

Best Troop of Cavalry in the American Army

Troop F, Third Cavalry, at Fort Myer, Virginia, has just been awarded the Goodrich trophy to the cavalry troop rating highest in mobility, fire power, shock, and interior economy. This photograph shows the troop performing a charge across the snowy parade ground in celebration of the award. At the right is Capt. Jess G. Boykin, its commander.



Mexican Indians Are Fleet of Foot

Tarahumares Excel Other Aborigines in Covering Long Distances.

Minaca, State of Chihuahua, Mex.—It has long been a well-known fact to Americans of this part of Mexico that the male members of the Tarahumare Indian tribe excel all other aborigines in fleet-footedness and endurance. The record made by Leoncio San Miguel, a Tarahumare runner, in covering the distance between Pachuca and Mexico City, 100 kilometers, equivalent to 62 miles, in 9 hours and 37 minutes, which seems to have created a stir in the sporting world recently, has been excelled times without number in the ordinary run of life of these lowly Indians upon their native heath in the rough region west of here.

No white person is better qualified to speak authoritatively about the Tarahumare Indians than Charles T. Wallace, an Englishman, who, for nearly forty years, has made his home in the little Tarahumare village of Guazapares. Don Carlos, as Wallace is called, has been operating a on-man mine and a ranch of a few thousand acres bordering the Indian country, and purely for human companionship he asked and received permission of the head men of the tribe to make his home among them.

Indians' Legal Advisor.
On many occasions he has represented the Tarahumares in matters that came before both the state and federal governments. He is highly respected by the Indians, and he has been given an insight into many of their tribal customs and traditions. Don Carlos was at Minaca to lay in a supply of provisions for his own use during the winter, which is severe in these altitudes, when the published report reached here of the long distance running record made by Leoncio.

"To a person who is not familiar with the running feats of the Tarahumares, Leoncio's record doubtless stands out as a notable performance," Don Carlos said. "When he comes back to his people, he will laugh about it and his friends will laugh with him. Why, do you know that it is not at all an unusual thing, and certainly it was almost a weekly event in the days before the railroad was built as far west as Minaca from Chihuahua, for Tarahumare runners to be sent with messages from Guazapares to the city of Chihuahua, a distance of 392 miles, there and back, by road they had to travel, and that they made and still make the round trip in five days, including the time off for eating and sleeping.

Pays Tax on Time.
"On one particular occasion when I wanted to get a tax payment to the mining office in Chihuahua before the date of delinquency arrived, I employed a young Indian to take the money and letter there and he made the one-way trip in less than two days and was back in Guazapares before the end of the fourth day. The boy's name was Serance, and for beauty of body and powers of endurance I don't believe he ever had an equal. He is still living—an honored member of the tribe. He is now past forty years old, and his fast running days are over, although he can still hold his own against many men much younger than he is.

"It may be hard for an outsider to believe the statement, but it is a well-established fact that it is not consid-

ered any remarkable feat for Tarahumares to run 175 miles to 200 miles without stopping. Is it any wonder that the record made by Leoncio in covering the distance of 62 miles without stopping will not create any stir among his own people?

Capture Wild Horses.
"When I first located at Guazapares, there were thousands of wild horses in the foothills of the Sierra Madres and it was a common practice for Mexican ranch owners of that region when they wanted to collect a drove of the animals for their own uses or for market to send a few Tarahumare Indian runners to the grazing ground of the wild horses to round them up and drive them to the ranches. The Tarahumares could run as fast or faster than the fleet-footed horses and they invariably brought in the drove when assigned to the task. The soles of the feet of the Indians are so thick and hard that the roughest sort of traveling has no effect on them.

"The Tarahumares do all their deer hunting on foot. When they sight a deer they run the animal down, even if it takes a day or two days to accomplish its exhaustion. The men are great hunters and are expert with bows and arrows, although they get the keenest enjoyment in running their game to earth instead of shooting it.

