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EACH AUTO TIRE USES NEARLY ONE HORSEPOWER

Washington. When an automobile runs along a street under its ordinary load, its tires alone, even when in good condition, use energy equal to about four horsepower or a large proportion of the power of the car. These startling figures have been announced by experts of the U. S. Bureau of Standards who have been testing tires in a special dynamometer.

The average four-inch tire will absorb approximately nine-tenths of a horsepower when properly inflated and running under ordinary load at 25 miles per hour. It is advantageous to use cord tires, the experts have found, as a cord tire of the same size uses only six-tenths of a horsepower. It has been demonstrated that 80 to 85 per cent. of the power loss is in the carcass or main part of the tire, that the tread contributes 10 to 15 per cent, and the tube is responsible for less than 5 per cent.

If tires are not properly inflated, the power loss is much greater.

UP-TO-MINUTE METHODS EXCAVATE PREHISTORIC RUINS

Washington. Equipped with the latest self-dumping cars, trackage, and derricks, Dr. Neil M. Judd, curator of American archeology of the Smithsonian Institution has left here to begin the most extensive excavations ever attempted among the prehistoric Indian ruins of the Southwest. This is the second of five summers being devoted to the work of uncovering the dwelling and restoring the walls of the ancient Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon, which it is believed may result in connecting the period in which these people lived with the period of the Mayan race in British Honduras dating back to 95 B.C. according to definitely deciphered records found there.

DUCTLESS GLANDS NOT CZARS
IN BODY'S GOVERNMENT

St. Louis. May 26.- Ductless glands, or endocrine organs, which determine whether an individual shall be a giant or a dwarf, an idiot or a normally intelligent person, a "sissy" or a real male, a bearded lady or a woman, and whose destruction leads promptly to death are not the almighty autocrats they have been considered, but are regulators which are themselves regulated by other organs, Dr. W. B. Cannon of the laboratories of physiology of the Harvard Medical School, told the American Medical Association here this afternoon.

"The body is an organism," he said, "and the parts collaborate and exercise mutual influences on one another."

The nerves, as he pointed out, have a part in the control of these mysterious glands, and although it is claimed there are no nerves in certain cells and a very few to the adrenal cortex, the influences affecting the glands may be conveyed to them in the circulating blood.

"The ductless glands also regulate one another," he declared. "For instance, the pituitary, the gonads, and the thyroid all have a marked effect on growth. Just how they work together is unknown, but we are justified in looking for modes of restraining and releasing the internal secretions by a system of checks and balances such as the mutual adjustment between antagonistic muscles or between acid and base in the blood."

URGES CHANGE IN SCHOOL
TO CUT PNEUMONIA TOLL

St. Louis. May 25.- Winter vacations for children with school in the summer, is the prescription which Dr. W. A. Evans, of the Health Department of the Chicago Tribune, gave to the American Medical Association here this morning to decrease the winter death rate from influenza, pneumonia, and other respiratory diseases.

"Winter mortality has been getting higher during the last fifty years, according to Chicago records," he said, "while summer mortality has been getting lower. Health departments should contend for a school session beginning about March and ending about Christmas on the grounds that such a change would tend to lower the winter death rate.

"Every disease which prevails among children of school age increases in September and reaches its peak in the early spring. This is true of small-pox, measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever and sometimes of diphtheria. A two months break in mid-winter should disturb the progressive increase of the prevalence, and if, as seems probable, the sore throats of the autumn are the activators of the pneumonias of February and March, we might break the back-bone of the pneumonia curve."

(A Chat On Science Simplified by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, editor of Science Service and author of popular books on science. This can be used as an unsigned editorial if you wish.)

THE WASTE OF IDEAS

By Dr. Edwin E. Slosson

The rarest and most valuable thing in the world is that scintillating but unpalatable excretion of the cerebral cortex known as a "bright idea". There are in any generation only a few ounces or, at the most, pounds of grey matter sufficiently active to give off this brilliant emanation.

