

FRENCH RADIO USED TO PROMOTE ESPERANTO

Radio has come into the field as a means of spreading the use of Esperanto, the language designed for international use. The Esperantists of Europe have long seen in the new method of communication the best possible agency for popularizing their language. With the cooperation of Radio-Paris, one of the principal French broadcasting stations, the new tongue is to be given voice by wireless for the purpose of gaining Esperanto recruits among the millions of European radio fans.

In Europe, unlike the United States, there is great confusion of tongues for the listener-in. The countries are densely crowded and a single message will have an audience made up of the users of a score of languages.

This condition has given the Esperantists their opportunity. Through the agency of Radio-Paris a series of fourteen lessons in the universal language are being broadcast, and a prize of 1000 francs has been offered for the best Esperanto student among listeners-in.

MALE SEX GLANDS SUCCESSFULLY TRANSPLANTED

For the first time in history of scientific research male sex glands in lower animals have actually been transplanted and made to persist imperfectly normal condition. The announcement was made recently at the University of Chicago where Prof. C. R. Moore has solved a problem that has been troubling biologists since 1796.

Dr. Moore has developed a technic that has enabled him to transfer male sex glands from one laboratory animal, such as a rat or rabbit, to another of the same species but of a different age. This transferred tissue has developed a blood supply from a set of blood vessels that does not normally supply it, has grown for months under new conditions, and on removal for examination has been found to have carried on its normal function.

Dr. Moore explains the work as follows, revealing the difficulties involved in his experiments and those that have preceded him.

"Despite a more or less intensive study of sex gland transplantation for many years past by biologists all over the world, the conditions underlying the successful incorporation of such tissues removed from one animal to another, or from one place to another in the same animal have not been well understood.

"The work involved the separation of a very delicate piece of tissue from its normal environment and its normal blood supply, and the transfer of it to another animal or another locality in the same animal. Unless the tissue meets conditions sufficiently favorable to enable it to establish a new blood supply it will very soon die and be removed by the protecting mechanisms of the body as any foreign body might be so disposed.

"The female sex gland has been transplanted with considerable success for many years, and in many cases retained its normal condition and function, but the male sex gland of mammals has been found more difficult to work with on account of its very sensitive nature. Until recently it has never been transplanted, even from one place to another in the same mammalian organisms with anything like persistence in its normal conditions.