing dish but not so cooling as it at first appears. Since it is made largely from sugar and cream it belongs in the group of high fuel foods that heat you up after you have eaten them. Water ices and sherbets are not so bad, for they lack the cream or milk fat of ice cream, frozen custards or puddings.

Sandwiches are another food commonly eaten in summer which is cooler to prepare than to eat. The bread and butter are both heating foods. The sandwich fillings are apt to be sliced or devilled meats or cheese which are high fuel foods. And the salad sandwiches have lots of heat in the fat or oil of their mayonnaise dressings.

What to Wear

Panama hats and loosely fitting clothing made of porous material, preferably cotton or linen, make up the ideal summer costume. At least, they do according to the dictates of science for comfort, regardless of what fashion has to say.

Women who go in for beach pajamas, slacks or other feminine forms of the trouser are giving up part of their costume which added much to their coolness. Skirts, if they are not too numerous or too voluminous, are much better hot-weather garments than trousers. This is evidenced in part by the ancestral lines of the two types of garment. Trousers were invented, apparently, in the cooler parts of the world, such as the cold northern lands around the Baltic and the uplands of Persia and China.

Skirts were worn by both men and women in ancient and torrid Egypt and Babylonia, and they are still worn by brown and black peoples in the tropics who take the trouble to wear any clothes at all. Even the burnoose of the Bedouin, while not exactly a skirt, does embody the idea of getting the principal garment as loose as possible, catching quantities of cooling air under its folds.

Women's clothing, with its lack of tight collars and belts and its thinner materials, has always been envied by the sweltering men. The men can at least be even in the matter of headgear without being the least unconventional, however. A Paris scientist has now found that the cool, well-ventilated crown of the Panama hat is, like the movie theater, "Twenty degrees cooler inside."

This Parisian actually measured the temperatures inside different kinds of headgear on a day when the mercury stood at 97 degrees Fahrenheit. Inside the Panama it was only 77 degrees. The stiff straw hat ran second with an inside temperature of 79 degrees. There was a wide difference between this and the soft felt hat, however, which reduced the temperature only about half as much as the Panama, to a level of 86 degrees. At the bottom of the list was the jaunty sports cap which actually raised the temperature of the head a degree and a half to 98.6 degrees. This is because the cap places a layer of cloth, generally non-ventilating wools, flat on the head without the ventilating space that even a derby allows.

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ZOOLOGY

Frogs of Mexican Forests Learning to Fly and Climb

A CURIOUS species of frog which can fly, or, to be more accurate, glide through the air by spreading its elongated hind legs, thus coming gracefully to earth from heights of as much as 90 feet, is among those found in the tropical forests of Mexico by Dr. Remington Kellogg of the United States National Museum and described by him in a Smithsonian Institution report.

These tree frogs are difficult to find, for they keep out of the way of the human explorer and can even change the color of their bodies like chameleons to match their surroundings.

Various members of the family of tree frogs show different stages of evolutionary adaptation to their home in the trees. Besides the "flying" species, there is another which is learning to climb and cling to limbs of trees through the development of adhesive disks on the ends of the fingers and toes.

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The green outer leaves of California iceberg lettuce are found to be 30 or more times richer in vitamin A than the whitest leaves from the center of the same heads.

GENERAL SCIENCE

Foreign Scientists To Join Chicago Fair Meetings

OVER 70 eminent foreign men of science have been invited to come to Chicago next summer to join with American scientists in celebrating the Century of Progress World's Fair at the time of the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, June 19 to 30, 1933.

A committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in cooperation with the officials of the exposition, have issued invitations. Funds to defray the travel expense of the foreign scientists have been provided by the exposition.

The Century of Progress will display to the public through dynamic exhibits the basic contributions of science to industry and civilization. The scientific meetings in June, 1933, are expected to reveal new research results upon which future progress will be built.

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PALEONTOLOGY

100,000-Year-Old Woman And Child Found in Hungary

BONES of a woman and child who lived in the days of Neanderthal man have been found in a mountain cave near Eger, Hungary. Discovery of these cave dwellers of 100,000 years ago was made by the chief state geologist, Dr. Ottokar Kadics.

Dr. Kadics was led to excavate when stone implements were found near the cave about a year ago. He named it the "Cave of the Hor Valley."

Describing his discovery, Dr. Kadics told of finding in the cave the bones of cave bears, cave lions, wolves, polar foxes, and other polar animals. These were animals of the ice age.

"Working on," he continued, "we found bones of a woman and child. Examining them, I concluded that I had found remains of the Homo primigenius. The woman and child lived about 100,000 years ago and were contemporaries of Neanderthal man.

"The remains of the woman are a breast-bone, part of the skull, a jaw with 14 teeth, a chin, and shin bones. We are working on, of course, hoping to find more remains of the Homo primigenius. Meanwhile, my Budapest colleagues examine the skeletal remains."

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