

## PALEONTOLOGY

**More Fossil Footprints**

New finds of fossil footprints of extinct animals, indelibly printed on slabs of solid stone, have recently been brought to Washington by G. F. Sturdevant, ranger naturalist of Grand Canyon National Park, and deposited with Dr. Charles W. Gilmore at the U. S. National Museum. One of the specimens is of a greater age than any hitherto discovered at the Grand Canyon, belonging to the Cambrian age, before any four-footed backboned animals had appeared on earth. The tracks are small, sharp prickings in the sandstone, with no trace of toes, and between them trails a sinuous double furrow, as though some part of the animal's body had dragged through the sandy mud. It is probable that the creature that made them belonged to the zoological group now represented

*(Just turn the page)*

## ENTOMOLOGY

**Insect Mutts And Jeffs**

Enter the beetle pycnic and the dragon fly asthenic! Not content with dividing men up into digestive, muscular and other types, scientists now classify insect physiognomies according to the same rules.

The "pycnic," says Dr. William Morton Wheeler of the Bussey Institution for Research in Applied Biology, in the Quarterly Review of Biology, is not so called because he likes picnics, though he often does, but from a Greek word meaning compact or thickset. The "asthenics" are the thin, intense, intellectuals with the characteristic lean and hungry aspect Shakespeare attributes to Cassius. In between these, says Dr. Wheeler, are the "athletics," the large class into which fit people with organs of more nearly average development.

Insect Mutts and Jeffs are represented by plenty of chunky, round, "pycnic" beetles, bugs, and moths while "asthenic" grasshoppers, mosquitoes, walking sticks, and dragon flies, he continues, can be found in quantity any summer day. In the insect world as among humans, however, the intermediate types predominate in numbers, "and if I designate this group as athletics," adds Dr. Wheeler, "the economic entomologists who spend their lives ardently and often unsuccessfully wrestling with them will certainly not object."

Science News-Letter, March 19, 1927

## EDUCATION

**Exam System Needs Revision**

The hated "exam" has been brought under the spotlight by Prof. Ben D. Wood of Columbia University. A survey of examination files of 65 of the best and largest institutions holding membership in the American Association of Collegiate Registrars shows a dire need of reformation in examination systems, he states.

Not only did he learn that examinations are often inaccurately prepared and without expert advice, but he found that the comments put upon the papers by the instructors indicate that they were employing the moralistic, disciplinary powers of examinations rather than their value in measuring achievement.

The survey also showed that there is no basis for comparison of marks in different colleges or even in different departments of the same college, so individual are the methods of making up the examinations, and also of scoring them.

*(Just turn the page)*

## BIOLOGY

**Fishes Eat More when Warm**

We eat heavy beefsteak dinners during the cold weather but when summer comes along it is salad and lemonade and the lighter foods that we choose. Not so with the fishes. Unlike the warm-blooded animals, the fishes seem to require more food, rather than less, in warm weather. Experiments testing the appetites of fishes in different temperatures have been performed by Dr. Edward S. Hathaway of Tulane University.

"The fishes used in these experiments were bluegills, pumpkinseeds, and large-mouthed black bass," Dr. Hathaway says. "Fishes which had been living in the laboratory at a temperature of about 68 degrees Fahrenheit were tested for a week at that temperature, and their rate of food consumption was determined. They were then transferred to a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit, at which they were kept for three or four weeks, after which they were returned to the original temperature for two weeks more.

"At the time of transfer from the warmer to the cooler water there was a sudden loss of appetite, the food consumption falling to about one-third the original amount; when the fishes were replaced in the warmer aquaria their rate of food consumption increased again, so that, within two weeks, they equalled or exceeded their original rate.

*(Just turn the page)*

## HYGIENE

**Co-Eds Best Physically**

Factory work is apparently no competitor with organized athletics in building up muscles of the feminine physique. Dr. Edward P. Cathcart, professor of chemical physiology at the University of Glasgow, has just conducted a survey of over 3,000 women in factories both here and in London and in the industrial section of the north of England, to determine how heavy a weight women are physically capable of carrying. A group of over 400 college girls examined as controls were relatively taller and heavier than their industrial sisters, he found, and were excelled in strength by only a few physically superior groups in certain industries.

Though scientists have determined down to the last ounce how much a soldier's pack should weigh, there have been no measurements of women made from which social workers could estimate a maximum load for women which should not be exceeded, Dr. Cathcart declared. The average British woman in industry, he has found from the results of his survey, weighs approxi-

*(Just turn the page)*

## BIOLOGY

**"Soft" X-Rays Kill Germs**

"Ultra-soft" X-rays, radiations that occupy an intermediate position between the invisible ultra-violet light that lies above the ordinary visible spectrum and the "harder" X-rays ordinarily used in surgery and scientific investigation, have been found to be a potent means for killing bacteria, according to Dr. W. Schepmann of Berlin. Their existence has long been known, Dr. Schepmann states, but their properties have never been thoroughly investigated, especially as concerns their physiological effects.

