

The Mystery of Malta

THE STRANGE HYPOGAEUM

AT PAULA A. HUGH FISHER

STONE is nowhere far from the surface in Malta. In one square about Valetta round slabs in even rows, making the paved spaces appear like a mosaic of the old granaries, that have round chambers cut in the solid rock, with walls made smooth by use of many years. At Clitta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, old catacombs—probably dug out by the Christians for assemblage during the days of persecution—undermine a large area with their extensive ramifications.

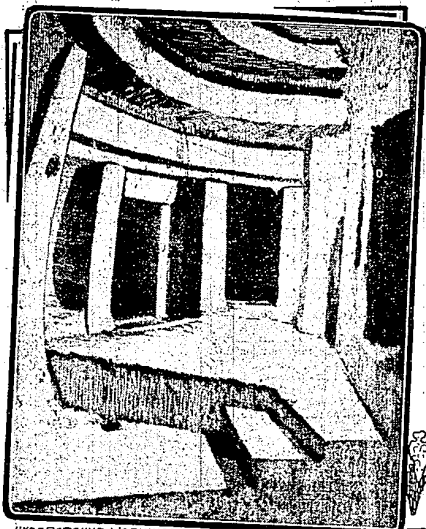
The remarkable "Hypogaeum" was discovered a few years ago at Paula, a village about two-and-a-half miles from the Porta Reale of Valetta. Up to that time the known remains of such underground workings in Malta as belonged to a remote antiquity only included some of the numerous excavated grottoes or artificial caves such as that near the Church of St. Lorenz, about two-and-a-quarter miles northwest of Hagia-Kim, circular in plan, with four columns of the natural rock left standing when the cave was made; and the many half-buried hollows with circular openings near the ruins of Borien-Nadur. Professor Zammit, the indefatigable curator of the Valetta Museum, has for the past year or two been spending the greater part of his leisure in the excavation and study of the Hypogaeum; and on a recent visit he took me over the mysterious series of little rock-cut halls, which are in three stages or stories, one above the other.

He also showed me some chambers which had not yet been cleared out, in which the floor was covered by accumulated debris to a depth varying from one to two feet. This was composed of sand mingled with crumbling pieces of human bones and occasional fragments of pottery. The smaller bones, such as the carapals and metacarpals, were frequently perfect, but the larger ones were generally broken. The teeth, as in the case of those illustrated, are quite unmarred by age, as are also the pelvises, the little triangular bones of the kneecaps, which Professor Zammit's assistants carefully preserve and count as the readiest means of gauging the number of bodies interred. The fragments of pottery were being examined by a representative of the British School at Athens.

Among the small examples of plastic art which have been found in the Hypogaeum are a reclining figure in terracotta, and some mutilated smaller figures, closely resembling the larger statues of Maltese limestone discovered at the base of an altar in the central part of Hagia-Kim.

There were seven of these statues found close together, one a standing figure larger than the rest, with curious stripes and bands about the middle of the body, two in long garments, and four seated figures, apparently nude. All the figures are headless, though in two cases, instead of a broken surface at the neck, there are the worked depression and small holes, probably serving to fasten in a head. The workmanship is not very rude, although in two cases, instead of a broken surface at the neck, there are the worked depression and small holes, probably serving to fasten in a head. The workmanship is not very rude, although in two cases, instead of a broken surface at the neck, there are the worked depression and small holes, probably serving to fasten in a head.

Much work has been done to make a practical approach to the Hypogaeum; and to carry further excavations towards the entrance, the houses built on the ground above were bought by the British government. In one of the chambers there remain



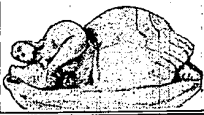
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS OF AN UNKNOWN CIVILIZATION

both upon walls and ceiling some pattern decoration, which I sketched. It is painted in a dull, bluish-grey color, and the designs are composed of simple lines and shapes. The chambers are neither very small nor very large, but the doors vary from about twelve to fifteen feet in diameter, and perhaps more striking feature is the fact that some of the walls are curved vertically as well as laterally.

