

# NEW FINDS IN THE GREATEST FOSSIL DINOSAUR FIELD

American Museum Expedition in Six Years of Labor Has Unearthed Greatest Collection of Prehistoric Monsters in the World

ONCE a tropical jungle and marshland, with lagoons formed by the waters of a prehistoric inland sea, Alberta, Canada, is now a vast expanse of prairie, rich and fertile, where great fields of wheat wave in summer. In this region is found the greatest fossil dinosaur land known.

For six seasons the American Museum of Natural History has been sending expeditions to this field under the leadership of Barnum Brown, assistant curator of vertebrate paleontology of the institution. Mr. Brown recently got back to this city from the Red Deer River country after rounding up his six years of exploration and collecting. The region has yielded to the museum the largest collection of cretaceous dinosaurs in the world.

Most of the prehistoric monsters blasted out of the rocks and dug up along the banks of the Red Deer River by Mr. Brown date back 3,000,000 years or so. During the last three years the members of the museum's expedition have worked in the Belly River formation, exposed on the Red Deer River, and in this region a number of remarkable finds have been excavated by the dinosaur hunters. This formation extends over a great deal of country, but that part of it containing the greatest quantity of dinosaur remains, and where the conditions are most favorable to the preservation of dinosaurs is exposed near the town of Steepleville, Alberta.

At Steepleville the members of the museum's expedition pitched their tents and established headquarters near the banks of the Red Deer

of years ago, some equipped with armor plates suggesting a huge cruiser, and others like the duck billed trachodon, an unarmored type, that lived chiefly in the water.

Altogether during the past season the museum's expedition secured about twelve tons of fossils, including four complete dinosaur skeletons, one a horned dinosaur, the ceratops, before represented in the museum by a skull only, and another a curious helmeted duck billed dinosaur called the stephanosaurus.

One of the great finds secured by the explorers in the dinosaur land was the skeleton of an ankylosaurus, a creature with huge pelvis, measuring about five feet across from tip to tip of its big hip bones. The body of the ankylosaurus was round or barrel shaped and it was equipped with a clublike tail and short, stocky legs. When found by the prospectors the skeleton was imbedded under an abrupt high hill, and it was not possible to excavate it except by mining. Its excavation was accomplished by digging a hole into the hillside and placing timber there to prevent a landslide. After freeing the dinosaur skeleton from its tomb in the hill blocks and tackles were utilized to haul the fossil up to level land, where it could be packed for transportation.

This proved to be a difficult task, as one block alone, containing the pelvis of the creature, weighed nearly a ton. Eventually the entire skeleton was hauled up the steep bank and packed for shipment to the museum.

Other finds in this region included the complete skull and jaws of a monoclonius, a horned



CORYTHOSAURUS SKELETON UNCOVERED AND READY TO BE PLASTERED PREPARATORY TO SHIPMENT TO THE MUSEUM.

While prospecting for these monsters of prehistoric ages two ancient trees were found. It is estimated that these trophies of dinosaur land are contemporaneous with the creatures that once flourished in the lagoons of the region 3,000,000 years ago. They will be placed in the dinosaur hall of the museum.

From the Red Deer River the members of the expedition travelled 120 miles to northern Montana, to a region just east of the Glacier National Park. "We found there imbedded in the rock," said Mr. Brown, "a large skeleton of a trachodon, a creature of the duck billed type. It was in

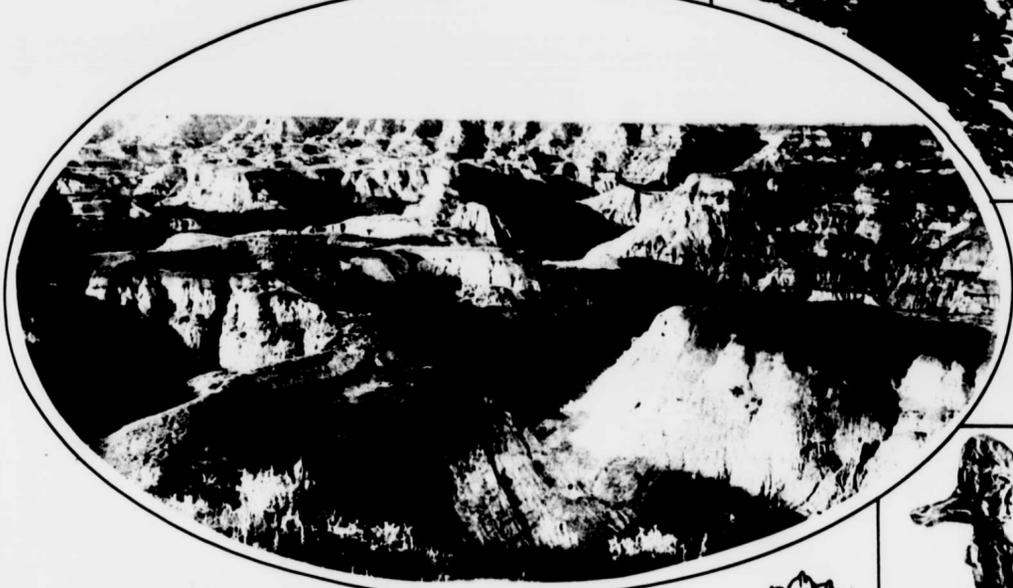
Twelve Tons of Fossils, Including Four Complete Dinosaurs, This Season's Yield

