

Finds Ancient "Pipe Shrine"

Dr. Fewkes Uncovers Ceremonial Temple on the Plains of Colorado.

FILLED WITH TOBACCO PIPES

What Were Supposed to Be Mounds Are Found to Be in Reality Mouldering Heaps of Fallen Houses and Temples.

Washington.—Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, chief of the bureau of American ethnology, Smithsonian institution, who returned recently from archaeological field work on the Mesa Verde national park, Colorado, reports the unexpected unearthing of a prehistoric ruin to which he has given the name "Pipe Shrine House." The name is the result of a large number of tobacco pipes found scattered in a circular shrine just as they had been thrown there during ceremonial rites untold centuries ago.

Mesa Verde park was reserved from settlement some years ago by congress on account of the numerous cliff dwellings in its canyon, but later it was discovered that there were as many pueblos on the open top of the mesa as in the cliffs. These have fared badly from the elements, on account of exposure, and are now reduced to mounds without walls above ground.

Find Ancient Building.
For some years Doctor Fewkes has been active in unearthing and clearing out these mounds, and it has been through his efforts, mainly, that the ruins have been preserved. Excavating several of the mounds that were taken to be natural formations, it was found that they were in reality the mouldering heaps of fallen houses and temples.

Last May Doctor Fewkes undertook excavation of a mound in the neighborhood of what is known to many motor tourists as Mummy lake. The results of his excavations were interesting.

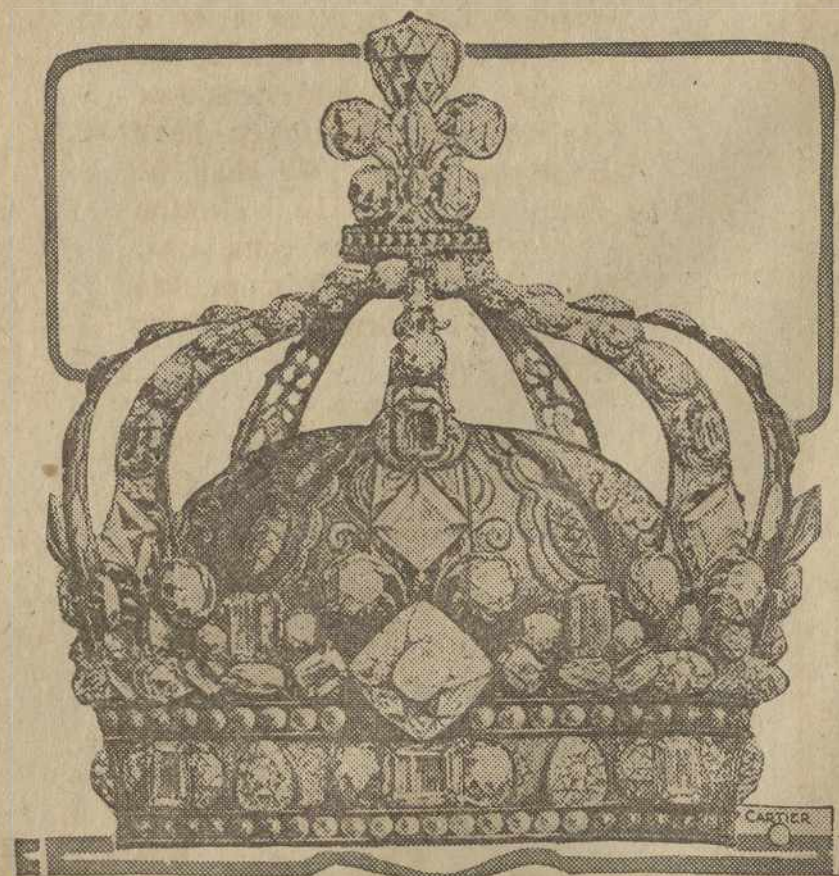
Out of the mound emerged a rectangular building, 70 feet square and one story high, accurately oriented to the cardinal points of the compass, with a circular tower formerly 15 to 20 feet high, like a church steeple, midway in the western wall. This tower is supposed to have been for observation, and, as it is very important for an agricultural people to determine the seasons of the year, it was probably by watching the sun as it rose or set that they determined the time for planting.

