

PIPE FROM OLDEST CITY

Another discovery from the Chalcolithic Age, of great importance to art history, is a large bowl decorated with red paint in panels showing sections of landscape, including mountains, rivers, animals and even a hunting scene.

From a higher level of the mound at Tepe Gawra, about 3000 B. C., comes a carnelian bead of a kind characteristic of the ancient Indus Valley culture, one of the many illustrations of the commercial contacts between India and Mesopotamia in the Early Dynastic Period.

To determine the date of a remarkable Round House discovered toward the end of the last season's campaign, the expedition is carrying the whole excavation down to a level previously reached in a small segment of the mound. When this has been done the lower levels will be investigated in order to establish the sequence of the ruins and of the prehistoric painted pottery, Prof. Burrows said.

The bone musical pipe played at Tepe

Gawra some 6,000 years ago is very old, but it has a strong rival for the title of "world's oldest musical instrument.'

The rival is a pipe made of a lion's tooth, found in the mountains of Czechoslovakia in 1934, and considered to have been made and played by cave men of Europe 30,000 years ago. The lion-tooth pipe still signals its two notes -D and G-so Prof. Karel Absolon of Brno University reported, when he tried out the sound.

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MEDICINE

New Yellow Fever Vaccine Promises Better Protection

N IMPORTANT improvement in vaccination against yellow fever is imminent, it appears from the report of Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, to the American Society of Tropical Medicine.

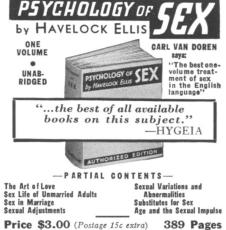
A new vaccine against the dreaded yellow jack is expected as a result of isolation of a new, safer strain of yellow fever virus. The vaccine which Dr. Sawyer and associates developed some years ago, and which can only be made in limited amounts, had to be used with serum from blood of individuals immune to the disease as a result of recovery from a previous attack. The new virus, it is confidently expected, can be safely used for vaccination without this protective immune serum.

Vaccination is not yet in the stage where it can be used for entire populations. Protection of a whole country or continent from the disease is being sought by other methods. Recent developments in Brazil, Dr. Sawyer pointed out, have taught scientists that they must learn new methods for the control of this dangerous disease.

Following the discovery by Walter Reed and his associates, that the disease is spread by a particular kind of mosquito, and the demonstration by Gorgas in the Panama Canal Zone that antimosquito measures could check the disease, scientists thought they could wipe it completely from the face of the earth. Campaigns in one country after another were undertaken, with apparent success. The method was to eliminate mosquito breeding in key locations, the cities and towns and other centers of population. Just as scientists thought they were nearing victory, investigators for the Rockefeller Foundation discovered that the goal was nowhere near in sight. The reason is that a form of yellow fever has been discovered in forest regions of South America. Anti-mosquito measures effective in cities will not work in these forest and jungle regions and new methods will have to be found. A further complication is the discovery that yellow fever can be carried by more than one type of mosquito. The newlydiscovered yellow fever mosquitoes have different breeding habits and will require new and different methods of control.

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