Yet a large part, and probably the most valuable part of what is produced by the activity of this thin, grey film which covers certain brains, is lost for a time and in some cases forever through the carelessness of contemporaries. There is no form of conservation that is so important as the conservation of good ideas and there is no problem of distribution which is more important than the getting of information of the right sort to the right people at the right time.

That much abused word "conservation" has two meanings, totally opposite. Conservation in some cases means using and conservation in other cases means not using. The legislator with his agate-bearing tongue will talk of the "conservation of our coal and water power" just as though the two things were alike and required the same treatment. It is just as absurd as if a man should ask a painter to have his house painted "the color of snow and ink", for the conservation of coal means saving it, for what is not used today will be of use tomorrow. The conservation of water power, on the contrary, means using it, for what is not used today will be lost forever.

The greatest waste is our failure to utilize, not our carelessness in methods of utilization. We waste 50% of our petroleum through irrational and competitive drilling. We waste two-thirds of our coal before its energy gets into the engine. But we waste all of the sunshine that falls upon our arid region lands, and that means a greater loss of energy than we get from all our oil and coal. The richest region in the United States is Death Valley, California. Even the green leaves are not able to catch and incorporate more than one per cent of the power of the sunshine that falls upon them. If some one would invent a solar engine with an efficiency of even five per cent it would add incalculably to the wealth of the country through the utilization of the wasted sunbeams that fall upon our arid land. Or, to put the statement in a reversed form, we are losing year by year incalculable wealth for the lack of a sun-power of some sort.

Here is a prize bigger than any grasped by coal kings and oil magnates. But nobody comes forward to claim it. Yet very likely the knowledge necessary to achieve this supreme triumph of chemical engineering is already in existence - somewhere.

If it is not there is certainly enough brain power in the world to solve the problem if it were set to work at it. We are all of us the poorer because of this waste of ideas and inventive genius.

NEWS OF THE STARS

How Meteorites Arrive on Earth.

By Isabel M. Lewis,
of U.S. Naval Observatory.

Within the past few weeks the eastern part of the United States has been visited by two meteorites of considerable size while a third has been seen in southern California. In all three instances the flights of the meteorites were observed over an area of many square miles and were attended by intense flashes of light from the meteorite, luminous rocket-like trails, and loud detonations and concussions.

These attendant phenomena are all produced by friction with the earth's atmosphere which meteorites enter with velocities that have been known to run as high as forty-five miles per second. This initial velocity is so rapidly reduced by friction that most meteorites strike the surface with the ordinary velocity of falling bodies.

The depths to which a meteorite penetrates the earth's surface is rarely more than a few feet. Peary's huge Cape York meteorite, the largest known, which weighs thirty-seven and a half tons, was found only partially covered and showed no surface marks that would indicate that it had struck the surface with high velocity. The second largest stone known as the Bacubirito iron, weighing twenty tons, lies where it fell on the plain near Bacubirito, Mexico, only slightly below the level of the surrounding field. The Williamette meteorite, the third largest known, which weighs fifteen and a half tons and is now in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, was found lying in a forest in Oregon only partially buried.

The temperature of meteorites immediately after falling differs greatly in individual cases, some meteorites being too hot to handle for several hours while others have been intensely cold or even coated with ice when found. At the time it enters the earth's atmosphere the mass is invariably intensely cold for it has been subjected to the temperature of interplanetary space which is not far from the absolute zero of -459° Fahrenheit.

The heat produced by friction with the atmosphere is usually sufficient to cause a fusion or even ignition of the surface materials and nearly all stony meteorites are found coated with a thin, black, glass-like crust.

The composition of a meteorite is so characteristic that one can never mistake such a stone for one of terrestrial origin or vice-versa. All meteorites are composed of igneous material, that is, material that has been subjected to intense heat, and they were found where free oxygen and water vapor were scarce.

