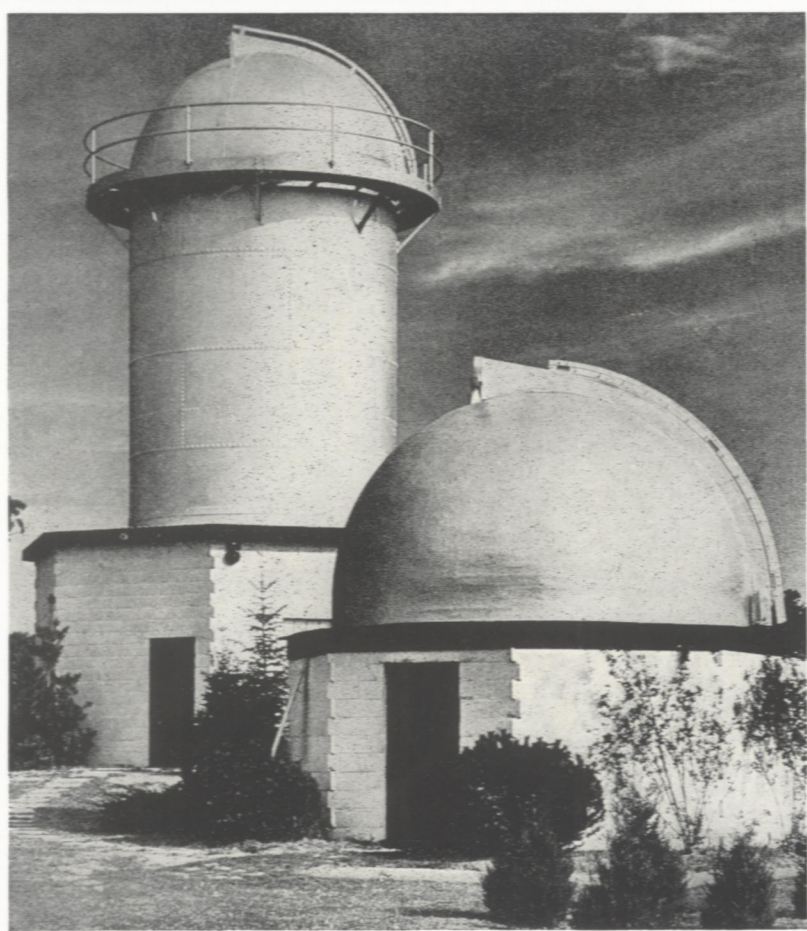


PRICE
15¢

SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE •



August 21, 1937

Robot Joshua

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A SCIENCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

Vol. XXXII



No. 854

The Weekly Summary of

Current Science

Published Every Saturday by

SCIENCE SERVICE

2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE POPULARIZATION OF SCIENCE organized 1921 as a non-profit corporation, with trustees nominated by the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the E. W. Scripps Estate and the journalistic profession.

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.

Canadian subscribers please add 50 cents a year, foreign subscribers 75 cents a year to regular subscription rate to cover postage.

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Cable address: Scienservc, Washington.
Entered as second class matter at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of March 3, 1879. Established in mimeographed form March 13, 1922. Title registered as trademark, U. S. and Canadian Patent Offices.
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DO YOU KNOW?

British bulldogs were famous even in Roman days.

A mammoth's tooth was recently dug up at Oxford, England.

A new dye made in Hungary can be applied to window panes to keep out ultraviolet rays.

Experiments in cooling railroad cars with a mixture of ice and dry ice have been made in Hungary.

Wireless transmission of pictures across the Pacific has been successful in various trials, between Japan and San Francisco.

Dental science is being taught at Columbia University as a cultural course to students in anthropology.

To test corrosion of steel exposed to weather, engineers put steel plates outdoors in Maryland 20 years ago and are still inspecting them.

According to a treaty with Mexico, America's migratory song birds, such as mockingbirds, finches, and buntings, cannot legally be sold as cage birds except to zoos and other scientific institutions.

Not many wild animals live out their natural lives and die of old age.

When iron was new in old Egypt, it was rare and was valued as material for rings and other jewelry.

A chemical that gives a good scent imitation of a skunk is used as a fire warning in some mines.

The earliest evidence of wine made in Greece consists of wine jars 4,000 years old, and still containing grape seed.

Churning butter is a familiar process, but chemists are still somewhat puzzled as to exactly what chemical changes take place.

There is no convincing evidence that great floods are more frequent now than hundreds of years ago, says an army engineer.

Beheading shrimps has revolutionized the shipping of this popular sea food to distant markets; because headless shrimp weigh much less in shipment.

A British physicist states that street noises were worse in Victorian London than nowadays, but houses then were more solid and therefore more quiet.

WITH THE SCIENCES THIS WEEK

Most articles are based on communications to Science Service or papers before meetings, but where published sources are used they are referred to in the article.

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