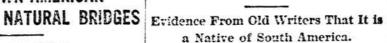
Some unknown American

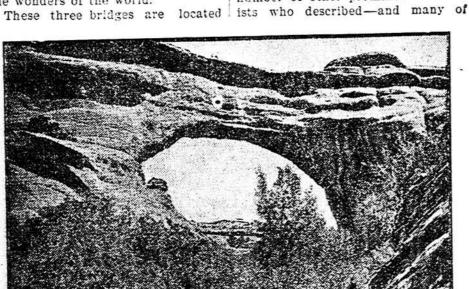
BY T. S. PARSONS.

In the southeastern part of Utah, on the southwestern slope of the Blue Mountains, in San Juan County, far from the main lines of travel and in a region almost inaccessible, are dozens of natural bridges varying in size from a few feet to hundreds of and they may well be classed among the wonders of the world.



ORIGIN OF THE PINEAPPLE.

There is little ground for any other belief than that the pineapple is a native American plant. The first mention of it is in Oviedo's work (1526). The edition of his work published in 1535 contains the first illustration of a pineapple ever shown by a Eurofeet across. Three of the largest are pean. It may appear crude to us, and shown in the accompanying pictures, yet one can distinguish the plant with certainty. Oviedo was followed by a number of other prominent natural-



THE GREAT AUGUSTA NATURAL BRIDGE, WHITE CANON, SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH.

Span, 320 feet; height, 348 feet; width of roadway on top, 35 feet.

within a radius of three or four miles, and many smaller ones are found within a comparatively short distance. The smallest of the three shown is a giant compared with the Natural Bridge of Virginia, with which every one is familiar.

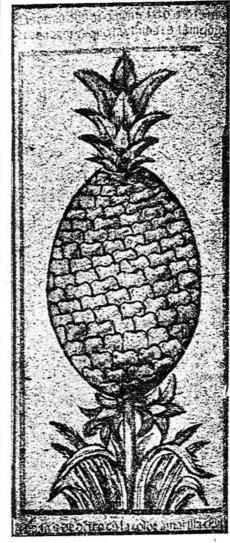
On account of the distance from railroads and the difficulties encountered in making the trip, but few people have visited these curiosities. and their discovery being comparatively recent, but little is known about them. Only within the last year or two has anything like a scientific study been made of these peculiar formations. In 1905 Salt Lake City men visited the region, and the scientists of the party made an extended study of the structures and careful measurements as well as numerous photographs.

A picture gives but a faint idea of the magnitude of these giant structures, the largest of which is to the natural bridges of the world what the Grand Canon of the Colorado is to the gorges of the world. It is claimed that the Augusta Bridge is the largest known natural bridge in the world; but Mr. Charles F. Loomis in his interesting book, "Some Strange Corners of Our Country," describes a natural bridge in Arizona that is large enough to contain a five-acre peach orchard upon its floor. Its structure is, however, radically different from that of the Utah bridges, so that it cannot be classed with them.

These three bridges are situated in the White Canon, which leads down to the Colorado River. In fact, all of the natural bridges of this region are in canons leading down to the Colorado. The large bridges are in the very wilds of the continent, about 125 miles from Yellow Jacket Canon, Colorado, and 155 miles from Cortez, Colorado, the nearest outfitting point for travelers visiting the region. Bluff, Utah, a small Mormon settlement, is a sort of relay place or halfway point on the journey, which must be made on horseback most of the

The dimensions of the bridges, according to estimates and careful coming of the Spaniards. measurements that have been made.

