

players wore leather pads on these parts to make the rubber ball bound from them more easily.

The winning shot was so difficult and so seldom made that, according to another rule of the game, the lucky player had forfeited to him all the clothing of the spectators.

At the court of Montezuma, where the game first was witnessed by the Spaniards high stakes were wagered on the game by the Aztec nobles - quills filled with gold dust, estates, even liberty, the betters becoming slaves if they lost.

It is notable that from the balls used in this game the Spaniards gained their first conception of rubber.

NATIVE AMERICAN ELEPHANTS ROAMED CONTINENT RECENTLY

Evidence that mastodons only recently became extinct in America was presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science by Prof. J. W. Russell of the University of Western Ontario.

Most mastodon remains have been recovered from bogs containing peaty material which acted as a preservative; so that it has been impossible to tell how long since these big elephants lived. Prof. Russell told of finding a mastodon skeleton which had no preservative, and showed the bones and described the rapid weathering and dissolving which would have occurred had they been long exposed. The bones show that the mastodon must have died quite recently, he concluded.

COLORED GLASSES TO AID COLOR-BLIND

The possibility of at least a partial cure of color-blindness was pointed out at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, by H. E. Roaf, M.D., professor of physiology at the Medical School of the University of London.

"As a result of the examination of color-blind individuals", reports Professor Roaf, "it has been found that some of them are sensitive to as great an extent of the spectrum and apparently with intensity equal to that of normal people. Therefore the difficulty of these persons must lie in their failure to differentiate certain wave lengths of light. Such individuals can recognize their mistakes by examination of their color matches through a colored screen. It is possible that if such a person wore a colored glass over one eye, he might learn to recognize colors like normal persons while wearing the glass."

STRANGE PREHISTORIC PEOPLE DISCOVERED IN MAINE WOODS

Discovery of remains of prehistoric people in central Maine unrelated to any known Indians of the United States, was announced to the British Association for the Advancement of Science by Warran K. Moorehead, editor of "American Archaeology". Stone implements found in graves of this extinct race show a slight similarity with

those of the Eskimo, Mr. Moorehead said.

In nearly all of the 440 graves examine large quantities of powdered hematite, a red oxide of iron, were found. This hematite was apparently brought from the natural outcrops of iron near the head of Piscataquis river in northcentral Maine.

DREAM WORLD DWELLERS NOT ALWAYS CRIMINALS

If your boy exhibits in an exaggerated degree a tendency to live in a world of dreams - if he communes behind the woodshed with imaginary pirates, master criminals or bloodthirsty Indians - what are the possibilities that he will follow in the footsteps of Richard Loeb, now on trial for his life after confessing to one of the most cold-blooded murders on American criminal records?

Also what is the difference between insanity, which the defense admits cannot be proved, and "diseased mentality", which they are attempting to prove in an effort to obtain mitigation of punishment?

These two questions, which during the past two weeks have been on the lips of thousands of newspapers readers, were discussed in Washington by one of the foremost psychologists and psychiatrists in the United States, who naturally due to the fact that the case still is on trial, requested that he should not be quoted.

Loeb, naturally a dreamer, was subjected in youth to circumstances which tended to exaggerate the reality of his dream world, according to testimony of Dr. William W. White, superintendent of St. Elizabeth's hospital in Washington at the trial. First illness and then a nagging governess restrained natural boyish impulses. He grew into the state of mind where the murderers, master criminals and detectives of this dream world he had built up became more real to him than the characters of the actual world in which he lived.

But most boys live more or less in a dream world, yet not many of them become murderers. Few American youths have not, at some time or other, played "Indian", and simulated scalping forays, or staged a hold-up on their relatives.

Loeb's dream world lasted longer and more vividly. Perhaps its reality increased. When he murdered, it appears from the testimony, he was acting a part.

But, according to the distinguished psychologist interviewed, the fact that the boy lived in a very real dream world, probably did not constitute an abnormality any more than it does in the case of your own little rascal war whooping outside. The abnormality in Loeb's case consisted rather in the fact that he didn't get the proper adjustment between his dreams and his real world. The fact of dreaming, even of excessive dreaming apparently, is not abnormal, it was stated.

Why, if dreamers are apt to end with such a crime as Loeb's, can't the psychiatrists detect the symptoms in a child and either correct matters or have him permanently isolated from society, the public asks?

Because, the expert answers, there is and probably can be no standard of measurement of the dream life of the average boy. There is no line to be drawn