



## Planetarium—Continued

be seen are Jena, home of the great Carl Zeiss Optical Works, makers of the planetarium as well as of all sorts of other optical instruments, and which well repay a visit; Munich, at the *Deutsches Museum*, for which the first one was constructed; Barmen, Dresden, Leipzig, Düsseldorf, Hannover and Mannheim. At practically all of these an admission charge of one mark is made. A word of caution is in order regarding the Munich planetarium. The *Deutsches Museum* is the finest of all technical museums, and deserves a visit of at least several days. However, the planetarium there is an early type, lacking some of the refinements of the later models, and in a dome that has proven too small to show it to advantage. To fully appreciate what the instrument can do, one should see it as it is in Berlin or Jena.

The planetarium consists of 119 magic lanterns in one. These project the stars, the sun, the moon and the planets on the inside of a white cloth-lined dome, about 90 ft. in diameter, but so realistic is the effect that the visitor seems to be actually out of doors under the sky depicted.

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## Old World History—Continued

famous sanctuary of Aesculapius, god of healing; also the ruins of the best preserved theater in Greece. *Mycenae*: Ruins of the old fortress, and nearby, at Dendra, are the royal beehive tombs that have recently revealed remarkable possessions of long forgotten kings. *Sparta*: More famous Greek ruins.

CRETE—*Knossos*: The beautiful palace of Minos and other remains of the strange Cretan civilization.

ASIA MINOR—*Troy*: Nine layers of civilization, including the sixth city, which attained historic fame.

PALESTINE AND SYRIA—*Jerusalem*: Many sites and remains associated with Hebrew and Christian history and with Roman rule. *Byblos*: A crusader's castle and ancient temples. *Baalbek*: The massive, towering Temple of the Sun, the Temple of Bacchus, and other impressive ruins. *Palmyra*: Many ruins of many ages can be seen at this once important desert city.

EGYPT—*Gizeh*: The well known pyramids, and the sphinx, which has recently been dug out of the sand and can be completely seen for the first time in 1,700 years. *Sakkhara*: The step pyramid, oldest of the great pyramid tombs. Recent excavations led to the discovery of the tomb of

the famous royal architect Imhotep, and what is believed to be the tomb of King Zoser himself. *Valley of the Kings*: Particularly, of course the tomb of Tutankhamon. *Tell-el-Amarna*: The unfinished city built by the predecessor of Tutankhamon. *Abydos*: The great "Tomb of Osiris," shrine of the Egyptian god of immortality. *Luxor*: Temples and statues of Thebes, "the mysterious city," a great wealth of archaeological evidence from Egypt's civilization. *Philae*: Island sacred to Isis, containing beautiful temples.

NORTH AFRICA—*Timgad*: Extensive ruins of an African Roman colony. *Carthage*: One of the great sites of history, just beginning to be revealed through excavations at the precinct of Tanit.

Museums of archaeological interest include those at: London, Edinburgh, Oslo, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Brussels, Paris, Bordeaux, Madrid, Rome, Naples, Florence, Bologna, Delphi, Athens, Olympia, Candia, Alexandria, Cairo.

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The United States had 91,000 forest fires in 1926, and the greatest cause was smokers, with sparks from railroads as the second cause.

## Bædeker of Bugs—Continued

In Belgium the best of the insects are in the Natural History Museum at *Brussels*. This museum is one of the most remarkable in the world. Built like a huge amphitheater, it offers to the first glance of the entering visitor a sweeping vista of everything that lives on this planet.

One does not commonly think of Spain as a leader in scientific work; yet at least one collection in the Natural History Museum at *Madrid* will repay a visit by the entomologically-minded visitor. This is the collection of grasshoppers and their allies, accumulated by Prof. Ignacio Bolivar. In Italy the two centers of insect interest are the Bezzi collections at the University of *Turin*, and the great Gestro collections, especially those of beetles, in the Natural History Museum in *Genoa*.

In what was once the Austro-Hungarian Empire the disturbances caused by the post-war breakup have subsided sufficiently to allow good work in entomology to be done again. The traveler will want to see the collections at the Zoological-Botanical Museum in *Vienna*, the very large post-war collections of Dr.

J. Obenberger at *Prague*, and the work that is going on under Drs. Szitady, Horvath, Kertysz and Mocsary at the Natural History Museum in *Budapest*.

In Germany entomology, like all the other sciences, goes forward with a vim and energy indistinguishable from the pre-war days. The most accessible collections in *Berlin* are those at the Zoological Museum. For economic entomologists, great interest attaches to the work of Dr. Albrecht Haase on parasitic insects, at the laboratories of the Biologisches Reichsanstalt, *Berlin-Dahlem*. At *Dresden* there is a great collection of Lepidoptera at the Ethnologisches Museum, in charge of Dr. K. M. Heller. One of the finest exhibits to be found anywhere of the work of injurious insects is to be found in the Forest Institute at *Munich*.

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A family in which the male tendency is so strong that in four generations there have been 35 sons and no daughters has been discovered in a California city.