SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

The Weekly Summary of



Current Science

Published by

SCIENCE SERVICE

The Institution for the Popularization of Science organized under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Edited by WATSON DAVIS

Subscription rates—\$5.00 a year postpaid; two years, \$7.00; 15 cents a copy. Ten or more copies to same address, 5 cents a copy. Back numbers more than six months old, 25 cents.

In requesting change of address, please give old as well as new address.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Board of Trustees of Science Service

Board of Trustees of Science Service

Honorary President, William E. Ritter, University of California. Representing the American Association for the Advancement of Science, J. McKeen Cattell, President, Editor, Science, Garrison, N. Y.; Burton E. Livingston, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Raymond Pearl, Director, Institute for Biological Research, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Representing the National Academy of Sciences, W. H. Ilowell, Vice-President and Chairman of Executive Committee, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.; R. A. Millikan, Director, Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.; David White, Senior Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey. Representing National Research Council, Vernon Kellogg, Secretary Emeritus, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.; C. G. Abbot, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Harrison E. Howe, Editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. Representing Journalistic Profession, John H. Finley, Associate Editor, New York Times; Mark Sullivan, Writer, Washington, D. C.; Marlen E. Pew, Editor of Editor and Publisher, New York City, Representing E. W. Scripps Estate, Harry L. Smithton, Treasurer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert P. Scripps, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, West Chester, Ohio; Thomas L. Sidlo, Cleveland, Ohio.

Staff of Science Service

Managing Editor, Watson Davis; Staff writers: Frank Thone, Emily C. Davis, Jane Stafford, Marjorie Van de Water, J. W. Young; Librarian, Minna Gill; Sales and Advertising Manager, Hallie Jenkins.

Copyright, 1932, by Science Service, Inc. Republication of any portion of the SCIENCE NEWS LETTER is strictly prohibited since it is distributed for personal, school, club or library use only. Newspapers, magazines and other publications are invited to avail themselves of the numerous syndicate services issued by Science Service, details and samples of which will gladly be sent on request.

Members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science have the privilege of subscribing to the SCIENCE NEWS LETTER at the reduced price of \$3 per year. Application for this privilege should be accompanied by privilege card obtained from the Permanent Secretary, A. A. A. S., Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

Publication Office, 1930 Clifton Ave., Baltimore, Md. Editorial and Executive Office, Constitution Ave. at 21st St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Address all communications to Washington, D. C. Cable address: Scienserve, Washington.

Entered as second class matter October 1, 1926 at the post-office at Baltimore, Md., under the act of March 3, 1879. Established in mimegraphed form March 13, 1922. Title registered as trade-mark, U. S. and Canadian Patent Offices.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Two new forms of copper are sheets as thin as paper and an alloy that looks like gold.

A platinum nugget weighing over thirteen pounds has been found in the Ural Mountains.

A psychologist reports that the hand with which a person throws a ball is a better test of left-handedness than tasks and activities, such as writing.

A new kind of thermometer has been made to check the temperature of grain in bins as deep as 40 feet, so that dangers of heating can be averted.

Vaccination protects against smallpox for about seven to ten years, physicians find; and persons successfully vaccinated twice are usually immune for life.

Checking up on the potency of rattlesnake venom, a scientist kept some venom in a dry state for 23 years and found it still as dangerous as when Monkeys are not pestered by fleas.

Vegetables which have been "quickfrozen" cook in about half the time needed for fresh vegetables.

Even hogs shouldn't be allowed to make "hogs" of themselves, for experiments show that moderate feeding is more profitable in terms of pork sales.

The ancestor of the modern pineapple was a runty, sour little fruit no bigger than a hen's egg, that grew in Brazil and was valued for the fiber of its leaves.

Unemployed workers in England volunteered to help scientists excavate and restore an old Roman road, the men receiving transportation and a small food allowance.

The Director of the National Park Service declares that if the desert vegetation peculiar to the New World is not to be entirely wiped out, a desert national park or national monument should be established without delay.

Twig's Growth Shown by Huge Automatic Model

VISITORS at the science exhibits of the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago next year will have an opportunity to see in a minute and a quarter how the twig of a tree puts on a year's growth. A huge model, seven and a quarter feet in diameter, is now being constructed to represent an enlarged cross-section of a basswood or linden twig a quarter of an inch through. It will be so arranged that when a motor drive is started it will increase its diameter an additional eighteen inches, adding wood on the inside of the growing zone and bark on its outside, in the most realistic manner.

Every microscopic detail of the threeyear-old twig is represented. Each cell of the three annual rings of the wood, with its central pith and the radiating pith-rays, is outlined. At the outside, between wood and bark, is the cambium or growth layer. It is here that the main action takes place when the motor is

started. Outside the cambium is the complex structure usually lumped as "bark," but detailed here into phloem or food-

See Front Cover

conducting strands, parenchyma or rind and the true bark. The choice of basswood as the twig to be represented is an especially happy one, because that is the species studied by practically every be-

ginning botany student.

The "growth" of the model is accomplished by means of a series of sliding plates and moving canvasses, which bear the outlines of the new, expanding cells. Each sliding plate is driven by a special worm gear; coarse-pitched gears for the outside "bark" growth, finer-pitched for the inside wood growth. The canvas is wound on rollers, and its unwinding simulates the twig's growth in diameter. When the motor is started the fourth year's "growth" is completed in 75 seconds; then the twig is automatically returned to its three-year condition, ready for the next "show."

Science News Letter, December 24, 1932