Ultra-violet rays kill germs in a few seconds, and they have long been employed as germicidal agents, but their penetration into water is so small that their usefulness has been limited. X-rays, on the other hand, have great penetration, but it takes hours for them to kill bacteria. The ultra-soft X-rays are intermediate in both penetration and rapidity of action. They do not penetrate so deeply as the regular X-rays, but they do pierce liquids far enough for practical purposes, and instead of hours they require only minutes for thorough sterilization.

Science News-Letter, March 19, 1927

### Co-eds Best

(Continued from page 181)

mately 109 pounds, is 62 inches tall, and has a pull of 183 pounds, a grip of 58 pounds and a crush of 50 pounds.

A specially constructed dynamometer was used to measure the pulling capacity in the tests in which Dr. Cathcart was assisted by Elizabeth Bedale and Dr. Katherine Macleod.

In the brick-laying industry, the observers saw one woman who shoveled twenty to twenty-five tons of raw material a day, lifting it to a height of two and a half feet. Girls in the same business as a rule carried over 100 pounds at a time, though they were allowed to select their own load. The average age of the women in factories Dr. Cathcart and his collaborators found to range between 17 and 22 years.

Science News-Letter, March 19, 1927

New York City has 23 playgrounds where children whose mothers work may be cared for all day.

An entirely new American insect pest, a beetle from Japan, has been reported in New York and New Jersey.

### Exam System

(Continued from page 181)

"There is no evidence," Prof. Wood said, "that college teachers appreciate the fact that real measurement necessarily involves a universally understood unit reckoned from a stable and universally understood point of reference. Unless college grades afford accurate measurement of defined achievements, expressed in terms of units which have definite meaning to all competent educators, they will not serve the constructive purposes which constitute the most legitimate excuse for having grades in our educational system at all.

"The appointment of a strong committee in each college to investigate the local situation and to make available the results of investigations and experiments in other colleges would seem to be the minimum obligation of the college administrators who face the facts disclosed by the survey."

Science News-Letter, March 19, 1927

### Fishes Eat More

(Continued from page 181)

"Incidentally it was noted that young fishes ate much more in proportion to their size than did the older ones. For example, the average yearling pumpkinseed at 68 degrees Fahrenheit ate about one-sixteenth of its body weight per day, while the two-year-olds consumed, on the average, only about one-fiftieth of their body weight per day."

Science News-Letter, March 19, 1927

### Do You Know That—

The useful tree frog eats insects pests, flies, and mosquitoes.

About 14 per cent of the world's zinc is produced electrolytically.

A peculiarity of Siamese cats is that their hair grows darker in old age.

The Roman Emperor Heliogabalus once served 600 ostrich brains at a banquet.

Aluminum paint is used on oil tanks, boilers, and steam pipes to reduce heat losses.

At the age of fourteen, Count Rumford calculated an eclipse of the sun within four seconds of accuracy.

A new steel helmet suggested for use by American soldiers resembles the high crowned helmets worn by medieval warriors.

### Fossil Footprints

(Continued from page 181)

by crayfishes, scorpions and insects. The age in years of these tracks is so great that it remains largely a matter of conjecture; thirty-five millions of years has been suggested as a conservative estimate.

The second slab is only about half as old, belonging to the Pennsylvanian or upper coal-age level. The tracks on this are of an animal with well-developed toes, probably of the group represented by the modern frogs and salamanders. Though distinct from other tracks previously reported from the Grand Canyon, they bear a sort of family resemblance to them.

Dr. Gilmore states that he intends to spend some time at the Grand Canyon during the spring or summer, investigating these tracks and seeking for new material.

Science News-Letter, March 19, 1927

A breast fed baby has six times as much chance to resist illness as a bottle baby, says a child specialist.

Thermometers are being set into deep coal piles in order to warn the owners of overheating and spontaneous combustion.

## To What Race Do You Belong?

Race determined  
by chemical reactions  
of the blood

See the next issue of the

## American Journal of Physical Anthropology

Published by  
**The Wistar Institute**  
36th Street & Woodland Avenue  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## BINDER COVERS

FOR  
SCIENCE NEWS-LETTER

Many subscribers have expressed a desire for a convenient binder in which to file their copies of the Science News-Letter. We therefore have prepared an attractive and durable loose-leaf binder-cover of gray leather-like stock, printed in dark green and complete with fasteners. Each binder-cover will hold one volume (six months or 26 issues).

To facilitate punching the issues of the Science News-Letter to fit this binder-cover, a pattern showing where holes should be placed appears each week on the back cover page.

To obtain a binder-cover, send 20 cents in stamps (make them 2s, please), together with your name and address (please print) to

**SCIENCE SERVICE**  
21st and B Sts.  
Washington, D. C.