

ARCHAEOLOGY

Huge Egyptian Sarcophagus Found by Americans

THE LARGEST sarcophagus ever found in Egypt has been discovered at Meydum by an archaeological expedition from the University of Pennsylvania Museum. The find was reported by Alan Rowe, field director.

"The red granite sarcophagus, which dates to about 2900 B. C., is approximately seven and one-half feet in length, considerably larger than the sarcophagus of Cheops found at the Great Pyramids at Gizeh some years ago," Mr. Rowe stated. "Moreover, it retains its lid, a feature which was missing in the case of the Cheops coffin.

"The sarcophagus chamber, too, is of massive construction and has a roof block over its doorway which alone weighs thirty tons. It is evident, however, that the chamber was built after the coffin was put into place, for the latter, together with its granite lid, weighs about twelve tons and is far too large to pass through the doorway of the chamber."

In its work at Meydum the University of Pennsylvania Museum is concentrating on the excavation of the Great Pyramid of Sneferu.

Following the discovery of the sarcophagus the expedition has now closed its second season's work at the site.

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METALLURGY

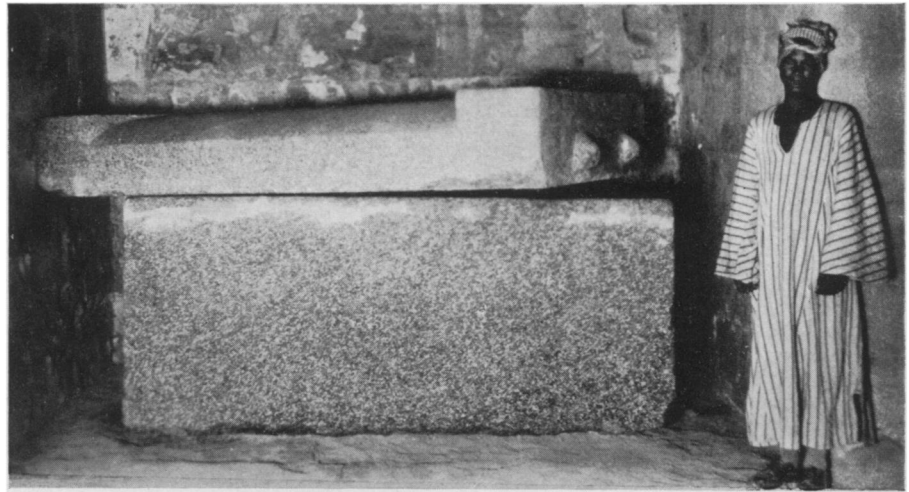
Early Chinese Bronze Not Like Western Metal

BRONZE making of the early Chinese was entirely distinct from that of the Sumerians who were probably the earliest of the Mediterranean peoples to work in the copper-tin alloy.

Analyses of early Chinese bronzes made by William F. Collins, Peiping engineer, lead to this conclusion. The Chinese bronzes contained high percentages of lead, whereas the Sumerian bronze seldom contained more than one per cent. of lead.

It is considered by many metallurgists that China developed metal working earlier and independently of western civilization. If bronze casting originated independently, Mr. Collins thinks that it began probably in Kansu, Shensi or Honan provinces, sites of the earliest cultures known in China.

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EGYPT'S MIGHTIEST SARCOPHAGUS

Ponderous Granite Coffin, found at Meydum by American scientists, is larger even than the sarcophagus prepared for Cheops.

MEDICINE

Cancer Will Kill 150,000 In United States This Year

"ACCORDING to the best statistics, approximately 150,000 people will die of cancer in the United States in 1931," Dr. William Carpenter MacCarty of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., declared recently.

At least two million people in the United States are suffering from cancer, Dr. MacCarty estimated. Many of them have never consulted a physician.

"The disease is more common in women and therefore hits the most important member of the family," he said.

"The disease is recognizable and curable in its early stages.

"It is incurable in its advanced stages.

"Its early stages do not manifest themselves as cancer but as lumps, sores, unusual bleedings, discharges, and protracted indigestion. Patients with advanced and incurable cancer can be relieved of much discomfort to themselves and others.

"Most deaths from cancer should have been prevented by three things: proper mating of individuals without the hereditary predisposition to cancer, the elimination of prolonged irritation, and early recognition by well trained physicians."

Dr. MacCarty answered twelve questions about cancer. He described the disease as "an ungovernable, erratic

growth and destructive migration of cells which are normally present in the body."

In spite of almost yearly "discoveries" of the cause of the disease, science has not substantiated any such discovery and knows only two causative factors, hereditary susceptibility and prolonged irritation in the susceptible individual.

Dr. MacCarty stated that only three methods of treatment are known, radical surgery, X-ray and radium. With regard to various sera and salves reputed to cure cancer, he said:

"I believe I have the backing of the greatest authorities throughout the world when I say that no one has demonstrated that such means cure cancer."

He gave five points for the solution of the problem in the light of our present knowledge. These are: education of physicians to recognize early cancer; education of laymen to the necessity of complete health examinations periodically, even when apparently healthy; immediate investigation of sores or lumps that do not disappear in a few weeks, unusual bleeding or discharge; X-ray studies of the stomach in prolonged indigestion; and intermarriage of individuals without cancer heredity.

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