Strange Ruins on Labrador Coast

Morrissey Expedition Examine Relics that May Mark Norse Visits Nearly 500 Years Before Columbus

The Putnam expedition into our north country is creating some interest in the States. George Palmer Putnam is keeping the American Press supplied with many columns of interesting details of his discoveries and experiences. Recently he dealt with the old ruins on Sculpin Island [illegible]

[illegible] Markland [illegible] On the other hand, "Wineland the Good" has been [illegible] the south and west. Regarding the solution of these problems never will be entirely settled. But for the main premise there is agreement and sound evidence. Leif Ericson and Thorfinn Karlsefni came to America from Greenland 492 years before Columbus.

Up here midway along the coast of Labrador and not far from the settlement of Nain, are ancient ruins, possibly of Norse origin. For years they have been known and periodically investigated. Soon, it is understood, they are to be the subject of thorough [illegible] and archeological research which will [illegible] settle their exact status and possible fill an altogether new page in early American history.

In our own brief visit we could obtain at best only a cursory glimpse of the country. We found the ruins on a smaller isle to the east of Sculpin Island, accessible from land at low water. Sculpin Island lies some twenty miles from Nain, and [illegible] up the coast of Labrador.

The ruins themselves are on a small [illegible] a few hundred yards [illegible] with an average width of 150 feet. The group contains eleven [illegible] about fifty feet from [illegible] at hand is an [illegible] place for [illegible] [illegible] Most of them are oblong in shape. The main walls apparently are raised about eighteen inches in thickness and were constructed of flat natural stones. In at least one building a clearly designed doorway remains, [illegible] a rectangular [illegible] beyond it. Several of these outside entrance approaches were evident. Except for their rectangular shape they closely resemble the cold-proofing entrance tunnels of many modern Eskimo igloos encountered in Greenland and elsewhere. In addition to these were some round houses, while there were remains of characteristic Eskimo dwelling and food pits, where later residents evidently had camped.

P. Hettisch, the Moravian missionary at Nain, told us that the Eskimo name for these ruins signifies "the houses built by strange people." Apparently the natives know nothing about their origin and are willing enough to believe that they are the handiwork of visitors from across the [illegible]

For our records and information Donald Cadzow of the Museum of the American Indian made a detailed examination of the entire group and, with Professor Gould, the expedition's geographer, and his assistants, executed a survey and map of the ruins and adjacent terrain, with measurements of individual structures. All of this information is, of course, of potential importance for subsequent comparative study. Without disturbing the walls some careful excavation work was undertaken in one building, but nothing was found. Indeed, the only discovery was the remains of an ancient nail.

Our own group approached Sculpin Island with keen interest, hoping, I am sure, to secure definite evidence of an authentic Norse visitation.

The impressions gained tended in an opposite direction. But our disappointment was tempered with the hope that subsequent discoveries will upset our pessimistic snap judgment.

Ruins Not Ancient

The unanimous of our opinion is that, as reported to The New York Times by radio, the general appearance of the ruins pronounces them to be of no very great antiquity and of no greater historical importance, than would be due to the remains of an early Eskimo civilization.

Mr. Cadzow, a student of Eskimo anthropology, attributes the ruins to the Eskimos. Captain Bartlett, experienced for a generation in things relating to the Eskimos, pronounces them relics of an olden Eskimo hunting community. But there became it was a good base for hunting seal skins. Tent rings of a later period are evident there, as pointed out above, corroborating this theory. But, of course, the Norsemen too, if they lived there, would select a good hunting site.

In spite of its antiquity the walls seemed more suited to temporary hunting quarters than permanent homes and considerably less massive than our understanding of the authentic remains of Norse habitations in Greenland.

"There is no trustworthy record of any Norse settlement in America existing continuously for more than one year, nor of any Norse voyages except those of Leif and Thorfinn, and no other much later," is the judgment of Babcock.

The sagas tell us that the period of American residence was in Wineland. It seems illogical that these early mariners should have halted on these barren shores long enough to require stone houses, or to have completed and occupied a community of them, as indicated by the relics. But again one may rejoin that perhaps Winter overtook them, compelling them to camp where they were. Only then, perhaps, they would have gone just a bit further, to the mainland, where a few hours' sail would have brought them to timber and abundant water. All of this, of course, is purely conjectural.

