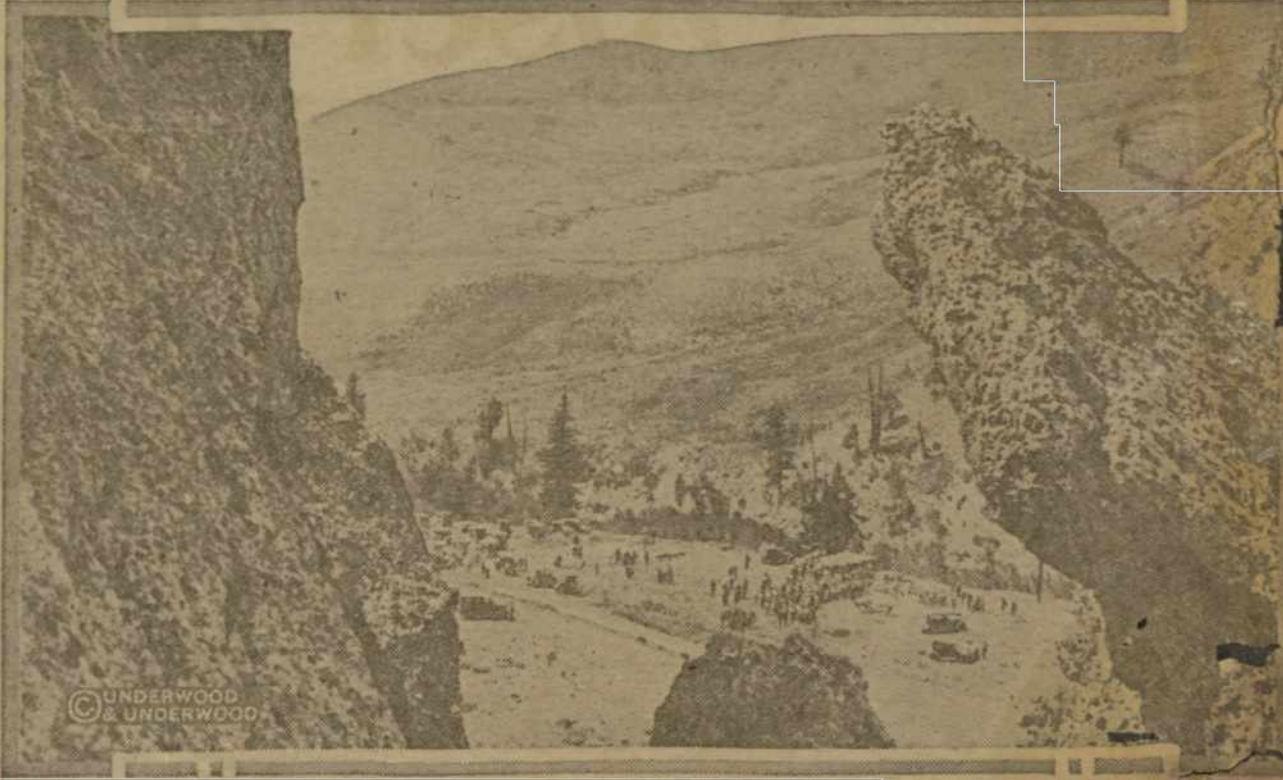


Hoback Canyon Highway, Trail of Romance, Dedicated



Looking through one of the mountain rock formations onto the opening of a trail of romance—the Hoback Canyon highway through the very heart of the West of old-time tradition, between Rock Springs and Kemmerer, Wyo., and the south entrance of Yellowstone National park, through the Jackson's Hole region. The road was officially dedicated by Gov. Robert D. Carey of Wyoming at a ceremony in which Congressman F. W. Mondell and other celebrities were participants.

Tricks Cities Into Oblivion

Prosperity and Activity of Early Days Hastened Decay of Once Noted Ports.

NOW ARE DESERTED VILLAGES

Erosion of Land, Due to Cultivation, Fills Once Navigable Streams and Despoils Soil of Its Fertility.

