Turmeric
Turpentine $C_{10}H_{16}$
Urea $(NH_2)_2CO$
Vaseline
Wood's metal
Wood splints
Wool
Zinc Zn (2)
Zinc, C. P. Zn (2)
*Zinc acetate $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2(H_2O)_3$
Zinc carbonate $ZnCO_3$
Zinc chloride, anhyd. $ZnCl_2$
*Zinc nitrate $Zn(NO_3)_2(H_2O)_6$
Zinc oxide ZnO
*Zinc sulfate $ZnSO_4(H_2O)_7$
Several small labels each of:
1 Normal
2 Normal
3 Normal
6 Normal
12 Normal
15 Normal
16 Normal
36 Normal

Chemical study of hormones may lead to new medicines. How research on the chemistry of the hormones, important glandular products of the body, may lead to the synthesis of new medicinal products of practical utility was indicated by Prof. Treat B. Johnson of Yale University at the recent meeting in New Haven of the National Academy of Sciences.

Prof. Johnson described his own work along this line with the hormone epinephrin which is secreted by the adrenal glands.

He and his associates started with epinephrin and certain chemically related compounds which occur naturally. By modifying the structure of these compounds, they were able to produce new combinations which had as much physiological potency as the original unmodified compounds and which were less poisonous.

Prof. Johnson's research was undertaken in the hope of opening the way to a better understanding of how certain combinations of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and sulfur affect body processes. At the present time, pharmacologists and physicians must depend too much on the trial-and-error method of determining how such compounds will affect the body, Prof. Johnson pointed out.

His plan is to synthesize a series of related organic structures and to make a comparative study of their influence on physiological action. In this way he expects to learn something of the fundamental laws coördinating organic structure with physiological activity and to establish principles which may guide the chemist in his study of the new synthetic drugs and enable him to predict which ones will have a favorable effect on body processes.—*Science Service*

Stone age men made tools of crystal. Rock crystal, now used as a semi-precious stone, took the place of high-grade steel with the men of the Old Stone Age. They did not make many of their tools and weapons of it, but they apparently valued it and used it when they could.

At the recent meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in New Haven, Prof. George Grant MacCurdy of the Peabody Museum, Yale University, told of seven rock-crystal tools all found at the same level in one cave in France by the expedition of the American School of Prehistoric Research. The tools were of the type known as Mousterian, used by Neanderthal man at one stage of his development.

The rock-crystal tools found by Prof. MacCurdy's associates are among the oldest of their kind, for Neanderthal man was the earliest race to make implements from this material. Though there are older Stone Age tools in plenty, their makers, whoever they were, were not masters of the art of working the hard and obdurate rock crystal, and contented themselves with flint and other "plain" stones.—*Science Service*