There are authorities like Babcock who take a pessimistic view as to the likelihood of finding any authentic Norse relics. They even doubt the existence of any.

"It seems," says Babcock, "that so far as investigation has gone there is not a single known record or relic of Wineland, Markland, Hellgland or any Norse or Icelandic voyage of discovery extant at this time, which may be relied on with any confidence."

And on the other side of the picture there are those who place considerable reliance upon the "relics" and the evidence on record, and who purify further possibilities, such as the ruins on the Labrador coast, with hopeful enthusiasm. But it would be presumptuous for one who is not a student of the problem to enter into the discussion. All that can be said is that the details have been sifted and battled over for some decades.

The Norsemen's Landing.

By and large, it may be well to give the "ruins" the benefit of a historic doubt. If not themselves of Norse origin, there is small doubt that Norsemen made their first landfalls hereabout. And what an extraordinary story lies in those voyages—a story that may never be adequately recorded.

It begins in Ireland, for Iceland was originally largely peopled by the Irish. And in Iceland, before the year 1000, Eric Randt, or Eric the Red, appears to have led a strenuous life. Not himself a trouble maker, he seems frequently to have been in trouble. As a result of his difficulties he was for a time practically an outlaw. Later, helped by friends, he fitted out a ship and disappeared to the westward.

Three years later he returned. He had found Greenland. A considerable fleet of adventurous pioneers followed him back to the new country about the year 985, eleven vessels being lost in storms on the way. And after that Greenland was Norse for 500 years. An epic of colonization began only to end in tragedy, for the colony was mysteriously wiped out. From, say, 1450 to 1721, when Hans Egede rediscovered and revived it, for the Danes, Greenland was a lost and desolated land.

Then came Leif. Tradition sets his origin in Iceland. Wineland is late year 1000. From his home in Greenland he sailed for Norway, and was driven south to the Hebrides. After a romance there he proceeded to the Court of King Olaf Tryggvason, was converted to Christianity and recently assumed the mission of carrying his new-found religion back to Greenland. On the return voyage he encountered continental America.

Girls' Choice Is Love or Learning

London. Love or learning seems to be the choice confronting the modern girl.

Statistics covering seven years show that only five per cent. of the girls passing through Oxford University have obtained husbands. Though they do not show how many wanted them.

Women educators say that men feel abashed in the presence of the female intellectual giants turned out by British colleges, and are picking the girls whose thoughts run to the intricacies of the latest dance.

Though both training and circumstances make it practically impossible for members of the royal family to earn their living, it will be different, presumably, with their children.—Hermine, wife of the ex-Kaiser.

Sunday School Lesson

ANALYSIS.

I. THE RETURN OF ELIJAH, 1-19.

II. THE CONTEST AT CARMEL, 20-39.

III. THE SENDING OF RAIN, 40-46.

INTRODUCTION—The death of Solomon, and the revolt of Jeroboam, and consequent establishment of the northern kingdom of Israel, took place about B.C. 933. This kingdom included ten of the twelve tribes of Israel, and covered the whole of eastern Palestine and central and northern portions of western Palestine. It was much larger, richer and more populous than the kingdom of Judah, in which the descendants of David continued to reign. But its kings had not the advantage of the warm attachment and loyalty of their people, as had the kings of Judah who inherited the great traditions of David and Solomon. The sanctuaries of Bethel and Dan, which Jeroboam furnished with images of Jehovah in the form of golden bulls, had an evil influence upon the minds of the people, while at the temple in Jerusalem the worship of Jehovah remained, comparatively pure and free from idolatry. The consistent testimony of the historians is that the kings of Israel were not good men. They "did evil in the sight of the Lord, and walked in the way of Jeroboam and in his sin wherewith he made Israel to sin."

Omri, the father of Ahab, came to the throne of Israel as the founder of a new dynasty about the year B.C. 887. He appears to have been a strong and capable ruler, and left to his son a prosperous kingdom, holding sovereignty over Moab. And having peaceful relations with Judah and with the Phoenicians. Ahab married a Phoenician princess, Jezebel, a daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians. This able and energetic woman brought her god, the Baal of Tyre, with her, and Ahab built a temple and an altar for this Baal in his capital city of Samaria (16:30-33). The powerful patronage of the queen, who gathered about her a large number of priests and prophets of Baal, made this new form of worship popular. But it assumed the existence of many gods, and its practices were often grossly immoral, and therefore offensive to the prophets of Jehovah, who regarded the God of Israel as the one and only true God whom men should serve. Elijah, the man of Gilead, now appears as the champion of Jehovah against Baal.

