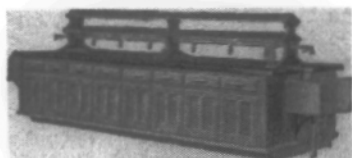


For the Teaching of Chemistry

For the teaching of Chemistry, as well as for instruction in other sciences, it is generally admitted that there is no equipment that enjoys the prestige and reputation among educators to the extent of

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Chemical Desk No. 862

This desk, with exposed plumbing and trough, is a favorite and has been installed in many laboratories. The gas and water pipes, with convenient outlets, are placed under the lower shelf and directly over the trough. The trough is lead-lined and slopes from the middle toward the two end sinks. Accommodates sixteen students, working in sections of eight.

Every Science Teacher Knows

the importance of properly-designed, properly-built laboratory furniture, and how much influence it exerts upon the character of work of the students.

Kewaunee Laboratory Furniture has been endorsed by educational authorities in every state in the United States. Its superior design, better construction and finer finish have made Kewaunee Equipment the choice for thousands of laboratories in our best schools.

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Hoover to Use Scientific Methods—Continued

promise that this new scientific progress will be made available to thousands who otherwise would suffer. The man who saved the Belgian people during the World War, who then rescued the hordes of starving children that the war had left in Europe, believes that health is as

much a concern of government as education. Vigorous warfare for better health is forecast in his statement that "many sections of our country and many groups of our citizens suffer from diseases the eradication of which are mere matters of administration and moderate expenditure."

What Is Time?

Astronomy—Philosophy

A. S. EDDINGTON, in *The Nature of the Physical World* (Macmillan):

I have sometimes thought it would be very entertaining to hear a discussion between the Astronomer Royal and, let us say, Prof. Bergson on the nature of time. Professor Bergson's authority on the subject is well known; and I may remind you that the Astronomer Royal is entrusted with the duty of finding out time for our everyday use, so presumably he has some idea of what he has to find. I must date the discussion some twenty years back, before the spread of Einstein's ideas brought about a *rapprochement*. There would then probably have been a keen disagreement, and I rather think that the philosopher would have had the best of the verbal argument. After showing that the Astronomer Royal's idea of time was quite nonsensical, Prof. Bergson would probably end the discussion by looking at his watch and rushing off to catch a train which was starting by the Astronomer Royal's time.

Whatever may be time *de jure*, the Astronomer Royal's time is time *de facto*. His time permeates every corner of physics. It stands in no need of logical defence; it is in the much stronger position of a vested interest. It has been woven into the structure of the classical physical scheme. "Time" in physics means Astronomer Royal's time. You may be aware that it is revealed to us in Einstein's theory that time and space are mixed up in a rather strange way. This is a great stumbling-block to the beginner. He is inclined to say, "That is impossible. I feel it in my bones that time and space must be of entirely different nature. They cannot possibly be mixed up." The Astronomer Royal complacently retorts, "It is not impossible. I have mixed them up." Well, that settles it. If the Astronomer Royal has mixed them, then his mixture will be the groundwork of present-day physics.

We have to distinguish two ques-

tions which are not necessarily identical. First, what is the true nature of time? Second, what is the nature of that quantity which has under the name of time become a fundamental part of the structure of classical physics? By long history of experiment and theory the results of physical investigation have been woven into a scheme which has on the whole proved wonderfully successful. Time—the Astronomer Royal's time—has its importance from the fact that it is a constituent of that scheme, the binding material or mortar of it. That importance is not lessened if it should prove to be only imperfectly representative of the time familiar to our consciousness.

Science News-Letter, March 9, 1929

A world wide shortage of soft woods is predicted by O. J. Sanger, of the British forestry commission.

Forty per cent. of the milk produced in the United States is made into butter.

The volcano Mount Etna is said to have decreased in height 112 feet between 1861 and 1900.

The brain of Anatole France, brilliant French author, weighed considerably less than the brain of an average day laborer.

A substitute for gum arabic and starch as a filler for fabrics is now being manufactured from sea-weed of the Pacific coast.

Government estimates show that there are about 30,000,000 students enrolled in educational institutions in the United States.

A steam engine designed by a Frenchman in 1769 was run on the streets of Paris at a speed of three miles an hour until it ended its career by turning over.