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AMERICAN TOWNS

That Have Been Buried Like Pompeii.—The Plateau Dwellers of Arizona.

calamity like that which buried Pompeii once befell the plateau dwellers' villages of Arizona.

Arid, sun-baked stretches of almost treeless mesas now greet the eye where once flourishing towns stood. The relics left behind are found with difficulty.

An almost impenetrable and apparently endless expanse of lava forms a coverlid for the ruined villages. Energetic and enthusiastic men have, however, accomplished much, and among them is Cecil A. Deane, custodian of the war relic room in the State House at Denver.

Mr. Deane spent many weeks last Fall searching the forlorn plateaus south of Holbrook for traces of its ancient inhabitants. He brought back with him many objects of absorbing interest which have never been displayed to the public eye and about which no word has been written in explanation.

Some of them tell plainly of the lives of their departed owners, while others afford only the subjects for wonder and conjecture.

In the course of his explorations Mr. Deane found undeniable proofs of a cataclysm of nature. The mesa dwellers were engulfed in a wave of molten lava. To-day, hard, regular and forbidding, it covers the earth to a depth of seventy-two feet where measured. The peaceful habitations of that early man were overspread by a flood of melted rock, which extended over 400,000 acres.

The mesa or plateau dwellers, as they are called, were a large boned people, as their skeletons testify. They lived on the plateaus and cultivated the soil for a livelihood. Ears of corn and pumpkins, calcined by the penetrating heat of lava, have been found in the rooms of stone buildings, proving them to have been an agricultural people.

The scarcity and character of the weapons found in the houses show that the mesa dwellers were not a warlike people nor addicted to hunting. If there were fastidions in those days they evidently did not pursue the monsters. Their spear and arrow heads are but an inch in length, and their stone hatchets were intended for domestic use. Although they dwelt on the mesas and tilled the soil, they had places of refuge among the cliffs.

In the picturesque cliffs of sandstone, which rise to the height of 400 and 500 feet, they tunneled homes for use in time of peril. What they feared no one knows. Perhaps they fled from a stronger race of people which sometimes invaded their land. Perchance some huge prehistoric animals menaced them. So they lived, having two homes—one for peace and the other for time of danger—until at length there was a tremendous eruption which ended their existence.

The objects in possession of Custodian Deane are of varied nature. There is corn which mutely tells of agriculture; sea shells found only in the Pacific Ocean or Gulf of California; proving that the mesa dwellers either visited the distant sea or had communication with other people who had been there.

There is a polished sandstone tube, the use of which baffles imagination; a disc of sandstone strangely marked to resemble the interior of a court and evidently a symbol of some sort; a small sandstone vase with cover, possibly used as a water receptacle; a quartzite metal or primitive corn mill, found six feet below the surface in a grave near the River Plata; it was dressed with stone hammers and is a good bit of work; a slab of sandstone having grooves made by the rubbing of stone axes in sharpening, and called by Mr. Deane "the mesa dwellers' grindstone."

Oddest of all is a piece of sandstone eight inches high by four inches wide and four long, shaped like a Chinese pagoda; it bears the symbolic T window on its side and undoubtedly has an unusual significance, being found in a grave. There are earrings of shell, which show that the ancient people were fond of personal adornment and valued articles from a distance. Their skulls are flattened on the tops, proving that some barbarous custom prevailed among them.

Perhaps a flattened skull was a mark of distinction, as tiny feet are valued among Chinese women. Some day, when science is afforded generous sums for extended exploration, the lava will be penetrated by eager students and perhaps the mystery of the mesa dwellers will be revealed to the world.

The Lightest Substance.
What is the lightest substance in nature? The luminiferous ether, answers Pearson's Weekly. This substance pervades the universe, and by means of its vibrations light is transmitted from place to place. Yet it must be almost absolutely without weight. The earth, the moon and the planets pass through it, but their motion is not perceptibly retarded by it. The calculations of astronomers on the motions of these bodies are based upon the supposition that they are moving through empty space. Yet it is certain that the ether is a substance for it is impossible that empty space should vibrate and by the different modes of its vibration should produce the colors of the solar spectrum, the green of the landscape, the blue of the sky and the varied tints of nature and art. The lightest substance that has been actually weighed is hydrogen gas. It is less than one-fourteenth of the density of the air, and hence it is the best substance for inflating balloons.

Askit—what is the difference between a journalist and a newspaper man?
Tellit—A journalist always describes a paper as a "pageant."—Baltimore American.

NOTES OF THE FARM.

The spraying outfit can be put to good service in giving some of the horses and cows a good spraying as a bath during the warm days.

It is not altogether the aggregate amount of crops, but the profit made in growing them that determines the net gain. We may spend more than we make.

