

Excavation of Minoan Settlement

BELOW the Cretan kings, who held state in the great palaces of Cnossus and Phaestos four thousand years ago, there ranked, as we know, vassal princes and noble families, each of whom lived on and by a smaller township or district, contributing, doubtless, in kind or in service to the royal treasuries, writes D. G. Hogarth in *The Illustrated News*. Such minor townships, dominated by miniature "palaces," were laid bare in eastern Crete, at Gournia and Palaikastro, by Mrs. Boyd Hawes and the British school at Athens; and perhaps the so-called "Royal Villa" at Hagia Triada, excavated by the Italian mission, must be regarded, not as a king's seat, but as a very splendid example of a territorial noble's residence, overlooking a rich fief at the head of the Bay of Messara.

Quite recently, by the enterprise and care of the Cretan Department of antiquities, directed by Dr. J. Hatzidakis, the chief ephor, another of these seigneurial settlements has been excavated at the village of Tyllissos, near Candia. The place lies some seven miles west of Cnossus in a fertile hill country which extends to the base of Mount Ida; and no doubt it was the center of a territorial fief held under the Minoan kings by some noble house.

Large Bronze Vessels.

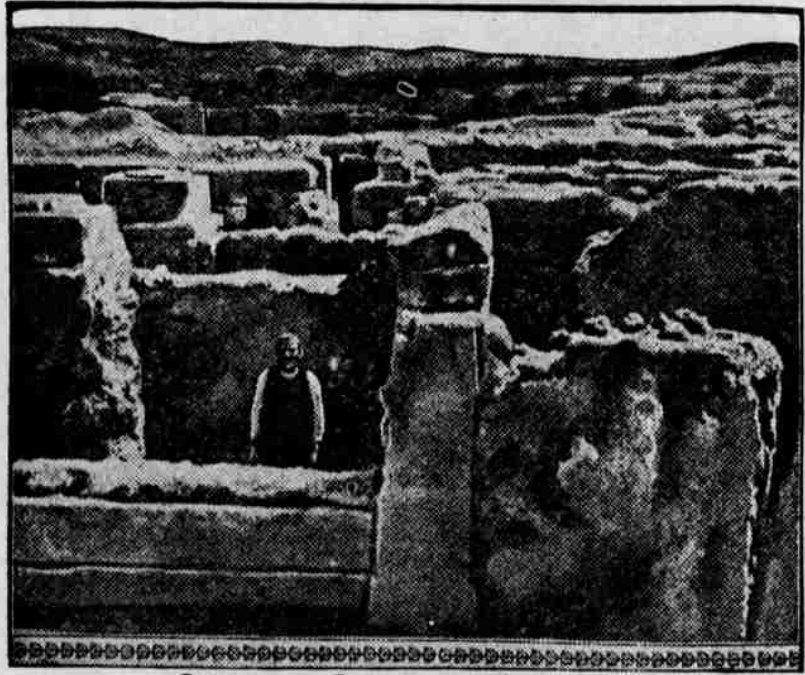
Some years ago it came to the knowledge of the Ephorate that peasants of Tyllissos were in the habit of resorting for building stone to a certain locality hard by the village, and that the stone procured there was ready squared. In the process of quarrying they had thrown out quantities of potsherds, and one peasant, more fortunate than the rest, had come on some large bronze vessels, much battered and crushed, but complete. These were impounded for the government, but for a long time supposed to be of Hellenic date. Since, however, systematic excavation has

The two chief houses of the later period repeat several features of the Cnossian and Phaestian palaces, notably pillared halls and store-rooms with great jars ranged round their walls. The larger living-rooms seem to have had finely frescoed walls. Many fragments of their decorations have been recovered and are now placed together to show groups of Minoan ladies, warriors in procession, and fan-bearing slaves.

Of the furniture, besides the bronze vessels already alluded to, painted vases in great variety have been found, among which are very good examples of that use of natural vegetable forms for stylistic ornament which is characteristic of the early Late Minoan period; and some vessels in stone also have been unearthed of which one, a slender vase in black obsidian, of exquisite form and admirable symmetry, once more fills us with astonished envy of the capacities of Cretan craftsmanship. That such a material as this volcanic glass could be turned with truth by workmen who had no tools but of stone or soft bronze would never be believed, had we not this vase and some early vessels in Egypt to prove the fact. The process must have been almost as slow as a process of nature!