Washington.—Men have been building cities and deserting them from time immemorial. The usual causes are military and economic. Carthage, one of the greatest cities of early times, was utterly destroyed after the Punic wars waged by the Romans. Virginia City, Nev., was deserted because the mining industry which made it a substantial municipality lapsed upon the exhaustion of the lode. But here in the East is a group of cities which have fallen from their previous importance by the operation of the forces of nature.

The great mass of the people of the United States, being distributed so widely over the expanse of the new territory of the West, lacks the environment to create a realization of the antiquity of the Eastern section. It is difficult for the man in Chicago to realize that the eastern Americans have lived on this soil for as long a period under the British flag as under the American—that the period extending from the first settlement of the eastern seaboard up to the American Revolution was as long as that from the Revolution to the present day.

Prosperity Saps Life.

More than three centuries of human occupation bring about curious changes in the habitations of men. When the country was first settled the soil was virgin and for the most part covered with dense forests. The pioneers built their primitive houses on the banks of streams because the streams were their easiest roadways. They felled the trees and planted their corn and tobacco and, in the course of years, ports sprang up by the water-side and became thriving cities. The farms reached farther and farther back into the wilderness, large areas being cleared of timber.

Southern Maryland furnishes an excellent example of such development. Its soil is loamy and was extremely fertile. As, year after year, the gently rolling hillsides were plowed, the soil was loosened and the rain of each year washed it down into the streams. Three centuries of this erosion gradually have filled up the streams. The riverside and bayside cities which once thrived on the shipping of the products of the farm did not keep up with the erosion of the land. The result was that the streams filled year by year until the channels were clogged and what once were noble waterways now are narrow creeks.

Soil and Streams Ruined.

This erosion, which was despoiling the rivers, the highways of commerce, also was washing off the rich, fertile top soil. Therefore the land which produced the crops, the object of commerce, disappeared in company with the streams. It was inevitable that the cities should decline with both their means of commerce and the commodities of commerce taken away by this operation of natural forces set in motion by the plow.

When the Romans took Carthage they tore down the buildings, sowed salt upon the site and plowed it under. The lost cities of southern Maryland no less have been plowed under. There are three excellent examples of these places, Bladensburg, Port Tobacco and Piscataway.

Bladensburg was a port to the wharves of which came great merchant ships from England that sailed up the Potomac and followed its east-

ern branch to the port which was a city long before Washington was even planned. Today no craft larger than a small motorboat can get up as far as Bladensburg and, after a dry spell, even such a small boat is likely to ground.

Thriving Port Near Extinction.

Bladensburg was a thriving port of entry, a great tobacco shipping point. It boasted hotels and warehouses and numerous beautiful colonial mansions, several of which still stand. Today it is a village of small population and probably would have disappeared altogether were it not for the fact that it is near Washington.

Probably the most interesting of the lost cities is Port Tobacco. Old maps of Maryland show this place marked with the large star or circle as indicating an important center. Marylanders lean strongly on tradition and even today the maps show Port Tobacco as a second-class city. Not more than three families live there at present.

Port Tobacco, obviously, was one of the busiest of the tobacco exporting points. It stood on an estuary of the Potomac. From it radiated the roads peculiar to southern Maryland, roads over which the planters rolled their huge hogsheds of tobacco. Its courthouse was the pride of that section. Its hotel was the social center of the country. In its public square was a marble fountain and its warehouses occupied wide spaces. It was an important colonial port. Today it is not a port at all. There is no water at Port Tobacco. The stream has been filled in by erosion to such an extent that its banks are half a mile away from the town.

Now a Deserted Village.

Port Tobacco clung to its traditions for some years after its water highway had deserted it because it was the county seat. LaPlata, a new and growing town some three miles away, which had sprung up when the railroad came through, was jealous of Port Tobacco's courthouse. LaPlata argued that Port Tobacco was declining and herself growing and petitioned the legislature to move the county seat. But tradition was too strong and the courthouse stayed at Port Tobacco.

The jealousy of LaPlata was not abated and, the legend says, finally

reached a pitch where a group of young LaPlata bloods stole into Port Tobacco one night and burned the fine old brick courthouse. Inasmuch as the county must bear the expense of erecting a new building, it was urged successfully that it might as well be built in the new town, and it was. Today the few old missions of Port Tobacco, the ruins of the courthouse, the tumbled-down remains of the hotel and even portions of the marble fountain are grass-grown and lonely—well-tasted to Goldsmith's description of the deserted village.