I. THE RETURN OF ELIJAH, 1-19.

It was in the third year that Elijah returned. He had come suddenly from Gilead three years before, wearing his hairy mantle like an Arab of the wilderness (2 Kings 1:8), and had predicted years of drought, evidently as a punishment for the false worship of Baal. Then he fled from the anger of Jezebel and her top pliant husband, taking refuge first in a valley in the wilder parts of Gilead, and later in a place on the sea-coast, south of Sidon. He now returns to Israel at the call of his God, determined to meet the vacillating king and challenge him to make a bold decision for Jehovah against Baal. Jezebel had taken advantage of the feeling aroused by Elijah's prediction and the suffering of the people from drought and famine to put the blame on the prophets of Jehovah and to persecute them. Obadiah, an officer of the king's household, had proved himself their friend. He is now the first to meet Elijah on his return.

It was characteristic of Ahab and of the times in which he lived that he should have regarded the prophet, and not his own sin, as the troubler of Israel.

II. THE CONTEST AT CARMEL, 20-39.

So Ahab sent unto all the children of Israel, and a great representative body of people came to Mount Carmel. It was on some high part of this long range, which strikes like a spur north-westward from the central mountain chain of western Palestine, and terminates in a bold promontory overlooking the sea, that the altars of Baal and Jehovah were built. There Elijah called upon the people to choose between the two. The word "halt" (v. 21) means "go limping" like a lame man. He challenged them to take a firm stand, and invites the priests of Baal to call upon their god that he may send fire to consume their offering. And the God that answereth by fire let him be God. There is no room in the stern, uncompromising demand of the prophet for a mixing of two religions, a worship of two gods. He stands alone a champion for the true faith, and so doubtless his failure would have meant his death.

The wild and savage rites of the Baal worship are well described, vs. 26-29. While Elijah mocked them the priests of Baal worked themselves into a frenzy of passion, gashing their flesh with knives, but no fire came from heaven.

In marked contrast is the calm deliberateness with which Elijah builds the altar and prepares for the sacrifice. He makes sure that no one can accuse him of deception by having concealed fire upon the altar. The measure referred to in v. 32 was called "seah," and was equal to about ten and a half quarts.

Elijah prays (vs. 36-37) that the Lord will vindicate his claim to be a true prophet, and will assert his own rightful authority as Israel's God, that the heart of the people may be turned to him again. "Then the fire of the Lord fell." Whether we attempt to explain this as a flash of lightning, or otherwise, it is clearly to be understood here as a miracle of divine power and an answer to the prophet's prayer. The people are convinced, and fall upon their faces in fear and worship.

III. THE SENDING OF RAIN, 40-46.

The deed of blood which followed Elijah's victory cannot be justified from our Christian point of view, but it was characteristic of the people and the times. And now the drought was broken, and there was "abundance of rain."

Tree Seeds

The Forest Service of Canada has four plants for the extraction of forest tree seeds from the cones of coniferopes. These are located at Indian Head and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; Vancouver, British Columbia; and Rocky Mountain House, Alberta. The output of these plants in the fiscal year 1926 was about 2,500 pounds of cleaned seed. A large proportion of this seed was shipped to Great Britain to be used by the Forestry Commission in its reforestation work.

THE FRENCH TEAM WHICH RECAPTURED THE DAVIS CUP

Left to right: Rene La Coste, Henri Cochet, Jacques Brugnon and Jean Borotra. After putting up a heroic battle, the Americans finally succumbed to the brilliance of the French attack, and the famous international trophy shown above will be carried back to France.

