

that these Indians were utilizing refined carbohydrates (e.g. sugar and flour) introduced by the Europeans to a greater extent than previously thought. Several detailed reports are in preparation, including an article now in press.'

More requests for help come from two other members, Charlotte Roberts (Bradford) and Scott Rolston (Amman):

1. 'I am researching into trauma and, specifically, trauma in antiquity. If any members know of any excavated archaeological examples of splints obviously used for the treatment of fractures (from anywhere in the world and of any date), I would be grateful for information. I would also like to hear from anybody who has references to any modern primitive societies using any type of treatment (medical or surgical) for trauma.' Address replies to C.A. Roberts, Dept. of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, Bradford, Yorks., BD7 1DP, England.

2. 'I am interested in corresponding with folks who have had experience in the recovery, care, and examination of coprolites, as we're going for a neolithic toilet at Ain Ghazale later this year.' Reply to Scott Lloyd Rolston, American Centre for Oriental Research, P.O. Box 2470, Amman, Jordan.

Perhaps he should talk to Marcia Chame (Rio de Janeiro), who is working on the same problem:

'Methodological problems in paleoparasitology arose when coprolites were found free in sedimental layers of archaeological sites. The diagnosis of the coprolite, whether of human or animal origin, is somewhat difficult and some parameters have been proposed based on morphological and chemical aspects. The presence of a specific parasite can also elucidate the host. Because we have received, at the Paleoparasitology Laboratory of the Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, numerous coprolites of animal origin from the archaeological site of São Raimundo Nonato, Piauí, we propose to establish parameters to identify coprolites using recent faeces of local fauna, following artificial desiccation. This project will be developed with the help of the Universidade Federal de Piauí and the Musée de l'Homme, Paris.'

And a final interesting note from Paul Janssens (Poederlee, Belgium):

'As I was preparing a lecture on Dr. Tricot-Royer, first president of the Société Internationale de l'Histoire de la Médecine, his grandson, now president of the Nonnius Society, brought me some documents from the attic of the family house where they had been stored, a house in our small, 1,000 inhabitant village. Many of these were articles on paleopathology, including one by Arnold Klebs read before a meeting of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Historical Club in 1916. This fine article was a complete compiling of the knowledge of paleopathology at that time, with a bibliography of 19 authors. To think that the subject was studied so long ago in our little village!'