Deserted by Stream.

Piscataway was a port on an estuary of the Potomac not far from Mount Vernon. It is perhaps the best preserved of the three typical lost cities. It would not be possible to get even a canoe up the stream which in the old days bore ships big enough to cross the Atlantic. Piscataway is at least three miles from navigable water. The town is some fifteen miles from the nearest railroad and, therefore, is about as deserted a ghost of colonial days as can be found.

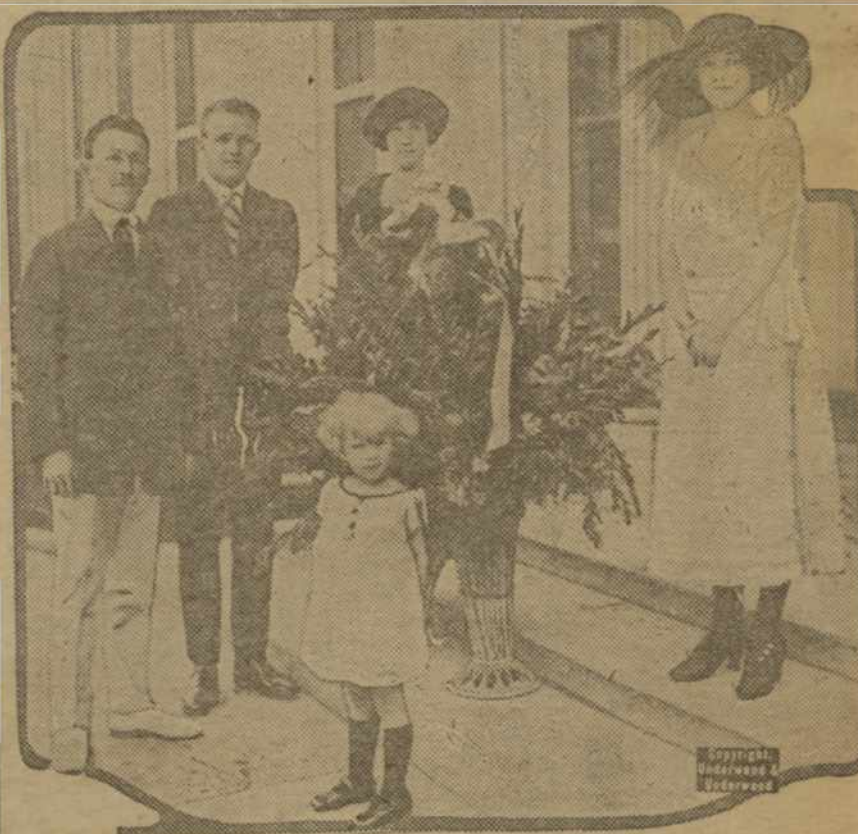
It has several very beautiful mansions. Some of them stand starkly empty, with loose shutters banging in the wind. One or two are still kept up by survivors of the old families that once flourished there, and a few are used as tenement houses by negroes. The mansions and the fine old houses could not live were it not supported by the surrounding country, for the port which once had merchants who sent ships to England now has not to exceed a hundred souls.

Dies With the Farms.

Yorktown is across the bay on the Virginia shore. Its fate is attributable to somewhat different causes. Its water highway, the York river, has not filled up, for the current and tide are extremely rapid at that point. But the washing away of the topsoil has impoverished the farms. Yorktown once was the port of entry for Philadelphia and New York, being regarded as an important place. Today it has a population of 300, half negro. Yet its harbor, the mouth of the York river, is one of the most magnificent in this country. During the war the Atlantic fleet anchored in the harbor of the little town, and after the armistice more than a thousand shipping board vessels were moored there. The harbor is 80 feet deep.

But progress has tricked these cities into oblivion. The very activity and prosperity of the early days hastened their decay. The more industriously the planters plowed to produce the wealth on which the cities thrived the more surely was their fate being sealed.

