

## PSYCHOLOGY

**Adults Learn Better**

A man or woman under 50 years of age should seldom be discouraged from trying to learn anything which he or she really needs to learn by the fear of being too old, Dr. E. L. Thorndike, professor of educational psychology at Columbia University, declared at a meeting of the American Association for Adult Education. To a lesser degree, this is true after 50 years also, he added.

Dr. Thorndike presented results of experiments in which persons 35 years and over, averaging 42 years, were compared with persons 20 and 24 years old, averaging 22, in their ability to learn acts of skill and to acquire various kinds of knowledge.

In learning Esperanto, an artificial language constructed on logical principles, the older group learned about five-sixths as fast as the younger. Both groups learned more rapidly than children.

In learning reading, spelling, arithmetic, and other elementary school

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## ORNITHOLOGY

**Yellowstone Given Eagle**

A large golden eagle, a bird even more fine and majestic than the bald eagle shown on the American coat-of-arms, has been presented to Yellowstone National Park by Harry E. Boughers, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Park Naturalist E. J. Sawyer tells the circumstances of the gift. Mr. Boughers found the eagle with its wing injured, apparently by gunshot, and kept it several weeks until its wound was healed. Anxious that the bird should not be exposed to any more pot shots in a densely populated region, he sent it out to the park at his own expense, requesting that it be kept and fed well for a short time and then released to find its own home in the mountains.

Yellowstone National Park has frequently figured as the source of donations of such animals as bison and elk, but this is one of the few cases on record where the process has been reversed. This is at least partly due to the fact that the National Park Service has steadily adhered to a policy of refusing to introduce animals or plants not native to the region. Inasmuch as golden eagles do live in the mountains surrounding Yellowstone Park, Mr. Boughers' gift was considered appropriate and very welcome.

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## EVOLUTION

**Worse Than Monkeys**

Since Darwin's day, full many a jape  
About our ancestor the ape  
Has filled the comic paper's pages  
And doubtless will for many ages.

But having got *that* story told  
The scientists become more bold  
We hear from Doctor Elliot Smith  
A tale most eloquent, the pith  
Of which is just that he and you  
Are both descended from a shrew:  
A nasty tempered little shrew!  
Worse than an ape, if that be true.  
And then from Africa there looms  
This theory of Robert Broom's,  
Whereby our ancestry is led  
Back to the ancient Karroo bed  
To primitive reptilian fonts  
In horrid old Theriodonts!

It's bad enough to have an ape  
For ancestor, but you could do  
Much worse, for now we have a shrew  
To head our family tree, or place  
A crawling reptile for our race  
To worship as our ancestor  
Our deified progenitor!

But now the scientists with pep  
Have taken still another step  
And Doctor Gregory insists  
We place on our ancestral lists  
Some ancient fishes primitive  
That in primeval seas did live.  
A clumsy, awkward, slimy fish,  
Not fit to serve upon a dish!

Then Doctor Stensio will trace  
The fishes to an earlier race,  
Ostracoderms with names so shocking  
You can't pronounce them without  
choking.

And next the scientist will find  
The evolution of our kind  
Goes back to arthropod or worm  
That in the Cambrian slime would  
squirm.

Oh must this be, my learned friend?  
My geneology to end  
In writhing worms—whose better fate  
Is use as Presidential bait?

Oh come! let's stop it at the ape  
At least he's got some human shape.

—*W. D. Matthew.*

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Every civilization acts as a poison  
upon those who have not been properly  
inoculated; it would act that way  
even were it perfectly pure and did  
not contain (as it always does) evil  
elements.

—*George Sarton.*

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## GEOLOGY

**Oil Overproduction**

Cheap gasoline is pleasing to the man who owns a car, but it is a menace when it means, as it does at present, vast overproduction and economic waste of a natural resource upon which a large part of our industrial life, national defense and domestic comfort is dependent.

The United States produces more than 70 per cent. of the world's supply of crude oil and consumes about the same amount. The production is now at the rate of some 2,486,000 barrels of crude oil daily, or nearly a gallon to every person in this country. Each year the production has been growing until the point has been reached where the entire world is concerned over the exploitation of this valuable and irreplaceable natural resource.

According to the Federal Oil Conservation Board, "the total present reserves in pumping and flowing wells in proven sands has been estimated theoretically as but six years' supply" at the present rate of production and consumption. An oilless future is not necessarily prophesied at the end of this time, for all the oil could not be extracted by then, since the gas pressure which expels the oil is diminished with time. The known supply of oil would gradually grow less and

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## HYGIENE

**Water Available Abroad**

Tourists from the land of the free and the dry are assured of receiving pure water to drink when they are in France this summer, if they prefer it. Fearful lest the lack of a purified supply of "l'eau potable" should interfere with the influx of American dollars from the pockets of participants in the great summer exodus now embarked on the high seas, many resorts and watering places on the coast have put in plants to render water fit for drinking.

Electricity is the favored agent for sterilizing the water in most localities, especially in those sections where neighboring waterfalls are a cheap source of power. The typhoid bacilli and other water-borne germs are not electrocuted but are done to death by the liberation of ozone, a super-powerful form of oxygen. The method is said to be so efficient and cheap that the city of Paris is considering the feasibility of introducing the system.

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