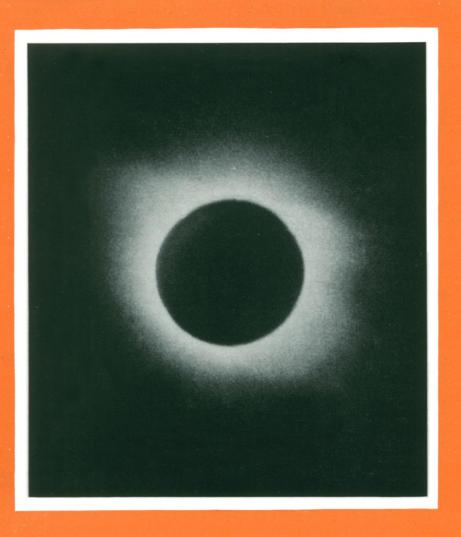
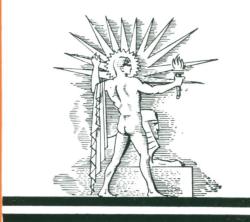
# SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE.





**SEPTEMBER 10, 1932** 



Clouds Were Outraced
See Page 170

SCIENCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

# SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

VOL. XXII

# The Weekly Summary of



Published by

#### SCIENCE SERVICE

The Institution for the Popularization of Science organized under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Edited by WATSON DAVIS

Subscription rates—\$5.00 a year postpaid; two years, \$7.00; 15 cents a copy. Ten or more copies to same address, 5 cents a copy. Back numbers more than six months old, 25 cents.

In requesting change of address, please give old as well as new address.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

#### Board of Trustees of Science Service

Board of Trustees of Science Service

Honorary President, William E. Ritter, University of California. Representing the American Association for the Advancement of Science, J. McKeen Cattell, President. Editor, Science, Garrison, N. Y.; Burton E. Livingston, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Raymond Pearl, Director, Institute for Biological Research, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Representing the National Academy of Sciences, W. H. Howell, Vice-President and Chairman of Executive Committee, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.; R. A. Millikan, Director, Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.; David White, Senior Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey. Representing National Research Council, Vernon Kellogg, Secretary Emeritus, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.; C. G. Abbot, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Harrison E. Howe, Editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. Representing Journalistic Profession, John H. Finley, Associate Editor, New York Times; Mark Sullivan, Writer, Washington, D. C.; Marlen E. Pew, Editor of Editor and Publisher, New York City, Representing E. W. Scripps Estate, Harry L. Smithton, Treasurer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert P. Scripps, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, West Chester, Ohio; Thomas L. Sidlo, Cleveland, Ohio.

#### Staff of Science Service

Managing Editor, Watson Davis; Staff writers: Frank Thone, Emily C. Davis, Jane Stafford, Marjorie Van de Water, J. W. Young; librarian, Minna Gill; Sales and Advertising Manager, Hallie Jenkins.

Copyright, 1932, by Science Service, Inc. Republication of any portion of the SCIENCE NEWS LETTER is strictly prohibited since it is distributed for personal, school, club or library use only. Newspapers, magazines and other publications are invited to avail themselves of the numerous syndicate services issued by Science Service, details and samples of which will gladly be sent on request sent on request.

Members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science have the privilege of subscribing to the SCIENCE NEWS LETTER at the reduced price of \$3 per year. Application for this privilege should be accompanied by privilege card obtained from the Permanent Secretary, A. A. A. S., Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

Publication Office, 1930 Clifton Ave., Baltimore, Md. Editorial and Executive Office, Constitution Ave. at 21st St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Address all communications to Washington, D. C. Cable address: Scienserve, Washington.

Entered as second class matter October 1, 1926, at the post-office at Baltimore, Md., under the act of March 3, 1879. Established in mime-ographed form March 13, 1922. Title registered as trade-mark, U S. and Canadian Patent Offices.

## DO YOU KNOW THAT

A French scientist suggests that some savage tribes may have practiced cannibalism because of deficiencies in their

The United States leads in copper production, and takes 60 per cent. of the copper exported from Chile, the second largest producer.

Pasteurization of milk was at first done in secret, not for sanitation, but with the idea of preserving the milk and saving losses to milk dealers.

A scientist from Yale who visited Panama chiefly to study the black howler monkeys reported that the monkeys aided him in making his botanic collection, by throwing down leaves and fruits from the treetops.

A South American frog, of the Andes Mountains, carries its young in a pouch on its back.

