

ages that may be available for the child.

Repeated measurement of all a child's ages will show the general tempo of his development and also the spurts and rhythms of his growth both in general and in special characteristics.

A "time slice," a sort of cross-section

of a child's growth, may later be taken from these records for study or comparison with his level at a different period of development.

Much more accurate comparison of brothers and sisters of different ages is possible with this new method of study.

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familiar Indian cultures. Pronounced just about the same as the well-known Klamath and Modoc Indians cultures of the Northwest, the artifacts of these latest lake settlers were found on abandoned beaches and islands of the recent lake.

Dr. Cressman has hope of fitting together these finds from the Oregon lake site with material from roughly similar horizons in Oregon caves, and tracing their relationship to early Southwestern cultures. He is searching museum collections of eastern cities for possible clues from other expeditions.

Science News Letter, November 30, 1940

ARCHAEOLOGY

Unnamed Hunters of 6000 B.C. New Characters in Prehistory

DISCOVERY of new characters in American prehistory, pioneers and big game hunters of the Oregon country about 6000 B. C., is stirring archaeologists. So new are these ancient Americans that science has not yet named them.

To Dr. L. S. Cressman, director of the University of Oregon's Museum of Natural History, who led the expedition unearthing these new clues to shadowy and ancient figures, the most significant thing about these peoples is the kind of weapons they used—stone dart points of unusual design.

Dr. Cressman, now in the East as a Guggenheim Fellow, has reported his finds before the American Philosophical Society and other scientific societies.

Evidence of the Oregon hunters' presence in early America has been dug from beneath old peat beds in a dried-up lake of southern Oregon, Dr. Cressman explained in an exclusive interview.

Thousands of years ago, wild horses, camels and elephants were trapped in swampy ground at the place and shot down by stone-tipped darts hurled from the hands of determined, and probably hungry, Oregon men.

Darts they used are remarkable because they are not like grooved stone blades which the now-famous Folsom Men of early America habitually used in their hunts.

While Folsom and Yuma hunters were seeking similar game east of the Rockies, these Oregon hunters shared the American wilderness with them, perhaps without either group knowing of the other. The weapons, which may seem a small clue, mean much, for in those days America's leading industries were making weapons and hunting wild beasts.

Bone tools hardened to fossil state and crudely made stone knives are among other belongings abandoned at the Oregon hunting ground.

Three successive chapters of early America can be read at this site, Dr. Cressman's excavations thus far reveal. A later wave of wanderers arrived when the low ground was beginning to fill with water, and these camped by the lakeside. Grinding stones and mortars and large stone projectile points for tipping weapons demonstrate their existence, about 2000 B. C.

Latest at the site were arrivals at about the dawn of the Christian era, America's immigration waves from Asia by that time had blossomed into the

AERONAUTICS

Windshield Wiper Now On Ships of Airlines

A WINDSHIELD wiper for airplanes, said to be the first that is practical, is now being installed on the ships of one of the large airlines. It operates by hydraulic pressure, on the same principle as a steam pump, weighs only 6½ pounds, and has provisions to feed alcohol as required to de-ice the windshield in winter flying. (*Acrotorque Co., Cleveland.*)

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