

Dr. Price also urges that non-flammable solvents be sought, to replace liquids such as hexane, the vapors of which ignite easily. If flammable stuff must be used, then he advises some instrument must be evolved to ring an alarm or speed up fans when vapors begin to escape in dangerous concentrations.

"We don't want to discourage the installation of plants for soybean proc-

essing," says Dr. Price. "We do want to urge 'safety first.'

"There appears to be rapid advancement in methods for extracting oil from soybeans. And since soybeans can be used in so many processed products—from ice cream cones to rabbit feed, and from glue to plastics—the problem of explosions in soybean plants will obviously have to be met, not avoided."

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that the sandy soil can be turned into a solid material like medium hard sandstone, the technique should be useful. The question of cost, now undetermined, would be a necessary consideration.

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CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Sandy Soil Turned Solid by Injection of Chemicals

TURNING porous sandy soil into solid rocklike material with the texture of medium hard sandstone is the latest technique by which European chemists are now strengthening subway tunnels, improving hazardous foundations of buildings, plugging leaks in the beds of streams of valuable mineral springs and restoring underwater dams.

The system, known as the Joosten process of soil solidification, consists of injecting into the soil two chemical solutions which combine to form a gel-like material.

The gel material has a high surface tension and acts to draw the sand particles closely together. Loads of 1,100 pounds to the square inch are successfully withstood by the artificially solidified sandy soil.

Applications of the new method are many. The Cathedral Church of Ribe in Jutland rested on closely packed chunks of rock lying on a bed of fine sand. In the course of years, and due in part to increasing nearby motor truck traffic, the foundations subsided and cracks appeared in the masonry.

Menace Removed

Underpinning the walls with girders was deemed inadequate. It was decided to widen the foundation by means of chemical solidification in the underlying sand layer. The operation was so successful that the menace to the cathedral structure no longer exists.

In connection with recent construction on London's subway system the method was also tried successfully. Injection pipes for the chemicals were driven through the planking used to line the finished part of the tunnel. A chemically solidified arch of smooth gravel was formed in the tunnel's roof.

When it came time to cut away parts of the roof which projected into the tunnel profile, pneumatic chisels had to be used because of the strength of the material.

Moreover, the process has been used to plug leaks in a stream of valuable medicinal waters at Teplice-Sanov in Czecho-Slovakia near the Austrian border. The stream bed consisted of sand and silt lying on top of a sandstone layer. Cracks developed in the sandstone and the valuable waters were leaking away.

By putting down injection pipes the chemicals were turned into the sand and silt and brought about successful solidification.

Two Chemicals

The two solidifying chemicals are reported to be silicic acid, which is put into the sandy soil first, and an unnamed salt solution that immediately reacts with the silicic acid to form an insoluble colloidal silicic acid gel. For successful operation a careful study must be made of the soil type and use confined to sandy layers. The technique will not work for clay or mud.

The process of the solidification of sandy soil by the injection into it of two chemicals may find usefulness in the movement for improvement of the secondary, "farm-to-market" roads of the United States, officials of the Highway Research Board in Washington, D. C., indicated when they were told of the German experiments.

The methods of keeping roads in sandy soil from water erosion in wet weather and wind erosion in dry weather are ever-present problems. If research in America can confirm the claim

GENERAL SCIENCE

New Buildings For Soviet Academy of Sciences

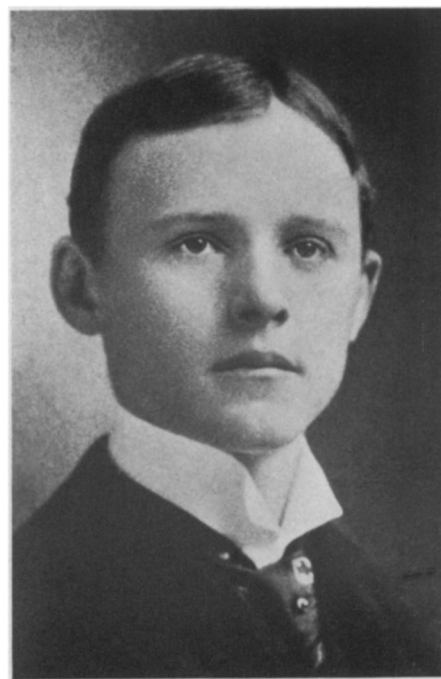
CONSTRUCTION of the new buildings of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences will be started this year. A total of nearly 500 acres of land will be needed. Plans just announced indicate that the buildings will be erected on a huge scale.