The Next Big Event

Royal Winter Fair Will Be Held Nov. 16—Nov. 24

BIGGER AND BETTER

All attendants at the Canadian National Exhibition saw the new "Live Stock Hotel" as Hon. Mr. Motherwell called it, the new additions to the Coliseum. The new eight acres of floor space merely presages the added importance that the 1927 "Royal" will have for the stock breeders of Ontario. From the standpoint of breeder and feeder the "Royal" is the culminating point, the climax, the top of the mountain from which or by which the future may be gaged. "Onward and upward has been the stock breeders' slogan for years past, but this year has been an epoch-making one in live stock matters for Canada. But the Royal bids fair to surpass anything yet attempted.

Vice Regal Patronage.

It is announced that His Excellency the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon, will officially declare the Royal Winter Fair open. This is but another evidence of Lord Willingdon's interest in the welfare of the people of this Dominion, and an earnest of the exceptional attention he has paid to agricultural progress.

The Honourable W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, is giving personal attention to the "Royal." During the week he despatched two of his officers to Toronto to size up the situation and make preliminary arrangements for the installation of the Dominion's national exhibit. While full details may not be announced as yet, it can be said that the Federal Department will have a display that will comprehensively show every phase of the agricultural richness of Canada.

The Dominion Department means to make this show a part of the Dominion Jubilee Celebration, marking a real progress in Canadian agriculture. The Royal of 1927 promises to stand out in history.

Important Improvement.

The housing of the Royal Winter Fair, thanks largely to the Federal and Ontario governments, will be on a scale that will astonish those who have patronized this national event in the past. No longer are the cattle, sheep or swine to be shown in surroundings that discourage both the visitor and the breeder. The magnificent new buildings are a credit both to all Canada and the "Royal" and will do much to encourage the exhibitor of pure bred strains.

Another inauguration of the Royal Winter Fair, and one that should prove popular with the cattlebreeder, is the decision, arrived at by the directorate on the suggestion of the Honourable Mr. Motherwell, that only fitted cattle may be shown. This is at once a safeguard to those cattlemen who have taken advantage of the services of the Federal Department of Agriculture Health of Animals Branch and an incentive to those who have not as yet had the opportunity.

At the Game.

She—"Look at that girl over there. What makes her so extremely blonde?"

He—"She always sits in the bleach[illegible]."

A Window Arrangement

The writer recently saw at the home of a friend an interesting window arrangement. This friend lives in an apartment and the bedroom is very dark being next to another tall building, yet the room itself is actually aglow with sunlight and color, due to the artistic arrangement of the drapery.

The window is the average size, and next to the glass a very neat pattern in net is used, hanging straight from the top, with just a little fullness. The side draperies are of plain yellow voile. Across the top of the window, as a balance, is a strip of the plain yellow probably 18 inches wide, and set on this are 6 or 8 narrow ruffles of delicate shades of voile, in pink, blue, lavender, yellow, green and peach, and on the bottom of the side drapes of yellow, these hues are used in the same way, making a beautiful effect when the side drapes are drawn back with flower the backs of the same colors. The room is papered in a light tone, most of the colors being introduced in a dainty flower border. This harmony of colors has transformed an other wise dark room into one of loveliness and light which is well called by its occupant her rainbow room.

New Ways to Prepare Chicken

In almost every household chicken is prepared at least once a week, but generally in not than two ways, for these are established favorites with the family. Of course, the homemaker wants everybody to enjoy the meal, but she often wonders if it would not be a good plan to try new methods to see if some other dishes might not prove as popular as her old ways of cooking the bird. Then comes the difficulty of getting the recipes. Here are a few for her assistance.

Hot Chicken Loaf.

Clean and disjoint a chicken and simmer it in enough water to cover until the meat is tender but not falling from the bones. Remove from the broth, pick the meat from the bones, discarding all skin and gristle, and cut it into pieces not larger than an inch across. If this preparation is made the day before the loaf is to be baked, strain two cupfuls of the broth over the meat, cover, and set in a cold place so the chicken will not dry out. When ready to use, strain off the broth.

Pull the inside of a loaf of bread into coarse crumbs and put a layer of the crumbs into a well buttered baking dish. Dot generously with butter and cover with a layer of chicken. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, a few crumbs of onion and a little sage or parsley, using two tablespoonfuls of parsley for the whole dish. Alternate the layers of crumbs and chicken, leaving the crumbs on top. Bring the broth to a boil, pour over it and bake in a hot oven [illegible] minutes, until the dish is heated through and the top is golden brown.