They may all be classed under one of the three divisions of siderites or iron meteorites, composed chiefly of an alloy of nickel-iron, aerolites or stony meteorites consisting chiefly of silicates of a form and structure totally unlike any that occur in the earth's crust, and siderolites or stony-iron meteorites in which a sponge or net work of nickel-iron alloy is filled with the stony material.

Though there is some uncertainty as to the origin of meteoric stones or meteorites, they probably are the minute fragments of the primitive solar nebula that failed to be swept up originally in the formation of the larger members of the system and which finally chanced to be trapped by the earth's atmosphere.

LOST, ONE METEORITE

Washington. Lost, one meteorite. News dispatches recently reported with vividness the fall of a meteorite in southern Virginia. The accounts said that the visitor from the sky had caused great excitement among the natives. One item went so far as to state just what the meteorite was composed of and where it fell.

Dr. George P. Merrill, curator of geology of the U. S. National Museum, is a meteorite hunter. Much of our present knowledge of these objects is due to his investigations, and the National Academy of Sciences at its meeting last month presented him with a gold medal for this work.

He has a unique method of chasing meteorites. He writes the postmaster of the towns near where they are supposed to have fallen, and the postmaster, being a center of information, is usually able to tell him facts.

The last newspaper account declared that the reporters had cornered the recent meteorite between Lawrenceville and Blackstone. Dr. Merrill has a report from the Blackstone postmaster saying that it had not hit near there.

BROADCASTSRadio News of the WeekSET YOUR
WATCH BY RADIO

Washington. You may soon be setting your watch by radio. L. F. Whittemore, physicist of the radio laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, has advised the time experts of the Horological Institute of America that the time signals sent out from the Naval Observatory may soon make exact time more generally available to the people of this country.

If the recent recommendations of the radio telephony conference that private and toll broadcasting stations transmitting time signals shall send only the official time and with authorization from and under conditions approved by the Secretary of Commerce is enacted into law, far more satisfactory and comprehensive radio broadcast service will be secured.

The signals transmitted from the naval radio stations are at longer wave lengths than are conveniently covered by the radio receiving sets which are now sold in such large numbers for the reception of radio broadcast service. Transmission of time signals on short wave lengths is being done unofficially in some cases by relaying official time signals automatically through a connection from the long-wave receiving set to the short-wave transmitting set.

The mere striking of a gong placed in front of the radio telephone transmitting set at the proper time as determined by an observer watching a clock is a simple but less accurate method used at other stations.

"Correct Time By Radio" will soon be a common sign in jewelers' windows. Mr. Whittemore recommended that jewelers install radio sets for receiving these official signals which are sent out from the U. S. Naval Observatory through the high-power radio stations of the U. S. Navy. By radio they will not only be able to receive time signals, but also the music, lectures and entertainment sent nightly into the ether.

Standard clocks at the Naval Observatory in Washington and at a similar observatory at Mare Island, California, are kept in adjustment and their rates determined by astronomical observations. The actual transmitting of time signals is done from a transmitting clock which can be adjusted to operate in synchronism with a standard clock.

The contact made by the transmitting clock operates relays at the Naval Obser-

vatory and transmits the signals along wire lines to the several radio transmitting stations. Here automatic relays are operated which transmit the dots comprising the radio signals.

The system of transmission used is as follows: Beginning five minutes before the hour on which the time signals close, the transmission of a series of dots is commenced. One dot is sent at the beginning of each second of time; the twenty-ninth second of each minute is omitted, and the last five seconds of each minute are omitted for the purpose of enabling the one who counts the signals to make preliminary observations before the closing signal. At the close of the final minute, the last ten seconds are omitted. Then at the exact hour a long dash is transmitted, whose beginning marks the hour.

The time signals are transmitted twice daily from thirteen naval radio stations and from five others which are prepared to transmit in case of the failure of other stations.