Women Also Fleet of Foot.
"The women also are swift runners and running matches between young women and young men are held at frequent intervals, especially in the fall, in the light of the bright October moon. These races sometimes extend over a period of three or four days and are attended by several thousand Indians. The total number of Tarahumares is about 35,000 and, despite the hard life they lead, they are the strongest and most vigorous people I have ever known.

"I have witnessed many of their big racing events and the spectacle is worth going many miles to see. That is especially true at night, when the pine knots are lighted to mark the path of the runners and the flare of campfires upon the mountain sides lends a weirdness to the scene that is somewhat awesome. Besides the straight-away race, there are races which are handicapped in certain ways. One favorite handicap is for the runner to kick a ball along the path as he runs, and the women keep the ball moving by striking it with sticks.

Live on Wild Game.
"Notwithstanding the proved physical powers of the Tarahumares, they do little in the way of real work. Some farming—just enough to raise corn and beans for their own use—is carried on, but most of their living comes from the wild game that they kill. These Indians are one of the few native tribes that have not been Mexicanized. Not many of them speak Spanish and most of them resent the intrusion of aliens. I am glad to say I was made a notable exception to that rule.

"They are honest, good-natured, fun-loving folk. The men do not wear beards, because they believe the devil has a beard. To keep their faces beardless, the men pluck out the hairs when they first begin to appear and they keep this up all through life.

"I witnessed an incident at Guazapares not long ago which convinced me that the bobbed-hair style will never be adopted by the Tarahumare young women. It was while on a trade pilgrimage to Chihuahua that a young girl of the tribe saw that bobbed hair was the fashion. She induced a friend to clip her hair.

"When she got back home and her parents saw her shorn locks, they declared she was in disgrace. The head men of the tribe held a conference and were about to sentence her to a life of banishment in the mountains, which meant that she would have to take shelter with some poor Mexican family or die of starvation.

"It happened, however, that one of the Indians insisted that I be made a party to the conference, so I was sent for. I heard the case and then I suggested that they should not carry out the severe sentence which they had proposed, but that they permit the girl to remain in her parents' home until her tresses had grown to normal length, when she would have atoned for the disgrace she had brought upon herself and the tribe. This was done.

"One of the remarkable beliefs of the Tarahumares is that stones and all other inanimate objects really possess life and that they suffer joy and pain just the same as human beings. By reason of this belief they have great reverence for stones, plants and trees. They worship a species of cactus which lives several months after it has been pulled from the ground. The root of this cactus contains a juice which the Indians drink and which has a powerful narcotic effect.

Never Look in Mirror.
"No Tarahumare maiden or male member of the tribe has ever looked voluntarily into a mirror or any other reflector that might show to them their features. It is one of the solid superstitions of these Indians that to catch even a fleeting glimpse of their reflected features, even in a pool of water, is bad luck. Notwithstanding the existence of this taboo, the Tarahumare young women are possessed of more than ordinary maidenly vanity. They primp and dress to attract the attention of the young men, and yet they never have any idea of what their personal appearance is like.

"The women do the courting, and it is one of the most amusing processes toward marriage that perhaps exists anywhere in the world. Both young men and women are extremely bashful. When a girl sets her heart on a certain youth for her husband she has a terrible hard time mustering up courage to 'pop the question. Sometimes it takes months of patient and amusing tactics before she gets the young man to understand that she is in love with him. When the eventual question is finally asked and she is accepted, that is all there is to it. There is no marriage ceremony.

Medicine Man Important.
"The Tarahumares live in the heart of the greatest country of wild game to be found anywhere outside of Africa, I truly believe. Deer, bears, antelopes, wild turkeys and various other kinds of game abound. The needs of the Indians are few. They wear little if any clothing and their homes are usually made of reeds and limbs of trees.

"In each village is a medicine man, who plays no small part in the daily affairs of his people, especially in times of sickness or trouble. The medicine man is supposed to possess an overabundant supply of what we would call ideas; at any rate, he usually keeps a cloth tightly wound around his head to 'keep his mind from escaping."

Graduates Immigrate
The Italian impulse to emigration extends to the workmen and peasants, but also, according to recent advices from Rio de Janeiro, to the intellectuals. Complaint is made that every ship arriving from Italy brings many Italian university graduates fondly hoping to make their way in the new world by their wits.

