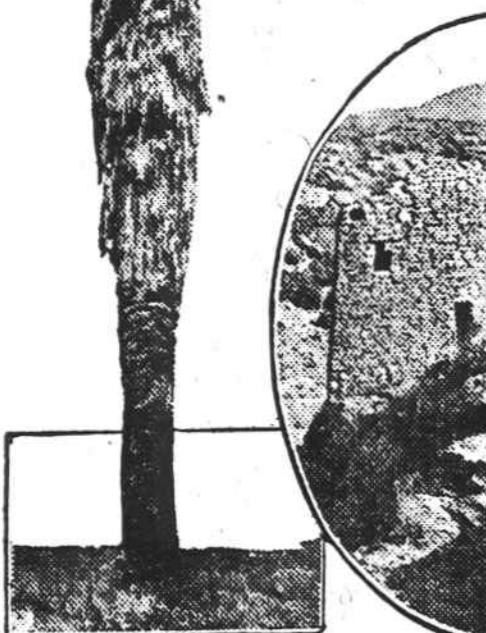
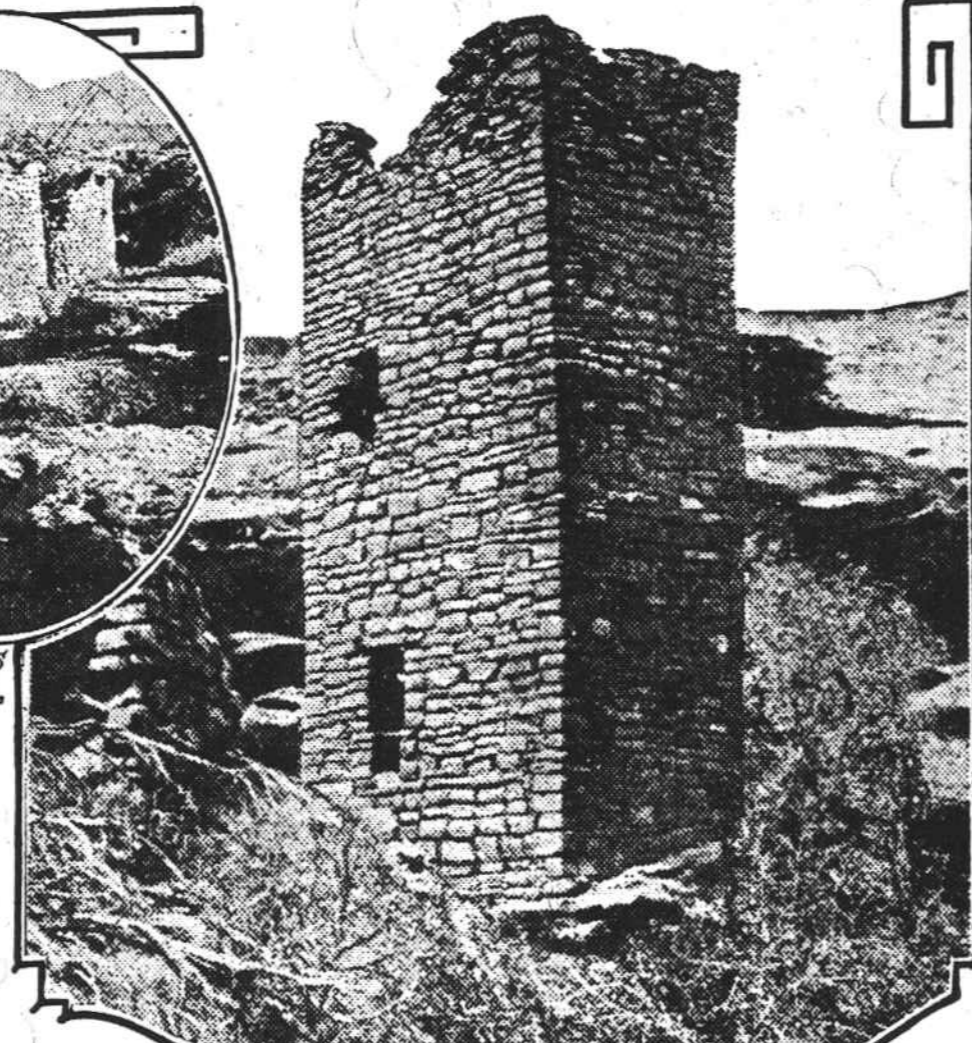


Hovenweep, Palm Canyon New National Monuments



TWIN TOWERS
Photo by General Swan
Courtesy Bell Telephone Service



SQUARE TOWER, HOVENWEEP



PALM CANYON

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

HOVENWEEP National Monument has been added to the United States National park system and Palm Canyon National Monument has been well started on its way. Hovenweep lies on both sides of the boundary line between Colorado and Utah, near the only spot in the United States where four states touch, and is reserved because of its prehistoric towers and other impressive masonry structures.

