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zies than with the blacks), the sentence is death, executed by a ranger with a rifle. The destination then is a museum instead of a zoological park. It is too bad that the bear must die for having learned bad manners under unnatural conditions of life—but when it comes to that, we often do as much to each other.

A further disadvantage to the bears of feeding on garbage is not so readily realized by the traveling public as by the scientists. Bears, like the rest of us, are subject to diseases. And like the rest of us, they may pass their diseases around more readily under unnatural crowded conditions. Moreover, there is always the risk of some new and strange malady lurking in the garbage itself, ready to take hold on the bear population but impossible to wipe out again once it became established.

These and other considerations, then,

decided the officers of the National Park Service. The garbage-feeding must be eliminated. They realized, of course, that it could not be done at one fell swoop. Both bears and tourists had become too accustomed to it. So they have kept two feeding-platforms open in Yellowstone Park, out of the odd half-dozen that used to be there. But everywhere else, Bruin has been put strictly on his own resources.

The results thus far have abundantly justified the policy. There have been less than half as many complaints of raids on campers' supplies, the beggar-bear nuisance around the kitchen doors has been abated, and the bear population is beginning to look healthier, sleeker, better fed, more nearly normal.

Turned out to make his own living, in a land where a living can still be made, Bruin has prospered.

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one best provided for was found in a borrowed coffin.

Even with respected members of the family, curious mishaps occurred. The big fellow Boki was buried up-side-down, presumably because the persons bandaging his mummy lost track of which side was front. They made bulges of padding where feet and chest should have been, but when unwrapped Boki was discovered lying on his face.

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PALEONTOLOGY

Extinct "Elephant-Bear" Brought to U. S. Museum

BONES of a great beast that looked like a bear, had feet rather like an elephant's, but was not very nearly related to either animal, have been brought to the Smithsonian Institution by Charles W. Gilmore, curator of vertebrate paleontology, who found the fossils in the Big Horn Basin region in Wyoming. The skeleton is still embedded in a matrix of stone, and many months of work will be required to chisel it out and study and assemble the bones.

The creature, known to scientists as Coryphodon, was heavy-bodied like a tapir and not quite so high at the shoulder as an ox. It probably was pretty much "boss" in its day, some sixty million years ago, for its great bulk was reinforced by a pair of formidable eight-inch tusks in its jaws.

Coryphodon's foot bones are what especially intrigue scientists. The animal neither walked flat-footed like a bear nor up on the ends of its thick toes like a modern elephant. It seems to have been progressing in the latter direction, however, especially in its forefeet, which bore the greater part of its weight. Its gait probably was a slow shuffle, like that of the modern elephant.

In the same region where the elephant-bear flourished there lived also the earlier types of horses. The latter line has survived, while the bigger, more dominant brute has perished. Mr. Gilmore suggests that the horse-ancestors made up for their lesser bulk and fighting ability by greater agility and brain capacity, and therefore greater adaptability. The elephant-bear, a stubborn conservative, was beaten by a changing world which it could neither understand nor get used to.

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The peach mosaic disease, which has invaded orchards in Colorado and Texas, is now discovered in California.

ARCHAEOLOGY

'He-Men' Wore Make-up And Hair Curlers In Egypt

Clues to Middle Class Life in 1500 B.C. Have Been Found Preserved in Tomb of Princess' Secretary

BIG HULKING he-men of Egypt, back in 1500 B.C., wore make-up. They darkened the eyes to make them large and interesting. They waved their hair with hair curlers, too.

So American archaeologists have learned by digging at Thebes where they have explored the family tomb of Crown Princess Hatshepsut's private secretary.

Results of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Egyptian Expedition, announced recently, give prime importance to the new knowledge of life and tastes of middleclass Egyptians revealed in undisturbed depths of this tomb.

Nefer-Khewet, the man who was a chief secretary to Hatshepsut before she became Egypt's feminist queen, had one royal gift from his employer to display. This is a large alabaster vase marked with the Princess' name and title.

Not only Nefer-Khewet but ten members of his family, including five poor relations, came to be buried one by one in the tomb.

Telling of the many personal belongings removed from the tomb, William C. Hayes of the expedition points out

that the numerous personal weapons suggest the war spirit in Egypt when this family lived. The aged secretary had a bow, a sheaf of bronze-tipped arrows, two quarterstaves, and three single-sticks. His powerfully-built son, or son-in-law, named Boki, had a fine bronze battle-axe and a long boomerang.

The secretary's office equipment—bronze knives and carbon for making ink—were found. Game boards, for "robbers" and other games like parchesi, show how the family amused itself at night. Jewel boxes and baskets with the women's things contain carved wooden hairpins, bronze mirrors, wooden combs, and polished ebony sticks for applying to the eyes the dark cosmetic called kohl.

Men used kohl, too, says Mr. Hayes: "Even the great hulking Boki had, in addition to his various lethal weapons and other items of manly equipment, a delicately carved, 'four-barreled' kohl container of ebony, inlaid with ivory and fitted with a swivel lid."

Burials of the poor relations are described by the archaeologists as shoddy and pathetic in their carelessness. The