

Try this: Homemade cave columns

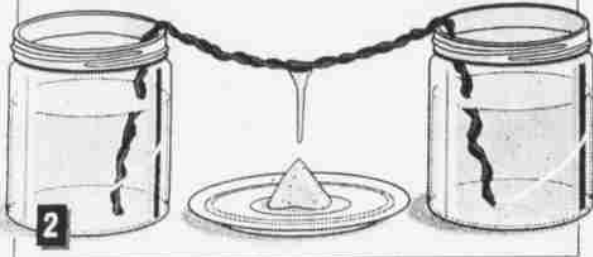
This experiment demonstrates how columns of minerals can be formed by mixing baking soda and water.

Make your own stalactite

You'll need:

Two glass jars, woolen thread, saucer, baking soda, water.

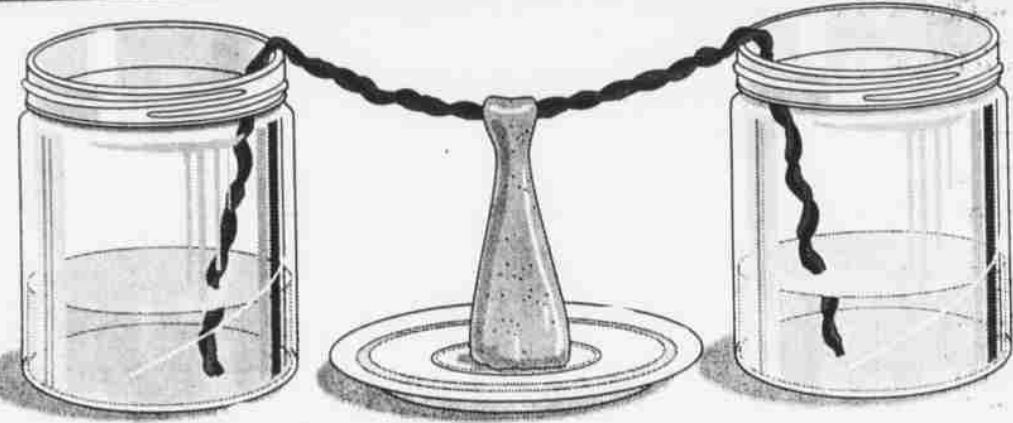
1 Fill the two jars with very warm water. Dissolve as much baking soda in each one as you can.



2 Place the two jars in a warm place (not the oven) and put a saucer between them. Twist several strands of woolen thread together. Dip one end of the thread in each jar and let it hang down in the middle. The two solutions should creep along the thread until they reach the middle and then drip onto the saucer.

Stalactites and stalagmites are columns of stone, which form in underground caves. They are made from minerals dissolved in the water that drips slowly from the roof and walls of caves. As it drips, the water evaporates and leaves the dissolved minerals behind.

Stalactites hang down from the roof of a cave; stalagmites grow up from the cave floor.



3 Leave the jars in place for several days and you will see tiny stalactites and stalagmites forming in the center of the wool. As the water evaporates, a column of crystals forms.

Why did it happen? The solution creeps out of the jar along the thread until it reaches the middle and then drips down. As the water evaporates, a column of crystals is left behind.

SOURCE: 175 Science Experiments to Amuse and Amaze Your Friends, Random House

Land speed records

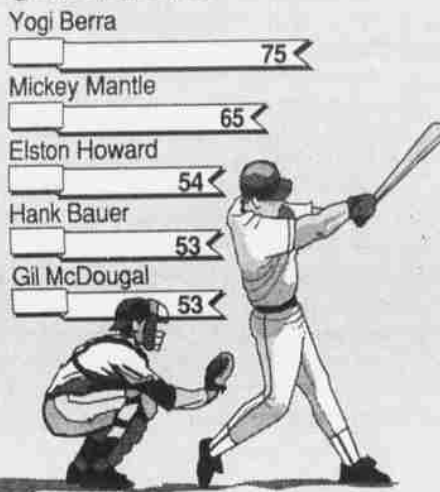


Driver and make of car

103.55 mph	1904
Louis Rigolly, Gobron-Brille	
203.79 mph	1927
Henry Segrave, Sunbeam	
301.13 mph	1935
Sir Malcolm Campbell, Special	
526.28 mph	1964
Craig Breedlove, Spirit of America	
633.46 mph	1983
Richard Noble, Thrust	

SOURCE: "The World Sports Record Almanac"

Most World Series games played



SOURCE: "The Baseball Encyclopedia"

Waging war on the desert

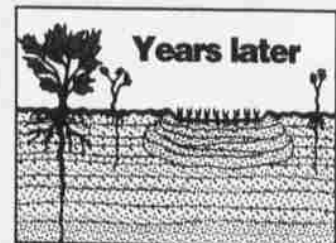
From 1942 to 1944, a million soldiers trained in Southern California to fight in North Africa. Large-scale tank exercises took place in 1964. The desert is still scarred and may take centuries to recover.



Loose, dry, sandy desert soil takes centuries to form, is protected and held in place by a rough crust of lichen plants.



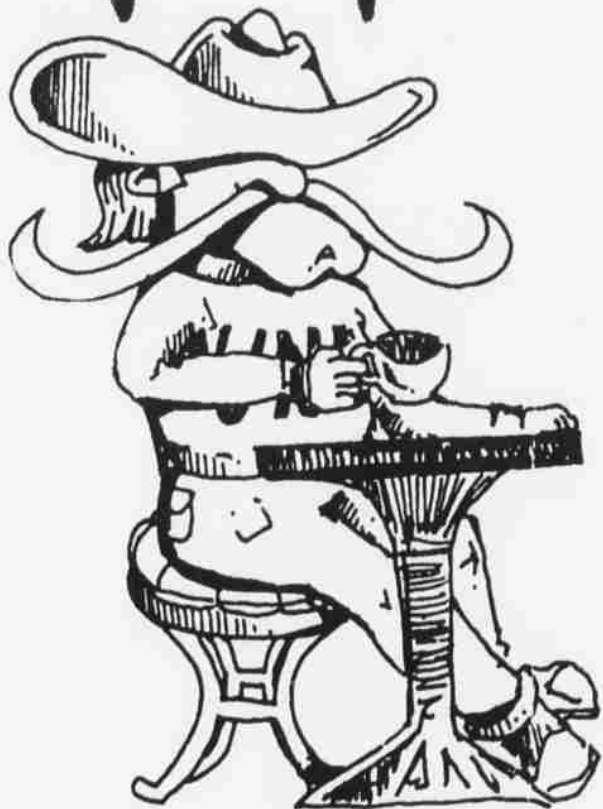
Tank treads break up this protective layer and pack down the soil below and around the tracks.



Unprotected soil blows or washes away. Most plant roots can't penetrate the dense remaining soil. Plants with shallow roots can grow more easily on the damaged area and eventually take it over, but they are stunted.

SOURCE: Harold Wilshire, U.S. Geological Survey, and Doug Prose

Cafe Espresso Roma



- Espresso
- Cappuccino
- Fresh: Pastries
Salads
Soup
Quiche

• Sorry, no fried, greasy stuff here!

4440 S. Maryland Parkway
Across from UNLV
In the Promenade
369-1540

**LUNCH SPECIAL
FOR
\$3.75**