Palm Canyon is in southern California and contains many fine specimens of native American palms. From now on much will appear in print about these two national monuments—which will be variously described as national parks, national forests, national reservations and national monuments, with indiscriminate references to their control by the national park service and the forest service. So what follows seems advisable in order to explain the complications which congress neglects to straighten out.

There are now nineteen national parks with a total of 11,372 square miles. There is one group of twenty-six national monuments (including the two new ones) containing about 1,900 square miles. These national parks and monuments are under control of the national park service, a bureau of the interior department.

There are seven "national military and other" parks—such as Shiloh, Gettysburg and Lincoln's Birthplace—administered by the War department, which also controls two national monuments—Big Hole Battlefield and Cabrillo.

There are the national forests, with an approximate area of 155,000,000 acres, under the charge of the forest service, a bureau of the Department of Agriculture. There is a group of eleven national monuments containing 510 square miles in charge of the forest service.

The national parks and the national forests are the exact opposite of each other. The national parks are wilderness areas of majestic beauty set aside for purely recreational purposes—public playgrounds for the people. The national forests are industrial and commercial purely—areas set apart for scientific lumbering for a profit and for grazing for a profit.

Some day, it is hoped, congress will straighten out the tangle by putting the national "military and other parks," and all the national monuments in charge of the national park service, leaving the national forests to the forest service.

President Harding created the Hovenweep National Monument by proclamation March 2, under the act of 1906 for the preservation of American antiquities, and Dr. Hubert Work, the new secretary of the interior, has now taken over the area in the name of the federal government. Hovenweep is the Indian equivalent for "Deserted Valley," and contains about 300 acres. The Square Tower and the Twin Towers, pictured herewith, can be comfortably reached by automobile. Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, head of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, recommended the area to the President for a national monument. Doctor Fewkes says of the area and its prehistoric relics:

"Hovenweep contains three groups of structures, the first group called the Square Tower cluster. Some of the finest of all the structures are in this group, the most picturesque of them being Hovenweep castle, the standing walls of which are over fifty feet high. A second group lies three miles to the north, in Holly canyon, and contains some of the most remarkable prehistoric masonry in the United States.

The third group, situated on Canon mesa, is more difficult to reach.

"The ruins in the Square Tower canyon may be described somewhat as follows: Ruins which have indications of inclosed circular kivas, with mural pilasters and banquettes, and closely approximated surrounding rooms. To this class belongs Hovenweep castle, the Hovenweep pueblo and the so-called Unit Type house, the last named belonging to the simplest form of the pure type. Second, there are the ruins, the main feature of which is the absence of a circular kiva. The Twin Towers belong to this second or 'great house' type.

"The largest of the ruins in this canyon is Hovenweep house, situated at the head of the South Fork. Although many of its walls have fallen, there still remains a semicircular great house with high walls conspicuous for some distance. The ruin is a pueblo of rectangular form belonging to the pure type, showing circular depressions identified as kivas, imbedded in collections of square and rectangular rooms, and massive walled buildings on the south side. The standing walls are remains of a conspicuous multi-chambered D-shaped tower.

"Hovenweep castle, like Hovenweep house, has circular kivas compactly imbedded in rectangular rooms arranged about them, indicating the pure type of pueblo. The massive walled semicircular towers and great houses are combined with square rooms and kivas, indicating that it is distinguished by two sections, an eastern and a western, which, united, impart to the whole the shape of the letter L.

"Among the most impressive buildings in Square Tower canyon are the Twin towers. They stand on the south side of the canyon on a rock isolated by a cleft from the adjoining cliffs, the larger of the towers having an oval ground plan while the smaller is horseshoe shaped.