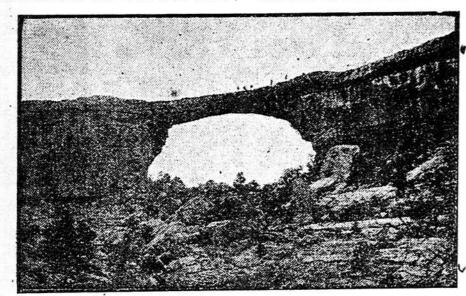
whom pictured - the pineapple. Notable among these were Thevet, Benzoni, de Lery, Durante and Orta. Some of these knew and had seen the pineapple in its native habitat, Brazil. There seems, however, to be some reason to believe that it extended northward in Mexico. On the other



From a Photograph of the First Pineapple Illustration Ever Published .- De Oviedo, 1535.

hand, it was probably not native to the West Indies. Acosta (1600) says that it was introduced there from Brazil. However this may be, it was probably cultivated there before the

There are at least three American



LITTLE OR EDWIN NATURAL BRIDGE, SAN JUAN COUNTY,

UTAH. Span 206 feet; height, 121 feet.

will give one something of an idea | names for the fruit, and there are no of their magnitude. The largest of ancient names except those derived the three, the great Augusta Bridge, feet, with a roadway on top thirty feet wide. The Natural Bridge of Virginia with its span of ninety-three feet and a height of 215 feet is a mere pygmy compared with this giant of the Rockies. The archway of the Caroline Bridge has a span of 250 feet and a height of 183 feet. The smallest of the three is known as the Little or Edwin Bridge. Though called little it is far from being small with its span of 205 feet and a height of 121 feet to top of the roadway that crosses it .- Scientific American.

What is a Baby?

A Baby: That which makes home happier, love stronger, patience greater, hands busier, nights longer, days shorter, the past forgotten, the future brighter .- Rupert's Magazine.

Burglars made holes in the roof of the premises of Messes. Langham, pawnbrokers, Dudley, and by this and articles of jewelry.

from this source. Moreover, no menhas a span 320 feet and a height 348 tion is made of it before the published description by Oviedo.

The Backward Moor.

There is no education, as we understand it, among the Moors. There are no clocks, and it is estimated by one who knows that not fifteen per cent. of the population are able to reckon the time of day. As the sun crosses the meridian at 12.17 o'clock a flag is run up on the tower of the principal mosque, and immediately other flags appear upon the towers of other mosques throughout the city. This is noon. At 1.30 another flag is run up, and at sunset the evening gun is fired. This is the extent of the Moorish idea of time. Only a few of the better class have books or can read or write.

The mails are carried by runners, who go from Tangiers to Fez in two days. They carry a loaf of coarse wheaten bread which, together with an occasional drink of buttermilk, means secured a haul of 100 watches serves as their only sustenance.— Outing Magazine.

TO MAKE SUBMARINES SAFE. English Naval Officers Invent an

Escaping Suit for Accidents. Two officers of the British navy, Commander Hall and Staff Surgeon Rees, have invented an apparatus which, it is expected, will remove the present dangers to crews navigating

submarine boats. It is designed to enable the men to escape from the vessel even if it is filled with water or poisonous gases. Experiments carried out by the Admiralty at Portsmouth proved, it is stated, that the apparatus will fulfil

what is claimed for it, and it is likely to be adopted soon by the British fleet.

The invention resembles a diving helmet with a jacket attached. It contains an ingenious oxygen generator, the chief feature of which is that the oxygen may be breathed and rebreathed repeatedly for several nours, because the carbonic acid in the respired air is absorbed by a special substance called oxylithe.

The apparatus also has the qualities of a life buoy, and the wearer when under water can by a simple manipulation rise to the surface rapidly and ficat until rescued. The apparatus can be hung handily within a submarine boat and can be donned in thirty seconds. Even in the most poisonous fumes of chlorine gas, which sea water generates when it comes in contact with the batteries of submarine boats, the wearer can live for an hour and twenty minutes.

Commander Hall says he does not want to keep the patent a secret, and there is no reason why foreign governments should not use the apparatus. -New York Sun.

An Apt Reply.

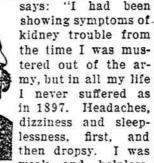
A jury in Blankville were sent out to decide a case, and after deliberating for some time came back, and the foreman told the judge they were unable to agree upon a verdict. The latter rebuked the jury, saying the case was a very clear one, and remanded them back to the jury room for a second attempt, adding, "If you are there too long I will have to send you in twelve suppers."

