SECTION TWO

The Colfax Chronicle

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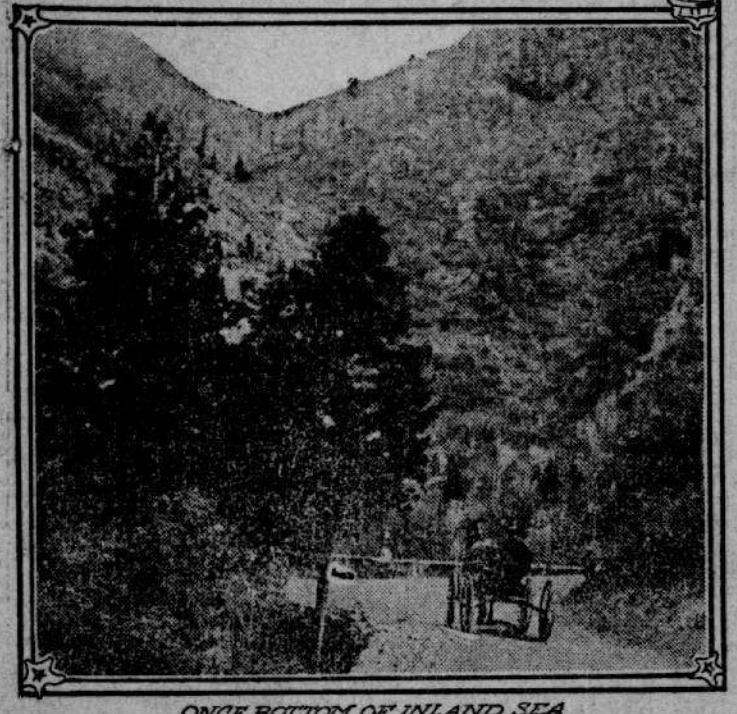
WHEN UTAH WAS BENEATH A SEA



ONCE BOTTOM OF INLAND SEA

SPEEDING westward from Missouri or Iowa and through Kansas or Nebraska on one of the fast continental trains, the traveler soon leaves the region of ample rainfall and abundant verdure. And for a day more and for all night the train rushes along through the great state of Colorado and then Utah—desert, except as irrigation has transformed it, until Salt Lake City is reached. This, as it is today. But what about the fortitude of the early settlers who penetrated this wilderness with prairie schooners or ox teams, following uncharted routes and unknown trails?

When the first Mormon caravan, 60 years ago, after long and almost hopeless wandering across a trackless waste emerged from Emigration canyon into the valley of the Great Salt lake, the weary outcasts saw, gently sloping away from the dark shadows of the mountain pass, a fair land reaching to the sunlit shores of a wondrous inland sea. Proceeding a little farther they caught sight of a large fresh water lake some miles to the south emptying its surplus waters into the great lake through a slender river which shone like a ribbon of silver.

Into the Promised Land.

The striking comparison suggested by this scene might have occurred to a less comprehending mind than that of the Moses of this exodus, leading a new tribe of Israel to a new Promised Land. Spread before the eyes of the little band of emigrants were counterparts of the three prominent features of Palestine—the Sea of Tiberius, the Dead sea and the River Jordan. So here the prophet, Brigham Young, and his followers proceeded to build their New Jerusalem, and today Sculptor Dallin's golden figure of the Angel Moroni looks down upon the scene from that stately pile of Utah granite—the Mormon temple—reared at a cost of 40 years' labor and $6,000,000.

Unconsciously these desert pioneers had settled in a region of most wonderful natural phenomena. On the east the Wasatch mountains reared their brown and rifted peaks and if the wanderers noticed their peculiar terraced formation, terrace after terrace rising sharp and clear to a height of 1,000 feet above the valley floor, they failed to recognize them as the most remarkable of beach lines, the ancient shores, in fact, of a vast inland prehistoric sea.

The Great Salt lake is but the feeble remnant of the ancient Bonneville, the lowest remaining depth of a one-time majestic sheet of water, fed from the mighty glaciers and snow fields which then clothed the mountains to within a short distance of their highest peaks. The extreme length of this prehistoric lake was 346 miles and its greatest width 145 miles. Were its waters today to rise again to their old level, scores of towns and villages would be submerged and several thousand people driven from their homes. The Mormon temple at Salt Lake City would stand under 850 feet of water.