The pueblo known as Unit Type house is one of the most interesting ruins in the Hovenweep. It is situated on the very edge of the canyon of the North Fork, not far from where it begins. It is the simplest form of prehistoric pueblo of a pure type, made up of a centrally-placed circular ceremonial room.

"In Holly canyon the towers may be approached on foot. The towers in this canyon show some of the finest masonry to be found on the reservation, one of the finest of them, Holly tower, built on a great rock, its tip rising to a height level with the mesa.

Then there is Holly House, which appears to have been a pueblo of rectangular form. These are but a few of the historical structures that await the pleasure of the tourist. However, they are typical of the splendid relics that are to be found in the Hovenweep Monument."

Palm Canyon National monument was created by act of congress—with two strings tied to it. The act authorizes the secretary of the interior to set aside 1,600 acres in the county of Riverside, California, "provided, that before such reservation and dedication as herein authorized shall become effective the consent and relinquishment of the Agua Caliente band of Indians shall first be obtained, covering its right, title, and interest, in and to the lands herein described, and payment therefor to the members of said band on a per capita basis, at a price to be agreed upon, when there shall be donated for such purposes to the secretary of the interior a fund in an amount to be fixed and determined by him as sufficient to compensate the Indians therefor."

That's the provision, verbatim et literatim. It certainly means that the promoters must raise the money to pay for the land. It apparently also means that the Indians shall willingly sell. Anyway, Uncle Sam isn't going to pay anything. It is said that a purchase fund has been or will be raised. The Indians, however, are reported to be unwilling to sell.

Anyway, the area set aside with its strings consists of three canyons with their desert approaches: Andreas, Murray and Palm. The center of things is the village of Palm Springs, which is a flourishing winter and spring resort in "Our Araby" of the Colorado desert of southern California. The purpose of the monument is to preserve fine growths of a native American palm, the Washingtonian filifera.

Palm canyon, most impressive of the three, is a pass rather than a canyon, about ten miles long, with Palm creek flowing through it. The palms are in groves. Fifty feet is their average height, with here and there one reaching 70 feet. Andreas canyon also has its stream and its palms with their picturesque "petticoats." Murray canyon lies between the other two and is much like them.

In early spring the Colorado desert here blossoms like the well-known rose, only more so—in sand verberna, desert gold, lupine and primrose. "Keep off the desert" is the proper summer sign.

Queer Bedfellow

We slept all winter in the bed with an 18-inch snake inside of the mattress. In the fall, when we aired the bedding, there was a small hole in the mattress, cut by a rat, and into this hole the snake crawled. I mended this hole before putting the mattress on my bed; of course, I did not know anything had crawled inside. The snake remained perfectly quiet all winter, but when spring came he began crawling

about in the mattress. During the night this caused us to sleep uncomfortably and brought about a search for the trouble. We cut open the mattress and the snake crawled out on the floor.—Farm Journal.

Look for "Easy Money."

At least one English village is planning to pay its share of the war debt to America and, incidentally, to rent a new town hall, by means of the money spent by American tourists.

decided to rent as a council chamber a 400-year-old cottage. Opponents of the scheme were silenced by a member's proposal that the town clerk should charge American tourists a guinea to show them over the building.

The council has rented the house and will now lie in wait for such descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers as reach Cheam next summer.

Stray Bits of Wisdom.

Poets are like birds; the least thing makes them sing.—Chateaubriand

GOOD ROADS

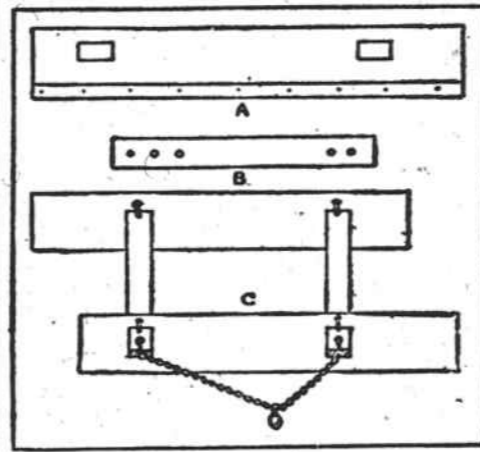
Farmer Can Construct Practical Road Drag

Every farmer should have a road drag. There is no excuse for not having one when it can be had with so little cost. Good road drags may be purchased or made at home.