The accuracy of the time signals depends both upon the transmitting mechanism and upon the method which is used by the receiving station for recording them. Experiments conducted by the U. S. Naval Observatory are reported as showing that the lag of the signals from the Arlington Station is 0.09 second, while the lag of the signals from the Annapolis Station is 0.08 second. The lag occasioned by the time of transmission of the waves from the transmitting station to the receiving station is quite small. Since the velocity of transmission of the waves is 186,000 miles per second, the time of transmission from the United States to Australia is only about one-fifteenth of a second.

Following is a List of the Naval Radio
Stations Which Send Time Signals:

Station	Call Letter	Wave length (meters)	Type	When sent (seventy-fifth meridian time)
Annapolis, Md.	NSS	17,145	Arc	11:55 a.m. and 9:55 p.m.
Arlington, Va.	NAA	2,650	Spark	Do.
Balboa, Canal Zone	NBA	10,110	Arc	4:55 a.m. and 12:55 pm.
Boston, Mass.	NAD	1,620	Spark	11:55 a.m. (except Sundays and holidays). ¹
Cavite, P.I.	NPO	5,200	Arc	8:55 a.m. and 9:55 p.m.
Do	NPO	2,700	Spark	Do.
Charleston, S.C.	NAC	2,250	do.	11:55 a.m. (except Sundays and holidays). ¹
Colon, Canal Zone	NAX	1,620	do.	4:55 a.m. and 12:55 p.m.
Eureka, Calif.	NPW	2,650	do.	2:55 pm.
Great Lakes, Ill.	NAJ	1,988	do.	11:55 a.m.
Key West, Fla.	NAR	1,988	do.	11:55 a.m. and 9:55 p.m.
New Orleans, La.	NAT	1,832	do.	11:55 a.m.
Newport, R.I.	NAF	1,908	do.	do. ¹
New York, N.Y.	NAH	1,832	do.	11:55 a.m. (except Sundays and holidays). ¹
Norfolk, Va.	NAM	1,851	do.	do. ¹
North Head, Wash.	NPE	2,700	do.	2:55 p.m.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	NPM	11,500	Arc	6:55 p.m.
Do.	NPM	2,250	Spark	do.
San Diego, Calif.	NPL	9,800	Arc	2:55 p.m.
Do.	NPL	1,988	Spark	do.
San Francisco, Calif.	NPG	4,650	Arc	12:55 a.m. and 2:55 p.m.
Do.	NPG	1,908	Spark	do.

¹ Sends only if NAA breaks down.

"GROUND ANTENNAE" COMBATS STRAYS

Some relief from bothersome radio "strays" in summer time can be obtained with sets having good amplifiers by using a "ground antenna." This is a long insulated wire run in a shallow trench or on the surface of the ground. The ground wire should be run in the direction of the station from which the most signals are to be received, and should preferably be several hundred feet long.

AMATEURS TO DELIVER
RADIO TO POLICE

Hartford, Conn. May 20.- "Look out for an important message for the chief of police or sheriff of your city or town," are the instructions that have been sent to thousands of radio amateurs all over the country by F. H. Schnell, traffic manager, of the American Radio Relay League, the organization of radio amateurs in this country.

June 3, 4 and 5 are the dates that have been set as the times for this test of how fast and far the devotees of amateur radio can spread a message sent out from one place. The International Association of Chiefs of Police is going to have a big meeting in San Francisco during the week of June 19. Its head, August Vollmer, wants to invite every police head in America to attend the meeting, and he has asked the radio amateurs to help him do it.

There will be no schedule for the handling of this message. All that the radio operators will know is that sometime between 10 o'clock and midnight on those three nights some station near them will send out the message, as a surprise out of the clear sky, transmitting it only once with each word repeated.