A recent geologic study of the glaciation of the Wasatch mountains and the commanding Uinta range lying to the east confirms former conclusions, drawn from the study of Lake Bonneville, that there were two distinct glacial periods in these mountains. Indelibly recorded in the moraines and the lacustrine beds—the rock debris ground and scoured out of canyons and swept down by the vast ice flow—are two distinct epochs, separated by a long interglacial interval. Prof. Wallace W. Atwood of the United States geological survey has made a report on the glacial history of this region, from which it appears that while yet among the most picturesque of the mountains of the continent, the Wasatch and the Uinta ranges lost much of their former ruggedness, having been greatly smoothed and softened in outline by the scouring and carving of many large glaciers.

The portions of the Uinta range that rise above these ancient ice mantles, near the crest line, were lofty peaks and narrow, rugged divides. Excepting these, the range appeared as a long, white arch, rising about 7,000 feet above the surrounding country, and suggesting, in form at least, a partial restoration of the great Uinta anticline. During the ice age there were 30 separate glaciers, or rather glacial systems, the longest of which was over 27 miles, and each system consisted of from two to eight glaciers. Today there are no glaciers and the outlines of the mountains have been vastly modified by the action of these powerful ice streams.

Busy Nature.

Long before the age of the Uinta glaciers, and in fact before the mountains themselves were pushed upward through the earth's crust, Nature was busily engaged storing up vast supplies of material of economic value against this coming of "industrial" man. First, in the dim, distant carboniferous age, shocks laid down over an immense field, slightly to the northwest of the Uintas, millions of tons of phosphate rock, resulting from countless myriads of small marine animals which inhabited this great ancient basin. Then came the period of huge reptilia and other giant forms—the plesiosaurs, the megatheriums and great winged creatures, half animal, half bird. Later, in the cretaceous age there flourished a mignificent vegetation, comparable to the oaks and other hard woods of today. These grew and matured and died and grew and died again, in an almost endless round, each generation contributing its mite to the vast coal deposits of the region. Today all about the Uintas, in many places a mile below the surface, are found the coal beds, containing billions of tons of fuel of cretaceous age, far younger than the carboniferous deposits of the Appalachian mountains, but yet excellent coal. One bed stands 84 feet thick of solid coal, one of the greatest coal seams in the world.

Toward the close of this coal period occurred the great uplift which formed the mountains. Then, following the uplift, the region enjoyed for a time almost tropical conditions, the antithesis of the ice age which was to follow. During this age of warmth many of the higher orders of animals flourished in and around the Uintas; at the base of the mountains have been found the remains of many monkeys, camels, the terrible saber-toothed tigers and other associated jungle inhabitants, all now extinct, but their remains everlastingly preserved in the volcanic ashes derived from ancient upheavals. The huge dinosaurs, or giant sloths roamed the lowlands in great numbers, feeding upon the luxurious vegetation and constituting the natural prey of the great tigers. Then followed the ice age and these monsters were either driven southward or exterminated. There is no record in the rocks of the presence of prehistoric man, the earliest flat skulled cave dweller; but some incline to the belief that he may have, with his crude stone implements, disputed, and even more than held his own with the great beasts of the period.

HORTICULTURE

FEW MUSKMELON DISEASES

Leaf Blight Causes Large Dead Areas in Leaves—Fungus Attacks Stems of All Plants.

(By A. D. SELBY.)

Muskmelon leaf blight is a disease more or less peculiar to the muskmelon, although the fungus which causes it has also been found upon cucumber leaves.

The leaf blight causes rather large dead areas in the leaves, which are usually distinguished from those of mildew by their larger size and the tendency of the central portion to break out. The prevention of muskmelon leaf blight is by no means an easy matter, requiring of itself great thoroughness and carefulness in the application of the Bordeaux mixture and also requiring that the downy mildew shall be watched during the same period. For this reason earlier

Muskmelon Leaf Attacked by Blight.

sprayings, if made before August 1, should be repeated at fortnightly intervals, while those after August 1 should be at weekly or ten-day intervals. Melon growers have succeeded by following these lines, while others who were less thorough were less successful or failed entirely. The Bordeaux treatment is recommended with confidence.

The common anthracnose fungus of the muskmelon attacks the stems of plants of all sizes as well as the leaves. In these the fungus produces the fruiting bodies. After the seeding stage is passed it is usually possible to keep the anthracnose in check by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Increasing Gooseberry Bushes.