On almost any farm some old plank can be found. Get two pieces of plank, oak if you can find it; 3 inches thick if it can be had; if not, 2 inches thick will be all right; 8 or 10 inches wide and 6 or 7 feet long. Three-inch plank is best as it is much heavier and will stand more heavy usage. You will also need two pieces of 2 by 5 or 3 by 4 preferably, if it can be had, 3 feet long. Some good tough wood is best.

Make these like illustration B. Bore five one-half inch holes in each as illustrated; one to be about 6 inches from the end, with a second one 3 inches or 2 inches from that inward, according to the thickness of your two large pieces of plank. At the other end bore one hole about 3 to 4 inches from the end, this hole to be used to hold clevis pin for the hitch. Bore another hole 6 inches from this end of the piece, and a third hole 2 or 3 inches inward from the second, according to the thickness of the large pieces of plank used.

In each of the large pieces of plank make two holes as in illustration A; one at each end 2 1/2 inches from top edge of the plank. One hole should be 10 inches from the end, the other 16 inches from the end; make these



Details of Practical Drag.

holes so your two 3-foot pieces will slip into them easily. You will also need eight old bolts, one-half inch in diameter and 6 or 7 inches long, these to go into holes in the 3-foot pieces.

Put together as in illustration C, having one plank with long end at one end, and other piece with short end at same end; slip in the 3-foot cross-pieces, drive bolts in front and behind the large piece through all the holes but the two for the clevis, having the end of each cross-piece containing the three holes toward front. Get two clevises and put in the remaining holes.

It will require about one-half day's time to make this drag, and cost you nothing for material if you can find the plank and old bolts on the farm. But even if you must purchase these it is well worth having if you only need to use it on driveway and lanes. However, there are thousands of miles of roads that would be improved wonderfully if the farmers along those roads spent but a few hours occasionally in pulling a drag over them.

You can give your road drag longer life by nailing a piece of angle iron on the lower front edge of the plank as shown in illustration A. Nail a few boards across the top to stand on while using the drag. These can be nailed on the upright planks, from front to back plank, or can be nailed on the cross-pieces, lengthwise. Either place will be all right. You can then ride on it and help to hold it down when extra weight is needed.

Uniform Sign Is Urged by the Highway Bureau

Standardize danger signs along American roadways. Make them alike from coast to coast.

So urges the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture. The recommendation is made for the consideration of highway officials, automobile organizations, municipal officials and other persons interested in safe driving.

By standardization of all highway danger signs the department believes automobile accidents may be lessened. Deaths from automobile accidents have nearly doubled since 1915, and the rapid increase of such accidents, the department believes, can be appreciably checked by the adoption of standard danger signs, easily read and distinctive, along American highways.

A tourist at the present time will see almost as many kinds of signs as there are states he visits. Also, in some cases, the style of sign changes in going from one county to another. The subject is under consideration by a committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials.

Delay of Many States in Road Building Seen

Due to failure on the part of many of the states to develop a road-building program, there is at present a total of \$107,192,795 of federal and highway funds in unobligated balances, says the National Motorists' association, in denouncing a condition which results from the various states being far in the rear on their highway construction programs. Added to this is another fund of \$85,000,000 recently made available.

LIVE STOCK NEWS

Selection of Breed for Good Flock of Sheep

In establishing a flock of sheep for the farm there are many advantages in the farmers of a community selecting the same breed. One important advantage is in changing rams so as to avoid inbreeding. A farmer with only a few ewes is likely to inbreed or use a poor sire, rather than introduce new blood through the purchase of a good ram. Sheep are divided into three general classes: 1, the fine wools, such as the American Merino, Delaine, and Rambouillet; 2, medium wools, such as the Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown, etc.; 3, the coarse wools, such as the Cotswolds, Leicester and Lincolns.

The first class of fine wools are especially desirable when run in large numbers on the ranges in mountainous regions, as they herd well together, retain the wool well, are well protected by a close fleece, and probably do better than other breeds on coarse or more or less woody vegetation. Of the fine wools, the Rambouillet has the best mutton type and is the largest in size.

The second class, or medium wool sheep, are probably best for non-irrigated sections of the state but do well anywhere, as they are of a distinct meat type, mature early, and furnish a higher percentage of mutton than the fine wools. They are not as large as coarse wool, for the sheep mature earlier. Some of the breeds of this class are rather small, active and well adapted to grazing where the feed is sparse.