One remarkable statuette in bronze has rewarded the Ephor's labors. It shows a male figure, clad in belted lion-cloth with frontal flap, and standing in an attitude of salutation. He is probably an adorant of the Cretan goddess. Many similar figures in similar attitudes have been found elsewhere in the island, notably in the Psychro cave; but none so carefully and scientifically modeled as this. They all seem to have been deposited in shrines and holy places by men desirous to put a vicarious representation of themselves in constant relation with the deity.

If the excavators had found nothing but this statuette, it would have repaid their enterprises. But, in fact,



GROUP OF BUILDINGS EXCAVATED

been prosecuted, the whole site has been found to be Minoan, and those cauldrons must be accounted rare and precious survivals of the metallurgy of the Later Palace Period at Cnossus.

What has been laid bare at Tyllissos is rather a group of large residential houses than any "palace," properly so called. They resemble in type certain houses found in 1900 in the town of Cnossus at some distance from the palace building, but are larger and more richly decorated. The different residences, having had some architectural connection with one another, seem to have formed a sort of block, such as houses of the same age at Phylakopi, in Melos, were found to be linked one to the next, and probably they represent a family settlement.

Around them, but separated, are remains of a few poorer dwellings, forming a dependent village or hamlet, inhabited by villeins or retainers, as was the case at Hagia Triada. What buildings are now visible are of the Third Middle and First Late Minoan Periods—that is, the sixteenth century B. C., or thereabouts; but there were both seigneurial residences and also poor dwellings in a previous age, the Second Middle Minoan, and possibly a village existed before any noble house was built. This point, it is hoped, will be cleared up when the excavations in the area surrounding the main site have been carried deeper and wider next season.

they have found much else, as we have seen, and before they leave Tyllissos, should find yet more.

CAPTIVE IN MUSIC'S SPELL

Quail in No Uncertain Mood When He Heard the Call of the Notes.

"A baby quail was captured and brought to the house. The large cage provided for him stood upon a square of oilcloth, and this was little Bob White's ranch. Here were his food, his basin of water, and the sandpile where he took his daily dust-bath. The door of his house was always open, but he seldom wandered beyond the limits of his own domain.

"One thing invariably tempted this little recluse to venture forth; this was the sound of music. Like a small boy racing after the band, the moment the tones of the piano reached his quick ear, he started on a run, and the quick pat-patting of his tiny feet announced his approach. He would circle about the piano and, with a puff-puff of his short wings, mount to the keyboard. The little square corner at its end was his opera chair, where he cuddled down contentedly as long as the music continued, at times expressing his appreciation by a contented, soft, purring sound."—*Suburban Life*.

BENEFIT BY USING CONCRETE

Farmer Adds Both Comfort and Safety, Besides Saving Money—Cement is Not Large Item.

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ.)
Safety, economy and utility are the prime considerations in silo building and on all of these points farmers are finding themselves gainers from the use of concrete. Concrete structures are much safer and in the long run are more economical. The original cost is about the same as for silos of other materials if the farmer is able to do the work with his regular force. When the durability and lessened risk are considered it is seen that the concrete construction is economical in almost all circumstances. The concrete silo is sanitary and preserves the fodder in a satisfactory way. This fact has been demonstrated by government tests.

Farmers who have not studied the subject of concrete construction will do well to take it up. In most cases the material will be cheaper and handier than lumber. It is of high value for walks, dairy floors, milk houses, watering troughs and steps, as well as for general architectural work.

Where the farmer is able to supply the sand and gravel without much expense and has time to perform the labor of construction, or at least to



Concrete Trough for Stock.

supervise it, the outlay for any given piece of work will probably be less than it would be if lumber were used. The proportion of cement required is not a large item of expense.

The farmer also gains in the matter of insurance as he goes forward with his experiments in concrete construction. This is an important consideration, and he adds both comfort and safety, besides saving money.

FARMING IN HAPHAZARD WAY

Course at State Agricultural College Will Impel Desire to Work in More Modern Methods.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

There is no need for any farmer to keep on farming in the same old haphazard way. A course at his state agricultural college will fill him with a strong desire to farm in the more modern way—the way which brings success. Plan to spend a few weeks or months, if possible, at the college this winter.

