

# "Maikop Treasure" Given to Museum

*Archæology*

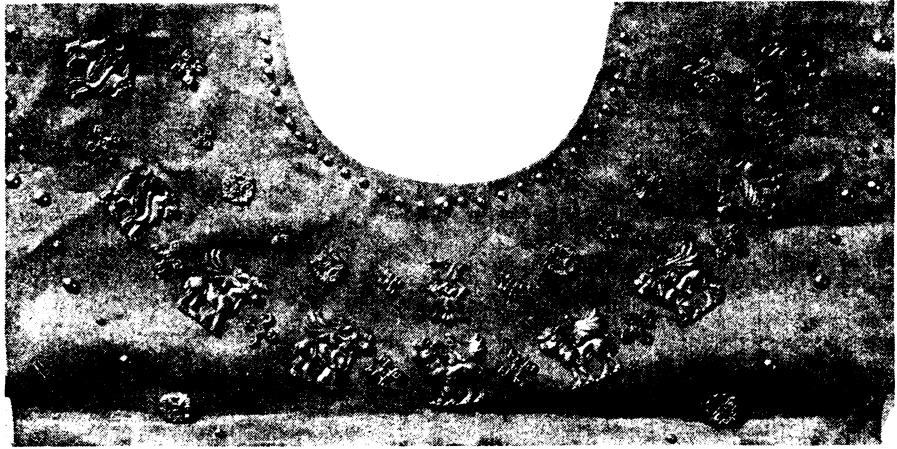
## Pennsylvania Receives Beautiful Scythian Relics

THE "Maikop treasure," a collection of rare antiquities which once belonged to the mysterious Scythians of Russia, has been presented to the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Horace H. J. Jayne, director, has announced. The collection is a gift from W. Hinckle Smith, a vice-president of the Museum.

The relics, which were originally taken from an ancient grave mound near Maikop, in southern Russia, include a wooden casket studded with mythical animals, a tunic made of cloth of silver adorned with reindeer and griffins stamped out of gold, golden bracelets and diadems, and other articles of gold and bronze. There are also harness trappings, bead necklaces made of glass and various stones, a terra cotta bowl, and a fragment of a Greek vase of red.

This vase fragment is of particular importance, for it was the clue which enabled archaeologists to date the tomb as belonging to the sixth century B. C.

"Comparatively little is known about the Scythians," Mr. Jayne said, "although from about 1000 B. C., when great migratory waves of early



Yoke of silver-cloth tunic trimmed with gold figures, from the Maikop treasure

civilization swept from northern China over Asia to Europe, the Scythians overran the southern part of Russia, and established themselves on the Russian steppes."

Their origin is still unknown, though it is probable that they came from central Asia, he added. They were wanderers, but they established a trade route with Greece and had contacts with Persia, as the designs

of their ornaments show. By the second century B. C. their power had waned, and they were amalgamated into the Sarmatian tribes which had appeared in southern Russia, probably coming from Persia.

The collection presented to the museum also includes relics from the Sarmatian period, such as mirrors and bronze ornaments, necklaces, and a silver bowl.

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### The Mutt Dog—Continued

long association with men, and due to the fact that their brains are sympathetic to the human brain, can be taught to associate actions with words, but this is not reasoning.

For instance, Dr. Lentz conducted a series of experiments upon a collie which would fetch his slippers when commanded to do so. He found that no matter how the command was worded, the dog associated the word slipper and the inflection of the voice, with the act of fetching them.

Reasoning requires a higher degree of intelligence, however. The Doctor relates an incident of a dog occupying the most comfortable chair on a cool porch, and the only person about being an old lady who feared the dog. Wishing the chair for herself the lady went into the house and imitated a cat calling. The dog leaped from the chair to investigate, and the woman took possession of the vacated seat. Finding himself fooled, the dog went

around to the corner of the back gate and barked violently. The lady naturally went to see what the trouble might be, and immediately the dog sprang back into his chair. Dr. Lentz feels that this is an example of pure reasoning in a dog.

The dog will ever be man's best friend among the animals, and his loyalty and affection, as well as his intelligence, are things to be developed, rather than disregarded for mere fashions.

Dr. Lentz himself has owned as many as thirteen dogs at one time, and none could ever claim a pedigreed ancestry. Yet every one of these dogs has been extraordinarily alert and clever. After seeing the work of little fellows like *Beaucoup*, Dr. Lentz believes that the ideal pet for the small boy is the little "mut," found wandering about the streets of any town, rather than the nervous, inbred, and expensive creatures found on show benches.

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### Submarine Song

WHEN the bullfrog calls err-rumph in his watery pool he is not intent upon filling the air with beautiful sound but he is engaged in the serious business of communicating with a friend in the same pool. So explained Prof. John Tait of McGill University, Montreal, when he told the Royal Society of Canada the meaning of the croaking of frogs.

With a hydrophone device such as used for detecting submarines during the war, he listened to under-water vibrations that are created in the water when the noisy frog shifts air from his lungs to his mouth and air sacs and back again. When he held his finger in water being disturbed by the croaking he could actually feel the vibrations. Most of the signal that carries the call of the frog is under water, Prof. Tait explained, and the noise we hear is mere by-product that escapes to the air when part of the frog is out of water.

*Zoology*

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