A Ceremonial Lodge.
In the middle of this building was

U. S. Automobiles Lined Up Would Nearly Circle Globe

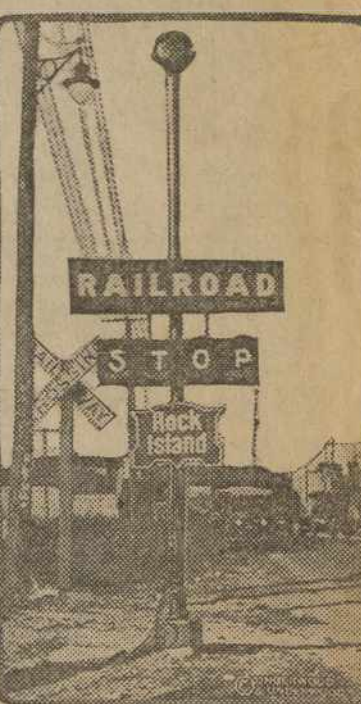
Washington.—If all the automobiles in the United States were to take to the road at the same time, end to end, the line would extend four-fifths of the distance around the world at the equator, or seven lines from New York to San Francisco. President George C. Diehl of the American Automobile association said there are 10,600,000 cars in the United States, which if stretched from end to end would extend 20,000 miles.

France May Sell Regent Diamond



The Regent diamond—the large stone in the center of this crown, which was worn by Louis XIV and Louis XV of France—may be sold by the French government to obtain additional revenue for France. According to Cartier, famous jeweler, the Regent diamond and the Cote de Bretagne ruby are the two principal jewels in the Louvre collection. The Regent is almost the size of a plum, with thickness in proportion to its size. It is perfectly white, without a spot or flaw, and is considered one of the finest diamonds in the world today. It weighs 136 and 14-16ths carats, was bought by the Duke of Orleans, then regent of France, for two and a half million gold francs, and in the Revolutionary inventory was valued at 12,000,000 francs.

FOR CROSSING SAFETY



This new crossing warning invented by A. B. Ramsdell, assistant vice president of the Rock Island railroad, has been installed at a railroad crossing in Chicago for a working test. The chief value of the sign is that the word "Stop" does not show unless a train is coming, so that motorists do not become so accustomed to seeing it that they will run by it even when it is lighted. The device has the approval of many railroad safety engineers, Illinois Automobile club and Chicago Motor club.

The leaves of the Madras (India) water lilies will readily support the weight of a child.

Boom in Wild Animal Market

Growing Demand Because of Depletion of Stocks During World War.

MANY EXPEDITIONS NOW OUT

Year and a Half Frequently Elapses Between Time of Capture and of Sale—African Natives Catch Fever for Higher Pay.

New York.—The wild animal market is enjoying an unprecedented boom. During the World war the wild animal supply was shut off, although the normal demand continued. The breeding of such stock in captivity is very limited, while the death rate is comparatively high. The zoological gardens, circuses and wild-animal exhibitions of all kinds have suffered a steady falling off in their stock, with no means of renewing it. A large supply of lions, tigers, elephants, hippos, bears, snakes, in short, of every variety of animal used for exhibition purposes, must be collected and distributed to bring the supply up to normal.

Every section of the globe, from the Arctic circle and beyond to the equator, is searched for wild animals to meet this demand. Expeditions, many of them very elaborate, are at work afield today in some twenty-three different countries scattered throughout the world gathering such specimens. The work is organized on an elaborate scale. Each expedition must be directed by specialists who have spent

years in these fields and thoroughly understand the conditions under which a particular animal may be tracked down and captured.

Transportation Is Difficult.

Since most wild animals are captured in remote regions far from civilization, the question of transportation is extremely difficult. Hundreds of miles must be covered over wild regions before the nearest railroad or shipping port is reached. The handling of most wild animals under such conditions is extremely dangerous and difficult. So great is the American demand for wild animals at present that stock is now being shipped from the United States from the South African and other fields. New York has become a great clearing house for wild animals, where extensive shipments are received rivaling Noah's ark for the variety of its passengers. There are at present three such clearing houses, one in New England, another in Jersey City, a third at Coney Island, from which wild animals are distributed to all parts of the United States.

Wild animals are one of the few commodities which have not increased in price during the war. The present quotations for the stock of a menagerie compare very favorably with the pre-war prices. A lion or tiger fully grown can be bought anywhere from \$700 to \$5,000. A giraffe brings from \$9,000 to \$14,000. Considering the difficulties of capturing these animals in remote parts of the globe and transporting them thousands of miles to their ultimate home in some zoological garden, the prices seem surprisingly low. The prices incidentally are largely determined by the purchasing powers of the owners of menageries. Most zoological gardens, for instance, are supported by subscription and can only afford to pay certain prices and the wild animal dealer is obliged to meet them.

