THE ROLE OF BACTERIA IN THE FORMATION OF ACID FROM CERTAIN SULFURITIC CONSTITUENTS ASSOCIATED WITH BITUMINOUS COAL: Parts I and II—W. W. Leathen, S. A. Braley, Sr., and Lois McIntyre—Mellon Institute, 8 p., paper, free upon request direct to publisher, 4400 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

A SILICIFIED FLORA FROM MEXICO—Claude B. Bronaugh—Memphis Museum, 5 p., illus., paper, 15 cents. Describes 3 plant forms found near Sierra Madre Occidental in Mexico.

SOCIETY—DEMOCRACY—AND THE GROUP: An Analysis of Social Objectives, Democratic Principles, Environmental Factors, and Program in the Practice of Social Group Work—Alan F. Klein—Woman's Press (William Morrow), 341 p., \$4.00. Deals with group work's social goals and aspirations.

THE SUPRARENAL CORTEX—J. M. Yoffey, Ed.—Academic Press, 232 p., illus., \$6.80. Papers on the effects of the steroid hormones that were presented at the Fifth Symposium of the Colston Research Society held in the Univ. of Bristol, April 1-4, 1952.

TV MANUFACTURERS' RECEIVER TROUBLE CURES, Vol. III—Milton S. Snitzer, Ed.—Rider, 119 p., illus., paper, \$1.80. The makers provide hints on how to make their television sets work better. Covering models from Kaye-Halbert to Philco.

TREES AND THEIR STORY—Dorothy Sterling— Doubleday, 119 p., illus., \$2.50. Beautifully illustrated with photographs, this is a simple and concise introduction to the whole story of trees. Ages 8-12.

THE TRUTH ABOUT AMERICAN CARS!—Andrew J. White—Motor Vehicle Research, 48 p., illus., paper, \$1.00. Outlines the many design faults of present automobiles, and points out that safe car design would eliminate injury and death in up to 60% of the accidents.

Welding Aluminum: Including Brazing and Soldering—G. W. Birdsall, Ed.—Reynolds Metals Co., 186 p., illus., paper, \$1.00. A handbook to welding aluminum by the metal-arc, carbon-

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WHAT'S YOUR PROBLEM?—Alfred Blazer—Citadel, 372 p., \$3.50. In a question and answer form, a psychiatrist discusses many of the problems of modern day living.

YEAR'S BEST SCIENCE FICTION NOVELS, 1953— Everett F. Bleiler and T. E. Dikty—Fell, 315 p., \$3.50. Contains five short science-fiction novels.

YANKEE DIPLOMACY: U. S. Intervention in Argentina—O. Edmund Smith—Southern Methodist Univ. Press, 196 p., \$3.00. A review of U. S. foreign policy in relation to Argentina, 1933-1950, based on the assumption that our intervention in Argentina has damaged our prestige.

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NATURE RAMBLINGS



Sweets From Trees

► HONEY THAT you find on the market is most commonly labeled "clover honey" or "alfalfa honey."

That is understandable enough, for there are enormous acreages in alfalfa and the various kinds of clover, and since every flower that is to produce merchantable seed must be visited by a bee, there is naturally going to be a lot of honey produced from their nectar,

However, there are a number of flowering trees that are copious producers of nectar, and that in their season are eagerly visited by bees. Their honey is not always identified for market purposes; but persons with a discriminating sweet tooth know their special fragrances, and will proclaim the virtues of their favorite tree honeys as connoisseurs enthuse about their pet wines.

Excellent honey is produced, for example, from the nectar of tulip-tree flowers. The tulip-tree is abundant over most of the country east of the Mississippi, and although its flowers do not last long, they produce a

ENTOMOLOGY

One of Largest U. S. Moths Leaving Cocoon

See Front Cover

► THE CECROPIA moth, shown on the cover of this week's Science News Letter after emerging from its cocoon, is one of the largest American moths. The wings of the adult may stretch six inches across, while its colorful body is about four inches long.

This handsome insect, Hyalophora cecropia, is found from the Atlantic coast to the Rockies. In the North Atlantic states there is a similar, though smaller, species, Hyalophora columbia. On the West Coast, H. rubra represents the genus, while in the Rocky Mountains and Arizona, H. gloveri occurs.

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copious nectar-flow, enabling the bees to fill much comb with this type of honey in a short time.

A related type of fragrant honey, sometimes met in the South, comes from the flowers of the tulip-tree's close kindred, the magnolias.

Of the South also, and the Southwest, is orange-blossom honey, which carries with it some of the fragrances of the flowers themselves. It is one of the lightest-colored of the tree honeys, a point in its favor so far as the market is concerned.

A hardy tree of the North, whose flowers are the source of a most excellently-flavored honey, is the linden or basswood. Its clustered little flowers are inconspicuously greenish but intensely sweet-scented, and while they are in bloom, the bees simply go mad over them.

Many honey-tasters declare that the best-flavored of all honeys comes from the sour-wood tree. This is a tree of rather limited distribution, being abundant only in parts of the Appalachian highlands, but where it does grow, and bees are given a chance at it, they will produce from its clusters of heather-like bloom a most unforgettable sweet.

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TECHNOLOGY

Spark Plugs Get "Rubber Boots"

► SYNTHETIC RUBBER "boots" for spark plugs that will keep auto engines running in wet weather were described to the American Chemical Society's rubber chemistry division meeting in Boston by Dr. Ward J. Remington, a Du Pont chemist.

The "boots" will be made of "Hypalon" rubber, which is a chlorosulfonated polyethylene. Tests show that these boots remain serviceable for 72,000 miles at average driving speed.

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