Lithuanians Say It With Flowers



Group of Lithuanians at the White House, where they went to present President and Mrs. Harding with a huge basket of flowers. The delegation was sent by the Lithuanians of Chicago to pay tribute to President Harding for aiding them in securing recognition of the Lithuanian government.

DAIRY FACTS

PRACTICE OF PASTEURIZING

Dealers Know That Milk So Treated Keeps Better and Prevents Spread of Disease.

(Sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The practice of pasteurizing milk is being rapidly in the cities of this country, as shown by figures collected by the United States Department of Agriculture. Through pressure of health departments and through voluntary action by milk dealers, plant after plant has been switched over from raw milk. It is now generally recognized that those who have studied the problem of milk supply, that proper pasteurization does not injure the chemical or nutritive properties of milk, and that it does destroy all bacteria that produce disease. Milk dealers know that milk so treated keeps better and satisfies customers, and that it prevents outbreaks of disease which would discredit on their product and injure their business.

With these facts in mind it is easy to see why the practice has grown. In 1915 only 77.3 per cent of the cities with a population of more than 500,000 reported more than half of their milk pasteurized, while in 1921 every city in this class had a milk supply more than 50 per cent of which was pasteurized. In 1915 more than 10 per cent of the cities of 75,000 to 100,000 had no pasteurized milk, but in 1921 the past year all of them had some part of the supply pasteurized.

The increase in pasteurization in all cities is particularly striking. Take, for example, those from 10,000 to 25,000 population. In 1915 about 10 per cent had pasteurized milk, but in 1921 nearly 61 per cent had it. Even cities below 10,000 population pasteurization is becoming more common.

KEEP CREAM DURING SUMMER

Cooled to 50 Degrees Promptly After Separating It Will Keep Several Days.

The dairyman must figure a way to keep the cream in good condition during the hot weather months. There is always someone saying "cream can't be kept sweet very long during the summer months," but it has been proven that cream cooled to 50 degrees shortly after separating can be kept sweet for several days.

To accomplish this, it is necessary to have a cooling tank. Such tanks may be bought from the dairy supply houses, but if only a small quantity of cream is produced a homemade tank may be made. This tank is made as follows:

Take a water barrel and around it make a box about 3 feet square by about the height of the barrel. Insert a pipe leading from the pump into the



Cooling Tank for Cream.

barrel extending to the bottom. An overflow pipe is then placed on the opposite side of the barrel leading to the outside of the box. This overflow pipe should be placed as high as the neck of a large cream can. The intake pipe from the pump should extend to the bottom of the barrel as the warm water then rises and overflows.

The space between the box and the barrel is filled with sawdust or other insulator and the box finally covered to the edge of the barrel. A close fitting lid is then placed over the top of the barrel and completes the tank. When a partly filled can is set down a stick across the barrel above the can will help to hold it down.—A. Miller, in the Farm and Home.

METHOD OF RAISING CALVES

Most Economical to Make Use of Good Calf Meal on Farms Where Whole Milk Is Sold.

Where whole milk is sold, undoubtedly the most economical method of raising calves is by the use of a good calf meal. Calves that have been raised properly on calf meal make just as good cows as those raised on whole milk or skim milk.

When Cow Holds Milk.

When a cow persists in holding her milk, a common remedy is to attempt to divert her attention from the operation of milking by providing some tempting food.

Drawback to Dairy.

Perhaps the greatest drawback to the dairy business is that a cow will produce a little milk, no matter what she is fed. Too many dairymen are satisfied with that little bit.

Methods Work Well.

The methods aren't the same, but one works as well as the other—culling hens and culling cows.

Be Regular With Calves.

Be regular in the various operations performed in caring for the calves.

SCHOOL DAYS



KIDDIES SIX

By Will M. Maupin

SMILE AND HUSTLE

WHEN your plans go all awry, Smile and hustle.

Not a bit of use to cry.

Smile and hustle.

Waste of time to fret and scold;

Brace, and get another hold;

Meet the future brave and bold—

Smile and hustle.

Some big scheme wound up in wreck?

Smile and hustle.

Bad luck smite you in the neck?

Smile and hustle.

Be a man among big men,

Grab a hold and try again,

Spit upon your hands, and then

Smile and hustle.