Cost Has Increased.

The cost of gathering wild animals, meanwhile, has considerably increased since pre-war days. In the most remote jungles of Africa the natives have caught the fever for higher pay. The new spirit naturally affects the price of wild animals to the ultimate consumer.

The average visitor to a menagerie who gazes idly at wild animals collected for his amusement has little idea of the enormous work required to assemble such a show. An expedition sent out for tigers, lions, elephants or hippopotami will often consist of more than 100 persons. It is necessary to have experienced hunters who are familiar with the jungles and the habits of the animals required. There must be a large force of runners who are also skilled in handling wild animals under various conditions. Several natives must make the trip to prepare the food for the animals. There is, besides, the staff who direct the expeditions. In some cases the expeditions include 350 experienced hunters.

The point of departure for some of these expeditions is a large farm in East Africa. Here more than 300 natives are constantly employed. The farm, incidentally, is situated nearly 100 miles from a railway, and here the wild animals are brought and kept for several months to accustom them gradually to captivity. Such an expedition may be absent one and a half years in the jungle. They must time their trip so that the animals will be captured at a favorable season when the change to a life of captivity will least affect their health.

POULTRY

INDICATIONS OF GOOD LAYER

Distance Between Keel and Pelvic Bones Shows Capacity—Late Molters Are Favored.

It has been found that there are definite outward indications and measurements of a fowl's body which indicate greater or less productivity.

For instance, it has been observed that a bird during the course of its laying spreads out the pelvic or pin bones. The greater and longer the production the more these bones are spread. Also production straightens out the curve in these bones. The activities of the intestines cause the fowl to have what is called capacity, that is, considerable capacity between the pelvic and keel bones.

It has also been noted that continual laying uses up the surplus fat in the body so that in the fall of the year after a fowl has been producing heavily we find by feeling the fowl between the pelvis and keel it has a soft pliable feeling, no layer of fat being evident under the skin.

There are also definite color changes which take place with egg production. Directly after molting, during which time the fowl has laid up a surplus of fat, the skin, shank and beak of the yellow-skin varieties have a very strong yellow color. As the process of egg laying continues this yellow color disappears. Observations show that the color around the vent disappears first, then in the beak, then in the legs. In leaving the beak it leaves the base first, the part nearest the head, and fades out toward the tip. In leaving the legs it begins on



The Red Plum Comb Denotes the Layer.

the front of the leg where the leg joins the foot and fades upward and back. The reddish color around the edges of the eyelid also fades with production.

The molting of the fowl is another definite index of production. The late molter is almost invariably the best layer. The stage of molt is a good index as to whether one bird has been a better producer than the other. A fowl usually molts in the neck first, then the body, the tail, and the wing, starting from the center and molting in both directions. This might vary a little in rare cases.

The above are some of the indications which are used in judging production contests.—H. Embleton, Poultry Division, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

POOR FOWLS LOWER PROFITS

Smaller Flock of High Producers Will Prove Far More Satisfactory—Cuts Feed Bill.

There is certainly no room for fowls on any farm when they lay so few eggs during the year that they scarcely pay for the grain and other feed they get. A smaller flock of high producers will make twice the profit with a smaller cost for feed and housing space. When a hen begins to moult, taking most of the summer and fall to replenish her supply of feathers, it is about as sure a sign as a poultry-raiser needs that she is an undesirable bird.

ENCOURAGE PULLETS TO LAY

With Small Amount of Attention and Care Young Fowls Will Produce Much Earlier.

Most pullets raised on the farm start laying when they are about ten months old in spite of the fact that a small amount of attention and care would bring them into laying when they are from six to seven months old. Getting eggs three months earlier at a time when egg prices are likely to be high is an important factor in increasing the profits from the flock.

DETERMINE BEST LAYING HEN

Fowls With Full Crops on Going to Roost at Night Are in All Probability Good Layers.

You can help to decide which hens are kept at a loss by going through the house just after dark and feeling the crop of each bird. Those hens whose crops are packed full are in all probability the hens which are laying well. You may well be suspicious of the hen which night after night has only a partly-filled crop.

The SANDMAN STORY

CLEVER JUDGE OWL

Mr. COON had lost a bright tin spoon, and it was not the first time that he had lost one. This time, however, he was not able to get it back from Mr. Crow because he could not catch him using it.

"But I know Jimmy Crow has my spoon. There is no one else who would care enough about bright things to carry it off," said Mr. Coon.