Fine residences of twenty or more rooms were occupied in ancient Mohenjo-Daro, in India, 5,000 years ago, archaeologists discovered.

A new theater in New York City has an elaborate system of loudspeakers, including six in the auditorium and twenty in dressing rooms and other parts of the building.

Soot which comes out of poorly adjusted furnaces causes damage estimated at \$15 per person in this country.

Parachute jumpers who have fallen long distances without opening their parachutes attained a speed of almost 120 miles an hour.

To settle long-standing arguments as to how much watermelons shrink, tests have been made: average loss in weight in four to seven days transit was 4.3 per cent.

It is believed that the famous Vestal Virgins of Rome carried lamps with wicks made of asbestos.

An ethnologist reports that the socalled gypsy music of Hungary is not truly Hungarian nor truly gypsy, but corresponds somewhat to American

### WITH THE SCIENCES THIS WEEK

Curiosity arousing questions for the teacher and general reader. Book references in italic type are not sources of information of the articles, but are references for further reading. Books cited can be supplied by Librarian, Science Service, at publisher's price, prepaid in U. S.

.Did they have factories in the Old Stone Age? p. 159

When was Faye's comet last seen? p. 159 What luck did the astronomers have at the ecipse? p 160. Astronomy for Everybody—Simon Newcomb (revised ed.)—Garden City Pub. Co., 1932, \$1.

BIOLOGY

Why does the female spider eat her mate? p. 171

DOTANY How did arctic plants cross the equator?

p. 164 How do wounded leaves protect themselves?

p. 164
What plants grow on the floor of a volcano?

**ECONOMICS** 

Would engineers make good rulers? p. 165

ETHNOLOGY

Are you afraid of Ikxareyavs? of Kitaxrihars? p. 164

How long was little Eohippus' head? p. 165. A History of the Land Mammals in the West-

ern Hemisphere-William B. Scott-Macmillan, 1924, \$5.

GENETICS

Are your eyes really blue? p. 163 Why is an earless mouse? p. 165

GEOLOGY

Can germs harm stones? p. 165 How many basalts are there? p. 166

GEOPHYSICS

What makes the earth boil? p. 162. The Surface History of the Earth—John Joly—Oxford Press, 1930, \$3.50.

What are tubercle bacilli made of? p. 164

How can a migraine headache be stopped? p. 159

What happens to alcohol in the brain? p. 167

PSYCHIATRY

How can they tell when you're crazy? p. 169. Foundations of Abnormal Psychology—Fred A Moss and Thelma Hunt—Prentice-Hall, 1932, \$4.50.

Where did English roast beef come from? p. 165



FRENCH or German, Spanish or Italian, Russian, Swedish or Dutch—choose the language you would like to know, and in a few weeks you find yourself speaking it fluently and with a perfect accent.

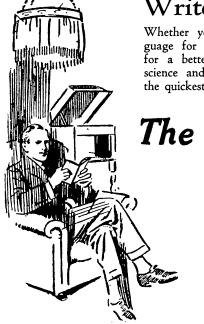
That is the amazing thing about the new way of learning languages—originated by the Linguaphone Institute—which has proved so successful that it is already being used by countless students all over the world and in over 11,000 Schools and Universities.



# SEE HOW EASY IT IS

You sit down in comfort in your armchair and listen to a series of records on Your Own Phonograph, spoken by expert native teachers. As you listen you follow in the illustrated key book the printed words that your teacher is using. Very soon you become so sound-perfect and word-perfect that you are able to begin talking, reading and writing quite fluently! The correct pronunciation comes naturally—because you have never heard a word wrongly pronounced.

| German<br>Spanish<br>Russian<br>Irish<br>English | COURSES Persian Polish Latin French Italian Dutch | IN<br>Swedish<br>Afrikaans<br>Chinese<br>Esperanto<br>Greek | = |
|--|---|---|---|
|--|---|---|---|



# Write Today for Descriptive Literature

Whether you wish to learn a new language for business reasons, for travel or for a better understanding of literature, science and the arts, you will find that the quickest, easiest and most interesting way, is by Linguaphone. Write today for the FREE folder which gives you full details and will show you how you can speak any foreign language like a native.

| The |  | N | GI |  | P | H | 0 | N | E |
|-----|--|---|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|
|-----|--|---|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|

LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

| To THE LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE, 10 East 43rd Street, New York                 |
|---|
| Please send me (post free) particulars about the quick and easy Linguaphone |
| way of learning languages. I am interested in thelanguage.                  |
| NameAge   |
| Address   |
| Occupation  |
| CNIT  |