Beautiful Dolls Used as Lure to Sell Delicacies
Paris.—The Alsatian restaurants of Paris have hit upon a new way to sell their pate de foie gras, the food that made Strasbourg famous.

Cans of pate, all ready to be taken home, are placed beneath the voluminous skirts of dolls dressed in the provincial costume, with big Alsatian bows adorning their hair. A wife, sweetheart or daughter, taken into the restaurant for a good dinner, is almost sure to be attracted to the dolls, placed on tables in the center of the room. When her escort yields to her whim and decides to buy the doll, he has to buy the pate de foie gras that goes with it—and there are few delicacies in the world that cost so much.

Too Much Speed
New Haven, Conn.—Strain and speed of modern life, in the opinion of Dean Brown of Yale divinity school, are causing increasing nervous breakdowns, insomnia, hysteria and insanity.

Orchard Information

CONTROL INSECTS WHILE DORMANT

Many of the injurious insect pests are most effectively controlled by spraying during the dormant season. At this time of the year materials can be safely used that would be injurious to the leaves of trees during the growing season, claims G. M. List, deputy state entomologist, Colorado Agricultural college.

"Among the insects in Colorado that are effectively controlled by such applications are a number of scale insects and the fruit tree leaf-roller. The most injurious scale insects are the San Jose, European elm, oyster shell, cottony maple, Putnam, and Cottonwood scales. The oil sprays are proving to be the most effective for most of the dormant spraying work, although the lime and sulphur solutions are still used a great deal, especially on the San Jose scale.

"The oil sprays are usually spoken of as miscible and soluble oils and oil emulsions. These are all very similar. They are oils so treated that they will readily mix with water and be diluted. They can be applied at any time during the period when the leaves are off the trees, providing the temperature is above 60 degrees Fahrenheit. When a great deal of spraying is necessary, it is often advisable to do part of it during the nice weather of fall and early winter, but the majority of this work is done in the spring.

"It is not too early to make a survey of the orchard and shade trees and order the necessary supply of materials. While the oil emulsions can be prepared at home, it is usually advisable for the average person to secure his supply of the ready prepared oil sprays that are on the market."

Control Scale Insects by Using Winter Spray

During the past year the purple scale seems to have received a setback to such an extent that there is now not over 2 per cent of live scale in evidence in any orchard. As a result of this condition, the orchardist may neglect to watch his Satsuma orchard for purple scale, thinking that the setback of last winter was sufficient to carry him through the present year. If there was 1 or 2 per cent of live scale during the month of June, there may be a heavy infestation before the harvest time comes, and considerable injury to the fruit may result during the month of September and early October. Therefore, the orchardist should keep his orchard under close observation, and if purple or long scale is present, he should lose no time in spraying with oil emulsion in order to protect his fruit from injury from this pest and also to keep the trees clean and healthy.

Winter Spray With Lime-Sulphur Is Now Favored

Winter spraying with lime-sulphur is a safeguard against San Jose scale, fungus diseases, and many bark hibernating insects. The cost and trouble of applying this spray is not great and it can be done when other work does not press. San Jose scale is certain death to trees if not checked, and while it spreads slowly from tree to tree, it spreads over a tree very rapidly. In the mite stage it moves about, and birds and strong winds distribute the mites, which soon form fast-spreading colonies, and the rate of increase is marvelous. But for the fact that the adult scale insects are stationary, and the babies move about for only a few days, orchards would become quickly and heavily infested. Scientists tell us that the progeny of one female will exceed 3,000,000 in one summer.

Horticultural Facts

Get the borers out of the peach trees.

The most satisfactory way of dealing with mice is to poison them. Then they are sure to stop depredations.

Prune the fruit trees after they have shed their leaves, while the weather is good and the farm work is slack.

Buckwheat is a mighty fine non-legume crop for orchard use. No crop leaves the soil in prettier condition to cultivate.

