

sped forward with greater force than if it had been thrown by ordinary methods. If the notched bone found in the Arkansas cave is not an atlatl, it may have been a needle for making nets, Mr. Walker says, though the absence of any fragments of net in the cave makes it uncertain that these people used nets. At present the evidence is not sufficient to allow of a definite verdict.

The types of tools and weapons used

by different Indian groups were distinctive, and it is by studying closely the objects at a prehistoric site that archaeologists are able to trace the migrations of ancient tribes and the blending of cultures and the influence of one upon another. Mr. Walker expects to return to the Arkansas cave country next summer to add to his evidence of this new, unidentified group of ancient Americans.

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VOLCANOLOGY

Sulphur to be Taken from Crater of Mexican Volcano

FOR the first time in twenty years negotiations are going forward for the privilege of taking sulphur out of the crater of Mexico's quiescent volcano, Popocatepetl, for commercial purposes. American interests are reported involved in the project.

The last important concession obtained from Mexican authorities for this purpose was granted during the administration of Porfirio Diaz and was held by his friend, General Gaspar Ochoa. Ochoa's operations were halted because of the revolution which broke out in 1910.

In the past the sulphur has been hauled up to the top of the crater in a large basket, which was accomplished by means of a rope and pulley. Usually it is carried from the crater to Tlamacas down the mountainside on the backs of Indians. Burros have been the means used to transport the sulphur, which is in the form of brimstone, from Tlamacas.

It has been found necessary to grant Indians working in the actual crater two days' leave between each two days of work, because of the stifling sulphur fumes. The crater is three-quarters of a mile wide and approximately five hundred feet deep. In the center is a small, emerald-green lake.

The brimstone which collects about the crater periodically catches fire. Only the surface of the brimstone burns, however. So-called eruptions of Popocatepetl within recent years have been proved by expeditions from the National University of Mexico to be nothing more than enormous amounts of smoke from the burning brimstone.

Sulphur has been taken intermittently from Popocatepetl since the time of the

ancient Aztecs, who used it for medicinal purposes. Two of Cortez' soldiers, in the sixteenth century, climbed to the crater and obtained sulphur for the purpose of manufacturing gunpowder.

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DENTISTRY

Eat Rather than Brush To Develop Sound Teeth

THE GREATER importance of food over cleanliness in prevention of tooth decay and the responsibility of the physician rather than the dentist for proper tooth formation were stressed by Dr. Edward Clay Mitchell of Memphis at the meeting there of the American Dental Association.

"Although we do not wish to discourage proper mouth hygiene, yet it has been definitely shown that a properly fed tooth will not become carious even in a dirty mouth," Dr. Mitchell said.

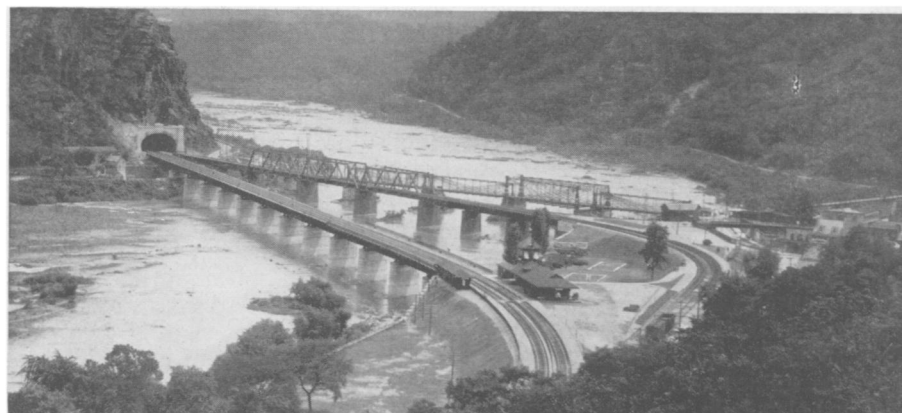
"The physician is equally if not more responsible than the dentist for proper tooth formation," he continued. "Teeth require feeding the same as any other structure in the body. It is the physician who must teach the mother to watch her own and later her baby's diet in order to insure healthy teeth for the child. Plenty of sunshine and a well-balanced diet, including milk, egg yolk, fresh vegetables, fruit juices and cod liver oil are needed by every infant. Early attention to these factors will result in much better teeth for the next generation, Dr. Mitchell observed.

Care of the teeth may be compared to care of a motor car, because a well-built dental organ has functions that resemble those of any machine, Dr. E. Melville Quinby of Boston pointed out at the same session.

A car to be efficient must be strongly built to stand stress; must have its units in alignment for smooth working; and must be cleaned and lubricated to prevent rusting or destruction. The factors to be stressed in the dental machine are therefore nutrition; occlusion, which is the contact of the teeth when the jaws are closed; and mouth hygiene. Dr. Quinby suggested the slogan: Balanced diet, clean mouths and better dental machines for everyone.

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The inheritance of harelip in mice has been studied by two scientists.



—Photo by courtesy of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

THREE GENERATIONS OF BRIDGES

At historic Harper's Ferry, W. Va., stands a remarkable trio of bridges. The three illustrate the evolution of bridge construction as well as reflect the changes in railroad operation. Each of the bridges was built at a widely different time during a period of ninety-four years. Farthest back in the picture is the oldest bridge, originally built in 1836 with wooden arches, subjected to raids of both Confederate and Federal troops during the Civil War, and permanently replaced in iron. The bridge in the middle of the group went into operation in 1894 to take care of increased traffic. Foreground shows the modern creation, wrought in steel.