Chicken Paprika.

Disjoint enough fowl to serve [illegible]. Sift together [illegible] flour, [illegible] teaspoonful of salt and [illegible] teaspoonful of paprika. Roll the pieces in this mixture until all are well coated. In a cooker heat [illegible] cupfuls of butter and carefully fry each piece until nicely browned. Put into a casserole and add [illegible] teaspoonful of grated onion and [illegible] cupfuls of hot rich milk. Strain [illegible] on top of the chicken, cover the casserole, closely covered, and set to bake about [illegible] hour.

Pineapple Chicken

Cut up enough fresh pineapple to make a cupful of small pieces, add [illegible] tablespoonfuls of butter, brown in a table cooker. If canned pineapple is used only 1 tablespoonful of butter is required. Blend [illegible] tablespoonfuls of flour with [illegible] cupfuls of chicken stock, stirring all the while until it comes to a boil. Season with salt and pepper and thicken, add [illegible] cupfuls of cold diced cooked chicken and simmer until the meat is heated through.

Have ready slices of hot toast, have had one side quickly dipped in boiling salted water. Put the slices in the plates or on a large platter, set sides up. Pour over them a generous amount of butter, then the chicken mixture. Sprinkle with chopped [illegible] and serve hot.

Chicken Timbales

Butter gem pans or other [illegible] and fill them [illegible] with [illegible] sauce generously [illegible] chopped green or red pepper through the food chopper [illegible] cold cooked chicken [illegible] cupfuls. Rub the meat [illegible] walls adding the yolks of [illegible] cupful of heavy cream and [illegible] cupful of rich chicken broth [illegible] seasoned highly with [illegible] salt and pepper [illegible] whites of 3 eggs [illegible] stiff and lightly [illegible] the molds with the [illegible] set them into a pan of hot water with a buttered paper [illegible] until firm in a moderate oven. Remove from the molds to a hot serving dish and garnish each [illegible] with a sprig of parsley. [illegible] come from the molds [illegible] down over them. Veal may be used in this dish instead of chicken if desired.

Chicken Cakes

Mix together: 2 [illegible] cooked chicken, [illegible] teaspoonful of [illegible] teaspoonful of [illegible] of an onion grated, [illegible] tablespoonfuls of [illegible] with 2 tablespoonfuls of [illegible] slowly stirring [illegible] of chicken [illegible] sance is thick [illegible] cook 2 minutes [illegible] air them into the [illegible] move it at once [illegible] into a shallow pan [illegible] chilled with cold water [illegible] to become very cold. [illegible] eggs and dip each [illegible] crumbs. Slightly [illegible] with 1 tablespoonful of [illegible] until the two are [illegible] each other into the [illegible] over. Heat fat in a deep kettle [illegible] frying the [illegible] which proved [illegible] over a hot oven, then [illegible] pan and let the [illegible] cook [illegible] in a moderate oven [illegible] chicken will require [illegible] of an hour, but a [illegible] almost twice as long. [illegible] the pan must be kept [illegible] water. When the cakes are done, lift out and drain [illegible] in the pan to make about a cupful of sauce. Thicken with flour in the usual manner, season with salt and pepper and serve the gravy from a sauce boat.

Creamed and Baked [illegible]

