

malian organs like kidneys and thyroid glands alive for several days.

Hemocyanin contrasts oddly with hemoglobin in one respect. Hemoglobin containing oxygen is bright red, and

when the oxygen is gone it turns blue. Hemocyanin is blue when oxygenated, and when its oxygen is exhausted it has no color at all.

Science News Letter, July 23, 1938

GEOLOGY

New Gold Strike Comes To Nevada; Rich Ore Found

Between 500 and 600 Claims Staked Out on Four-Mile Range; Ore Worth Up to \$2,000 a Ton Near Surface

DISCOVERY of high-grade ore running up to \$2,000 a ton in value on new claims has precipitated a gold rush to Cimarron District, 29 miles north of Tonopah, Nev., opening up a new field destined, perhaps, to create a boom camp equal to the old days of the roaring west.

Since E. M. Booth, soldier of fortune, made the rich strike last month between 500 and 600 claims have been staked out over a mineral range four miles long.

The range is part of the geological upheaval which made Tonopah and Goldfield such fantastically rich gold camps.

Surface showings of the new strike are so phenomenal that ore with values up to \$2,000 a ton is being encountered 20 feet below the surface of a 7,500-foot peak. Shrewd and conservative mining men predict that the strike could easily surpass Goldfield and Tonopah, both teeming mining camps in their heyday, producing some \$500,000,000 in gold together.

Nevada has not had a strike in more than a decade that has created so much excitement as have values uncovered in the Cimarron District.

Less than a month ago 12 of the 16 claims staked out by Prospector Booth and his wife were purchased by Pacific Butte Mines Company for \$185,000, in addition to other considerations, bringing to him the realization of a lifetime dream to strike it rich.

The company, headed by Fred Vollmar, veteran Silver Peak mine operator, now is driving a 500-foot cross-cut tunnel through the center of the rich claims which cover an area of approximately one mile square. This tunnel is now over 75 feet long. Booth panned a wide section of the mineral range and believes that he staked the heart of the district which he named Cimarron.

The cross-cut is being driven into the mountain 200 feet below the high-grade strike, much of which is free gold, and within a few feet of where Mrs. Booth struck a vein that assayed \$168 a ton.

From surface showings, Booth has concluded that the cross-cut will top five veins, and possibly two more which he suspects exist.

The purpose of this tunnel is to determine the width and depth to which the veins go into the earth. Should the cross-cut verify surface showings officials plan immediate construction of a mill capable of handling 2,000 tons of ore daily, making it the largest gold operation in the state.

Charley Taylor of Tonopah, who retired years ago after making a fortune in Goldfield, declared that Cimarron has better showings than either Tonopah or Goldfield at the start. He said Cimarron might easily surpass the other two fields. Tonopah produced at least \$270,000,000 in gold and silver, and Goldfield yielded \$155,000,000.

Twisting roads to the diggings are now being scraped and graded so that mining equipment may be brought in. A tri-weekly air service is being started between Los Angeles and Tonopah to carry interested mining operators. Five tons of mine rails, large air pipe, ties and lumber have already been carried into the region from Tonopah, indicating that extensive work is under way.

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● Radio

Every Friday at 7:30 p. m. EDT, 6:30 p. m. EST, 5:30 p. m. CST, 4:30 p. m. MST, or 3:30 p. m. PST, Science Service cooperates with the Columbia Broadcasting System in presenting over the Columbia coast to coast network a new series of "Adventures in Science" presenting dramatizations of important scientific advances and discussions by eminent scientists.

SOCIOLOGY

England's Older Men Face Lifetime of Unemployment

THOUSANDS of men seeking eagerly, despairingly, for work will never work again.

That is the problem that a nation must face when it is brought to accept long unemployment as an inevitable burden. That is the human story just coming out of England in the report of a painstaking research, "Men Without Work" (Macmillan), made to the Pilgrim Trust.

The older man in England is not willing to do without work. He doesn't want the dole. To him, financial independence is a necessity like his bread and ale. His home, his own home, is a castle to be defended against all attacks of fate. When forced to accept aid he still pays insurance so that death at least may be independent.

"I am respectable," he says of himself proudly.

Yet to reconcile older men to state support is the duty of England's social scientists today, it is believed.

"Until measures are taken to create work for these older men, it is most desirable that they should be able to adjust themselves to the probability of not doing much work again for the rest of their lives." So reads the report to The Pilgrim Trust. And it is a problem indeed to facilitate that adjustment.

Many of them feel, the investigators found, "that they cannot be satisfied with the rest of their lives lived out 'on the dole.'"

"Anyone who has visited a number of these older men, and knows the hopelessness of men faced with an empty future—whom neither education nor work has ever given an opportunity to learn how to spend leisure—knows the urgency of their case," warns this very human document.

"Five years in a man's life is a long time; and if at the end of five years' uncertainty there is only (as there is now) the certainty of a pension at a yet smaller rate, it is a fate that can scarcely be tolerated.

"The ordinary working man is not very easily moved, and the sight of some of these older men, broken down and unable to speak for the moment as they looked ahead into the future, is not one that will be soon forgotten."

Science News Letter, July 23, 1938

In Greek law courts, speakers were timed by water clocks.