

SHE DID THE BUYING

Charged with the duty of purchasing most of the Red Cross food supplies for the European hungry is Miss Melva Bakkie.

Handy for the hurried housewife, this dried apple product is more than handy for refugee feeding. It not only supplies the vitamins and other nutritional ingredients of apples but has medicinal value as well. Dried apple powder has been used for several years in the treatment of diarrheal disorders, such as are likely to be a medical problem in the refugee camps.

Beverage from Bananas

Banana tablets are also crossing the ocean to feed refugees. These come in several forms. Some are about the size of a candy bar and others about the size of a cake of yeast. Some are made of dried banana and dried milk solids, others of banana, milk and cholocate. Besides the calories of fat, protein and sugar or starch these little tablets contain, they have vitamin A and members of the vitamin B complex. They are meant to be used as a beverage by mixing with hot or cold water, but they could be eaten like candy if no water were available, though Miss Bakkie said

they taste better as a beverage than as candy. The tablets were specially prepared for the Red Cross for convenience in refugee feeding.

On Miss Bakkie's desk when I interviewed her were small sample boxes of green and yellow powder. When put in hot water, she said, these become "very thick and delicious" yellow or green pea soup, with a high content of vitamin B₁. One pound of this dried pea soup, costing nine and one-half cents (\$0.094) wholesale, makes about one and one-quarter gallons of good, concentrated soup. Ten ounces of another brand makes five quarts of soup. Dried tomato soup chips are also available for the kitchenette housewife, the camper and the explorer and will be sent to the war refugees.

Vitamin C Next Time

Because of space limitation, the first Red Cross food shipment did not carry as much vitamin C containing foods as Miss Bakkie would have liked. One product with which she hopes to make up this deficiency on the next shipment is a vitaminized dried beverage. This is made of dried fruit juice, a binder and sugar, plus crystals of vitamins B₁ and C.

This is another of the "add water and serve" products which should be popular at home as well as valuable for refugee feeding. It comes in seven flavors: orange, grape, raspberry, cherry, lime, lemon and fruit punch. Each eightounce glassful is said to supply more than half of the estimated minimum daily adult requirement of vitamins B and C.

Sugar, lard, flour, cornmeal, dried fruits other than the powdered varieties and sweet milk cocoa containing whole and skim milk solids make up the rest of the first food shipment.

No kitchenette housewife is supposed to be able to get a meal without her trusty can opener. When war refugees start their kitchenette cookery with American Red Cross food supplies, they will have can openers, too. In fact, with the universal European custom of wine drinking in mind, the type sent is the combination can and bottle opener variety.

The can opener is just one of the many household utensils, ranging from soup kettles and 10-quart pails to spoons and forks, that were sent along with the food.

So science which has made life easy for American housewives has come to the aid of mercy, giving it increased efficiency to match the increased efficiency and destructiveness of modern methods of waging war. Refugees by the hundreds of thousands from war zones in Europe will be fed better and more easily as a result of peacetime scientific developments in nutrition and in processing of foods.

Science News Letter, July 6, 1940

ORNITHOLOGY

Eagle Guards Save Desert Power Lines

"EAGLE GUARDS" have had to be installed on poles of a 20,000-volt power line that crosses the desert area of the Snake River valley in southern Idaho because eagles and large hawks had taken to perching on the cross-arms, in the absence of trees. Short circuits of course frequently resulted, with serious effects on the power supply—and even more serious effects on the birds.

The "eagle guard" consists of a simple frame of light wood pieces, nailed to the cross-arms and projecting above the wires. William H. Marshall of the U. S. Biological Survey, who reports the installation of the devices, states that they are put up without turning off the current, so that the work "is recommended only for those with steady nerves who are used to working around such equipment."

Science News Letter, July 6, 1940