"But you will have to prove it," said Mr. Fox, who was quite wise about such things. "Just because there are a few feathers in front of my house, and the farmer has lost a chicken, does not prove I took it, you know."

"No," faltered Mr. Coon with a smile, "I suppose it doesn't; but how am I to prove Jimmy is the thief, Mr. Fox? You are so clever—can't you think of some way to help me get my tin spoon back?"

"Suppose I arrest Jimmy on suspicion," said Mr. Fox; "and, to be fair



It Was No Use to Deny It.

about it, we will have one of Jimmy's tribe for the judge. He cannot object to that, and everybody knows that Judge Owl is very clever and wise."

"Very well. You arrest him," said Mr. Coon. "I know he has my bright tin spoon, and I hope he has kept it bright. I would not care a rap about it if it is not shiny."

Mr. Fox had to wait until he caught Mr. Crow on the ground, and one day, when he did, he crept up behind him and caught him by one leg. "Arrest you, Mr. Crow, for stealing Mr. Coon's bright tin spoon," he said.

"Prove it!" cawed Jimmy Crow. "How do you know I stole it?"

"We will let Judge Owl decide that," answered Mr. Fox. "He is very wise, you know."

"He will have to prove I have the spoon, and he can't do that," said Mr. Crow. "He has got to catch me with it, and he can search me if he likes; he won't find it."

Judge Owl looked very solemn and wise as he sat on a low limb of a tree looking down on Mr. Crow and Mr. Fox and Mr. Coon as they sat on the ground. "We will hear what the prisoner has to say," he said.

There were many other wood folk there, all listening to what the judge said, but now every eye was turned on Jimmy Crow as he began to speak.

"I have not got his tin spoon," said Jimmy, looking very boldly at Judge Owl. "You can search under every feather on me, judge, and you won't find it."

Jimmy ruffled his feathers as he spoke, and all the animals began to wonder if, after all, Mr. Coon was not mistaken, for, of course, the spoon would have fallen if Jimmy had it hidden.

"Well, perhaps you did not take it," said Judge Owl. "I know one thing; the one who did steal Mr. Coon's bright tin spoon hasn't any tail feathers; he has lost every last feather."

"They were all there this morning," said Mr. Crow, looking around at his tail before he thought what he was doing.

"You are the thief, just as I thought," said Judge Owl. "Go home and get that spoon, or you will lose all your feathers."

It was no use to deny it now. Jimmy Crow knew that when he turned around and looked at his tail and made that remark he had acknowledged his guilt, so off he flew, with a flock of Bluejays around him to make sure he did not run away.

"Wasn't Judge Owl clever to catch Jimmy the way he did?" asked Mr. Coon as he sat in the moonlight talking it over with Mr. Fox, and Mr. Fox, who admired a clever trick, allowed that Mr. Owl was a very clever old bird.

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"What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel

THE RIGHT THING at the RIGHT TIME

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

THE HARSH VOICE

HARSH voices are usually strained voices, for very few persons know how to raise their voices above a certain pitch without straining them. So, if you would keep from having that harsh voice that is now no less than it was in our grandmothers' days frequently looked upon as a sign of bad breeding and lack of culture, see that you do not raise your voice above a certain conversational pitch, that is unless you know how to manage it.

It is almost invariably true that the children who are brought up in the congested city tenement sections, where their only playground is the street and where they must shout and call above the deafening clatter of the traffic, grow up to have voices cracked or harsh. This can be helped, doubtless, if these children are reminded to modulate their voices.

But sometimes it is in the country where an overloud voice is cultivated. The housewife, used to having a large country house to herself, with no neighbors to think of, acquires the habit of calling, yelling, in fact, at her children in a way that the city woman would not think of doing. She calls upstairs and down, and she calls out doors and in. And too often it happens that when she is in more confined quarters she goes on with her high-pitched voice just the same. And her children are quite apt to pitch their voices in tune with hers.

Now remember that while it is necessary always to speak loud enough to be heard easily, you should never speak any louder than is necessary to make your voice reach all your auditors. If you are speaking for people in this room don't speak loud enough to be heard in the next room. Modulate your voice and you will be sure to keep it from becoming harsh.

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A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

TEARS

TEARS are sad, there's little doubt.

But 'tis well to let them out, And direct their scalding flow To the drowning of your woe; And perhaps before they stop There will be one little drop That will fall upon some space Watering a flower of grace Beautifying some new day When it blossoms on the way. (Copyright by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