The radio amateur will make two copies of the message and rush it to his police chief, who will endorse one copy so that the amateur can turn it in to the league's headquarters as his record.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
SIMPLE COMPARED WITH 1870

New York. "Daylight Saving" variations from standard time are not near so bad as the confusion of times which existed fifty years ago, according to L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

Railroads of this country had about seventy different standard times back in 1870. By 1880 the number was reduced to fifty-three, yet these intersected and interlocked each other and were an abomination and a nuisance governed by no principle which would enable a person familiar with one locality to judge them in another, he said.

When the present standard time system was put into effect November 18, 1883 not only did the 113,000 miles of railroad line have to be brought into uniformity, but all the many communities had to be persuaded to change their clocks.

It was recognized that this improved condition required a time that would be

both uniform and accurate and recourse was had to the United States Naval Observatory at Washington. Standard clocks kept in conformity with this transmitted time were placed at division headquarters but an allowance of five minutes had to be made for the variations in individual watches. This regulation was later done away with and a rigid inspection of watches was started, but these changes were not accomplished without much friction.

"When, during the World War, throughout the United States, and since in restricted localities, 'day-light saving' time was used in summer," Mr. Loree explained, "no one thought it possible to change the clocks except for a full hour difference with its relation to standard time well defined."

CONCRETE ENGINEER BUILDS MINIATURE PAPER HOUSES

Princeton, N.J. By making paper models and studying them, designers of concrete structures can save themselves work and produce better buildings, according to experiments conducted by George Erle Beggs, associate professor of civil engineering of Princeton University.

Close observation of the deflections of model elastic structures and estimates of their reactions, moments, shears, and thrusts will avoid the necessity of tedious and disheartening calculations by complicated formulae which have kept American engineers from making as strong and economical structures as those of European designers.

"If the analysis of elastic models is demonstrated to be a practical method of solving the most difficult problems in concrete structures, and further if the designer may be assured of the strength and uniformity of the concrete, the hope may be expressed," says Prof. Beggs, "that in the near future the designer will be more ready to mold the most adaptable of materials - concrete - into a greater variety of stiff, strong, and economical structural forms than have yet been conceived or attempted."

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DO YOU KNOW THAT -

Acid proof cloth suitable for laboratory coats, aprons, leggins, gloves, etc, has been perfected in Lancashire, England.

The largest gold mine in Brazil is nearly 6,600 feet deep, employs 3,000 men and turns out over \$2,000,000 worth of gold each year.

There is one professional engineer for every five hundred men, women, and children in this country.

Due to increased transportation facilities, all parts of the world are commercially nearer to New York than Pittsburgh was only fifty years ago.

DO YOU KNOW THAT -

During the war hysteric neuroses prevailed chiefly among privates but anxiety neuroses chiefly among officers. After the armistice the symptoms fell off from seventy to eighty per cent.

The shells of chica nuts, grown in South America, were extensively used during the world war in the manufacture of charcoal for gas masks.

Cane sugar syrup may be preserved by making an inversion of about fifty per cent of the cane sugar by means of an enzyme called "invertase". An enzyme is a chemical compound on the order of a ferment.

A wind tunnel for testing airplanes is a long tube through which air is blown at a known speed and in which there is placed an exact model of the airplane to be tested.

DO YOU KNOW THAT -

The common eel which lives most of its life in fresh water goes to the sea to breed. Scientists think it is descended from ancestors which were entirely sea-fish.

Experiments are being made to substitute clay roofing tiles for the corrugated iron so largely used for roofing in the tropics.

Plans for a hydroelectric power development on the North and West Forks of Kings River, in California, involve an expenditure of \$51,000,000 with an ultimate capacity of 266,000 horsepower.

To prevent smoke from household fires use fuel which cannot smoke even when no care is taken to prevent smoking. A fuel, with less than ten or twelve per cent volatile matter in it, such as anthracite coal, containing only three or four per cent volatile matter, and coke, are admirable for this purpose.

DO YOU KNOW THAT -

There is just about enough iron in the entire blood supply of a human being to make two small carpet tacks.