When a brave man hits the bumps—

Smile and hustle.

Then is when he up and humps,

Smile and hustle.

Waste of time to weep and wail,

Just forget that small word "fail."

Don't moon 'round till you go stale—

Smile and hustle.

Everybody has bad luck,

Smile and hustle.

That's the time to show your pluck,

Smile and hustle.

Say, "Hard luck, good-by to you,"

Start off on a tack that's new,

Keep straight on with purpose true,

Smile and hustle.

(© by Will M. Maupin.)

The Friendly Path

By WALTER I. ROBINSON

SIN AND CITIES

DON'T blame sin on the elites.

No community is ever better than the people within it. If the people are honest, God-fearing, law-abiding and live up to the teachings of their churches, regardless of denomination, they'll find little cause for complaint no matter where they live. But when they know what is right and don't do it or don't insist on others following the best pathway, they are likely to be disgruntled with conditions which they bring upon themselves.

We know a great deal about most of the big cities, but we know just as much of the small towns and open country, and proportionately, we believe, there is no difference in the volume of wrong-doing. And we confidently believe that if people hailing from the small towns and country would be as devout to the cause of right as they claim to be when they come into large communities, the blotches on cities' reputations would be much fewer than they are.

It is true that there are many more amusements and inducements in big towns which are likely to divert newcomers' attention from church work and home life. But none of these will lead people from the proper pathway unless they are willing to be led. Even commercialized amusements on the Sabbath will have no harmful effects on those who know they are wrong, if they wish conscientiously to follow the safe pathway.

Remove from every big city the sinners who rush in from small places for hiding and the police and uplift workers would find little work necessary in order to preserve the standards of morality and honesty which are so greatly to be desired.

Able ministers, fine churches, educational opportunities, science, invention and commercial and industrial progress of the cities are the kind of inspirations which should make the world in general more happy, comfortable and thankful to God.

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Mother's Cook Book

The warm raindrops aslant the sun And in the rain the robin sing; Across the creek in twos and threes, The hawking swifts and swallows wing.

WHAT TO EAT

DISHES for luncheon that are not too filling will be found in the following:

Ham and Noodles.

Butter an earthen baking dish, put into the bottom a layer of cooked noodles, add a layer of cold boiled ham cut into small bits, then another layer of noodles. Repeat until the dish is full. Beat one egg, add one cupful of milk and pour into the dish. Cover with crumbs, dot with butter and bake in a moderate oven.

Baked Sausages With Rice.

Cut pork sausages into thin slices. Butter a baking dish and fill with cold boiled rice. Moisten the rice with water in which beef extract has been dissolved. Spread the sliced sausages over the rice and bake in a hot oven until the slices are crisp.

Baked Eggs With Cheese.

Make toast of rounds of bread which have been cut nearly through with a smaller cutter and the center thus made hollowed out. Mix grated cheese with cream and spread over the toast. Arrange on a platter, break an egg in each depression, sprinkle with seasonings and cheese, dot with butter and set into the oven in a dripping pan of hot water. Bake until the eggs are set.

Pimiento and Cheese Roast.

Put three pimientos and two cupfuls of cooked Lima beans through the meat chopper with one-fourth of a pound of cream cheese. Mix well, add enough bread crumbs to form into a roll and bake 20 minutes. Baste frequently with water and butter. Serve with bacon gravy or tomato sauce.

Bordeaux Pudding.

Cut a sponge cake into three layers, spread with jam, put together, cover with sweetened and flavored whipped cream and sprinkle with chopped nuts. Serve with cream, whipped or plain.

Graham Gems.

Take one cupful each of sour milk and graham flour, one-half teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, one egg, well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and three of shortening. Bake in well-greased gem pans.

Neenie Maxwell
(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

Excellent German "Bull."

It seems there is a German "bull" as well as an Irish. Here is a specimen from the crown prince's memoirs: Von Bethmann-Hollweg remarks to Herr Hallin of the Hamburg-American: "I only wish I were dead." And Herr Hallin replies: "I dare say you do. No doubt it would suit you admirably to lie in your coffin all day and watch other people toiling and worrying."

ONCE IS ENOUGH

