

## AERONAUTICS—What is a "water squeezer"? p. 388. GENERAL SCIENCE—How are the ages of earth's rocks being accurately determined? p. 397. MEDICINE—What is the color of tuberculosis germs growing in colonies in laboratory dishes? p. 397. PHYSICS—What is Project Sherwood? p. 386. How might electrical energy be obtained directly from fissioning uranium? p. 388.

rom fissioning uranium? p. 388.

PHYSIOLOGY—For how long after death has heart action been detected? p. 386.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Cover, Stevens Institute of Technology; p. 387, U. S. Air Force; p. 389, U. S. Air Force; p. 390, U. S. Navy; p. 393, General Electric Company; p. 400, Gusto Mfg. Corp.

GRICULTURE

## Weed Killer Promises End For Troublesome Plants

TWO troublesome weeds, bromegrasses and wild garlic, appear to have met their match in a new herbicide called TBA, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

In experimental studies, TBA, which chemically is 2, 3, 6-trichlorobenzoic acid, gave almost perfect control of the weeds without hurting desirable grasses. The weed-killer is not available commercially, but will be made available if additional studies of its effects on weeds, grasses and animals prove satisfactory.

Science News Letter, December 22, 1956

MEDICINE

## Warns Against Heat for Shock From Blood Loss

➤ IF A PATIENT is in shock because of loss of blood, do not apply heat. This advice, contrary to time-honored first aid practice, is given by Dr. Alan C. Burton of the University of Western Ontario, London, Ont., in the Canadian Medical Association Journal.

The patient in shock feels cold because of the body's protective mechanism, Dr. Burton explained. Because of blood loss, the body attempts to maintain normal blood pressure by reducing the flow of blood to those parts of the body where it is not needed most.

Application of heat to the feet, legs and other extremities causes the flow in those parts to increase, dangerously dropping blood pressure and decreasing the flow of blood to the brain. This, he said, may result in death.

The treatment for patients in shock caused by blood loss is transfusion of blood or blood substitutes, he pointed out.

Science News Letter, December 22, 1956