



#### PALACE TERRACE

Here was discovered a beautiful panel showing King Darius the Great seated upon his throne with his son, Xerxes, standing near. You may see the panel on the center left. In the right background is the Expedition house, once the harem palace of Darius.

preserved until Alexander's soldiers set torches to the beautiful city of Persepolis, according to legend, in a drunken carouse. The coins were found in a palace courtyard, where one of Alexander's men must have lost them.

Another important piece of evidence, possibly explaining Alexander's rage, is the headless marble torso of a woman found lying in a passage. The lovely statue, reminiscent of Parthenon figures in Athens, may have been one of

Xerxes' trophies from the sacking of Athens, Dr. Schmidt suggests. If such reminders met Alexander's eye in Persepolis, his order to burn up the place may be understood.

So rich in buried history is the neighborhood of Persepolis that Dr. Schmidt enthusiastically calls it "an archaeological paradise."

The cover picture shows the tomb of Darius I.

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#### MEDICINE

## Single Treatment Restores Delirium Tremens Patient

**D**ELIRIUM TREMENS, a "dramatic incident" in the life of a chronic alcoholic, frequently leads the drinker either to the hospital for the insane or to the cemetery.

How he can avoid both of those places and receive simple treatment in the ordinary local general hospital is told by two psychiatrists, Drs. William N. Cline, Jr., and Jules V. Coleman of Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, N. Y. (*Journal, American Medical Association, Aug. 8*).

The modified Steinbach treatment which they recommend has sharply re-

duced the death rate among chronic alcoholics in the last two years at the psychiatric institute connected with Grasslands Hospital. This rational treatment can be undertaken at any general hospital.

Delirium tremens arises from an acute swelling or fluid in the brain tissues with increased pressure in the skull. The treatment used successfully by Drs. Cline and Coleman is to dehydrate the cerebrum by means of spinal drainage, meanwhile limiting the patient's intake of water for a brief period and giving him a sedative that will induce sleep.

A single application of this treatment is usually enough to return the man with "snakes in his boots" to his normal physical state.

These two physicians deplore the still common use of alcohol in the treatment of alcoholism. The tapering-off treatment is futile and inadvisable, they declare, and the psychological effect on the patient is harmful.

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#### SEISMOLOGY

## First Earthquake Recorder To be Placed in Museum

**T**HE first earthquake recorder in the United States, placed in service at Lick Observatory at the University of California in 1886, will soon go on display at the museum of The Franklin Institute.

The Lick Observatory instrument was one of the few in California at the time of the disastrous quake in San Francisco on April 18, 1906. The Observatory is only 45 miles away from San Francisco. The original record of this severe and damaging shock is still preserved and shows that while the vibrations threw the recording mechanism off the tracing paper, the apparatus functioned unharmed.

The instrument is known as a Ewing three-component seismograph. It was the invention of Prof. J. A. Ewing, of Dundee, Scotland, and the first description was published in *Nature*, a leading British scientific journal, on August 12, 1886. Two heavy weights, mounted to swing like a gate, are connected by levers to pointed arms which rest on a glass disk 24 inches in diameter which has been covered with soot. One weight is free to swing in an east and west direction, the other north and south. When the earth shakes under the instrument, the entire machine moves, but the weights tend to stand still.

A similar effect can be observed if a coin is laid on a piece of paper, and the paper suddenly jerked away. The coin does not move with the paper, but merely drops. This relative motion between the weights and the instrument makes the pointed lever move back and forth over the disk, which is slowly rotating, like a phonograph turn-table. In this way, successive swings of the lever do not obliterate the others. Another weight, balanced on the end of a spring, and free to swing up and down, records in a similar way the vertical movement of the ground.

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