



IS THAT SO! Animals Respond to Proper Handling

By EUGENE BURNS

COPENHAGEN, with SAS — Quite naturally, one of the first things I did here was to visit the zoo—a 20-cent taxi ride from the heart of the city. In company with two directors, I saw a splendid collection of animals—particularly the birds, and not to be forgotten two musk oxen, as far as I know, the only two in captivity.

Like many of the other animals in the zoo, they were gentle and I had the pleasure of walking into the enclosure and patting them. Pating musk oxen!

During our lunch at the zoo restaurant, within the grounds, I complimented Svend Andersen and Dr. Holger Poulsen upon the fine appearance of their animals, telling them I had seen none better in any zoo, however spacious. Considering the old, restricted quarters, this is no mean feat to bring off. They in turn told me how they kept their animals looking so alert and healthy, something I am sure any person with a pet will want to know.

Over our first course of smoked salmon, I asked: "How are you able to be on such good terms with your animals? For example, walking inside the enclosure with the musk oxen?"

"Oh, that's easy," said Andersen. "You see, I make it a point to come to see them just as often as I can. Every day if possible. And on schedule. You see, animals have very definite patterns



of behavior. They are rather punctilious because they have a time sense, a promptness hard to explain. And, of course, our men feed them on time, each day. That is important because it gives them a sense of security and well-being, trite as these phrases may sound, and with it, a regular schedule aids their digestion.

"But a good share must be due to the kind of food?" I put in. "Your diet must be exceptionally good."

"Yes, we think so," said Dr. Poulsen. "We plan a diet that is healthy or should I say that will not harm them. And, if we can, we try to counteract some of the terrible things good meaning people insist upon feeding animals. You see, confined animals are worse than children, much worse; they eat far too much and much of the food is definitely bad for them."

"What is the best food?"

"Naturally, that varies with the species. But the closer the food

comes to the natural food in their own habitat, the better. You noticed the deer, didn't you?" asked Dr. Poulsen. "They love to eat tips and shoots of birch trees."

"What would you say would be the best diet for home-grown pets?"

"Again, it should approximate as closely as possible the natural foods the animals would eat normally."

"For example, a friend of mine, when he goes into the woods always takes with him a shopping bag and brings back berries, acorns, pine cones, staghorn lichens—whatever is natural and handy. But as for me, I like to carry apples, raisins, peanuts, carrots and flower seeds for the animals. Each of these is good, in moderation, for the right animal."

"You mentioned harmful foods," I said, directing the question at Dr. Poulsen.

"Yes, there are many. But they vary with each animal. But really, most processed food is bad, including candy, chocolate cookies and bread. In a wild stomach, they simply don't seem to digest properly. And no uncooked food. That swells in their stomachs and may cause death."

"While walking among your animals, I noticed that you kept up a steady flow of conversation—and no nonsense mixed with it," I told Andersen.

"Yes, I talk a great deal with

my animals to reassure them and I talk sense because I think it gets the best response. I am not suggesting," he hastened to explain, "that animals understand words. They don't. But from the words, I think they can determine the tone, and the tone—if it is within the particular animal's range of hearing—is comprehensible."

"I noticed that you moved slowly."

"Yes," said Andersen, "movements around animals should always be slow and relaxed. You'll notice I stroll—I don't stride. I also try to avoid moving my hands quickly. For example, if I were to slap a mosquito, that would alarm them. If I'd brush the dust off my trousers, like this, particularly with small animals, or even with big ones, the fast motion would alarm them."

"Then, basically, there is a technique in handling pets which helps keep animals healthy, besides proper diet, cleanliness..."

"No, I don't just mean a glib technique," replied Dr. Poulsen. "I mean, some people have an inborn kindness with animals. I think it lies within oneself; you, yourself, must have a certain feeling about animals. To a little extent perhaps it can be cultivated. But the main thing is to give the animal a feeling of sureness, of safety. And I think our animals reflect that..."

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CIVIL WAR MEMORIES

Confederate Ship Rises Again

By NATE WEGODSKI

Of The Associated Press

MARION, S. C. (AP)—The Confederate cruiser *Pee Dee*, which took three years to build and then made only one sortie of 100 miles, has been raised after lying in the mud of the *Pee Dee* River for 89 years.

The 170-foot steamship, hand made by slave and volunteer labor, was scuttled in April of 1865 to keep her from falling into Union hands at the end of the Civil War.

Today her hull lies on the banks of the *Pee Dee* River at Mars Bluff.

Some of her hand-hewn curved timbers are 14 by 16 inches. Think of a 2 by 4 and multiply it 7 times on one side and 4 times on the other. That will give you an idea of what a stout ship she was.

Women contributed their jewels to help build the ill-fated *Pee Dee*.

She made only one voyage, from Mars Bluff to Cheraw about 50 miles upstream to protect Hardee's Crossing from Sherman's army while the Confederates were retreating.

