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ceptable contributions are paid for and all published articles are charged for.

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Science News-Letter, October 9, 1926

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Born over four years ago, on March 13, 1922, of the demand and interest of those individuals who had caught a glimpse of Science Service's news reports to newspapers, the Science News-Letter has since proved interesting to laymen, scientists, students, teachers and children.

Into the pages of the News-Let-TER are fed the cream of Science Service's output directed at the newspapers of the world. To this is added material especially prepared.

Turn the pages and note:

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Books are reviewed in brief as they are received from the publishers.

The classics of science and striking passages from current books, addresses and periodicals are carefully selected and published.

Important anniversaries of science are appropriately noted week by week in a special department.

Regular articles tell of the happenings in the skies and in the great outdoors.

Photographs aid in the telling of the week's science.

Science News-Letter, October 9, 1926

We Want Scientific **Photographs**

To supplement our science news service for newspapers, Science Service produces a scientific photographic service.

Has a chemist in a nearby laboratory discovered a new element? Get his picture with the apparatus and send it to us.

Has a scientific expedition returned? Send us pictures of the specimens that were secured and the men who collected them.

Has some unusual and novel piece of machinery been installed in some plant in your neighborhood? Let us have its picture, with the men who put it in.

In other words, we want interesting pictures of creditable scientific achievements, and we shall pay to get them.

Such pictures must not be offered for publication elsewhere until we have used them, and prints submitted should be on glossy paper and very clear.

> Write us for further information

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Science News-Letter Is Already Indexed

In order to aid in catching the items that concern you and to facilitate clipping and filing, a key word in small capitals has been printed on the right of the line above each ar-This follows the classification of the Library of Congress since this system has come into common use in the libraries of the country owing to the publication by the Government of the card index of all new books. We print below a list of the subject titles which will be most used in the Science News-Letter. "Outline Scheme of Classes," issued by the Library of Congress and purchasable from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, for 10 cents, contains a more complete classification.

How To Clip and Classify

The Science News-Letter is a "cut-up" periodical. It aims to provide the information you want when and where you want it. It is a continuous loose-leaf supplement to any text-book or encyclopedia. But to make it most useful you must do your part. The best way to handle current news in science is to adopt the rule of the thrifty housewife in fruit season: "Eat what you can and what you can't eat you can.'

Here is a good scheme if you haven't a better one. Get a dozen or twenty folders or envelopes which fit in a vertical filing case or drawer. Cut out the class titles of topics and paste on the upper edge of the envelopes. Or write on such titles as you prefer. If you use the Dewey Index or some other system put these numbers or letters in place of the Library of Congress marks.

As soon as you get a copy of Science News-Letter look it over, read through such articles as you have time to and cut out such as seem to you worth preserving for reference. Drop the clippings into their proper envelopes right away. Don't throw them into a desk drawer to accumulate until you have time to sort them over. You never will find time for that. At least we hope you will always have something more pleasant and profitable to do than filing a heap of old clippings. Science NEWS-LETTER is a new sort of magazine. Try a new way of using it.

Classification

В Philosophy. BFPsychology.

Geography, voyages, travel. G Mathematical and astronomical GA geography.

Physical geography.

Oceanology and oceanography.

GF Anthropogeography.

Anthropology. Somatology. Ethnology. Ethnography. Pre-historic archaeology.

GT Manners and customs.

Sports and amusements. Games. GV Economic history and conditions. National production. HC

Transportation and communi-HE cation.

HF Commerce.

Sociology. General. HM

Education.

Music.

Fine Arts.

N Philology and linguistics.

Science. General.

Mathematics. Astronomy.

Physics.

ÕD Chemistry.

Geology. Natural history. ÕH

Botany. QL Zoology.

QM Human anatomy.

Physiology. ÕΡ

Bacteriology. QR

Medicine. General.

Agriculture. General. Field crops. Horticulture.

Landscape gardening. Pests and plant diseases.

Forestry. SD

Animal culture. Veterinary medicine.

SH Fish culture and fisheries. SK Hunting. Game protection.

Technology. General. TA Engineering — General.

TC Hydraulic engineering.

Sanitary and municipal engineering.

TE Roads and pavements.

TF Railroads.

TG Bridges and roofs.

TH Building construction.

TI Mechanical engineering.

ΤK Electrical engineering and industries.

TLMotor vehicles. Cycles. Aeronautics.

TN Mineral industries. Mining and Metallurgy.

TP Chemical technology.

TR Photography.

TS Manufactures.

TT Trade.

TXDomestic science.

Military science. General. U V Naval science. General.

Science News-Letter, October 9, 1926

PAST VOLUMES

Nine volumes of the Science News-Letter have been issued in mimeographed form. Volume I consisted of numbers 50 to 90, inclusive, including the period March 13 to December 30, 1922; thereafter volumes consisted of 26 numbers covering halfyear periods, with the exception of Volume IX which consisted of numbers 273 to 285, inclusive, and included the three-month period of July, August and September of this year. Volume X began with No. 286, the first to be printed, and will cover only the three last months of this year. Thereafter volumes will cover half-year periods. The pages in each volume will be numbered consecutively.

Science News-Letter, October 9, 1926

Oranges were introduced into Spain by the Arabs.

A black-faced drill, an African baboon, is one of the few animals that will attack a lion.

The deepest telephone in the world was recently installed at the foot of a shaft 5,300 feet deep in the Calumet mines, in Michigan.

Science News-Letter, October 9, 1926

The European cuckoo refuses to be a parent, and lays her eggs in other birds' nests.

It is found that vegetables grown in regions where goiter is prevalent contain a very low percentage of iodine.

International control of fisheries of the Great Lakes is urged to prevent extermination of the most valuable varieties.

The invention of the wheel dates from prehistoric times, and its forerunner was probably a log of wood used as a roller.

In order that its researches in paper making may be put to practical test, the United States Bureau of Standards has a complete paper mill.

Autopsies performed in hospitals indicate that about 20 per cent more people have cancer than are known to have it at the time of death.

The sea cow, which was discovered in northern waters in 1741, was found so desirable as food that in 27 years the entire supply was killed off.

Science News-Letter, October 9, 1926

Paris has some one-passenger taxis which have a wheel track of only 46 inches.

A government geologist believes that volcanic eruptions may be due to pressure of the tides.

A survey of Chicago school children showed that one child in every six suffered from malnutrition.

After the eclipse of June 29, 1927, England will not see another total eclipse of the sun for 200 years.

If a stork's wings were as large, comparatively, as a mosquito's, their area would cover 28 square yards.

Great tongues of flame extend from the sun, sometimes to a distance greater than that from the earth to the moon.

Chinese doctors get their professional training by being apprenticed to a practicing physician and learning his secrets.

An apparatus has been developed which supplies oxygen to aviators automatically in increasing volume as the ship climbs.

Science News-Letter, October 9, 1926

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