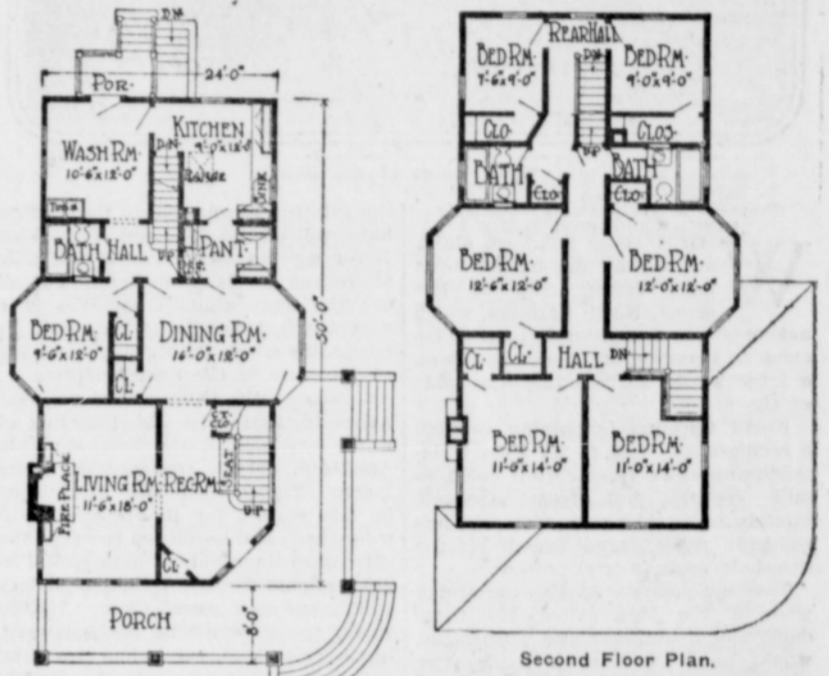
Red raspberries, currants and gooseberries are the hardiest of the bush fruits.

Orchard grass is a very desirable grass to grow where the ground is more or less shaded, because it thrives well in shady places.

Orchard grass is likely to grow in bunches and not make a solid sod so it needs something else to help cover the ground.

Strawberry fields must be covered with a straw mulch to a depth of four to five inches and covered before heavy freezes begin, if loss of plants from cold is to be avoided.

Comfortable House of Many Rooms Meets One of Real Needs of Today



First Floor Plan, By W. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all problems pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, for reply.

The home shown in the illustration contains seven bedrooms, one on the first floor and six on the second. To accommodate this large number of people the architect has provided three bathrooms, one downstairs and two upstairs.

The home contains ten rooms in addition to a large reception hall, or room and a washroom 12 by 10 feet 6 inches. Two stairways lead to the

second floor, one running up from the reception room and the other from the kitchen.

This home is 24 feet wide by 50 feet deep. The large porch running across the front and around on one side gives it an attractive exterior appearance. The dormer set in the roof provides light and ventilation for the large attic.

Floor plans that accompany the exterior view of the home, show how the rooms are arranged, and their sizes. Aside from the rooms mentioned, there is a good-sized living room and an extra large dining room. Thus the large family is provided with plenty of room.

One exceptionally good feature of this home is the artistic and attractive manner in which the planting of shrubs and flowers have been made. Banks of shrubs along the porch conceal the wall, while vines are trained on trellis alongside the porch pillars.

Common Brick Defies Exposure to Elements

There are probably few if any of the ancient buildings that so effectively stir the imagination of the modern reader as does the famous old Colosseum of Rome. It has stood for centuries as a monument to the quality of building and of the materials that were used in ancient days. Travelers returning from Rome have reported that bricks were being taken from this great theater of the rulers of the ancient Roman empire to be used in the construction of new homes.

It is pleasing to learn that the dictator, Mussolini, has passed a decree forbidding the Italian people to disturb any part of the Colosseum. The bricks in that building are more than 2,000 years old, and are in such good condition that they can still be used after all these centuries. There was a grave danger that the structure in which early Christian martyrs were sacrificed to the lions and where the old gladiatorial combats were held would be destroyed. Whatever we may think of Mussolini's policies, we must certainly commend him in the stand which he has taken.