The foreman, in a rather irritated tone, spoke up and said: "May it please your honor, you might send in eleven suppers and one bundle of hay."-Lippincott's.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

How a Veteran Was Saved the Amputation of a Limb.

B. Frank Deremus, veteran, of Roosevelt Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I had been showing symptoms of



weak and helpless, having run down from 180 to 125 pounds. I was having terrible pain in the kidneys, and the secretions passed almost involuntarily. My left leg swelled until it was 34 inches around, and the doctor tapped it night and morning until I could no longer stand it, and then he advised amputation. I refused, and began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The swelling subsided gradually, the urine became natural and all my pains and aches disappeared. I have been well now for nine years since using Doan's Kidney Pills."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

LANDING IN ENGLAND.

Going Through the Custom House Is a Simple Matter There.

There is no country where the matter of landing from American passenger ships is so easy and so expeditiously done as England, says the Travel Magazine. Of course, it is a free trade country, the freest in the whole

There are duties levied on tobacco and spirits, but travelers are allowed a half pound of tobacco, in any shape and a half pint of spirits, which also means the same as perfume. Sugar is dutiable, whether in grain, sweets or in jam, but a small quantity is freely passed.

In all cases, however, these goods must be the actual property of the passenger, and be for his use and control. Cocoa, coffee and tea are also dutiable, as are reprints of English books. Outside of these things, as named, passengers can bring in anything, motors, cycles, horses, but not dogs, for which animal a not to exceed six months quarantine awaits. Keep dogs on the American side.

The customs officials are life appointees-under the civil service-and will be found most obliging and helpful. In fact, they are a model to the customs world. Tell the truth at all times to these officials and you will be all right. They are marvellously keen on spotting the supposedly smart liar.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. The Bride-I told hubby I was going to give him something of my own cooking and he said I'd better try it on the dog first. Wasn't that a cruel suggestion?

Her Friend--Very! I thought your husband was so fond of dogs!-Illustrated Bits.

Even Luther Burbank hasn't yet succeeded in grafting the milk weed to the strawberry plant and producing strawberries and cream regrets the Somerville Journal.



Soil Formation.

All soils are formed from disintegrated rocks and organic matter. Of the latter, soils contain from one to more than seventy per cent.; it is, however, only in bogs or beds of peat that the amount last named is ever present. The best wheat lands contain only from four to six per cent. of organic matter; cats and rye will grow in soils containing only one or two. The intelligent farmer should endeavor to ascertain what is wanting in the soil and supply it, remembering that he can make no possible mistake with barnyard manure.

Do Justice to Poultry. Poultry should now be filling the egg basket, and will, if they have justice done them. It is not enough that they are well fed; other conditions are required. Their houses should be well cleansed, their nest boxes thoroughly washed and a little quicklime sprinkled in them. The floors of their houses should also be well sprinkled with quicklime, and the roosting poles whitewashed. All these are necessary to purify the atmosphere and destroy the vermin that infest these places. The cleaning process should also be applied to the horse, cow and sheep stables.

You Cannot Afford It.

No farmer can afford to do without a good garden. It is not to be expected that every one will be a fancy gardener, but every one should give sufficient attention to the subject so as to produce all staple vegetables earlier than can be produced in the field. It is not only essential to the health and proper enjoyment of the family, but it is actually a matter of profit. Could your whole farm be made as smooth, dry, rich and as well cultivated as a good garden, the increased product would pay a large per cent. of profit upon the outlay. In the garden, or in a separate apartment, may be cultivated strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes and dwarf pears. They can all be had at a very small cost of money or labor, and will add immensely to the enjoyment of the household.

Good Males Demand Good Care.

the saying is, for a "rooster" that is is not so much the growing of various not gallant enough to give his mates first privileges when it comes to eat-

The rooster that is always ready to "lick" another one that happens to cross his path, the rooster that does not hesitate to show his vocal capabilities by frequently crowing, and the rooster that is courteous enough to believe in "ladies first," and stands and calls his mates and then steps aside while they eat the dainty morsel he has found—that rooster is one after our own meart. Show us that kind of a rooster and we will show you a rooster that is capable of strongly fertilizing eggs more attention to food preparation. from a maximum number of females.

