

"The event of the greatest importance was the opening of a new exploration field in southern Moravia, at Vistonice, which place is now as important as Predmost and may become more celebrated if we find there fossilized human skeletons.

"One can hardly imagine a more favorable location for the Aurignac man, whether he migrated from East to West or from West to East, probably from the East. I am sure that we shall solve this question after we have explored all the stations in Moravia and Galicia, as far as the Ukraine. We do not know the actual extent of the Vistonice field, but even that was discovered simply by the finding of flint implements on the surface of the fields, and we have records of many such fields where flint implements are to be found on the surface, at points distant many kilometers from one another. The stratum of cultural remains is here as much as 60 centimeters (about two feet) deep and literally overcrowded with flint implements and other rare objects. Here there are real diluvial "kjoekermoddings" such as we have not known in the diluvium heretofore, large burnt spaces filled with mammoth bones, some split, with the joints cut off, the marrow taken out, but a great many entire. Of them all the most precious are statuettes and among them a splendid new 'diluvial Venus'. For a long time we were unable to tell of what material these statuettes were made; they were rather heavy and under microscopic inspection looked as if made of compressed and burnt clay. It was only by chemical tests recently undertaken that we ascertained that they were simply carved out of bone which has been mineralized in a peculiar way, fossilized, in the true sense of the term."

CRAMMING NO HELP TO COLLEGE STUDENTS

Cramming the night before examinations may pack college students' minds with erudition, but the vigil will make them so sleepy that they will not be able to make efficient use of their hastily acquired learning when the test comes. An experiment on five Stanford students by Herbert R. Laslett, a graduate student in the department of psychology, indicates that lack of sleep has a deteriorating effect on the "higher mental powers".

The experiment in question lasted 72 hours. For three nights the five boys remained awake and performed various tests in the department of psychology laboratories. At intervals they were given intelligence tests.

Mr. Laslett expects to determine by further experiments whether there is any basis for the theory that sleep may be a "habit", and may not be necessary to physical well being. Napoleon is pointed out as an example of a man who had very little sleep and proponents of the "sleep habit" theory declare that man may be able ultimately to break the habit and do with little or nonsleep.

The Stanford tests, Mr. Laslett said, show that loss of three nights' sleep is not physically harmful. All his subjects were given physical examinations by an attending physician at intervals.

In commenting on the tests, he said:

"While it is quite possible that the story of Napoleon living twenty years with an average of less than four hours' sleep a night has a real foundation, this

may be due to the fact that sleep has depth as well as length, and it is possible for a man to sleep hard' and derive whatever restorative effects sleep may have in a short time

"The experiment we conducted at Stanford indicated in its general results that lack of sleep causes a definite lowering of the higher mental faculties, an inability to concentrate and reason with normal accuracy.

"It was believed that the test might indicate the areas which cause sleeplessness-- the optic nerve, or areas in the cerebrum or cerebellum, but the effect of sleep is so complex that it is impossible, as far as we have gone, to determine the relation of the various parts of the nervous organization to the apparent need of sleep."

Generally stated, said Mr. Laslett, the lose-of-sleep test showed that persons who give up their nightly rest will suffer greatly in a lowered mental capability, while their physical well-being will not be greatly affected by this specific factor.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION INCREASES SAFETY 15 TIMES

The child who has not been immunized against diphtheria is from 10 to 15 times more liable to the disease than one who has, according to Dr. Charles V. Chapin, superintendent of health of Providence, R. I.

Dr. Chapin, in citing these results for a representative of Science Service, said he had been conducting Schick tests and observations for a period of three years in the public schools of Providence. Up to this time he has refrained from making ^{public} his conclusions, feeling that he wanted to be sure of his results, he said.

A total of 27,613 children have been subjected to the toxin-antitoxin tests in the three-year period. Dr. Chapin, who is preparing an article for a national medical journal, said his study showed that out of 108 cases of diphtheria which occurred during this period, only 12 were of children who had been immunized.

During the first year, with 28 cases of the disease, there was but one case contracted by a child out of the 4391 who had been treated. In the second year, when 6859 children were treated, out of the 25 cases of diphtheria only four immunized children contracted it.

The third year, with 16,363 children immunized, there were 55 cases of diphtheria of which only seven had been treated. The tests were largely conducted by Dr. C. L. Scammon and Dr. Alton S. Pope, assistant to Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia University.

The Chinese used fingerprints as seals on documents before the time of Christ.
