

knew the Queen from pictures, particularly one famous half-length portrait. It left them uncertain whether she had feet like an ordinary woman.

Likewise, the German Emperor, whom one wood carver portrayed with proudly lifted head and outflung chest—and his legs attached backward.

To understand primitive art, always think of it in relation to the artist and his cultural background. This is emphasized by Prof. Lips.

Primitive art is not childlike, he finds. Nor is it similar to the art of the insane. In its own way, it is adult and healthy, and often shrewd. One South Sea

islander carved an Englishman in precisely our comedy fashion, with one glassed eye, gaping mouth with buck teeth, blank look, all complete. To the islanders, the image was a bogey for warding off spirits. But whether intended to be funny or frightening, the point is the native caught a penetrating portrait.

Prof. Lips' wide array of this art leaves no doubt that the so-called simpler peoples of earth have taken the white man's measure, often. The German anthropologist believes we can learn about ourselves, as well as about the natives, from studying them.

Science News Letter, December 18, 1937

have been discovered by archaeologists in many parts of the United States. The extinct glaciers, whose deposits were studied by the Harvard geologists, advanced and retreated over a region in northeastern Colorado near where Folsom Man's only known campground and workshop lie. This camp is the extraordinary archaeological site excavated by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., of the Smithsonian Institution.

Scientists have hotly debated whether Folsom Man hunted the mammoth and an extinct form of bison, which were Ice Age mammals, during the Ice Age itself, or whether some of these beasts survived their era and were hunted at a comparatively recent date by Folsom Men, who might have just arrived on the continent.

The two geologists now say that Folsom Man's stone tools and weapons in Colorado can be linked with glacial deposits laid down when the most recent ice sheet had passed its climax and was retreating. This most recent glacial retreat in North America, according to geologists, began about 20,000 years ago, but the process was uneven, and in the eastern foothills of the Colorado Rockies, 5,000 feet above sea level, it may have started a few thousand years later.

Science News Letter, December 18, 1937

MEDICINE

Gonorrhea Cured In 3 Days By Sulfanilamide Treatment

In 830 Cases Treated, Not a Single Complication Occurred Although Usually They Are Common

CASES of gonorrhea cured within three days by sulfanilamide were reported by Prof. E. P. Alyea of Duke University School of Medicine at the meeting of the Southern Medical Association. Prof. Alyea treated 158 patients with this new potent drug and four-fifths of them made these rapid recoveries.

A striking feature of this new treatment for gonorrhea is that the complications of the disease, which may cause untold pain and suffering, have almost disappeared.

"We are not seeing one-fifth as many complications in the dispensary because of the general acceptance of the drug for the treatment of gonorrhea," Prof. Alyea said.

Out of 1,000 cases treated by the generally accepted method of a few years ago, nearly half had complications. Sulfanilamide was only introduced into American medicine a year ago and so far 830 cases of gonorrhea treated with it have been reported in scientific journals. In these 830 cases not a single complication of gonorrhea has been reported. Prof. Alyea called this "a most striking result."

Patients who came to the Duke dispensary with gonorrheal complications such as arthritis, prostatitis and urinary tract ailments, were also treated with sulfanilamide. At least half of these patients recovered and others were improved.

A new drug, di-sulfanilamide, cured one patient after long treatment with large doses of sulfanilamide had failed to help him. The new drug, closely related to sulfanilamide, is being studied further.

Because serious complications may result from sulfanilamide treatment, Prof. Alyea stated that patients given this treatment should be constantly under the care of a physician. White blood cell counts and hemoglobin determinations should be made every other day so that the first sign of dangerous blood changes can be caught.

Science News Letter, December 18, 1937

GEOLOGY

Man Discovered America In Ice Age, Is Verdict

THE MOST baffling question in America's prehistory—whether man discovered this continent as early as the Ice Age—is at last definitely answered by geologists: Yes.

Man was here in extreme northern Colorado "some thousands of years ago while glaciers still lingered in the mountains and when the climate was somewhat wetter and colder than now," is the verdict of two Harvard geologists, Prof. Kirk Bryan and Louis L. Ray.

Humans who endured that chilly and damp climate were the famous Folsom hunters, whose peculiar stone weapons

PUBLIC HEALTH

Don'ts for Santa Claus On Children's Toys

WHEN Santa Claus fills his toysack before his annual trip to the homes of all good little children, there are a number of do's and don'ts that doctors, psychologists and safety experts wish he would remember.

High on the Do Not Give list are shooting games, pop-guns, air rifles or so-called BB guns and other firearms. Aside from the hazard to life from the deadly firearms, there is great danger of blindness from the so-called safe air rifles and shooting games. They are only safe in the hands of an older boy who appreciates their danger and uses them carefully.

Dangerous also are lead soldiers, whistles and other toys small enough to be put into the mouth. All too often such toys are accidentally swallowed or sucked back into the throat and air passages, and unless they can be dislodged they may be the cause of a child's choking to death. The bronchoscope has enabled surgeons to save many children from this fate, but it is not always possible