Approval was given to the general plan to make an excursion from Detroit to East Lansing during the Detroit Meeting.

Adjourned 5:30 P.M.

R. A. BAKER,
Secretary

Healthy and Cancer Tissue Give Different Kinds of Light. Studying the light given off by ash of tumors burned in an arc light is the latest method of attacking the cancer problem, one which has been applied at the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia by a trio of biologists and a physicist, Donald C. A. Butts, Thomas E. Huff, and Frederick Palmer, Jr. By means of a spectroscope, which analyzes the light, and reveals the elements that cause it, they have found that the yellow lines due to sodium, and which appear only momentarily when the ash of normal animal tissue is placed in the arc, persist until it has all been consumed when the ash from tumors is analyzed. This shows the presence of the element sodium in cancerous tissue.—Science *Service*

Starch from Canna Roots, New Hawaiian Industry. Pineapples and sugar are the two principal industries of Hawaii, hut a third is rapidly being established to make use of lands too wet for pineapples and too high for cane. This is starch, to be made from the edible **canna.** For fifty years Australia has furnished the market with arrow-root, which is starch from the root-stock of this plant. The familiar canna of our gardens has tubers rich in starch but the edible species has a very much larger spread of underground stems filled with starch that is easily separated from the fiber for market use. Hawaii has used the plant extensively for stock feeding and there seems no reason why it should not be very profitable for commercial use when established.—Science Service

Leopard Changes Spots at Will of Chemist. The leopard can have his spots changed, at least after he is dead, and any other fur-bearing animal can be similarly metamorphosed by the magic of the dye chemist, to meet the demands of fashion. At the Richmond meeting of the American Chemical Eociety, William E. Austin of New York spoke on the importance of this industry to the modern fur trade.

"In spite of the great variety of furs, and the difficulties involved in the dyeing operations, it is now possible to produce on furs effects such as could be made formerly on textile fabrics only, such as printing, etching, stencil **work,** multicolored effects and so on," said Mr. Austin. "Bleaching has been successfully developed and applied. Naturally dark furs can now be dyed in light colors similar to those hitherto obtained only on white furs. In the very near future black furs will be made white on a commercial scale."—Science *Service*

Studies Effects of Paints on Health-Giving Sun Rays. The effects of various oils and other paint materials on ultra-violet rays, which have recently attracted much attention because of their newly discovered importance in medicine, have been the subject of study by George F. A. Stutz of Washington, who spoke before the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society. The degree to which the rays are absorbed by linseed oil, the old standard paint vehicle, seems to depend in part on what has been done with it beforehand. Boiled oil absorbs the radiation entirely at the surface. whereas raw ail permits it to penetrate a considerable distance before it is completely extinguished. Oil dried by exposure to ultra-violet light is more opaque to the light afterward than is oil dried in diffuse daylight. Lacquer films, it was found, permitted a considerable penetration of the rays.—Science Service