



NOW A NATIONAL PARK

The wilderness island where the original Robinson Crusoe, Alexander Selkirk, spent four lonely years has now been made a national park by the Chilean government as has also Easter Island, famous for its mysterious great stone faces. Above is Robinson Crusoe and his isle as depicted by an engraving in an old book on "Crusonia."

MEDICINE

Olive Oil Injections Aid In Treating Pneumonia

SUCCESS in treatment of pneumonia with olive oil has just been announced by Drs. A. C. Frazer and V. G. Walsh of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in London.

The oil is emulsified and then injected into the veins. The high temperature of pneumonia patients dropped to normal within twenty-four hours after the oil injection and three weeks later the patients were well.

Patients suffering from septicaemia, commonly known as blood poisoning, and from erysipelas and acute rheumatism also improved after the olive oil treatment.

The emulsified olive oil injections also seem to prevent the reactions which frequently follow injection of vaccines, tuberculin and insulin, making possible the use of much larger doses of these substances.

The remarkable effect of the olive oil is considered due to absorption of the pneumonia or other toxins circulating in the blood. These poisons lose their potency after adhering to the globules of the oil.

Drs. Frazer and Walsh first conducted test tube experiments with emulsified olive oil and the toxins of the diphtheria germ and tetanus or lockjaw. Then they investigated the effect of the olive oil on animals infected with these germs. Finally it was tried, with success, on patients.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

Revolution Does Not Stop Archaeologists' Digging

REVOLUTION makes the future of Greece uncertain, but it is not stopping the scientific investigation of her classic past. Excavation of the Agora, market-place of ancient Athens where Socrates once walked and where St. Paul watched the crowds while he meditated how he should introduce the new doctrine he brought with him, goes on steadily.

Digging was begun on Jan. 28 under the direction of Prof. Edward Capps of Princeton University, chairman of

the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and will be continued until June.

Rivalry Among Athletes

Some of the finds thus far made have a decidedly modern touch. One scrap of pottery, marked with the name of an athlete named Kallias, son of Didymios, hints that even in classic Athens there was jealousy in sporting circles, and that the "big muscle guys" were not above trying to do a rival dirt. For these pottery scraps, called "ostraka" in ancient Greek, were used as ballots in referendum elections when the question of banishing a citizen came up—and banishment was the worst thing that could happen to an Athenian: Socrates chose the deadly hemlock instead. Kallias piled up such a record at the Olympic Games of 472 B. C. that a monument was erected to him. It is conjectured that jealous rivals tried to have him chased out of town afterwards.

A quite different kind of inscription was found near the site of the Library of Trajan. It reads: "No book shall be taken out of the library. It will be open from the first hour until the sixth." The library trustees thus put it up to Athenians to do their reading in the forenoon.

Four Funeral Urns

The discovery of four funeral urns of the seventh century B. C., close to bedrock and all of a uniform character, is also outstanding among the finds made thus far this season. In the largest of these jars were the bones of a baby, as well as ten small vases of varying patterns. An important inscription on a fragment of pentellic marble was taken from a modern foundation wall, giving in sequence the names of seven archons or rulers.

Excavation of the Agora, located in the heart of the residential section of modern Athens, was begun in 1931, and is under the direction of a committee of eight, headed by Prof. Capps, who was minister to Greece under Woodrow Wilson. Prof. T. Leslie Shear of Princeton University, famous for his excavations at Corinth, is in charge of the actual excavation and the study and interpretation of finds. The area of the section to be excavated this year is approximately two and a half acres.

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A museum of public health is to be opened in Paris.