All of these schools have short courses for those farmers, young and old, who cannot be away from home for any length of time, but in these courses, the time is so fully taken



Farmers Learning to Pick Apples. up—morning, afternoon and evening, that the wide-awake farmer can accomplish a great amount in a very short time.

A course in general agriculture is given for farmers, who do not care to specialize in any particular branch of farming, but wish to secure a better knowledge of all phases of agriculture. It includes work in soil fertility, farm management, farm crops, poultry raising, dairying in all of its branches, animal husbandry, horticulture, insect study, and plant diseases.

A study of these subjects will increase the earning capacity of every farmer.

Feeding Place.

Don't throw duck feed in the filth. Feed in troughs, and only what can be eaten clean. Take out whatever is left over. Keep ducks in good appetite. The duck has no crop like the chicken. Therefore soft foods are necessary.

Negligence With Seeds.

Poor seed only shows negligence on the part of the farmer. He can be certain of his seed if he gives it his proper attention.

Useful Tool.

A tool used to fight fires on the California forests combines a rake, spade and hoe. It is compact, so that it can be carried on horseback, and weighs less than 5½ pounds.

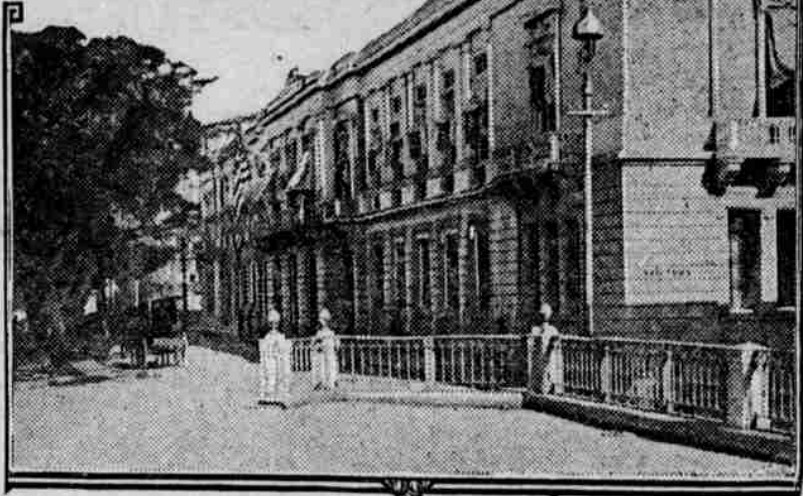
Water for Ducks.

Ducks kept on land must be supplied with fresh water three times a day.

Success in Dairying.

Success in dairying now depends entirely on the brains and business ability of the man behind the cow.

SCENES in the ORIENT



GOVERNOR'S PALACE

AMERICANS are solely responsible," said Edgar K. Frank, the globe trotter, the other day, "for the high cost of living encountered by tourists. Especially did we find this the case in Japan. When Germans and English composed the travelers everything was cheap, and even yet, where tourists are from any other country, no attempt is made by landlords, shopkeepers, and the rest, to gouge in the matter of prices. But wherever goods are sold, Americans are asked more than anybody else, and they usually pay it. The hotel man, as soon as he discovers you are an American, will ask you \$10 a day for a room that is not worth more than \$5, and if you argue the matter to a finish you will get the room for \$5. Everything else the same way.

Baked Beans Surprise Britons.

"At Penang we became acquainted with the durian, a fruit. It is remarkable, because the more you eat of it the more you want. At a delicatessen here we bought American baked beans and gave the English officers on the vessel an American treat. They had never eaten any before.

"You may not know that Penang is known the world over for its tin deposits. Most of our tin comes from there. Both at Penang and at Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the district, are smelters for tin.

"Our next stop was Singapore, known as the Gateway of the East. It is one of the most important and interesting of the eastern cities. It is the distributing and collecting point, not only for the Malay peninsula, but for Indo-China and Dutch Indies.

"It was at a hotel here that we learned what 'bathroom attached' means in an advertisement. We read the advertisement, went to the hotel, and looked in vain for the bathroom. Upon inquiry we were shown an immense yard, or courtway, reached by crossing a bridge from the hotel proper, where bathrooms were lined up in a row, and numbered to correspond with the numbers of the rooms.

"The Chinese practically own the town. They are the wealthy part of the place and live like millionaires, own autos and have every other comfort. Singapore is but one and one-half degrees (80 miles) north of the equator. Java is only 40 hours' ride from Singapore, but faulty boat connections prevented us from going there.

