



### Revised Values

**B**RUSHY patches on odd corners of a farm, bushes and vines along the fencerows, used to be considered sure signs of thriftlessness and slack farming. A farmer who would tolerate blackberries or hazelbrush on a hillside, or thickets of sumac or wild plum, was looked upon by his neighbors as little if at all better than one who would tolerate weeds in his cornfield. Brush, frequently sign of poor soil, was regarded as always a sign of bad farming.

Times are changing. Pitilessly clean cultivation along ruler-straight rows is becoming known as an invitation to erosion when it rains hard. A bit of a thicket here and there, where the land sags, may prevent the formation of a cancerous gully. Bushes are coming to be recognized as natural growths in a hillside pasture that is more or less stony anyway.

But above all, it is beginning to be borne home to landowners that there may be actual material benefits in the thickets. These areas of brush and small trees (yes, and even a few weeds, perhaps) are natural shelters for upland game birds like bobwhite and pheasant, for rabbits and other small meat animals, for fur-bearers like skunk and weasel and raccoon.

Once upon a time these creatures were just the careless bounty of nature. They were everywhere, in great-granddad's day, some of them so abundant as to be downright nuisances. If you wanted a mess o' quail you just took out the old muzzle-loading shotgun and got them, asking nobody's license or permit and taking all you wanted. There were always plenty left for the next time.

But hunters multiplied, guns became quicker-shooting, and worst of all, land had to be cultivated to the last foot to

meet rising taxes, increasing debts, standards of living that demanded higher cash incomes. So while the game was hunted nigh to extinction, its pitiful shelters were at the same time cut down and grubbed up and burned away. No place left for a rabbit to hide, for a hen bobwhite to make her nest. Game counts dropped alarmingly.

Now, with their value enhanced by scarcity, game birds and mammals have become a distinct asset, either for the farmer's own hunting or for well-paid permission to city folks. So many a landowner now is planting bushes where his father grubbed them up.

*Science News Letter, September 21, 1940*

RADIO

### Rotating Color Filter Is Heart of CBS Television

**A** ROTATING color filter is the heart of the new Columbia Broadcasting System color television apparatus which had its full explanation and demonstration on Sept. 17 before the National Television Systems Committee.

Earlier two private showings have demonstrated the effectiveness of the new televising in color. The method devised

## ● RADIO ●

Games Slayter, vice-president in charge of research, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., will describe some of the unusual uses for glass as guest scientist on "Adventures in Science" with Watson Davis, director of Science Service, over the coast to coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Thursday, Sept. 26, 4:00 p.m.; EDST, 3:00 EST, 2:00 CST, 1:00 MST, 12:00 PST.

Listen in on your local station. Listen in each Thursday.

by Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, chief television engineer for CBS, uses only one communication channel, the same as ordinary black-and-white television. Receivers need little change in order to receive color and receivers not color-equipped can receive black-and-white pictures over the same transmission.

The Goldmark scheme is to pick up and transmit successively what is seen through red, green and blue filters and then recombine the different colors in the receiver.

Older systems have generally had to use three communication channels to accomplish the same objective, one for each primary color.

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