Then Capt. Oscar F. Johnson of Virginia and his 90-man crew sailed the *Pee Dee* back to her birthplace. By this time the war was ending and the cruiser was sunk to keep her from falling to the enemy.

The salvaging job took seven weeks for 170 laborers and two foremen. Three South Carolinians forced the Driftwood Corp., to do the job. They estimate it cost them \$12,000 to \$13,000. It took Caterpillar tractors, recoil skidders, timber blocks, three miles of three-quarter inch cable and a lot of other equipment to raise the *Pee Dee* from eight feet of mud. The ship's boiler, hand made in Great Britain, weighed 45 tons. The ship was one of the first to use the Erickson-type screw propellers.



OUT OF THE MUD—View from the stern of the C.S.S. *Pee Dee* shows the dual fire boxes of the boiler and the network of beams in the hull.

Qs and As

Q—What was the U. S. industrial death rate for 1934?

A—The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that 14,000 were killed in the course of their employment. This figure is the lowest for any of the 18 years for which records have been kept.

Q—Has the Red Horse Inn, the inspiration of Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," been preserved?

A—Yes, Henry Ford bought the building in 1923, and partly restored its original appearance. The Wayside Inn is still in operation.

Q—Is there any part of the United States where electrical storms never occur?

A—No, although violent thunderstorms do not occur in Hawaii and are comparatively rare on the Pacific Coast.

Q—By what name are male and female swans known?

A—The male swan is called a cob, and the female a pen.

Q—When was the United States Naval Academy founded?

A—The academy was founded as the Naval School in 1845 by George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy.

Q—Who is known as the Father of Mexican Independence?

A—Miguel Hidalgo, the priest of Dolores, who in 1810 started the revolution against Spain.

Q—Who introduced the word "cent" into our language?

A—Gouverneur Morris in 1782. He suggested a monetary system for the United States in which 144 cents would be worth a dollar.

Q—How did the expression "wasp waist" originate?

A—Some kinds of solitary wasps have a narrow stalk joining the front and back parts of the body. This thin stalk in the middle gives us the expression "wasp waist."

Q—Is banana oil derived from bananas?

A—No. The colorless liquid that is known as banana oil is a compound of amyl alcohol and acetic acid. Its chemical name is amyl acetate.

Q—Is the Kremlin entirely surrounded by walls?

A—The Kremlin is triangular in shape and bounded by a high wall. The walls are topped with towers.

DR. JORDAN SAYS

Fear of Height Probably Most Common Phobia

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Fear and dislike are among the most deep-seated of all human emotions. Fear of the unknown—in various degrees—is probably universal. Practically every child fears the dark and some never get over it.

No doubt all of us at one time or another have been afraid in the presence of real risk. When, however, there is fear or dislike of something about which the danger is slight (or which is entirely imaginary) the reaction is called a phobia or obsession. This, too, is common. The person with a phobia, unlike a normal person, has excessive difficulty in overcoming the emotion, and indeed occasionally this can be the sign of a real mental disease in which the aid of a psychiatrist is needed.

Of the many kinds of phobias, fear of height and looking down from a high altitude is probably the most common. One correspondent wrote: "Since earliest childhood whenever I found myself on the top of a tall monument or looked down from a steep mountain or cliff I always felt a fear that I would fall off. That fear was unreasonable because in most cases there was a secure railing or fence on the spot to prevent my accident. This is called acrophobia and, as mentioned, is common; that is, most people are considered almost normal if they have other phobias."

Agoraphobia—fear of being alone in an open space; cancerphobia—abnormal fear of cancer; claustrophobia—fear of being closed in; mysophobia—abnormal dislike or fear of filth or dirt. The latter seems to be present in those who are constantly scrubbing and polishing beyond the necessities of the situation.

There is no doubt that these obsessions and fears cause an enormous amount of misery and sometimes completely dominate the lives of those who have them. It is not helpful for the outsider to show amusement at such fears or "dislike" even though they may appear to be humorous.

What can be done about these phobias? They constitute a difficult problem in treatment. Perhaps the first step is for the possessor of such a phobia to want to get over it. Sometimes—even though the process is difficult—they can reason themselves out of the abnormal fear or dislike. Sometimes they can avoid exposure to the fear like a person with agoraphobia who can usually stay away from high places. In some instances a psychiatrist may be able to help a person to overcome such a phobia.

It should be remembered that fear of itself is not abnormal and should not be considered abnormal if it does not excessively dominate the person's life and if there are other phobias.

Future of Costly Museums Not Rosy

LOS ANGELES — Dr. Karl With of the University of California at Los Angeles believes that rising construction and maintenance costs will make operation of great museums financially impossible eventually.

Exhibition halls of the future, With said, will be relatively small, flexible rooms equipped for traveling shows and exhibiting only the cream of permanent collections.

The unused parts of permanent collections will be stored in large warehouse buildings where school children and other groups can view them.