"Did you ever hear of the traveler's tree? We saw a lot of them around Singapore. They grow probably ten feet high, the branching palm-like limbs spreading out like a fan. By tearing off a branch the thirsty wayfarer gets from a glass to a quart of water.

"Our next landing place was Hongkong. The real name of the port is Victoria, and it is a free treaty one—no customs regulations to be gone through with.

"All through China you will find Hindu policemen. There are Chinese police, too, but everywhere the peculiarly dressed Hindu seems to be on the force. At the time of the mutiny it was discovered that the Hindu was a man who could take care of himself in a scrimmage, and city management has seemed to recognize his worth as an officer of the peace. The Chinese are good people also in business, honest, polite, quick calculators—superior to any other orientals we met on our travels.

Manila Now Healthful.

"Much has been written about Manila, the Pearl of the Orient, and without participating in the political problem of what the United States government should now do with our possessions there, I cannot refrain from saying that our people have wrought a wonderful improvement on the islands. They have cleaned them up. They are now comparatively healthful. All who come from eastern countries are vaccinated before they are permitted to land, so that smallpox is rare and typhoid is practically unknown. There is sewerage, good schools, a better moral tone—in fact no comparison can be made with the old regime.

"Like all other Americans, we went to Clark's, where Americans gather,

and here we saw the first soda water sign that had met our eyes in months of travel. We have made good roads there, and there is now plenty of ice, a plant for the making of artificial ice having been put up by our government. We mooned on the Luneta, Manila's wonderful parkway, and visited the new Y. M. C. A. building. A Mr. Tener, cousin of Governor Tener of Pennsylvania, is in charge. The building cost over \$100,000.

"No one who has not been there can have any conception of the interesting old city, with its moss-covered walls, its age-defying temples and beautiful shrines and innumerable objects of rare historic value that abound on all hands. Manila bay, made famous in America by the brave Dewey, was already the most important seaport of the Orient, lying midway between the newly opening territories of North China and the thickly populated possessions of England in India. The Bataan mountains loom on the left as you pass up the bay, forming a gigantic barrier between the bay and the sea, and to the left is Cavite, the naval town. Here was given Dewey's famous order, 'You may fire when you are ready, Gridley,' which for all time shattered the hopes of Spain for Oriental power, and with the sinking of her warships a rule of more than 300 years passed away.

"Continuing up the bay, Manila is brought into closer view. The first view from the boat is charming. It looks a tree-embowered city, the subdued colors contrasting with the vivid green of a luxuriant tropical foliage. Today it is a city of contrasts. It is a city of the east, yet the younger and more vigorous west has made great changes in the quietness and drowsiness of the old place. The Pasig river divides the city into the north and south sides. On the south bank are the old walled city districts and on the north are the Escolta, the main business artery. The junction of the Escolta and the Bridge of Spain is the actual center of the business section, and at this point cars may be taken for nearly every part of the city and suburbs.

"Manila is a city of churches, the oldest having been built by the Order of St. Augustin in 1571. On the Plaza McKinley is the Ayuntamiento, which contains the offices of our government. To the Luneta in the early evening all Manila goes. With two bands playing, people of all ages and countries and garbs stroll under the brilliant electric lights. The most important item commercially is the manufacture of cigars. About 20,000 people actually live on the river. On the road to La Loma is the great Billid penitentiary, supposed to shelter a large number of convicts than any other prison in the world. Fort William McKinley, seven miles from Manila on the Pasig river, is the largest post of the United States army."

BOUGHT HOME WITH BERRIES

Maine Woman Has Been Picking and Peddling for the Last Twenty-Three Years.

Paying for a home by picking wild berries is the feat performed by Mrs. Seth Davis of Skowhegan, who for the last 23 years has been engaged in this industry. Her major berry is the rasp-berry, and she averages about fifteen bushels of these in a year. She picks about eight bushels of the field strawberries in the year and many bushels of wild blackberries.

Besides picking these she peddles them out in Showhegan. She now owns a fine farm and she remarked that she had paid for it by picking berries. She not only picks berries, but she assists her husband in many ways about the farm. In the winter time she will take a load of wood with a pair of horses, go to Showhegan and find a market for it, unloading it herself.

Mrs. Davis is one of the most frequent patrons of the public library, but she believes that life is worth more to her by outdoor air and work than it could be otherwise.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal*.