But-here, dear friend, is often the "rub"—a male bird of this kind must secure in some way just as much if not a little more to eat than | will be more than recompensed for does his less gallant brother and, unless fed separately, he will become so run down in condition in two or three weeks of breeding service that ure heap, the repairs of buildings he will begin to be seriously lacking in sexual strength; therefore, it becomes necessary to remove him from the females every day or two and give him a generous feed of corn and meat of some kind, that is, green cut bone or ground beef scraps. That is the only gallant way for you to treat a gallant rooster, and you will find at the same time that it is the only profitable way .- Poultry Editor, in petite. In fact, in many cases of live The Epitomist.

Feeding a Horse.

The Journal of Agriculture gives some figures of the cost of feeding a horse in the West. How do they compare with the cost of keeping one in this State?

What does it cost to feed the work horse during the year? It is claimed that when timothy is worth \$18 per ton; wheat bran, \$17.50; corn, \$22; dried brewers' grass, \$17, and gluten meal, '29 per ton, that a horse can be fed during the six months when the hardest work is done for \$31. During the remaining six months the cost of feed is put at \$24.70.

It will be noticed that the cost of timothy is figured at about double the price it sells for on the average farm. This is because the authorities who made the estimates live near the large centres, where prices of feeds are higher than in the outlying sections. Where mixed hay retails for \$8 to \$9 per ton, corn for fifty cents | mals without canger of choking and oats thirty-five cents per bushel, it is safe to say that the average work horse, weighing 1400 or less, can be fed the entire year and kept in good flesh for \$40.

In the first estimate made above it will be noticed that the price on gluten feed is quoted. It has been found that this material can be fed to horses with excellent results, especially in the spring, when the animals need a be fed into the chopper, as may be variety. A ration composed of one done, the labor of cutting them is part gluten feed, one part oats and very inexpensive, and the benefit of two parts corn make almost the ideal feeding a variety will be very noticemixture for the work horse. The an- | able.

imal should have enough of mixture to maintain his condition, however. About one pound per day for each 100 pounds the animal weighs is considered the proper amount.

Fertile vs. Infertile Eggs.

The Country Gentleman referring to the statement of a Montreal woman in a poultry journal that she has been able to distinguish between eggs that will produce males and those producing females by locating the air cells, those having the cell directly across the large and hatching cockerels, while those having the cells slanting slightly contributed pullets, thinks scientists might well devote some time to experimenting to devise some easy method of distinguishing fertile from infertile eggs before they are placed in the incubator or placed under the hen-in fact before they leave the hands of the seller if they are boughten. This would save a lot of disappointment. The common custom is to test eggs after four or five days, removing those not showing indications of fertility. These are not in the least injured by the few days' heating. But this latter business, while it saves a part of the hatch, does not do away with the disappointment at paying well for valuable eggs only to have too large a percentage prove infertile. Incidentally it is worth mention that even the experimenting Montreal dame does not explain how she arrives at the conclusion that the straight across air cell produces the cockerel, since the hatch of fourteen simply showed them equally divided in sex as the air cells indicated they would be.

Variety and Profit.

