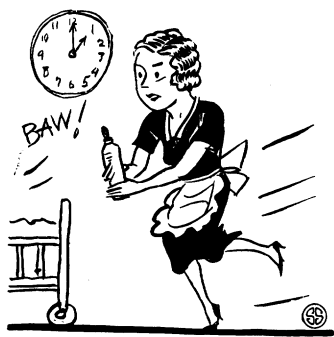


CHILDREN

REMEMBER that babies and children feel the heat too. They should be fed regularly, summer and winter. But in hot weather don't force them to eat when not hungry. They should not be overdressed. Keep them as quiet as possible during the hot spells. Special care to keep baby's milk fresh and pure will prevent much sickness and distress.



COLD WATER

FOR A QUICK cool-off on a hot day, dip your arms up to the elbows in cold water, the running water from a faucet, for example. All the blood in your body runs through your forearms in a few minutes. So if the water is cold, you can quickly cool down the body by this simple procedure.



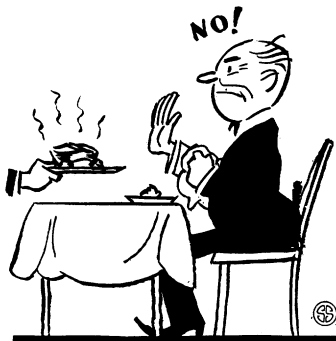
SUMMER COLD

IN YOUR EFFORTS to keep cool, don't catch cold. For the summer cold is as uncomfortable as the winter grippe and almost as dangerous, health authorities point out. Light clothing is fine for the dog days, but don't go on wearing it when they are over and don't scorn a wrap on a cool evening. Keep out of drafts when the underclothing is soaked with perspiration.



DIET

EAT LIGHTLY for greater coolness in hot weather. Food is the fuel that heats your body from within. Cut down particularly on the protein foods, which are the most heating. Chief protein foods are meat and eggs.



CHEMISTRY

New Method of Cheap Zinc Plating Developed

A COMMERCIAL process for plating zinc on metals that may make zinc plate cheaper than tin plate has been developed by Sherard Cowper-Coles, inventor of the sherardizing process for making iron and steel rustless.

The product has a grayish, smooth appearance as contrasted to the shiny

brightness of the familiar tin can. It is claimed that it will not rust or corrode even at a roughly cut edge. This property would make it extremely valuable for motor car fenders as the zinc plate would take the place of the priming coat of enamel.

Standard size sheets of steel can be plated by sending them through electrolytic baths on rollers. Bars of zinc metal dip into the bath and form the

positive pole of the electric circuit. With this mass production scheme in operation it is claimed that the cost of production is less than for tin plate mainly because zinc is cheaper than tin.

The process can be extended to brass and copper plating with only the appropriate changes in the anode materials and the electrolytic solutions.

Science News Letter, August 12, 1933

FORESTRY

Experiments Cast Doubt On Orthodox Forest Creed

STRIPPING off the forest cover does not decrease the water which can be obtained from a given area of land; contrary to widely accepted beliefs, it actually increases the water yield. This disagreement with orthodox forestry creed is presented by W. G. Hoyt and H. C. Troxell, hydraulic engineers of the U. S. Geological Survey, as the result of experiments which have been conducted in two typical watersheds in the West, one of which was deliberately deforested, while the other lost a chaparral cover accidentally through fire.

By measuring the water yields before the forest cover was removed, immediately afterward while the ground was still bare, and through several subsequent years while the areas were growing up in brush, a considerable mass of comparative data was accumulated.

The total annual run-off from both sample areas was increased, 15 per cent. in the case of the cut-over forested area and 29 per cent. from the burned-over chaparral area. This is considered evidence that forests and brush do not "conserve the water supply." One very important factor in the reduction of water obtainable from a forested area, the two engineers hold, is the loss of great quantities of water through evaporation and transpiration.

The increased run-off was not confined to sudden destructive flood periods, Messrs. Hoyt and Troxell state, as the summer low-water flow was increased on one area 12 per cent. and on the other area 400 per cent. It was true, however, that the loss of vegetation did increase normal flood heights.

Messrs. Hoyt and Troxell conclude, on the basis of these and other facts learned from the two areas studied that reforestation to increase the annual yield or low-water stream flow will have an opposite effect.

