A chemical analysis of the purified substance showed that it contains carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus and oxygen. As oxidation destroys the power of the extract, a study was made to see whether anti-oxidizing agents would enhance its keeping qualities.

BONE MARROW IS GOOD BLOOD TONIC

The snarling, bone-splitting, marrow-sucking caveman who ate things that modern man's nostrils curl at was at least not anemic. Chauncey Leake of the University of Wisconsin has made a preparation of red bone marrow and dried spleen which he says is an excellent tonic for making good red blood for weak people. His preparation is to be taken by the mouth, Mr. Leake explained to members of the American Chemical Society meeting a few days ago. It does not deteriorate on standing and has no untoward side effect on the patient.

Tests showed, Mr. Leake said, that dried spleen and bone marrow each stimulate red blood cell production but they are most active when they are taken together. When combined in fifty-fifty portions the mixture contains about one-fourth of one per cent. of water-soluble iron. The beneficial properties of the mixture are not destroyed when heated as hot as boiling water.

CHEMIST MAKES NEW SYNTHETIC RESIN

A new resin, made of glycerine and carbolic acid, and used in the making of varnishes, molding powder and other substances, was described before the American Chemical Society meeting recently by James McIntosh, of Bridgeport, Pa., the discoverer. After the glycerine and carbolic acid have been condensed the product can be made into an infusible insoluble substance by a one or two step process. The reaction can be speeded up by the addition of a hardening agent. The new resin is called acrolite.

WOOD AND WEATHER AFFECT WEARING QUALITIES OF PAINTS

Why a coat of paint stays longer on one barn than another or wears better in one place than another has been studied by scientists of the Forest Products Laboratory and other organizations. Frederick L. Browne and Clarence E Hrubesky of Madison Wis., told members of the American Chemical Society of paint test on fences erected in eleven different places in the United States representing widely varying climatic conditions, eighteen varieties of softwood lumber, and two types of paint.

In the cases of some of the woods both types of paint have survived two years of exposure perfectly, while in other cases one or both kinds of paint failed badly. Some of the fences made of southern yellow pine failed very early, whereas cypress fences did very well in spite of the fact that the wood has a reputation of being a "bad painter". The durability of paint was much greater on edge grain than on flat grain lumber of certain species. Weather conditions have a great effect on paints and caused complete failure in many cases.
