

Bushyhead's horse with his gun which lies on the ground beside him, Bushyhead's bow and arrows are in the case that temporarily he has fastened to the horse's reins to keep the horse from wandering off while Bushyhead works on the enemy scalp.

In the sixth episode the warrior chief, wearing a feathered war bonnet and carrying a feathered shield, is shown with two Sioux warriors that he has captured or is about to capture.

Episode No. 7 shows Chief Bushyhead, armed with lance and shield, and mounted on a horse captured from the Sioux, in the act of killing an enemy, perhaps a Pawnee chief.

In episode No. 8 he kills with his lance and pistol a Sioux warrior who is hiding in the bushes. The Sioux warrior is carrying a gun.

ALWAYS VICTORIOUS

Episode No. 9 shows him killing an enemy, probably a Crow warrior. Bushyhead, mounted on his horse, is armed with lance and bow and carries his shield of buffalo hide. The Crow warrior is carrying a gun.

The tenth episode shows Chief Bushyhead, mounted on his horse and armed with lance and shield, about to kill a mounted Pawnee warrior who is armed with a bow and arrow.

Episode No. 11 shows a battle between the chief and a Sioux warrior. Bushyhead is on his horse and is armed with lance and shield. The Sioux is armed with a pistol. Naturally, Bushyhead killed the Sioux.

The above interpretation of Chief Bushyhead's military career from pictographic paintings is a typical example of a Plains war record. Such pictographic presentation is reminiscent of the pictorial art of the Mexican codices and possibly the two pictorial systems are remotely related.

EL SALVADOR STRIVES FOR SCIENCE GOAL

By ADOLPH MEYER-ABICH

A new institute for scientific research in the tropics was founded last year in El Salvador, Central America, with the approval of the president of the republic and with the active participation of interested circles among the population. The buildings of the institute are to be located in the ninety-acre campus of the "University City," at the edge of the city of San Salvador and at the foot of the volcano of the same name.

El Salvador is the smallest but also the most densely populated of all American republics. The country is about the size of Switzerland (or twice the size of New Jersey), and there are about two million inhabitants. It is a product of volcanic action, five volcanoes being shown on its coat of arms. One of the volcanoes, Izalco,

is constantly active, and for this reason is known as "the Lighthouse of Central America" to sailors, who see its glowing peak far out at sea. Several other volcanoes are quiescent at the present time but are by no means to be regarded as extinct.

El Salvador represents the Pacific slope of the section of middle-America whose Atlantic slope is formed by Honduras, which is larger but much less densely populated. Central America may be counted as one of the most interesting tropical regions of the world. This is the meeting ground for the animal and plant life, and indeed the very natures, of the two great American continents. In addition to endemic forms (i.e.

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forms confined to El Salvador), many plant and animal groups native to North America reach their southern limits in this part of Central America. On the other hand, we may find the northernmost representatives of many South American types. El Salvador has tropical lowland plains, and its moun-

tains exhibit varied altitude zones, so that the tropical, subtropical, and temperate zone forms are assembled close together.

As a result of its dense population, the land of El Salvador is naturally quite fully developed for agriculture. The principal export product is coffee. In addition, cotton, rice, tobacco, cocoa, and all tropical fruits are grown. Parts of the seacoast belong to the so-called balsam coasts, where the trees that yield the erroneously named "balsam of Peru" are native. In spite of the density of population, there are still sufficient areas with original vegetation, especially on the Guatemalan and Honduran border, where the mountains reach a height of 10,000 feet, and extensive areas of cloud forest are represented.

The main building of the institute is the first of a group of three associated structures. It contains special laboratories for biology, chemistry, and geology, with the necessary equipment for research in these fields, together with a special library of about 5,000 volumes. It has in addition especially good photographic facilities, and its own press. Additional buildings include a physiological laboratory, a small marine laboratory on the Pacific coast, and a forest station in the cloud forest region.

The second main building is approaching completion and is to provide living quarters for the foreign research scholars taking part in the work of the institute. In addition to the general director, there are two scientific assistants, a secretary, a librarian, a mechanic, two chauffeurs, a gardener, and four servants. The research staff other than the technical director and the two assistants, is to consist entirely of guest scientists from abroad; the institute is equipped to accommodate about ten such visitors. At present there are two guest scientists from the United States, one from France, and three from Germany. Other North American and German research workers are expected in the coming months. These men are guests of El Salvador, and are supplied with transportation by the institute; there are available at present an automobile and a jeep.



SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY IN EL SALVADOR

In this building, when not on trips out into the field, scientists of Chicago Natural History Museum assigned to the Salvadorean Project conducted their researches.



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