

PSYCHOLOGY

**Strict Time Not Followed
By Skilled Pianists**

THAT A PIANIST, though he is an excellent musician, does not play in strict time even when he tries to do so, is one of the interesting facts disclosed by a piano camera described in Chicago at a meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association by Miss Laila Skinner, of the University of Iowa.

The instrument gives a record, which may be preserved and studied, of the exact time at which each note is struck, the time it is released, its intensity, and also the movements of the pedal.

Miss Skinner found that each of the pianists that she observed by means of this device gave a characteristic interpretation of any particular piece. When he repeated, the second rendition would be strikingly like the first.

The variations in time were shown when the artists tried to play in time with a metronome's even beats. The deviations from exact time were smaller than in the artistic rendition, but were in the same direction.

It was also found that the artist does not strike all the notes of a chord at the same instant; the amount of time between the first and last note ranges from .01 to .37 seconds.

Science News Letter, May 16, 1931

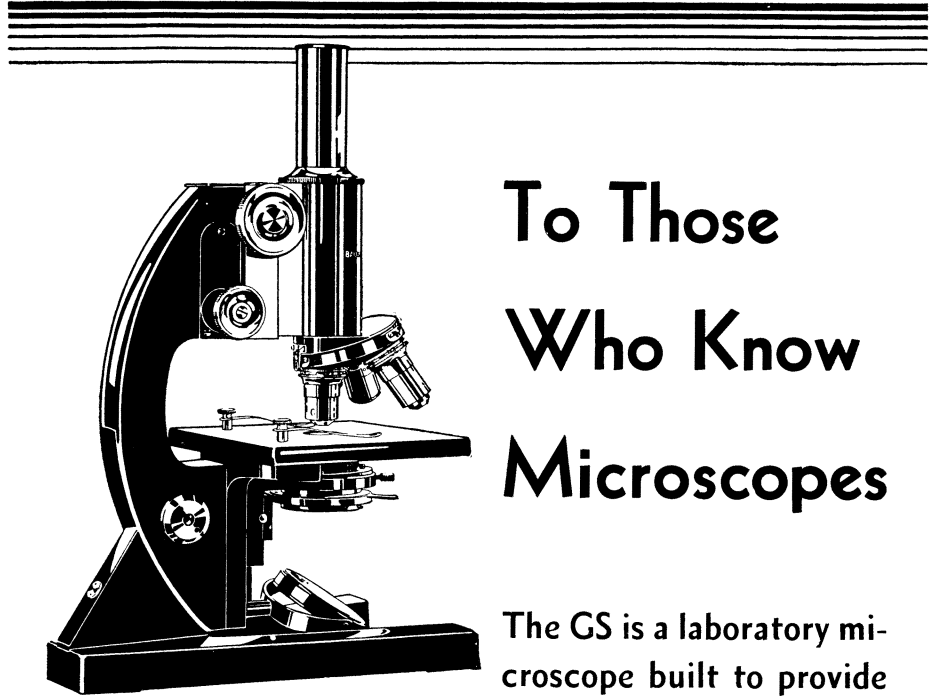
MEDICINE

**Incurable Tropical Disease
Yielding To Science**

A REPORT indicating that a cure has probably been found for a hitherto incurable tropical disease known as coastal erysipelas has just been received at the department of tropical medicine, Harvard University Medical School, Boston. The report is from Prof. Richard P. Strong of Harvard who has been in Guatemala for the past two months studying the disease which has the scientific name *Onchocerca caecutiens*. His report states he has found that plasmoquine in dilutions up to one to ten thousand effectively destroys the worm causing the disease when the worm is in the larval state in the blood.

The disease Prof. Strong has been studying is very prevalent in Central and South America. The worm causing it is transmitted by gnats. The disease produces swellings or nodules under the skin and also causes blindness.

Science News Letter, May 16, 1931

**To Those
Who Know
Microscopes**

The GS is a laboratory microscope built to provide a maximum of balance, stability, and sturdiness.

Optically it is the same as other B & L laboratory microscopes. The stand makes this instrument the personal preference of many who prefer a somewhat heavier, more rugged microscope.

Like all truly efficient mechanisms, its beauty and grace proclaim its balance and precision. The arm sweeps down in a long arc to join the base at the point that allows the instrument to be in proper balance at any angle of inclination between the vertical and horizontal. The long and heavy V-shaped base gives unusual stability.

Write for literature that will bring you complete details about the GS.

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