Largest building and center of the group will be built on an area of 83 acres. Here will be located the Presidium of the Academy, and the departments of Social, Mathematical and Natural Sciences. Also included will be all museums and the Central Library.

Living quarters for the scientific workers will occupy 35 acres while a neighboring plot for the genetic and physical sciences will cover 67 acres.

The chemical, biological and the genetics institutes, the publishing house of the Academy and more staff dwellings will occupy an area of 270 acres.

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CHARLES MARTIN HALL

When he was only 22 years old, he discovered the process for making aluminum.

METALLURGY

Honor Discoverer of Cheap Process For Aluminum

THE 50th anniversary of the discovery of the cheap process for producing aluminum and the start of a successful aluminum industry, was celebrated at a dinner of the Electrochemical Society on February 17. The actual discovery dates from February 23, 1886. The inventor was Charles Martin Hall, young graduate of Oberlin College.

It was Hall's discovery which lowered the cost of aluminum from \$500 and more a pound, as it was at one time, to 20 cents a pound.

Aluminum, if it was to be had at all, was quoted at \$545 a pound just before the Civil War. In 1879 an American purchased a pair of opera glasses in Paris and the jeweler offered an aluminum or platinum setting at about the same price. The purchaser took aluminum, and lived to see aluminum used for pots in his kitchen and sold in the 5-and-10-cent stores.

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MEDICINE

\$10,000 Prize Offered For Relief or Cure of Disease

A PRIZE of more than \$10,000 will be awarded in 1940 and every seven years thereafter by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston for "outstanding work with reference to the alleviation or cure of diseases affecting the human genital organs." The award is to be known as the Francis Amory Septennial Prize, since it is made possible by a fund established by the will of the late Francis Amory of Beverly, Mass.

In case there is work of a quality to warrant it, the first award will be made in 1940. It rests solely within the discretion of the Academy whether an award shall be made at the end of any given seven-year period, and also whether on any occasion the prize shall be awarded to more than a single individual or research program.

No Essays

While there will be no formal nominations, and no formal essays or treatises will be required, the Committee invites suggestions, which should be made to the Amory Fund Committee, care of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

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HISTORIC BITS

This treasure chest holds the little globules of aluminum that were made just 50 years ago by Charles Martin Hall, the first made by the electrolytic process he discovered. The large globule at the right is from the first run made by this process in 1888 by the Pittsburgh Reduction Company.

PHARMACOLOGY

Synthetic Drugs on Increase, New Pharmacopoeia Shows

INCREASING use of synthetic chemicals to treat disease is seen in the pages of the new U. S. Pharmacopoeia, by Dr. Arthur Osol, associate professor of chemistry at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. The new Pharmacopoeia, representing the eleventh revision, will become the legal standard for drugs in this country on June 1, 1936.

"It is evident that the medical profession is becoming synthetic-chemical minded," Dr. Osol said, after analyzing the new drugs and their standards as given in the new Pharmacopoeia.

Of 58 articles added to the eleventh revision, 28 are organic chemicals, mostly synthetic in origin. There are three inorganic chemicals and the remainder of the 58 new articles includes oils, serums, toxins, antitoxins, vaccines, tablets and solutions. For example, the synthetic forms of two old stand-bys, cam-

phor and menthol, are admitted to the eleventh revision.

Of the 119 articles not admitted to the eleventh revision, only 16 are organic chemicals, mostly alkaloidal salts; 9 are inorganic chemicals and the rest are chiefly fluid-extracts, solutions, pills, syrups, tinctures, troches and ointments.

An important new feature of the eleventh revision of the Pharmacopoeia is the inclusion of a section on hydrogen ions and hydrogen ion concentration, since this deals with the quantitative expression of the acidity of solutions.

Of special value to the research worker and the student is the inclusion of structural formulas for the various chemicals listed in the Pharmacopoeia. These formulas, Dr. Osol explained, are true pictures of the chemical compound, based on its chemical behavior.

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