

p. 8 Vero Man

A MENACE TO THE INDUSTRY OF FLORIDA

of Agriculture) the greatest drawback to stock raising in Florida is the prevalence of ticks to prevent not only acting their financial loss, but nutritious foods—ticks is most urgent has demonstrated. There is no doubt what Dr. Cooper of the United States Agriculture's Science years in the study of it:

tick is the cow or main on the skin.

They sweat and tired stock do not find upon a cow, a gorged tick falls, it can deposit its

either the eggs, healthy egg there.

Now when you see a cow afflicted with ticks on her

one capable of must be conceded

rease with great ation of a thou-

three weeks, in those now living in the United States.

Among the strange animals then living in Florida, as shown by their fossil remains imbedded in this formation were elephants, mastodons, three

different kinds of horses, extinct bison, camels, peccaries, tapirs, very large sloths, wolves, and sabre-tooth tigers.

With the exception of horses which have been reintroduced into America from Europe and bison which are native to North America, the nearest relatives of these species are now found in Central or South America, in Asia or in Africa.

It is the fortunate preservation of the fossilized bones of these animals that enables the state geologist to determine the age of the formation which contains the human relics. The time interval since these animals were living in America is believed by geologists to be not less than from 10,000 to 25,000 years. All of the important material that is necessary to prove this discovery is in the state collection at Tallahassee.

The importance that is attached to this discovery by scientists is indicated by the fact that the American Journal of Science, the oldest and one of the best established scientific magazines in America, uses Dr. Sellards' announcement as the leading article for the July issue. These discoveries in fact include the most valuable addition to the history of the human race that has been made in the Western Hemisphere.

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MANY PREHISTORIC RELICS BEEN UNEARTHED AT VERO

By some very important discoveries made during the past year, an announcement of which is made by Dr. E. H. Sellards, state geologist, in the July issue of the American Journal of Science, it is shown that Florida has been the home of man through a much longer geologic period than has heretofore been suspected.

These discoveries include the finds of human bones and implements which are much older than any such relics previously known in America.

The human relics were found at Vero in St. Lucie county and came to light as the result of the construction of a drainage canal made by the Indian River Farms Company. The fossils are found in the banks of the canal and belong, according to the state geologist, to the geologic period known as the Pleistocene.

The first human bones at Vero were found by Frank Ayers in October 1915, and subsequent discoveries were made by Mr. Ayers, Isaac M. Weills, and Dr. E. H. Sellards in April, 1916.

Not only are human bones found at this place, but in addition the deposits contain also the remains of many of the animals that were living at that time, which were very different from those now living in the United States. Among the strange animals then living in Florida, as shown by their fossil remains imbedded in this formation were elephants, mastodons, three different kinds of horses, extinct bison, camels, peccaries, tapirs, very large sloths, wolves, and sabre-tooth tigers. With the exception of horses which have been reintroduced into America from Europe and bison which are native to North America, the nearest relatives of these species are now found in Central or South America, in Asia or in Africa.

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