

"The Edison Effect"

the principle of the electron tube, is an example of the indirect influence of America's Greatest Inventor

THOMAS A. EDISON

Descriptions of the first studies of this phenomenon will be published as
THE NEXT CLASSIC OF SCIENCE

really placed in the very Pole of the Ecliptick, would, to an Eye carried along with the Earth, seem to change its Place continually, and (neglecting the small Difference on the Account of the Earth's diurnal Revolution on its Axis) would seem to describe a Circle round that Pole, every Way distant therefrom $3\frac{1}{2}$. So that its Longitude would be varied through all the Points of the Ecliptick every Year; but

its Latitude would always remain the same. Its right Ascension would also change, and its Declination, according to the different Situation of the Sun in respect to the equinoctial Points; and its apparent Distance from the North Pole of the Equator would be 7' less at the Autumnal, than at the vernal Equinox.

The greatest Alteration of the Place of a Star in the Pole of the Ecliptick (or which in Effect amounts to the same, the Proportion between the Velocity of Light and the Earth's Motion in its Orbit) being known; it will not be difficult to find what would be the Difference upon this Account, the Difference between the true and apparent Place of any other Star at any time; and on the contrary, the Difference between the true and apparent Place being given; the Proportion between the Velocity of Light and the Earth's Motion in its Orbit may be found.

Science News Letter, October 17, 1931

EVOLUTION

Gibbon-Like Animal Declared Ancestor of Both Man and Ape

Human Evolution Can be Traced Back to this Creature Of Prehistoric Egypt, Scientist Tells British Meeting

PROPLIOPITHECUS is proclaimed the common ancestor of man and apes, acceptable to all students of human evolution as "the starting point from which to derive evolutionary history of man and ape," by Sir Arthur Keith, eminent British anthropologist and anatomist.

Propliopithecus was a primitive small form of gibbon which lived in Egypt at the beginning of the Oligocene period, some thirty-five million years ago. It is known from teeth and jaws discovered by Prof. Max Schlosser in 1910. This earliest gibbonish form, known to have been very similar to living gibbons, was then ortho-grade in posture, habitually walking on all fours; and although of small size was ancestor of the higher primates to whom erect posture is peculiar. Human lineage can be traced backward to this creature regardless whether, as Dr. W. K. Gregory and Prof. Elliot Smith believe, humans broke away from apes in Miocene times, or as Sir Arthur Keith believes, earlier in evolution, or as Dr. Henry

Fairfield Osborn believes, still earlier.

"Paleontological evidence favors the theory formulated by Darwin in 1870, that man and anthropoid apes are descendants from a common stock," Sir Arthur said, discussing more recent fossil human remains. He believes that Rhodesian man, found in Africa, will prove to be an early form of Negro, although he is not positive.

"*Homo-rhodensis* is the only extinct type so far discovered whose crude features certainly foreshadow those of modern man," he said.

It is extremely probable that Heidelberg man was ancestral to Neanderthal man, though not in direct lineage to modern man. Sir Arthur considers *Pithecanthropus* of Java, *Sinanthropus* of China, *Eoanthropus* of Piltdown and *Palaeanthropus* of Heidelberg to be the four oldest fossil human remains, dating from the earliest Pleistocene or Ice Age. But they represent four separate genera of mankind, whereas living races are all one species.

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