Grape fruit is now being successfully canned without cooking.

Oil is extracted from corn germs resulting from the manufacture of hominy, starch, glucose, and sirup.

By treating the wastes from tomato canning factories in settling tanks and passing them through filters, the Public Health Service has developed a method of rendering the waste water harmless to fish.

DO YOU KNOW THAT -

Tannin, used ⁱⁿ the leather industry in this country, is commonly obtained from chestnut and quebracho woods, and from oak and hemlock barks.

The value of tar as a germicide makes it especially good as paint for the interior of chicken houses, pens for small animals, stables, and barns.

Automobiles in Japan are taxed according to horse power based on cylinder bore. This places the cheapest American car in the same class as the highest priced European make, as the American cars have wider cylinders.

Thirty thousand children were prevented from attending school in Buenos Aires because of lack of space in school buildings at the beginning of the scholastic year March 1, 1922.

DO YOU KNOW THAT -

A small gas mask that fits into a coat pocket has been devised for the use of train crews in railroad tunnels, according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Air taxi service will be run this year to connect with the liners arriving and leaving Southampton and Liverpool. Taxis may be ordered from the ships by wireless.

John Stevens, of Hoboken, New Jersey, first proposed metal armor plates for ship sides during the war of 1812.

Ecuador furnishes one-fifth, or about 500,000,000 pounds, of the world's supply of cacao, or chocolate.

DOCTORS MEET IN
ANNUAL CONSULTATION

St. Louis, . The American Medical Association meets here beginning tomorrow for its seventy-third annual consultation on the public's ills and its own work. The opening scientific meeting of the physicians will take place Tuesday night and Dr. George E. de Schweinitz of Philadelphia will be installed as president and will deliver his inaugural address. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the sixteen scientific sections of the association will hold meetings. More than seven thousand doctors and guests are expected and the arrangements have been made to broadcast the musical program and principal addresses by radio.

RURAL DISTRICTS LOSE
DOCTORS TO LARGE CITIES

St. Louis, May 23.- Grave concern that the cities will drain the smaller towns and rural districts of doctors was voiced by Dr. G. E. de Schweinitz, president of the American Medical Association, in his address at the seventy-third annual meeting of the physicians here tonight. He also pointed out the change from cure to prevention as an outstanding tendency in contemporary medicine, called attention to the fact that drugs are not the only remedial agents, and urged the closer coordination of subjects in the medical school curriculum.

"A rather widespread disquietude has arisen lest the supply of doctors should become inadequate," said Dr. de Schweinitz. "From the numerical standpoint, as a recent investigation has shown, this fear may be dismissed. But the geographic distribution of physicians may well excite concern. It would seem that the rural districts are not receiving their just quota of the graduates in medicine, owing to the attractions and greater facilities -- laboratory and hospital -- of the larger towns and cities. Also, poor economic conditions add their deterrent influence."

"The recent graduate stationed in the country must keep in practical touch with new developments in diagnosis and treatment. He cannot leave his duties to seek such information and hence methods must be devised, such as the university extension courses in some of our States, to satisfy his laudable ambition and requirements, as

well as the desires of his clientele."

Dr. de Schweinitz warned the assembled doctors that "drugs are not the only remedial agents, and too little attention is paid to physical therapeutics, or mechanotherapy and its indications. On this neglect, in part, at least depends a certain well-known drift from legitimate medical supervision."

Doctors should be not only healers of the sick but advisors to keep people well, Dr. de Schweinitz declared. He urged that instruction in medical schools should be amplified and made more adequate in this respect, and recommended that the instruction should be correlated by a member of the faculty appointed for that purpose.

POOR PAY TO HEALTH OFFICERS
SHORTENS LIFE IN RURAL SECTIONS.

