

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.

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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.

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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.

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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

to get the child to the surgeon quickly enough.

Toys with poor paint, sharp edges, fragile materials, rough surfaces and sharp corners also belong on the don't list.

Psychologists agree that children's toys should be simple. The elaborate ones that tempt Santa's grown-up aides might as well be put on the don't give list because the children will not enjoy them anyway.

When Santa stops at a sick child's bedside, he needs to have a supply of lightweight toys and small books with plenty of pictures and large type. If the sick child is in a hospital or has some contagious sickness, his toys should be cleanable. Woolly dogs and stuffed animals and dolls are examples of the non-cleanable type that are not too welcome in a hospital and may have to be heartlessly discarded when the small patient gets well.

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ZOOLOGY

Whales' Brains Are Adapted To the Whale Way of Life

BRAINS of whales and their cranial nerves show structures remarkably adapted to the conditions and necessities of their aquatic lives, report Drs. Ferd A. Ries and Orthello R. Langworthy of the Johns Hopkins University, who have had opportunity to study the cranial anatomy of these sea giants. (*Journal of Comparative Neurology.*)

Whales appear to have little or no sense of smell, and the olfactory center in the brain is correspondingly undeveloped. In the sperm whale it persists in merely rudimentary form.

Whales' ears, on the contrary, are highly developed, and the brain and nervous structures having to do with hearing and the sense of balance (another ear function, especially important to swimming animals) are conspicuous and highly specialized. The acoustic nerve is the largest of the cranial nerves. The organs of hearing are modified to perceive stimuli moving through water instead of air.

The facial and trigeminal nerves, which humans notice only when they "act up" in neuralgia, are of great importance to whales. They control the blowhole lining and musculature of the blowtube, without which of course no whale can operate.

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A lion's mane protects its throat when it meets another lion in combat.



TO LEAVE HOME

Within sight of snow in the Andes Mountains of South America grow these 200-foot-tall wax palms. Found as high as 13,000 feet above the sea level, these hardy trees may some day grace parks of Pacific Coast cities.

ECOLOGY

Cold No Terror to Wax Palms Growing In Sight of Snow

WAX palms, that now wave their 200-foot tops above the 10,000-foot Quindio Pass in the equatorial Andes, may presently grace the parks of Pacific Coast cities from San Diego to Grays Harbor, Wash.

Similarity in climate between the South American highland and the North American coastal strip offers this possibility, says Dr. Miriam L. Bomhard, botanist of the U. S. Forest Service, in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution.

These palms, as Dr. Bomhard describes them, are among the most remarkable trees in the world. They are easily the tallest of all palms, their slender stately trunks lifting their feathery tops 200 feet or more into the air. When first discovered they were the tallest trees known.

They grow in the high Andes of northwestern South America, from Venezuela to southern Peru. The altitude of

their habitat is never less than 4,000 feet and rises to 10,000 feet at Quindio Pass in Colombia, and to 13,000 feet on the Colombia-Ecuador border. It is cold country, within sight of perpetual snows on the lofty Andean peaks; not at all the kind of habitat commonly envisioned for palms. Some of the species regularly endure temperatures below freezing.

The tree is known as the wax palm because the trunk is covered with a coating of wax, which travelers have described as giving it the appearance of a towering pillar of alabaster. Natives scrape this off and use it for candles and matches. It burns with a clear white flame.

There are several distinct species of wax palms, one of them bearing the name *Beethovenia*, in honor of the great German composer. Each species has its own peculiar range of altitude and climate preferences.

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