



MODERN MOUND

Bones of 175 Indians, their pottery and arrowheads, were found in this mound and reveal that Dakota Sioux were among the mound building tribes. They continued the custom into historic times.

years," Mr. McKern said. "Mounds in northwestern Wisconsin are treasure beds of information about those who once lived there."

The last previous great archaeological discovery made in Wisconsin, Mr. Mc-

Kern said, was the revelation seven years ago that Indians of the Hopewell culture, so called from the famous Hopewell Mounds in Ohio, built mounds as far north and west as Wisconsin.

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COMPARATIVE ANATOMY

Rudiments of Speech Center In Brains of Highest Apes

Orang-Utan, Gorilla, and Chimpanzee Show Distinctive Furrows in Cortex But Not Developed as Are Man's

BRAINS of the three highest apes, orang-utan, gorilla, and chimpanzee, show beginnings of a part of the structure that controls speech. It is not found in the brain of any other kind of ape or monkey.

This is among the results of an exhaustive study of the large collection of primate brains at the U. S. National Museum, carried on by Dr. Cornelius J. Connolly, professor of physical anthropology at the Catholic University of America (*American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, October).

The Museum collection of brains, accumulated during many years by Dr.

Ales Hrdlicka, afforded Dr. Connolly unique opportunities in his study. Many earlier generalizations about the brain structures of ape and monkey species had been founded on the examination of a single brain, whereas Dr. Connolly was in most instances able to compare several brains of any given species. He was thus in position to correct a number of pre-existing errors.

The power of speech is believed by many neurologists to be centered in a particular part of the forebrain cortex known as Broca's area. It is marked off from the rest of the brain by definitely located furrows or depressions which

anatomists call the inferior frontal sulci. These particular furrows or sulci appear first on the forebrain of the orang-utan, which is in some respects a less-evolved ape than the gorilla and the chimpanzee. The speech area is of course found in the latter two apes also, and in them it shows somewhat greater development.

The possession of rudimentary speech centers by the three great apes must not be taken as an argument that they possess the true mechanism of speech, Dr. Connolly warns. No conclusive evidence has ever been produced, he says, that these animals have even the beginnings of speaking ability. So far as present scientific knowledge goes, man is the only talking animal in the world. And in man's brain, it might be mentioned, the speech area is much more highly developed, with structural features not present in the highest apes.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

Incas Had Pet Bulldogs Designs on Vases Show

THERE were bulldogs in ancient America, kept as pets by the Incas of Peru. (*Antiquity*, September.)

German archaeologists have proved this by vases, which they unearthed in Peru, adorned with realistic figures of dogs. The animals have the large head, divided lips baring the teeth, the dished-in nose, all reminiscent of the English bulldog, and the stiff batlike ears of the French dwarf bulldog.

The American breed developed entirely separately from the European bulldogs, and has become entirely extinct.

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DENTISTRY

Glass for False Teeth Is Strong, Good Color

PROGRESS in the use of glass as a base for false teeth is reported by Dr. Frank Lott of Toronto to the American Dental Association. (*Journal*, October.) Prime advantage of the glass base is its more natural color which matches satisfactorily the gum tissues of the majority of patients. The color is lasting, another advantage. The glass is strong enough to stand considerable pressure, as in chewing, and when it does break from being dropped when the patient has his false teeth out of his mouth, it is easily repaired. Dr. Lott hopes that this disadvantage can be overcome by shatterproofing.

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