The use of these 2,000-year-old bricks is of particular interest at this time, when so much stress is being placed on permanent construction. They were manufactured of the same materials and under practically the same methods that are used in the manufacture of present-day common-burned clay bricks. It is possible that 2,000 years hence some equally ruthless despoilers will be tearing down our old landmarks to build houses out of the present-day bricks.

Ceilings Should Be Lighter Than Walls

In the great out-of-doors we find the sky lighter than the shadows under the trees. This is our natural everyday background, and if we want to suggest the great and wonderful open atmosphere we must paint the ceilings lighter than the walls and the walls lighter than the floor. For instance, were we to make the ceiling the darkest, that would unconsciously suggest a catastrophe, a storm approaching, as does the darkened sky. We might feel that the ceiling was collapsing—that it was so heavy the light floor would be unable to hold it—and the result would be disorder! In other words, unless we follow the example set by nature we would be missing much of her loveliness.

Draw Shades Half Way to Keep Tone of Room

Too much daylight is as trying on the eyes as the glare of artificial lights.

Not only for beauty and restfulness in a room but for actual and practical use daylight should be localized. Rather it should be controlled and directed by shades to secure the most light where light is needed and to exclude the glare and shine of light coming from above the eyes.

Most people crave barren glaring windows, then wonder why, after an hour of reading in a room flooded with white light, their eyes are heavy and their nerves irritated.

One of the bitterest mistakes of modern builders is the use of a strong inverted light against the ceiling which attracts the eye upward. The gaze is "pulled" up when naturally it should rest upon and be attracted on the eye level or below, as in the case of reading.

This pulling results unconsciously in a feeling of instability and finally in nervousness and irritability. Daylight pouring through full-length windows has the same ultimate effect. Eliminating the glare and producing a soft mellow light is one of the greatest merits of tinted, cambric shade cloth.

Decorator Uses Paint With Skill of Artist

Pure, brilliant color—shaded, tinted, mottled, spattered, color effects in as many different tones as one wishes; striking patterns, borders, panels—if you want these for your home, use paint. Prominent decorators have long made use of the variety and flexibility of the medium. The decorator uses paint as the artist uses it. Instead of a palette, of course, he has a pot and the walls are his canvases, but aside from a few superficial differences it is fundamentally all part of the same scheme of things. The painter makes a beautiful picture; the decorator creates a beautiful room.

Placing Telephone

Locate your telephone, whenever possible, where it can be used with privacy and yet where it is not too far removed from the center of activity of the household. A hall closet well lighted and conveniently arranged within for comfortable conversation, is an almost ideal location.

SPITE FENCE SEPARATES THESE TWO TOWNS IN TEXAS OIL FIELD

Torn Down Several Times, Armed Guards Are Now on Duty to Protect It.

Stinnett, Texas.—Perhaps no more remarkable "spite" fence was ever built than that which separates the towns of Stinnett and East Stinnett. These two new and rapidly growing communities are in the heart of the Hutchinson county oil field of the Panhandle. The two towns adjoin and only a street separates them. The people of Stinnett for some unexplained reason fell out with the people of their neighboring town of East Stinnett and it was decided to sever all communications between the two places.

To prevent traffic from passing from one town to another a fence was built across the street leading from East Stinnett into Stinnett. At first it was only a makeshift of two-by-

fours, but a careless truckman ran over it. Then it was built stronger and extended somewhat. Likewise it was torn down.

Then a real honest-to-goodness fence was put up. It consisted of railroad ties put in the ground, many barb wires strung along them, some two-by-twelves spiked to them and a big cable along on top. It was likewise extended out in the field in each direction, separating the two townsites, but travel continued around it.

Several nights ago a squad of men arrived and while some patrolled with shotguns, others proceeded to lay the fence flat. It was rebuilt and extended the next day and also a shack was moved up to the west side of it and armed guards are stationed therein, with orders to stop molesters.

In the meantime, several by-plays have been going on in the way of painting signs on the fence and other stunts that add to the merriment.