

**NEW CONVENIENCE**

This food grinder, small enough to fit under the kitchen sink, will cut up all sorts of waste food into a mash fine enough to wash away down the waste pipes.

PHYSIOLOGY

Vitamin Is Old-Fashioned; New Names Should Be Used

VITAMIN is an old-fashioned word that has served its period of usefulness and should now be discarded, in the opinion of Andrew Moldavan, of Montreal.

"The vague expression 'vitamin' will eventually join the musty company of phlogistic, humors, animalcules and kindred antiquated terms," predicts Mr. Moldavan (*Science*, June 28).

Vitamin was all right in the early days of the discovery of the vitamins, explains Mr. Moldavan, but now that scientists know so much about the chemistry of the vitamins and their effect on the body, there is no further excuse for not calling them by more specific and accurate names. They should be classified, he suggests, with the chemical family to which they belong or grouped with the natural or pharmaceutical substances to which they are closely related in their effect on the body.

Science News Letter, July 27, 1935

MEDICINE

Animal Charcoal Successful As Treatment for Infections

Used on 150 Patients With 300 Injections Resulting In Quick Relief; Pain All Gone Within 48 Hours

SUCCESS in treating various infections by injecting animal charcoal into the veins has been reported to the Academy of Medicine, Paris, by Dr. Eugene St. Jacques of Montreal.

Dr. St. Jacques believes this is a very successful treatment for childbirth infections and also claims he has had remarkable success in the treatment of boils. Within forty-eight hours there was no pain, the boils soon healed and the cures seemed to be definite. Septicemias of the worst kind improved and were cured in a short time with the animal charcoal treatment.

He has used charcoal this way in one hundred and fifty patients, giving three hundred injections. There were no unpleasant results. The circulation was in no way affected. Only in a few cases did the temperatures rise slightly at the end of the first hour.

The preparation used was a two per cent. suspension of animal charcoal in distilled water. In using the suspension, the piston, the syringe barrel and needle were coated with sterilized paraffin to prevent the clinging of the particles of carbon and blocking the syringe.

Prof. R. I. Conklin of the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, had been making experiments on animals with this method. In the college

they had treated seven hundred thirty-eight animals with various infections with good results. The findings from these experiments led Dr. St. Jacques to believe that the therapy would be equally efficacious when used on his patients. The biological findings showed that the endothelial cells of the spleen, liver and bone marrow became more active in clearing the offending infections. The polynuclear cells of the blood increased in number and become more vigorous in ingesting the bacterial agents.

The method used by Dr. St. Jacques is to inject from 3 to 5 cubic centimeters intravenously according to the seriousness of the infection. He thinks a larger dose would not be injurious.

Animal charcoal, when purified, is a dull black powder, tasteless, odorless and insoluble in water, alcohol or the solvents. It has great adsorptive properties and has been used for many years as an antidote for animal and vegetable poisons. At one time it was a favored constituent in bread and flaxseed poultices for use on infected wounds and ulcers. Dr. St. Jacques seems to be the first to have used this new method of injecting animal charcoal in a sufficient number of cases to prove definitely its value in refractory infections.

Science News Letter, July 27, 1935

ENGINEERING

Engineer Sees Wider Use of Precious Metals in Industry

GOLD, silver, platinum, and other precious metals deserve a much wider use in industrial operations than they now have, according to Frank E. Carter, of Baker and Company, Newark. Their use would solve many problems of corrosion, acid and heat resistance now the bane of engineers, he points out in a report to the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Iron, the most generally used metal,

has good properties and is cheap, but in a great many industrial processes non-ferrous metals are admittedly better and would be used except that they cost more. Sometimes the question of cost is too hurriedly considered, Mr. Carter points out. Longer life, improvement in product and high salvage price of precious metal parts would often over-balance the initial price difference. Under some conditions due to market fluctuation, the scrap value of

precious metal equipment has exceeded its original cost.

Already precious metal alloys have become practically indispensable to rayon manufacturers for the making of delicate spinnerets that make the silk-like threads. These alloys could be used in other processes of the industry where "exceeding purity of product and accuracy of dimensions are essential."

Among proposed uses for precious metals and their alloys is the increased employment of platinum,—non-tarnishable at any temperature—in the making of chemical equipment, and high temperature furnaces.

"The use of platinum in chemical equipment need not be confined to very minute parts; it is quite feasible to make large vessels, tubing, etc. of the precious metal," says Mr. Carter, adding that, "there should be a wide field in chemical engineering for platinum finish, which withstands acid attack so well."

ARCHAEOLOGY

Finds Freak of Nature Awed Ancient People in Canyon

BECAUSE a freak of nature set a big sun symbol high on a canyon wall, Utah Indians, about 900 A.D., worshipped the sun there with altar rites and rattlesnake dances.