Use fertilizers that contain a large percentage of potash, for potatoes, and put it over the rows, or broadcast it on the land. Being soluble the rains will carry it to the roots of the plants.

The plague of flies can be very largely avoided, says a dairyman, by rubbing the horse and the cows all over with a sponge dipped in soap suds in which a small quantity of carbolic acid has been mixed.

The man who makes general farming pay the best is the one who has some products that he can put on the market every month. He is not tied down to any one crop or one branch of stock raising, but branches out sufficiently, so that if one thing fails he has other opportunities ready.

Sheep and hogs should have free access to apple orchards, as they will consume the fallen fruit and thus destroy many insects. Weeds and grass will also be kept down by sheep. They should, however, be fed all at night, if the herbage is scarce. In order to have them kept in the best condition, they will not graze during the heat of the day, preferring to do so after sundown. They can be kept in any shady place until evening, and then driven to pasture in the morning.

We are sometimes surprised that certain portions of our crops, endure drought so much better. During the favorable weather they made a strong root growth. The roots have the power to lay up nourishment for future use. If we wish to provide against a drought give root growth the best possible opportunity.

Can the proportion of butter in milk be increased by judicious feeding? The testimony that it can be done is rapidly growing. The experiments of many of the State stations and of dairy experts have gained pretty exact information, and show that certain foods rich in oils tend to produce an increase in the butter fat in milk.

When cows become dry, they should keep in good condition on pasture grass alone. Cows that produce largely of milk may be allowed grain and 500 feet, they will eat, but it is not necessary to highly-feed non-producing stock during the warm season, as less food is then required for their maintenance compared.

Up to a certain point all food is utilized in supplying the constant and natural waste of the system. A plant or an animal must be full fed. After an animal waste is supplied, then comes a demand for food to furnish animal heat. After these demands have been met, and not until then, surplus production becomes possible. Moreover, the latter object is best gained by feeding a ration of food by a perfectly balanced ration.

Where sheep are pastured upon clover there is a constant checking of the plant, and this predisposes it to the forming of seed. Thus it produces a heavier seed than when the common practice is followed of allowing it to grow until in blossom and then cutting it close to the ground; but, if the clover is fed off, Canada thistles and other weeds in it should be mown down to the surface with a scythe. The sheep will not take sufficient care of these to abate you from giving some attention to them.

Testing and Preserving Eggs.
Eggs that are to be packed should be perfectly fresh. There is no better way to tell a fresh egg than the old method of testing them by a paper tube. Roll up a piece of stiff paper, so that an ordinary egg will just fit in one end. Place the egg in the end of the tube, and look through the other end with the tube directed toward the light. The bluish light transduced if fresh; if stale, it will appear dark, almost opaque. A good egg will generally sink if placed in water; if stale it will float. Several ways of preserv-

ing eggs are practiced. The object is to prevent evaporation from the egg. Cutting off the air from the contents of the egg preserves them longer than with any other treatment. An egg which had lain in bran even for a few days will smell and taste musty. Packed in lime eggs will be retained. Covered with a coat of spirit varnish eggs have kept so perfectly that after the lapse of two years chickens were hatched from them.

Spirit varnish for preserving eggs is made by dissolving gum shellac in enough alcohol to make a thin varnish. Coat each egg with this and pack, little end down, so that they cannot move in bran, sawdust, or sand; the sand is best. Whatever is used for packing should be clean and dry.

Bumble or Humble Bees.
The large and small humble bees that are seen in garden and field are of different species, for bees, flies and similar insects do not increase in size with age. When they leave the pupae case they are fully developed and do not grow afterward. There are many species of the bumble bee native of the United States, but as yet very little is known of their history or their economic value to the gardener and farmer. There is a wide and interesting field open here for some young entomologist who might acquire fame and honor by giving the world a life history of the bumble bees of North America.

WAYS OF THE EARTHWORM.

Interesting Facts About the Small Boy's Favorite Fish Hunt.

Earth-worms have a reason for being ever so much more important than to serve as bait for fishermen. For all their lowly estate, few creatures have done more for mankind. Earth-worms are not merely the original ploughmen—they have brought about the condition of the earth's surface that makes other ploughing possible and profitable.

Field crops, for the most part, grow and feed upon vegetable mould—the layer of warm light, brackish earth resting upon the subsoil. Save by grace of the earth-worm vegetable mould would exist only in those places where dead leaves and decaying groceries generally resolved themselves into their original elements. The earth-worm, which may be described as an embodied appetite, eats everything—animal matter, green leaves and dead ones, twigs, leaf stalks, small stones and earth. The residue of all he casts up on the surface at the rate of a thorough-out pasture and garden ground, of some ten tons a year. Continue the process a hundred years or even fifty and many inches of fine friable, productive soil result.

