

forth by yeast cells farther away from the magnet. When the magnet was shielded by substances which do not affect the magnetic field, such as glass, zinc or paraffin, the inhibiting effect remained, but when the magnetic field was cut off by iron, there was no inhibition and the yeast cells continued to bud at the normal rate.

NEW advances in studying the tuberculosis germ were reported by Professor R. J. Anderson, of Yale University. By analyzing these germs, Professor Anderson is learning what chemicals they use to produce disease in man and other animals. In wax obtained from the germ he has found complex sugars, fatty acids and a new alcohol which are peculiar to the human tuberculosis germ and are not found in waxes from any other bacteria. The part these different tuberculosis germ chemicals play in producing the disease has not been completely established, but Dr. Florence Sabin, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has found that the new acids and the optically active alcohols of the wax from the tuberculosis germs are remarkable stimulants to cells, especially the type of cells that form fibrous tissue and tendons in the body, the white blood cells known as monocytes and foreign body giant cells.

DR. GEORGE PACKER BERRY, of the University of Rochester School of Medicine, reported the production of a malignant 100 per cent. killing tumor disease in rabbits by injecting into them a virus of a non-fatal skin disease

to which had been added some completely heat-killed virus of the deadly disease. No disease, whether caused by bacteria or filterable viruses, had heretofore been changed into another.

By aid of delicate chemical tests dry bones of Egyptians who lived 3,300 years ago can be made to give up secrets regarding types of blood that once flowed in their veins. Announcement of the tests was made by Dr. P. B. Candela, Brooklyn physician, who used skeletons of Egyptian women who lived in the days of Egypt's eighteenth dynasty, 1500 B. C., now in collections of the Brooklyn Central Museum. It has been possible, said Dr. Candela, to prepare blood-group maps of the world showing that various races in different parts of the world are mainly of one blood type or another. American Indians, Celts and Basques belong predominantly to type two. Groups as dissimilar as Hindus, Patagonians and Amazon tribes are classed by blood mainly as type three. That this evidence points backward toward some significance in the early history and origin of human races was realized. But to trace that significance required evidence about blood types of ancient men dead thousands of years, and this information seemed lost beyond recall. Recent tests, however, have showed that mummified flesh of Egyptians and Indians can be made to reveal blood types. Dr. Candela's research extends the technique to dry bones, thus opening up the way for science to learn the blood traits of early men even in the Old Stone Age.

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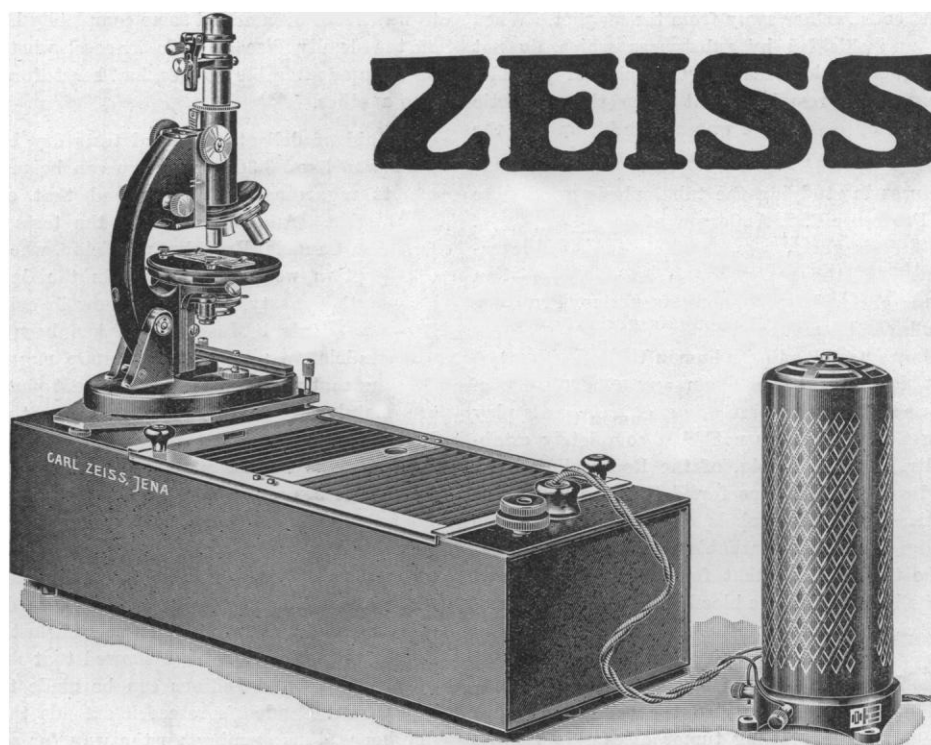
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