

Some of the errors were amusing. According to some of the children, a carpenter fixes carpet sweepers; buttermilk is made by butterflies; baking powder is used by ladies on their faces; a plumber pulls out plums, and a man who raises corn or wheat is a bachelor.

It was rather surprising that only 11 knew what Cinderella's coach was made of, and only 9 knew how many wings a butterfly has.

Occupation of Parents Important

The occupation of the parents made a great difference in the range of information of the children. On only 7 out of the total of 132 questions did the children of semi-skilled and unskilled laborers excel the children of the more trained occupational groups. These questions included "How many eggs in half a dozen?" "What time it is at noon?" "Who is Dempsey?" "How many horns has a cow?" "How many wings has a butterfly?" "What must you not do in tin-tin? (a game)" and "What must you have to play anty-over?"

Boys were better than girls on all types of questions except those dealing with weather and other natural phenomena. When it came to football, baseball, hockey, and even croquet the girls were left way behind. However, the girls knew more about skiis and the game of bridge.

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METALLURGY

Better Source Found For Newly Discovered Metal

A NEW SOURCE of the recently discovered metal, rhenium, which contains up to one per cent. of rhenium has been announced at Berlin by its discoverers, Dr. Walter Noddack and his wife, Dr. Ida Noddack.

Previously the best ore from which the new metal could be obtained contained only one part of the metal in 660,000 of the ore. Dr. Walter Noddack has been seeking a more plentiful source of the metal for several years.

Rhenium, number 75 in the order of the elements, which was discovered a few years ago, is chemically similar to the common element manganese with which it often occurs in minerals.

Several thousands of tons of rhenium and rhenium compounds have been distributed among scientists throughout the world. They will study the properties of the new element on a larger scale.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

Damaged Sun Temple in West Rebuilt From Photographs

SUN TEMPLE, believed to be one of the last structures built in Mesa Verde National Park by the prehistoric race that once inhabited this region, has been the object of careful maintenance and repair work during the past few weeks, according to Superintendent Marshall Finnan, government representative in charge of the area.

Owing to the location of the old ruin on top of the mesa, it is exposed to destructive climatic influences and during the past winter considerable damage was caused to its walls through storms, freezing, and thawing. A section of the front wall 22 feet in length, facing the south, suffered particular damage. Moisture had penetrated this core and freezing had caused expansion which bulged the walls.

The method of repair was interesting. First, photographs were made of this section of wall. Then the top layer of rocks was removed and placed face downward on the ground, the same space being allowed between the rocks as their actual spacing in place in the wall. The succeeding layers of wall were handled in this fashion until the damaged section had been removed. The stones were then relaid in their actual positions. In replacing the wall the photographs and the actual spacing measurements were used as a guide.

A new capping of reenforced con-

crete with expansion joints at correct intervals is now being laid on the walls to prevent further deterioration.

Sun Temple, a ruin of mystery, is believed to have been contemporary with the largest and latest of the great communal dwellings which the prehistoric people of the region built deep in enormous caves. Probably it dates from 1200 or 1300 A. D. Its purpose is unknown and has long been a matter of speculation.

Many theories have been advanced concerning it, including the possibility of its having been intended to serve as a fortification against hostile invaders. The most appealing idea, according to the late Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, who made the original excavations, is that it was intended for a ceremonial building. Whatever the use for which it was destined, it apparently never was finished.

The ruin takes its name from a peculiar impression found on the upper surface of a large rock protruding from the base of the southwest corner of the building and inclosed by low wing walls on the north and south sides. The ancient cliff dwellers were sun worshippers, and it is believed that the old impression was inclosed as a shrine because of its resemblance to their sun emblem.

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