Beyond all that, their burrows let down light and air from the subsoil. Sometimes the burrows run six feet deep. In winter the worms hibernate in roundish chambers at the bottom. The chambers are lined with very small stones or hard, rounded seeds, in grinding down the food. It is only in the winter sleep that they are thus gregarious. At other times they go in pairs. Though they do not in captivity appear very sensible of either cold or heat, in hot, dry weather they go almost as far down as they do in winter.

Eyesless, they have yet a certain perception of light, retreating before it to their burrows. Vibration also affects them—hence, say the country folk, the woodcock's habit of drumming to call them out of the ground. Their sense of smell is acute, and by the help of it they find their food, either buried or lying upon the surface. As soon as it is found the worms drag it to the burrow. They burrow by pressure of their growth, ringed bodies and by literally eating out the earth ahead. The digestive apparatus includes a crop and gizzard, like those of birds. After the manner of birds, the gizzards are kept supplied with small stones to serve as millstones in grinding down the food.

The burrows are plastered all round with the finely chewed earth, and keep shape often long after they are unattended. From the dead leaves which make so large a part of their food the worms secrete humus acids, which attack and help to dissolve the rocks buried in the soil. Thus the earthworms not merely transform the soil chemically and mechanically but add to the bulk of it since soil of every kind comes from the disintegration of rocks. Further, many leaves dragged down into the burrows are only partly eaten and decaying, furnish gases which permeate the soil and react upon its mineral element.

Earthworms are the best allies of these gardeners, the antiquarians. A few inches of soil, an arrow head, an inscribed slab, a tessellated pavement, they bury, surely, safely, to await the day of resurrection. The burying is done in two ways—by castings spread about the thing to be buried, and by undermining the soil beneath. Each honeycombed with burrows sings in times of heavy rain or frost. Thus, in course of a thousand years, an object may be many feet under the surface, yet remain exactly as it fell. Indeed the wise men declare the earthworms in the mass, keep the whole face of the planet in a state of gradual evolution.

Sword of a Thousand Pieces.
What do you think of a sword blade that contains a thousand sheets of metal? Yet they are not uncommon, and you will readily imagine, are of Oriental workmanship. Our painstaking, patient Japanese friends are the makers of them, and a few days ago I had the pleasure of seeing one in Fourth Avenue curiosity shop, and had its method of manufacture explained.

The blades of these sabres are made from magnetic iron ores. The steel is produced in small, very thin sheets, and the workman begins by fixing one of them to the end of an iron rod, which serves as a handle. To this he sodered other small sheets, until the mass has a length of about eight inches, a width of about two inches and a thickness of a little more than a quarter of an inch.

This bar is brought to a white heat, doubled on itself, and hammered until it is down to its original dimensions. This process is repeated fifteen times. Four similar bars are then sodered together, doubled up on themselves, repeated five times. This process makes the superposed layers so thin that a sabre contains at least a thousand sheets of metal.

If you find one of these swords that has a veiled appearance you may know it is caused by alternate layers of iron and steel being sodered together.

Definition of Home.
A beautiful definition of home was given by Lady Aberdeen in the address delivered by her before the recent meeting at Toronto of the National Council of Women. "What is that indefinable something that makes a home; that reveals itself in the books and pictures, in the arrangement of the rooms, in the preparation for a guest, in the tones of the children, in the expression of husband and wife? We cannot describe it, but we recognize it at once when it is present, and no house can be truly a home without some measure of it. We do not need just homes where we can eat heartily and sleep well, but we want homes, full of rest and peace and beauty and refreshment."

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Blood Poisons readily yield to its influence; it thoroughly eradicates the poison from the system; if you have sore throat, patches on tongue or mouth, swollen glands, hair falling out, blotches on body, itching skin, or other signs of this awful disease, you will find the Latest Method Treatment will cure you without Mercury or Potassium.

Facts For Patients.

1. Dr. Goldberg has 18 Diplomas, Certificates and Licenses, which is sufficient guarantee as to his standing and abilities.
2. Each time you call you see Dr. Goldberg personally, while all other Chronic, Private and Blood Poisons specialists have some doctor in charge of their office or have an assistant to doctor you.
3. The Latest Method Treatment discovered by Dr. Goldberg is recognized as the most speedy and permanent cure for Blood Poisons, Chronic, Private, Nervous Debility and Impotency. Varicocele and Stricture cured without cutting or scroting.
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5. We accept no incurable case for treatment.
6. We are the only doctors of our specialty who are willing to wait for the pay until you are convinced that a complete cure has been established. If you doubt it, try us and see. Call or write for blank form for home treatment. Book free.

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