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GOSSIP

AUGUST 19, 1908

HOW LONG HAVE MEN LIVED IN AMERICA?

The subject of the antiquity of man persion of the race over the earth in America has now been reviewed in could hardly have taken place before Bulletin 33 of the Bureau of Ameri- the later stages of the Cenozoic era On behalf of the (the glacial period). can Ethnology. On behalf of the bureau, Mr. A. Hrdlicka, an accomplished student of human osseous remains, has long been engaged in a and their locations in North America Orleans bones discovered in 1844 to that the Missouri and Mississippi the Nebraska "loess man" of 1906. drainage areas offer exceptional op-The distribution of the specimens portunities for the discovery of this was from California to New Jersey, link of humanity, if it really exists. and from Canada to Mexico. Most of them have been previously examined and reported upon, but the entire question has now been reconsidered by the most recent scientific Hrdlicka's detailed description of the sion which he has reached.

had been found of the great antiquity way of success in his calling than of man in the Old World, and it was from those who have not enjoyed his thought to be a reasonable theory advantages, just as the world has a that similar conditions might be dis-right to expect more from the life of covered in America. The attitude of the professing Christian than from the bureau, however, has been much the life of one who has made no such more conservative than that of some profession. of our geologists. In the earlier years of the investigation there was college begins the life work of agria marked tendency on the part of culture from the threshold of opporstudents to accept testimony that tunity in advance of the one who has seemed to favor antiquity. Even in not attended an agricultural college, the case of the latest investigations and his achievement, other things berelating to the Lansing, Kan., skele-ton of 1902, and the discovery of re-The graduate farmer has to face mains of the Nebraska loess man temptations that do not come to from 1894 to 1906 some well-known other men engaged in farming. geologists appeared to jump at con- has been pointed to better methods clusions without sufficient verifica- than those usually practised. He is

sions is that in every instance in outlay more than he can afford. If North America, where enough of the he yields to the temptation, and inbones of human remains have been curs the outlay, it may involve him provided for comparison, the anto such an extent in financial troubles atomical and physiological evidence that he cannot extricate himself. He bears witness against the geological should put away the temptation and antiquity of the remains and for be content to go slowly. Theories their close affinity to, or identity in farming may be perfectly correct, with, those of the modern Indian and yet the attempt to practise The only deductions justified under them may bring disaster, because of these circumstances is that thus far want of experience as to the best on this continent no human bones of methods of reducing them to pracundisputed geological antiquity are tice. known. This is not equivalent to With reference to the best methods saying that there was no early man of doing things, many things are to in this country, but means only that be learned which can only be learned if early man did exist in North in the school of experience. The America convincing proof of the graduate farmer is also much intact, from the standpoint of physical clined to experiment. This inclinaanthropology, remains to be pro- tion is the outcome of the instruc-

relates to the Nebraska loess man, he were not inclined to experiment. the latest discovery, widely believed There should be moderation, howto afford the strongest proof of the ever, in his experimenting, for all exgreat antiquity of man in America. perimentation is costly. The cost of But in view of Mr. Hrdlicka, these experimental work is one of the reaspecimens only strengthen the consons for establishing and maintain-clusion that the existence on this ing experiment stations. The temptype, and of exceptional geological antiquely has not yet been proved."

ting experiment of a distinctly primitive tation, therefore, to experiment in a type, and of exceptional geological way that will incur financial hazard should be put away, for in no way

seological period. Man made doing their work. opearance in the Old World

Mr. Hrdlicka believes, however, that there is still abundant stimulus to renewed, careful, and scientifically critical examination of all the finds conducted exploration. A satisfactory demonstration that a geologicalthat have been supposed to indicate ly ancient man existed on this conti-the presence of early man. These nent would be important in the hisfinds include fourteen specimens or tory of the American race and of groups of specimens, from the New mankind in general. He believes

gration from the Old World, which could not have taken place until

after great multiplication and wide

distribution of the human species and

the development of some degree of

culture. This implies a vastly later

date than that which must be as-

signed to man's origin. A wide dis-

SUCCESS OF THE GRADUATE FARMER.

The graduate farmer should not formethods. The bulletin contains Mr. get that the eyes of the farming community are upon him. He should specimens arranged in the order of not think it strange that it is so. their discovery, together with many The measure of their demands, with photographs and the general conclu- reference to his success, may easily be set too high, but they have a Abundant and convincing evidence right to expect more from him by

The graduate of an agricultural

The graduate farmer has to face probably without much means. The gist of Mr. Hrdlicka's conclu- introduce these methods may involve

tion given to him with regard to bet-Mr. Hrdlicka's longest discussion ter methods. It would be strange if Alt. Hidlicka mentions a considera- can the confidence of the public be the of far-reaching significance add- more quickly shaken with reference ing scrength to the belief that man's to the value of the work done by exinstandardion in America must have periment stations than by witnessplace in a comparatively re- ing the failure of the graduates in

The fund of practical information aly during the tertiary period, imparted in such a course of study is ast 200,000 or 300,000 years both large and greatly helpful. The be presents the closest struc- That live stock which are to be fat-That live stock which are to be fattened on concentrated foods should be led up to full feeding is a fact that cannot be gainsaid, and it needs no qualifying. That such concentrates when fed should be so blended as to meet traces of man's appearable investigator says:

That live stock which are to be fattened on concentrated foods should be led up to full feeding is a fact that cannot be gainsaid, and it needs no qualifying. That such concentrates when fed should be so blended as to meet the requirements called for from feeding the roughage calls for the exercise of indument on the part of the feeder, hence the application of that tigth wells for qualification.



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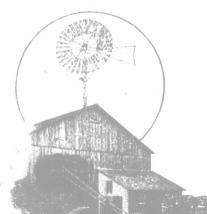
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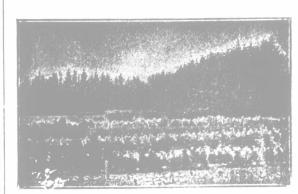
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