In many places it will pay to plant more gooseberries. If you have a few old bushes that you like very much, the way to increase them is very simple. Lay down the tips of the branches next spring, and cover with earth. They will take root and may be removed in the fall.

A still better way, but it involves the loss of one crop of fruit, is to cut off all the tops of the old bush close to the ground, and cover an inch deep with earth. Anywhere from 12 to 50 sprouts will start up. After they are six inches high fill in with three inches of mellow earth. In the fall you will have as many well rooted plants as there were shoots, which may be cut off and set in a row.

Cultivation for Grapes.

Grape vines require frequent shallow cultivation throughout the entire season. They grow anywhere, and seldom do they require much fertilizing. Wood ashes, about one-half bushel to the vine, is the best fertilizer to apply.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

The quickest growing tree for a shelter belt is the willow.

Blackberries are started from sprouts and by root cuttings.

After the raspberries are through fruiting, the old canes are taken out.

Old canes of all bramble berry bushes are best cut out when through fruiting.

Dewberries and black raspberries are propagated in the same manner as blackberries.

New varieties of strawberries, like all of our cultivated fruits, are produced from the seeds.

Prune a little every year rather than too much in one year. It will be much easier for you and a great deal better for the orchard.

A moist soil, when kept in an unfrozen condition as long as possible, is the surest means to prevent winter killing of trees.

While sandy soils are probably good for strawberries, any soil not too rich will bring good results.

NEW POT FOR TRANSPLANTING

Made in Two Sections, Which Are Easily Separated and Damage to Flowers Eliminated.

A simple and effective pot for flowers and shrubbery that requires transplanting has been patented by an Idaho man. Of course, it costs more than the ordinary pot, but that is equalized by the fact that it lasts much longer and damage to transplanted flowers is eliminated. This new pot consists of two parts of steel metal, with dovetailing hinge eyes. Rods run through the hinge eyes on both sides and hold

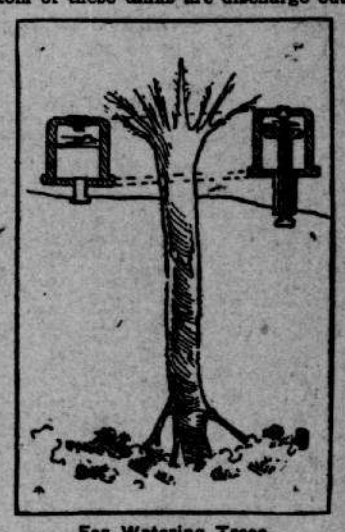
Transplanting Pot.

the pot together. When a plant is to be transferred from the pot to the ground a hole is dug in the latter and the pot inserted. The two rods are then withdrawn and the two sections of the pot fall away from the dirt surrounding the roots. The earth can then be packed back into the cavity and the flower transplanted without the slightest trouble or danger to the roots.

PLAN FOR WATERING TREES

Tanks Sunk in Ground Supply Needed Moisture—Need Not Worry Over Dreaded Drouth.

Owners of valuable trees and plants need no longer worry about drouths if they will install the apparatus patented by a man in the state of Washington. This comprises a pair of tanks that are sunk in the ground on either side of the tree. In the bottom of these tanks are discharge out-



For Watering Trees.

lets, and the flow of water through these outlets is regulated by means of plugs. There is also a drain opening in the bottom of each reservoir.

Pipes extend up from these tanks to above the surface of the ground, and through these pipes the reservoirs can be filled when the water gets low. This can be discovered by watching a float in one of them. As the water sinks this float slowly drops down with it and when the top of the float has fallen to the top of the pipe it is time to fill up again.

Best Orchard Location.

The ideal location for an apple orchard is on a gentle eastern or northeastern slope, having both air and water drainage. Sandy lands and low, flat meadows should be avoided.

Experimenting With Peach.

The professors in the department of horticulture of the Missouri university are experimenting to produce hardier varieties of peaches for the accommodation of the state's climate, which is inclined to run to light early freezes. The new variety, if successful, will be a cross between the Elbertas and Crawfords.

Black Locust Trees.

Black locust is an excellent tree to grow for posts. But it is attacked by the borer in some localities.

Reset the Beds.

Reset the strawberry bed every two years for best results. It will pay well.

Remember that the wood ashes that come from the cook stove, fireplaces or furnace are the best kind of fertilizer for the orchard.

THE BOUDOIR
Dame Fashion's Diary

SMART AUTUMN COATS

NEW AND FAMILIAR FEATURES IN LATEST MODELS.

