ture of around $70,000 to lay the groundwork for extensive researches in years to come of the causes of cancer and means of preventing or curing this disease which is responsible for the second largest number of deaths among adults in this country.

Although a large cancer research program will probably be undertaken in years to come, the work will proceed slowly for a while, Dr. Thompson told the committee. It takes time to find men qualified to do the work. There is much long, slow work to be done in studying the growth and cause of the cancer cells.

Other lines of research which will be pursued during the coming year much as in past years are industrial hygiene studies, milk investigations, nutritional work, pellagra, stream pollution studies, undulant fever studies.

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SOCIOLOGY

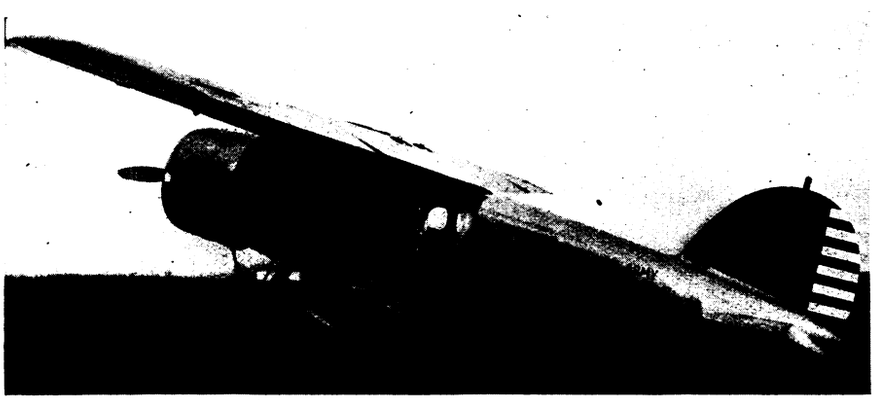
Enter Immigrants by Trades Is Recommendation

"BUTCHER, baker, or candlestick maker?" may be the question put hereafter to foreigners seeking to emigrate to the United States.

In his annual report just made to the Secretary of Labor, Harry Hull, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, recommends that we forget nationalities in selecting immigrants, and allow entries on a more scientific basis.

"Power to reject at the source aliens not needed in our industrial life would result in a very large reduction in the number of aliens entering the country, and at the same time all those coming would be better qualified to make good American citizens," Mr. Hull states.

Science News Letter, December 13, 1930



FASTEST TRANSPORT PLANE

A four-passenger Lockheed airplane which in preliminary tests flew 200 miles per hour. Designed to carry gasoline enough for a 2,800-mile flight, it has been ordered by the Army for the transportation of high officers to outlying posts. If Lindbergh had been flying this ship he would have crossed the Atlantic in half the time actually consumed.

GENERAL SCIENCE

Carnegie Exhibits to Portray Variety of Researches

Latest Facts About Sun's Energy, Metabolism and Maya Exploration Will be Pictured At Annual Showing

RESEARCHES ranging from the sunlight-capturing mechanism of plants to the structure of Maya pyramids are to be graphically presented in Washington at the annual exhibit of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Dec. 13, 14 and 15.

A prominent place in the exhibits will be given to studies now in progress on the utilization of the sun's energy, particularly as it is gathered by plants and later released again by man for his use in food or fuel.

What we ourselves do with the energy stored in foods, is the subject of research in another department. This will be illustrated in an exhibit on basal metabolism. Basal metabolism is the energy conversion rate of the human body when resting quietly, several hours subsequent to the latest meal. The tests are usually made before breakfast. Basal metabolism tests have come to be of great importance in medicine.

Another exhibit will show motion pictures of the movements of wandering cells in the body. There will also be an exhibit demonstrating important discoveries made during the past year on the effects of glandular secretions on the development of hereditary characters. Still another will show how living cells transmit electric currents.

The year's progress in the excavation and restoration of the splendid Maya ruins in Yucatan and Central America will be shown in pictures and models. The outstanding individual pieces of work in this field during 1930 have been the rebuilding of the "Caracol" at Chichen Itzá, which was probably an astronomical observatory as well as a temple, and the discovery of an early pyramid hidden within a later one, at Uaxactún.

In the exhibit arranged by the Geophysical Laboratory, the story of how the crystals in rocks can be made to tell something of the way they came into being will be told, with side-lights on the general physical behavior of heated crystals.

Another exhibit expected to attract much attention is one of a peculiar one-celled marine plant, *Valonia,* whose cells are so big they can be handled like eggs, and will survive surgical operations.

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MICROSCOPY

New Microscope Reveals Plant Cell's Secrets

ULTRA-MINUTE details of cell structure never before seen are now made visible through the use of a new type of microscope lens, Prof. William Seifriz of the University of Pennsylvania has announced. Structures on the cell wall and in the living protoplasm itself one fifty-thousandth of an inch or less in width can now be examined and measured.

The secret of the new microscope is a tiny mirror of gold or platinum deposited on the inner side of the lowermost lens, in such a way that it reflects light directly downward on the object to be observed. The light is scattered by the object and reenters the lens around the sides and passes upward to the eye of the observer. It is the invention of a Swiss scientist, Charles Spierer, who has carried on some of his researches in cooperation with Professor Seifriz.