The Southdowns are the smallest and mature very early and rapidly, but shear only about six to eight pounds of wool. The Shropshire is the most popular farm sheep in America, giving a well-balanced yield of mutton and wool, and shearing 12 to 14 pounds under farm conditions. Hampshires and Oxford are larger than Shropshires, but are a little slower in maturing. Any one of these breeds will give satisfaction.—Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College.

Some Reasons Why Hogs Are Popular Farm Animals

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

What is the basis of the hog's popularity, which, in spite of his relatively small size, enables him to stand third in total value among all our domestic animals in the United States? In the first place, of course, he produces toothsome meats which in some form or other combine well with most of our common vegetables, but, according to the Department of Agriculture, there are other reasons why the hog has become a favorite on more than three-fourths of our farms.

The hog converts much of our corn crop, 30 to 40 per cent annually, into a concentrated food, and in this work of concentration he is no waster. He is an efficient user of feed. It takes about six pounds of hay to produce a pound of lamb (live weight), ten pounds of hay and ten pounds of corn to make a pound of beef, and 5.6 pounds of corn for a pound of pork. Hogs are frequently used to "hog down" or harvest crops and in this way they save the labor of harvesting.

In this country pork and lard enter prominently into our food supply. The average annual consumption per capita for the last five years was 67.3 pounds of pork and 12.5 pounds of lard as compared with 600 pounds of beef.

Cut Down Sow's Ration When Little Pigs Scour

When little pigs show symptoms of scouring, cut down the sow's ration immediately. Four ounces of raw linseed oil or fifteen to twenty grains of copperas in the sow's slop will help to correct scour. Thumps in suckling pigs come from too much rich food and not enough exercise. The best remedy is prevention by sufficient exercise.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Keep the pigs in clean quarters to prevent disease.

Better sires, better herds; better herds, better profits.

Early docking of lambs insures one against loss and a severe check in growth.

Raising live stock is a brand of pleasure that money standards cannot measure.

Small, undeveloped horses from pony mares and inferior breeding stock are always a drug on the market. If advantage is to be taken of the present good horse price it is necessary to offer good stuff.

Change the hog house or dairy barn ventilating system with every change in weather and with every change in the number of animals in the building.

Corn-cob meal, as feed for young pigs, is far better than pure cornmeal because it is not so concentrated and is more completely digested.

Young pigs are so partial toward green fibrous foods, such as corn silk and tender, stringy vegetable matter generally, that they will eat more of it than they should.

2 MORE WOMEN JOIN THE ARMY

Of Those Who Have Been Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Milwaukee, Wisconsin.—"I had a pain in my left side and I could not do anything heavy work without having a back ache. I tried different things. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised in the newspapers and began taking it as the directions said. I feel very good now and can do all my work."

I recommend the Vegetable Compound to all my friends and you can use my testimonial letter.—Mrs. HATTIE WARZON, 870 Garden St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Gained in Every Way

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I had some female troubles that just ran my health down so that I lost my appetite and felt miserable all the time. I could not lift anything heavy, and a little extra work some days would put me in bed. A friend had told me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I gained in every way, could eat better and felt stronger. I had found nothing before this that did me so much good.—Mrs. J. GRACE, 291 Woltz Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

London's annual dish of meat about 400,000 tons.

SEVERE PAINS AND SO WEAR

Florida Lady Says She Suffered Greatly, but Found That Cardui Helped Her, and She Got "Stout and Well."

Dady, Fla.—"For a long time I had trouble each month, and suffered a great deal, evidently some womanly weakness," says Mrs. E. E. Page, who resides here on Route 1. "I would have very severe pains down each side and across my back, and feel so weak I would have to lie down, and then I have a bad headache. 'I knew there was trouble somewhere, and with all the doctoring I had done, I didn't get relief. Tears and such didn't reach my trouble, so I decided to take Cardui. 'I found as the time came around, the pain was less, but I kept on till I took six bottles. I am stout and well and give Cardui all the praise.' 'Thousands of other women praise Cardui for beneficial results. Cardui is a mild, harmless, vegetable tonic medicine, found valuable in the treatment of many common womanly ailments. If you suffer as many women do, don't let your troubles run on without doing anything for yourself. Take Cardui! Since it has helped so many, Cardui may be of valuable assistance to you, in regaining your health.