a quarry filled with many bones of small duck billed and horned dinosaurs.

"We arrived there early in November and remained in the field prospecting until snow came and the mercury went down to four below zero. The cold weather prevented further excavations, and while there we worked under difficulties.

"We dug out the fossils piece by piece and poured water over them, which froze rapidly, and then we carried the fragments back to camp and thawed the parts out again, covering them with plaster. The plaster was applied to hold the pieces together.

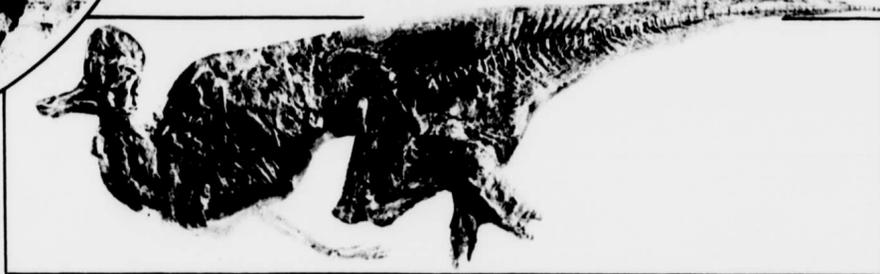
"We camped right out on the open prairie, where the atmosphere was clear and bracing, but zero weather is not exactly favorable for dinosaur hunting, so we folded our tents and returned to New York."



TYPE OF COUNTRY IN ALBERTA, WHERE THE FINDS ARE MADE.

River. Only a small part of this region had not been worked in previous years, and last season the dinosaur hunters completed their prospecting and excavating for fossil monsters—creatures that stalked through the land millions

dinosaur and a herbivorous creature; a very large skull of a trachodon five feet in length and several smaller specimens, a skull of the corythosaurus and portions of three skeletons of the birdlike ornithomimus.



THE SAME SKELETON, 29 FEET LONG, MOUNTED IN THE MUSEUM.

## KEEPING THE TRANSCONTINENTAL TELEPHONE LINES OPEN IN ALL WEATHERS



LINEMEN ON SKIS GUARDING THE LINE IN WESTERN SNOWS.



FLOOD PLAYS HAVOC WITH THE LINE AS WELL AS SNOW.

THE hardships endured by the "trouble shooters," the linemen of the transcontinental telephone service, who brave the dangers of the storm beaten Rockies to make possible the wondering conversations that have become features of New York dinners, are probably not even guessed by the diners as they hold the little black disks to their ears in rooms filled with soft lights and warmth.

Through blizzards that pile the snow thirty feet high, up icy passes, where they chop their way lashed together for safety, dropping sometimes in the snow from exhaustion, hungry and half frozen, they patrol their miles of singing wire. Stories of men who wander from the trail and whose bodies are never found are told in the repair camps of the West, but the danger

that lurks in avalanche or blizzard never daunts the men who set out to repair a break.

These pictures give some faint idea of the conditions under which the men work. Snowshoes and skis are their means of travel, and where the fall is light they take turns breaking trail through a white wilderness, where an hour may mean only a mile of progress. One picture shows a man up a pole with his skis still on, while his companion on the snow, which is only seventeen feet deep, has on snowshoes.

There is another side to their experience in the South, where the linemen work up to their waists in swamps filled with fever and snakes. But whether the danger be cold or swamp or prairie fires the linemen tackle the job as part of the day's work and keeps the line open.

The story of the perils, skill and pluck of the telephone linemen is related in another section of THE SUN to-day.



SNOWED UNDER. THE TOLL LINE THROUGH THE SIERRA NEVADAS BETWEEN TRUCKEE, CAL., AND RENO, NEV.