This discovery is announced by Dr. Albert B. Reagan, special professor of anthropology at Brigham Young University, following an archaeological expedition to Buckhorn Canyon, Utah.

"A sluffing-off of the rock face a hundred or more feet above the valley floor outlined a circular rayed space of probably 16 feet in diameter, just about facing the noon-day sun," stated Dr. Reagan.

Fremont peoples, as Dr. Reagan calls these Indians, "were attracted in ancient days by this freak-of-nature rayed circle, and often assembled to worship the sun, thus to them represented by it. Beneath it they camped till the ashes of that long-gone time are today a foot or more thick for a distance of 200 feet along the rock wall under it. That they had altars under it and also danced to it in the narrow valley, there seems no doubt; for on the canyon walls beneath it they drew dance and other religious scenes of obeisance to it."

The drawings, Prof. Reagan reported, are almost life-size and are in striking reds, browns, and yellows. The almost continuous series is 162 feet in length

A recently proposed plan of water sterilization would use large amounts of silver and thus be of great benefit to the silver-mining Western states. Strong alkali solutions do not attack silver, Mr. Carter emphasizes, and even the fused caustic alkalies have practically no effect on silver vessels. Silver also has possibilities in the preparation of very strong solders, which replace the "soft" solders based on lead.

Gold has already proved its worth to chemistry, and for certain chemical processes the complete apparatus is made of fine gold. To overcome the softness of such mechanisms, Mr. Carter suggests the addition of platinum.

The present percentage of platinum metals, used in industries follows: jewelry, 46 per cent.; dental, 25 per cent.; chemical, 14 per cent.; electrical, 9 per cent.; miscellaneous, 6 per cent.

Science News Letter, July 27, 1935

and more than twelve feet high. Fifty-one human beings are included in these representations.

"Among the figures depicted," he said, "are feathered lightning snakes, a turkey dancer showing a scene as now acted out by both the Hopi-Pueblos and the Utes, a scene like sand-painted medicine scenes now used by the Navajos, and men dancing with snakes, some of which are rattlers. A whorled-haired woman, of Hopi style, is shown. Men are dancing with winged hands, others with great streamers floating from the crowns of their heads, arms and shoulders. An eagle is flying over each of the two principal actors, while a line of llamas is shown above the other actors of the same group. The men of other groups have fleecy clouds represented as suspended from their outstretched arms in an imitation flying dance.

"The whole scene is so drawn as to show that the actors are doing obeisance to the freak-of-nature sun-disk on the rock wall above them, that they are adoring it. The drawings of the humans are all made by the Fremont pattern used by that people about 900 A.D., as found elsewhere in Utah."

Science News Letter, July 27, 1935

Hunters rarely see leopards because they rove chiefly at night.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Mayan Indian God Found With Mother-of-Pearl Eyes

ABURIED sanctuary of the ancient Mayas has yielded a prize statue of a god of painted body and eyes, teeth and nails of mother-of-pearl.

The discovery is reported by Mexican government archaeologists excavating in the Mayan Indian ruins of Chichen Itza, Yucatan. The sanctuary belongs to a shrine on top of a stone pyramid inside another pyramid.

When tunneling the outside structure, called the Castle by the Spaniards and the Temple of the Plumed Serpent by the Indians, the archaeologists found that it had a replica of itself inside. Like the outside pyramid, the inside one had a temple on top, and in this temple, stuffed with debris, was found the remarkable statue.

The statue is a deity in reclining pose whose likeness was first discovered by archaeologists in the nineteenth century. They called him Chacmool, Red Tiger, thinking they had found the statue of a Mayan prince so named. The Carnegie Institution of Washington discovered a Chacmool several years ago in a similar sanctuary buried in the warrior's pyramid at Chichen. But the present figure is the most interesting of all known. It still has colored stucco on it, and the mother-of-pearl incrustations are unique.

Science News Letter, July 27, 1935

GEOLOGY

Strife of Fire and Ice Created Crater Lake

CRATER LAKE, in the national park of that name, was born of a long contest between fire and ice, with each alternately gaining the upper hand. So Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, Jr., of Clark University, has discovered in the course of geological investigations of this famous and beautiful lake-in-a-volcano. (*Journal of Geology, Feb.-March, 1935*). The rim surrounding the lake contains alternating layers of lava and glacial material.

The story is plain. When the dying volcano was dormant, for centuries at a time, glaciers would form on its slopes, leaving the rounded and ground-up rocks characteristic of glacier action. Then would come an eruption, destroying the glaciers and depositing lava on top of their layers of "till." Then the glaciers would return again, and the cycle would be repeated.

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