For Home Sewing the Double-Breasted Model is Easily Followed and Makes a Very Effective Garment.

Autumn coats are appearing now in great numbers, and there is a great tendency in the long ones toward a difference of length between the front and the back. The old beetle cut, with the fronts rounding up into a V

opening, and the back like a deep scallop, is getting considerable attention, this design being shown among the three-quarter models. As the style is somewhat more dressy than the longer coats with straight bottom, the beetle-back model is made up in the finer coatings, with silk linings, or else in two-toned plaid wools with a facing in the gayer color. The dressier of the beetle coats, those of silk, satin, poplin and lace and chiffon combined are, of course, for the finest wear, but in spite of the fact that the wool ones are for practical use the sleeves of these are rarely quite to the wrist, and there are other very coquettish details, huge buttons in the lining color being among them.

If the bride-to-be expects to have rather a useful traveling gown of cloth or serge she would do well to try on one of these checked or plaid wool coats in harmonizing colors, for as part of the skirt would show the coat color would need to match. For home sewing one such model is shown in the illustration, which is of green and black Scotch check with a plain facing of the green. The coat is slightly double-breasted and fastened to the neck, where it is finished with a military collar. When this is thrown back, the lining forms a contrasting collar and revers, but this part of the coat is capable of a different arrangement, if liked, as is shown by the small view of the model, which employs a separate goods for the collar and cuffs. The sleeves are of the loose sort approved for the style, the lining forming the cuffs, and the pockets are of the patch sort, which are so easy for the home dressmaker to put on.

If liked, this model could be used for the coat of a suit in a rough wool, and it would be very handsome and useful if it were of black satin outlined with silk braid or finished with a puffing of the same. The smarter coat might need to have the sleeves shortened a little, for wrist-length sleeves are rarely used for the smarter wraps. The double-faced wools are shown in all of the big shops at prices that vary according to the quality of the goods, but as the fabrics are all wide, very little would be needed for such a wrap. Ready made the garment would cost from twenty dollars up to fifty, although there are always cheap coats in the latest styles, and if one is lucky enough to find a good fit and color in one of these the cheap coat is sometimes very satisfactory.

The home making of a coat is not to be advised unless the sewer possesses the skill to give it the neatest tailored stamp, and she would, besides, be much helped if she had the heavier pressing done by a tailor, as feminine strength is scarcely adequate to the output needed.

MARY DEAN.

CARE OF THE SILK UMBRELLA

Usually Disappointing in Its Wear Because It Has Not Received Proper Care.

A silk umbrella seldom receives the proper care, and consequently is usually disappointing in its wear. A soft silk wears the best, with a carved or natural wood handle, although silver, gold, ivory, Dresden china, etc., are all used. A steel frame is lighter to carry and admits of a closer roll. When carrying your umbrella on the street not in use, keep it furled; if hanging in your closet keep its case on. In fact, it presents a very neat appearance if the case is on when it is carried. To furl, grasp the stick in the right hand, shake out the folds, wrap them closely around the stick, beginning at the lower end, and smooth as they are wrapped around the stick, then fasten with the silk band and slip on the silk cover.

When coming in with a wet umbrella, stand it handle down to dry, then wipe off the handle and ferrule, and furl the silk sections. If the silk gets a spot on it, remove it with a silk rag, warm water and soap. Clean a gold or silver handle with whiting, wash a china handle in warm soap suds, rub up a wooden handle with a very slightly oily rag.

A good way to mend a silk umbrella is to wet a piece of black court-plaster and fasten it to the silk just under the tear and let it dry. It is a much more satisfactory procedure than darning. It closes the hole and there are no stitches showing.

Fashion's Fancies

Brown and green are most harmoniously blended in a frock of green-shaded taffeta and brown chiffon.

In no case must a costume be overtrimmed. We look now for the lines and fit, rather than the decoration.

Shadow lace, either in white, cream or dyed to match the gown, is much used on the soft, shimmery taffetas.

All-white handbags and parasols and beads, buckles and rings are entirely new. There is a great vogue for this snowy effect.

Black in combination with apple green is approved by makers of delectable gowns for afternoon dresses. In satin this shade of green is especially pretty.

WHITE LACE WAIST

This attractive waist is of white lace with sleeves cut in one piece with the body of the waist.

It is trimmed at the bottom in corselet fashion with beautiful embroidery in colors and bands of gold galloon; the latter also finishes the neck