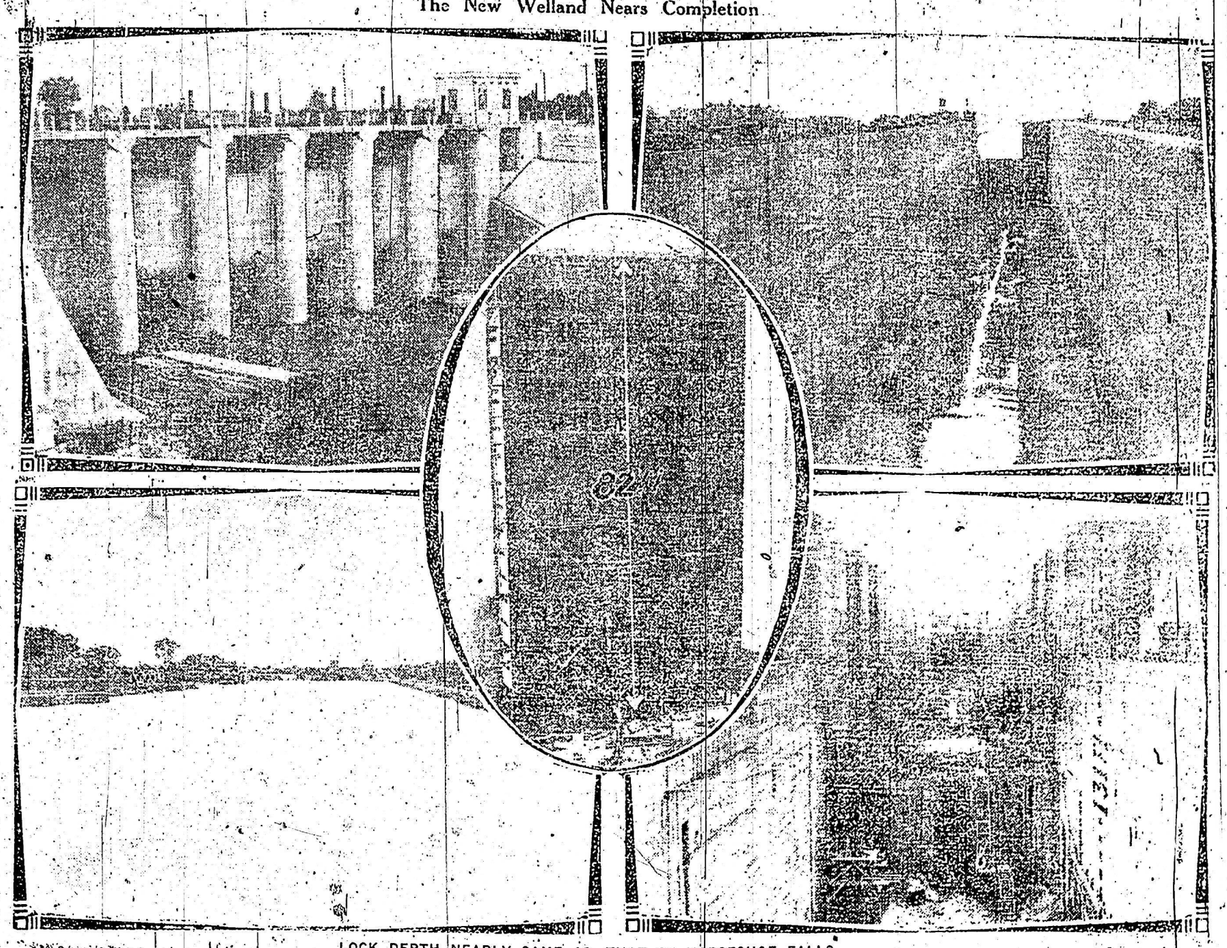
After the cream [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] a hot oven, then [illegible] pan and let the [illegible] cook [illegible] in a moderate oven [illegible] chicken will require [illegible] of an hour, but a [illegible] almost twice as long. [illegible] the pan must be kept [illegible] water. When the cakes are done, lift out and drain [illegible] in the pan to make about a cupful of sauce. Thicken with flour in the usual manner, season with salt and pepper and serve the gravy from a sauce boat.

An eighty-three year old Philadelphia woman announces her adherence for short skirts. Hoop la!

The New Welland Nears Completion



LOCK DEPTH NEARLY SAME AS THAT OF HORSESHOE FALLS

The fall of 1930 is the latest estimate for the opening of the new Welland canal. At the present time the job is 75 per cent. completed. These illustrations set out progress of the work. UPPER LEFT shows the giant control sluice gates leading to waste weir alongside lock No. 1, at Port Weller, the latter lock being illustrated at the RIGHT. The last leaf of the lower steel mitre gates is in the background as is the harbor. LOWER LEFT is another view of the harbor, the land around which has been built up. The oval depicts the leaves of the lower gates at Port Weller, similar sets of gates being used on each lock. Each of the gates weighs 451 tons and is 82 feet high. It is impossible here to adequately represent the gigantic size of these gates. LOWER RIGHT shows an extended view of locks 5 and 6 with 7 in the background. In the foreground the height is 131 feet, almost the same as those of parts of the Horseshoe Falls on the Niagara River.