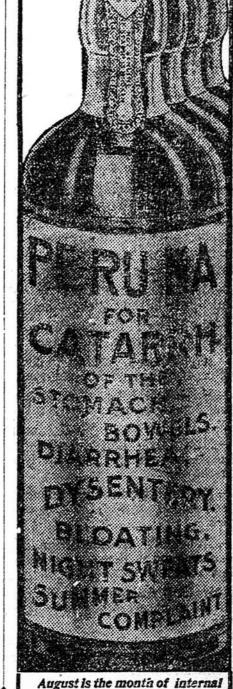
The farmers should make stock raising more profitable by growing a variety of crops, instead of depending mostly upon grain and hay, for variety gives the farmer more advantages. If he grows turnips he secures them late in the season (usually after liablity of dry weather has passed), and a large supply of roots will enable him to economize with the grain and hay. He can also grow late corn fodder, cow peas and rape, the latter affording excellent pasturage for sheep and swine when We should not "give a rap," as grass may not be abundant. But it crops for use at all seasons that the farmer should consider so much as the full bins and storehouses of succulent food for winter use. It is in the winter season that the farmer has the advantage of using the crops he has grown, and increasing their value by adding thereto his labor. Many farmers object to certain methods of feeding because they claim that the thorough preparations of foods are too laborious, but if all farmers will consider that the more labor they can sell in the form of some product the greater their increase, they will not hesitate to give Lost time is really lost labor, and the farmer who is not employed every day is losing something. If he can save food and make larger profits he his labor, and the best time when one can be well paid for the work is in the winter, as the foods, the manand implements and other indoor work are then the most important matters.

Dry Foods.

In winter many animals are com-

pelled to subsist largely on dry rations, the sameness of diet being such as to some times cause loss of apstock being "off their feed," as it is termed, the cause is due to lack of sufficient food, or insufficient variety from the regular routine. With the supply of ensilage this difficulty is not so largely met, but some farmers will not build silos, preferring to adhere closely to old methods. A few acres of beets, carrots or turnips will not fail to be of valuable assistance, not because such articles are highly nutritious (which is not the case, as they are composed largely of water), but rather because they contain a large per cent. of water, are easily digested, and provide an agreeable change of diet-from dry food to some thing more palatable-thereby increasing the flow of milk because they stimulate the appetite, promote digestion and induce the animals to eat more. Invention has also lessened the cost of preparing foods, as cutters and slicers rapidly reduce carrots and other roots to a condition in which they can be fed to the anithem. The corn fodder supply, if well cured, and cut down in the field at the proper time, will also be more highly relished if cut into shorts lengths. Farmers depend upon bay, but they use too much hay, because they either waste other valuable foods, or do not prepare such for the stock. If a bushel of carrots can be reduced almost as fast as they can

HEALTH NOTES FOR AUGUST.



catarrh. The mucous membranes, especially of the bowels, are very liable to congestion, causing summer complaint, and catarrh of the bowels and other internal organs. Pe-ru-na is an excellent remedy for all these conditions.

No grief is as great as the one you cannot take to a friend for sympathy.

Argo Argo Argo Argo Argo Argo Argo Argo Argo Argo.

Crossing the Delaware. "Washington Crossing the Delaware" has been painted more than once. Sully's magnificent painting, thrown on his hands by the Legislature of North Carolina is in the Boston Museum. The picture by Leutze is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. George crossed the Delaware on December 8. He was retreating to Pennsylvania, wasn't he? Washington was a brave man. Why is he depicted standing erect in a small boat, great hunks of ice on all sides, enough to swamp a ship, telescope in hand, looking hungrily for the Pennsylvania shore? He is not represented as a general leading an army, but as a fugitive from justice. Fleeing from the wrath to come. I hate such pictures. Their historical effect is bad .- New York Press.

About Bats.

Nearly all bats have the faculty of hibernating. Their hibernation, however, is not perfect-that is to say that when the warm days occur in the middle of winter they wake up, to gether with the insects which are their food. Still, theirs is a true hibernation trance, differing from sleep, with very low rate of pulse, heart action and respiration. Probably they would endure immersion in water for an hour or two without drowning, as other hibernators have been found to do. -Pittsburg Dispatch.

High-Priced Meat

may be a

Blessing

If it gives one the charce to know the tremendous value of a complete change fo diet.

Try this for breakfast:

A Little Fruit, A dish of Grape-Nuts and Cream A Soft-Boiled Egg, Some Nice, Crisp Toast, Cup of Well-made Postum Food Coffee.

That's all, and you feel comfortable and well-fed until lunch.

THEN REPEAT,

And at night have a liberal meat and vegetable dinner, with a Grape-

Nuts pudding for dessert. Such a diet will make a change in your health and strength worth trial.

"There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.