

coffee or tea, or ultimate result in products cooked with either of these two kinds of sugar, despite the firm conviction to the contrary held by millions of housewives and professional cooks. Beet sugar is of comparatively recent development, the industry dating back only to 1820.

As a food, sugar is really pretty much of a luxury, as evidenced by man's long successful existence without it. However, in our country and time it has been plentiful and not expensive, and the liking for sweet foods has become a well fixed habit. The absence of sweets certainly makes the diet more monotonous, as one may prove during a visit to any of the Latin-American countries, whose desserts are much less lavish than those of the United States. North American Indians learned to use the sweet sap and sugar of the sugar maple, which although very popular still are obtainable only in limited amounts. Other American aborigines made use of the sweet sap of the maize plant. The modern corn sirup, a very different article, is an important by-product in the manufacture of starch and other maize derivatives.

Another sirup popular in some parts of the south and southwest is that of sorghum, a giant grass well known in those regions and grown as feed for stock and poultry. If an acute sugar shortage should develop in the United States as a result of war conditions, those least affected would be the hill people of the south who still use in their coffee "long sweetnin'," their term for molasses and sirup.

SUGAR EXHIBITS AT MUSEUM

In the Hall of Food Plants (Hall 25) at Field Museum, various forms of sugar from the native markets of many countries are shown. There are also detailed exhibits representing the steps in the manufacture of cane and beet sugar. Included in the series of large mural paintings in this hall, the work of Julius Moessel, well-known Chicago artist, is a painting showing the gathering of sugar cane on a Brazilian plantation back in the days when Negro slaves were used for this work.

FACES OF ALL PEOPLES

In these days of racial confusion it is well to pause and reflect on the racial composition of mankind. Anthropologists have divided the two billion inhabitants of the world into groups on the basis of physical differences. A visual presentation of the result, as determined by the late Dr. Viktor Lebzelter, of the Museum für Völkerkunde in pre-war Vienna, forms a special exhibit in Case 6 in Chauncey Keep Memorial Hall (the Hall of the Races of Mankind—Hall 3). Here may be studied the facial expressions of the various peoples of the world.

The suggested relationship between the most important racial groups has been indicated by colored lines. While physical

anthropologists would undoubtedly disagree upon some features of this diagrammatic presentation of the most complex of all anthropological problems, the general trends can be accepted. For example, in the Old World the Negro blood is, in general, concentrated in a band extending from the west coast of Africa eastward through southern India into Melanesia.

The photographs were selected from about 200,000 prints in museums or in the files of photographic services both in the United States and in Europe. The visitor who stands before this exhibit cannot fail to visualize the differences between racial groups, and at the same time he will appreciate the true unity of mankind. —H.F.

CLOTHING OF FAMOUS INDIANS

By PAUL S. MARTIN

CHIEF CURATOR, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Two handsome examples of Plains Indian clothing, part of a larger collection of Indian specimens, have recently been presented to Field Museum by Colonel Wallis Huidekoper of Two Dot, Montana, and are being prepared for exhibition in Mary D. Sturges Hall (Hall 5). One of these is a dress of buckskin, made by the Dakota tribe; deeply fringed, it is distinguished by a massive yoke of beads in blue, red, yellow, and other colors. Beads also adorn the skirt, and examination indicates that these were of later manufacture than the beads composing the yoke. Thus it may be concluded that the skirt of the dress had worn out first, so that a new skirt was sewn to the original yoke.

This dress was once worn by the wife of Red Cloud, a famous chief. She is believed to have been his only wife, although many Dakota men married more than once. Red Cloud's position was not hereditary, but was rather attained by virtue of his wisdom and his courage as a warrior. He was born near the Platte River of Nebraska, about 1822. During his lifetime the hunting territory of the Dakota was encroached upon increasingly by the westward movement of white settlers. The buffalo herds, chief food source of the Plains Indians, threatened to become greatly reduced in number, and for this reason bloody encounters took place in 1866 and 1867 between Dakota warriors and detachments of the United States Army. Red Cloud was a leader in these battles, and in 1868 he signed on behalf of his tribe a treaty guaranteeing that the United States government would withdraw garrisons from three important military posts within Dakota territory. Red Cloud apparently took no further part in hostilities against the white men. He died in 1909 on the Dakota reservation at Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

The second garment, which is shortly to go on display, is a buckskin shirt that Colonel Huidekoper obtained directly from Plenty Coups, a chieftain of the Mountain

Crow. Like the Dakota dress it is fringed and beaded, but is further trimmed with ermine tails and strands of human hair. Its original owner, Plenty Coups, was born in 1848, not far from the present town of Billings, Montana. He came into prominence during that difficult time when the Indians could no longer live by hunting, and had no alternative to living on the reservations. Plenty Coups was a leader of the Crow during this trying period, and often served as their representative in dealings with the government.

After the first World War, at the ceremonies for the Unknown Soldier at Arlington, he represented the Indians of the United States and in their behalf laid a wreath on the tomb. In the last war, although Indians were not subject to the draft, more than 8,000 entered military service. Many of them received citations for bravery. Today, more than 4,000 Indians are already in the Army, including Brigadier-General Clarence L. Tinker, commander of the Army air forces in Hawaii.

In a world currently in turmoil, it is of more than passing interest to study relics of past civilizations such as those of Babylonia, Egypt, and ancient Rome. The halls at Field Museum devoted to exhibits of antiquities offer great opportunities to persons with a reflective turn of mind.

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