St. Louis, May 24.- "The application of known sanitary and hygienic principles of municipal health officers has greatly increased life expectancy in cities during the past ten years but rural districts have not progressed satisfactorily owing to less efficient control," Dr. A. J. Warren, of Topeka, Kans, said in a discussion of how scientific medicine may best aid the public held by the section of preventive medicine of the American Medical Association here this morning.

Marked lessening of typhoid, smallpox, tuberculosis and diphtheria could be brought about with proper expenditures in the rural districts, he believes.

PLANS TO STOP DIPHTHERIA
BEFORE IT HITS SCHOOLS

St. Louis, May 24.- Diphtheria-immune school populations can be developed by the immunization of children before they reach school age, according to Dr. Abraham Zingher of New York who this morning outlined to the American Medical Association here the results obtained by the New York City Health Department in its campaign against that disease in the public schools.

Fully eighty to eighty-five per cent of all cases and deaths from diphtheria occur in children under the age of five years, he said. It is these children which it is planned will be reached with protective injections of toxin-antitoxin serum in a drive to be started this summer. These injections, three of which are given two weeks apart, produce a long lasting and probably permanent immunity to this most fatal of all diseases of childhood.

Dr. Zingher declares that vaccination against diphtheria should be as common as that against smallpox.

The Schick test is used to determine whether the children are naturally immune to diphtheria or whether they need to be immunized with the serum.

"Children from native American stock have been found the most susceptible to diphtheria and the children of Italian extraction the least," said Dr. Zingher.

"We have also found that the children from the homes of the more well-to-do are much more susceptible to diphtheria than those from the homes of the poorer classes of the population who live in the closely crowded districts."

"The application of the Schick test is a very simple little procedure and is rapidly carried out. Most of the children say that the test feels like a mosquito bite."

SHOWS HOW TO LOCATE TUMORS OF THE BRAIN

St. Louis, May 25.- A new method of localizing the position of tumors by the injection of air into the spaces within the brain and then showing the position of tumors by taking an X-ray picture of the skull, was demonstrated to the section on nervous and mental diseases of the American Medical Association this morning by Dr. Walter E. Dandy of Baltimore.

WAR T. B. HAS NOT HIT CIVILIANS

St. Louis, May 25.- Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming of the United States Public Health Service in an address to the section on preventive medicine of the American Medical Association this morning said that the return from war of tubercular veterans had not resulted in an increase of tuberculosis among any class of the civilian population.

Tuberculosis among the veterans has been about the same as among the same age groups before the war, but the handling of these cases had been a serious one involving more than merely hospital care and vocational training. No great new truths in regard to tuberculosis have come out of the war, however.

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AN OPINION ON THE NEWS
An Opinion on the News-Letter

"You may be interested in knowing that my daughter Margaret, age 13, and her brother, age 11, are careful and prompt readers of the Science News-Letter that you have gotten out for use of high school teachers, etc. They say that it is the best thing that comes to the house, even beating the National Geographic Magazine, and that is some compliment. Yesterday I inquired how much of it they read and each made the statement that they had not omitted a single paragraph."-- In a letter from Dr. Ralph H. McKee of Columbia University.

FRAGMENTS OF SCIENCE

So far as we are aware no truly great man except Mohammed has arisen within twenty-five degrees of the equator. - Prof. Huntington of Yale.

Personal qualities, such as common sense, integrity, resourcefulness, initiative, tact, thoroughness, accuracy, efficiency, and understanding of men are universally recognized as being no less necessary to a professional engineer than are technical knowledge and skill. - Charles Riborg Mann.

The enjoyment of fine odors has not received the cultivation that is given music, or painting, or the textile arts; yet it plays an important role in the lives of most of us, influencing our actions and giving to us pleasures, or perhaps distress. Perhaps, however, I have but expressed masculine ignorance of the extent to which the feminine mind has studied and applied this art to which "mere man" is so susceptible. - E. Fullerton Cook in American Journal of Pharmacy, March, 1922.
