

the offspring of one crossing of green-leaved parents. Bred further, the yellow-green color persisted through several generations, yet when the new strain was inbred it never produced uniform offspring of its own kind—there was always a mixture of fully green-leaved plants, and in larger proportion than Mendel's law affords.

A similarly anomalous genetical behavior was once observed in the case of a strain of yellow mice, that could not produce wholly yellow families.

Science News Letter, May 1, 1937

PUBLIC HEALTH

Health Authorities Fight New Yellow Fever Threat

FIVE steps to be taken immediately to fight off the yellow fever menace which now threatens the country were advocated by the Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the U. S. Public Health Service.

A national law prohibiting the establishment or maintenance of airports of entry within 20 miles of any community in which the yellow fever mosquito is prevalent is one of the measures recommended to fight the yellow fever menace which threatens because air travel is bringing yellow fever infested regions of South America dangerously near to this country.

In addition to this measure the federal health service was urged to develop detailed procedure for immediately controlling yellow fever in a community and preventing its spread upon discovery of a single case.

Other steps to be taken include eradication of the yellow fever mosquito from communities adjacent to airports and withholding permits for airports of entry from communities in infectible territory unless the adjacent communities institute adequate measures to control the yellow fever mosquito.

Immediate action was urged upon the conference by Surgeon General Thomas Parran.

Science News Letter, May 1, 1937

A Japanese physician has taken X-ray sound moving pictures of heart and lungs in both healthy and sick persons.

A bronze plaque discovered at San Francisco Bay appears to be a record that Sir Francis Drake left there in 1579, and if proved true this would show that the bay was discovered by Drake, not by Portola in 1769.



PUTTING STRAIN ON CLOTHES

A boy may stand soldier-straight to have his new suit fitted. But in the real business of play he bends and twists, and clothes have to keep up with him—or else.

ANTHROPOMETRY

To Measure 100,000 Children For Correct Clothing Sizes

Home Economics Bureau Experts Plan Survey To Show How Children Actually Fill Out Clothes During Wear

By EMILY C. DAVIS

ARE children big for their age? It sounds ridiculous. But listen to proud parents talking about Mary, who is so big for her age she wears six-year-old dresses, though she is just four. And Dicky—he lives next door to Mary—he's big for his age, too. He wears seven-year-old suits, imagine that, though he won't be five till June! If you went down Mary's street, and knocked at all the doors, you would find a lot more of these youngsters who are "big for their age."

How big are children, anyway?

To get an answer to this question, especially in its relation to the clothes problem, 100,000 American children are to be scientifically measured. For the first time a cross-section of America's

childhood will be measured, not merely for height, but for about 40 traits.

The reason why many children wear clothes so much beyond their age is that manufacturers of clothing do not know how big American children are, in their real and exact proportions. Manufacturers do have sets of statistics on which they base clothing sizes. But many of these are kept secret, and there is no uniformity among different companies. Skimp cutting—saving material here and there by making garments skimpy—is resorted to by some manufacturers.

A bewildered mother finds her Alice-in-Wonderland child, aged nine, may be size ten in one store, size nine in another, and in still another may prove so "big" she has grown right out of the depart-