(Turn Page)

They hold that a change should be made in the concepts to be implied by the term, "watershed protection," maintaining that undue and, in the main, erroneous emphasis has been laid on the value of timber growth for "increasing water supply," "securing favorable conditions of flow," and "promoting and protecting navigation." They emphasize their belief that where watershed protection means "retarding erosion," "conserving soil," or lessening torrential run-off it may be obtained as well by a cover of shrubs or grass, which may use relatively little water as well as by trees which may consume large amounts of water.

Science News Letter, August 12, 1933

EXPLORATION

Expedition Plans to Move Starving Islanders

A TWO MAN exploring expedition that will attempt to save 200 starving people and study for science the little visited Tristan da Cunha island group in the South Atlantic ocean will leave London soon.

The objective of the expedition, consisting of Francis K. Pease, age 27, and Edward B. Marsh, age 21, is the island group consisting of Tristan, Inaccessible, Nightingale and Gough islands. These lie about halfway between the Cape of Good Hope and Buenos Aires.

When it sails from London within the month, the auxiliary steam schooner *Sailam* will carry a ton of supplies for some 200 islanders on Tristan Island who are believed to be nearly starving. The soil of the island is becoming exhausted and the two explorers will attempt to move the population to Inaccessible Island where there is virgin soil.

Messrs. Pease and Marsh will remain on Tristan Island for two years with only a few contacts with the outside world. They will make an intensive scientific study with particular attention to the meteorology. The group of islands are important meteorologically because they lie in the open sea in a position between the poles of the earth.

Science News Letter, August 12, 1933

The tigon is a hybrid animal, offspring of a lion and a tiger.

Production of 1,000,000 tons of sugar annually from wood is projected in a research report to the Swedish Government Forestry Commission.

ENGINEERING

World Energy Estimates Quell Fears For Future of Mankind

Harvard Chemist Evaluates Sunshine, Wind, Tide and Ocean Heat as Energy Sources When Natural Resources Fail

AMPLE ENERGY for mankind's future use is contained in the sunshine, wind, tides and ocean heat. This is the conclusion of Dr. Arthur B. Lamb, professor of chemistry at Harvard University and director of the university's chemical laboratories.

Each year the world uses 17,800,000,000,000,000 kilogram-calories or as much energy as is contained in 2,700,000,000 tons of coal; if our supply of natural resources were cut off, it would take the labor of 11,000,000,000 men—5 times the population of the world—to furnish the same amount of energy.

Half Energy From Coal

At present, only 17 per cent. of this total is actual human energy while coal furnishes 50 per cent. and the remainder comes chiefly from oil, wood, gas and the labor of domestic animals.

Even these present sources of energy represent but a small fraction of the available supply of coal, oil and gas. The untapped reserves of these three natural resources amount to 2,200 times the world's annual consumption of all kinds of energy, that is, at the present rate of consumption, we can get along for a couple of thousands of years.

But this assurance, pleasing as it may be, is insignificant beside the tremendous stores of energy in sources as yet unutilized. Annual solar energy to the earth totals almost 42 times the energy of all the world's energy reserves in the forms of coal, oil and gas.

Energy on Boston

If, for example, all the light energy that falls on Boston's 43 square miles could be converted into power, the output would surpass the total present output of power in the United States. Even the common winds, if harnessed, could deliver in one year 75 per cent. as much energy as could all coal, oil and gas sources during the next 2,000 years.

Another important source is the heat of the earth which would yield millions of times as much energy as all present

sources but which, unfortunately, probably will not be tapped. Dr. Lamb points out that proposals to sink deep shafts into the ground and use the subterranean heat to generate steam are not feasible.

"Simple calculations show this is quite out of the question," Dr. Lamb declares. "The only hope is to take advantage of the accidental supplies of hot water, or better, of superheated steam occurring in certain volcanic regions, such supplies, for instance, as Count Conti has utilized with conspicuous success in Italy and which can doubtless be utilized in Sonoma County, California."

Other sources draw Dr. Lamb's attention. One possibility is the fuel cell which uses carbon or carbon monoxide as one depolarizer and the air as the other. At 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit, these cells deliver large supplies of energy and their use, at room temperatures, is not out of the question.

Energy From Rainwater

Another source is rainwater. The annual yield of rain water in the clouds would, if harnessed, be sufficient at the present rate of energy consumption to satisfy all demands for the next 150 years.

Still other sources are being examined



SEEDS

an address by

Dr. John T. Buchholz

Of The University of Illinois

To be given Friday, August 18, at 1:45 p. m. Eastern Standard Time over stations of the Columbia Broadcasting system. Each week a prominent scientist speaks over the Columbia System under the auspices of Science Service.