



TRENCHES OF PEACE

The deep trenches shown above were dug by Dr. Roberts in hope of crossing the path of America's ancient big game hunters. His digging retrieved numerous stone tools and other objects belonging to the mysterious strangers, but no human bones. The trenches lead to the cliffside in foreground, where the first campsite of the Folsom hunters was detected.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Finds Souvenir of Big Game Hunt, Ancient American Style

NO DOUBT about it—there were hunters roaming the American wilderness so long ago that they slew animals unknown today.

For the first time a hand-made stone dart point has been discovered where it dealt its death blow—fixed in the vertebra of an extinct form of bison. The find clinches in the affirmative arguments that man inhabited America in those early days, perhaps as much as 10,000 or 20,000 years ago.

The shot that paralyzed the hapless bison was discovered by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., of the Bureau of American Ethnology in Washington during recent excavations in northern Colorado. Dr. Roberts found the vertebra in an assortment of bison bones at a place where the ancient hunters butchered their game.

The bison were unearthed near a camp site of the "Folsom Hunters" as scientists name the early Americans whose association with ancient big game is being persistently studied. Dr. Rob-

erts spent the summer trenching in several directions around the place where last year he found traces of a primitive camp. Over 700 implements of the early Americans came to light this year, he reported, with discovery of new types. The variety of tools devised and used by these long-ago inhabitants is pronounced surprising.

First discovery of art work attempted by Folsom hunters is reported by Dr. Roberts. It is a flat disk of bone scratched with tick marks around the edge. What magic or decorative use the object had is unknown, but it reveals for the first time that Folsom man made his engraving tools—of which Dr. Roberts found many examples—for the sake of art.

The site, which continues to shed light on the life led by the earliest known Americans, was brought to the attention of the Bureau of American Ethnology by Prof. R. G. Coffin of Colorado Agricultural College.

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MEDICINE

Urges Scarlet Fever Control by Immunizing

A CHANGE in the standard methods of controlling or trying to control scarlet fever epidemics was urged by Dr. John P. Koehler, Commissioner of Health for Milwaukee, before the American Public Health Association. Dr. Koehler based his recommendations on experience during the epidemics of the disease in Milwaukee this year and last.

Testing school children by the Dick test, to discover those susceptible to the disease, and then making them immune to it by suitable doses of Dick scarlet fever toxin, is the most effective measure for controlling the disease, in Dr. Koehler's opinion.

Quarantine is less effective, he believes, because the disease is so largely spread by healthy carriers. It is almost impossible to quarantine these carriers, as they may carry the scarlet fever germs for many weeks after they have recovered from the disease.

"More money for immunization and less for contagious disease hospitals should be the slogan of all progressive health departments," Dr. Koehler said in emphasizing this point. "Scarlet fever quarantine is based more on tradition and expediency than on strict scientific facts," he added.

Strict isolation of all children under 7 years of age for six weeks during a scarlet fever epidemic not only reduces the number of scarlet fever cases but aids in the control of other childhood diseases, he told health officers. This measure was practiced with good results during the recent Milwaukee epidemics. Children under seven years are the most susceptible to contagious diseases and also the most exposed to them. They are the foci of most epidemics.

Safe and Effective

Dr. Koehler believes that children may be made immune to scarlet fever safely and effectively by the Dick procedure. While about half of those given this treatment suffer a reaction varying from local soreness to fever and illness for a brief period, this is no reason, in Dr. Koehler's opinion, for not giving the protective treatment. He pointed out that the physician or health officer who had previously won the parents' confidence would find that the parents do not object to the immunizations and do not worry about the reactions if they have been forewarned.

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