The hall or chamber is about thirty feet below the ground level. In general shape it is an irregular space with niches and other chambers opening from it. It has a kind of double corona, corresponding in buildings to a projection of the upper parts of a cornice, or entrance opening, some of the division of the floor (already in two levels connected by a step) by a deep vertical cutting several feet wide. There is a diversity in the doorway, and entrance openings, some of the division of the floor (already in two levels connected by a step) by a deep vertical cutting several feet wide.

There is a diversity in the doorway, and entrance openings, some of the division of the floor (already in two levels connected by a step) by a deep vertical cutting several feet wide. There is a diversity in the doorway, and entrance openings, some of the division of the floor (already in two levels connected by a step) by a deep vertical cutting several feet wide.

There is a diversity in the doorway, and entrance openings, some of the division of the floor (already in two levels connected by a step) by a deep vertical cutting several feet wide. There is a diversity in the doorway, and entrance openings, some of the division of the floor (already in two levels connected by a step) by a deep vertical cutting several feet wide.



A SMALL RECLINING FIGURE IN TERRACOTTA

done, and in his exhaustive study of the prehistoric remains of Malta, which was, however, written before the discovery of the Hypogaeum at Paula, Professor Mayr shows that the construction of the Maltese sanctuaries is entirely at variance with Phoenician peculiarities. That there are in Malta plenty of Phoenician tombs and other remains of Phoenician colonization is obvious enough, but these less developed forms are unlike them, and even had they been identical with earlier stages of Phoenician art, would not have been introduced by colonists or traders at a later stage of development.

In a recent article Mr. O. Hognar has described the rise in pre-Homeric times of an Aegean civilization which culminated during the age of bronze in the apogee of Crete, and paved the way for the development of historic Greece. In Malta modern researches, collated with the results of archaeological study in Sardinia, the Balearic Islands and in the southeast of Spain, suggest the growth of a civilization never attaining such advanced culture, but persisting through long ages with striking tenacity and individual character, and surviving as a lingering tradition to this day.

The discovery of the Hypogaeum at Paula, whatever may have been the exact use of its mysterious chambers and its strangely curved walls, adds another and most important testimony to this theory of an early Western Mediterranean civilization, which Professor Mayr traces from Malta, beyond the limits named above, to the northwestern coasts of France, England and Ireland, and as far north as the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

Moreover, it would not be the first time that fashion had to bow to a higher decree than that of milliners and modistes. In the middle of the fourteenth century at Bologna, France and elsewhere, all dresses had to be submitted to the authorities and sealed with a leaden "bulla," and in Italy in 1249 the church prohibited the ladies of Lombardy from wearing long trains.

Would that some such check could be put upon fashions nowadays! When we take our walks abroad we are compelled to submit to a succession of aesthetic shocks. First the huge inverted flower pots adorn every second head; but the agony of the artistic soul surely reaches its most acute stage when it encounters the hobbles of modern attire, the hobbles of modern attire, the hobbles of modern attire.

Never before surely, were fashions so inartistic as they are at present; a state censor of dress is much needed; some one of unimpeachable taste, to whom every new fashion would be submitted before it was launched on the public. Such a state official is much more needed than a censor of plays.

NEED CENSOR OF FASHIONS

Writer Declares All New Models Should Be Examined Before They Are Given to Public.

"Fashions are for fools," said an eighteenth century writer, and had he lived in the twentieth century he would have more reason than ever for his assertion. Of the silly, stupid people were more original and independent, fashion would have little influence on it the sheep-like quality to human nature, the "walking blind" (puberity) to the "correct" thing, that causes so many women to become victims to fashion, even to the extent of making caricatures of themselves at the behest of the most tyrannical of goddesses.

Never before surely, were fashions so inartistic as they are at present; a state censor of dress is much needed; some one of unimpeachable taste, to whom every new fashion would be submitted before it was launched on the public. Such a state official is much more needed than a censor of plays.

GLASS SHEATHING FOR SHIPS

Patent Taken Out by Englishman Proves a Novel Form of Protection.

After an ocean-going steamer has run for a few months its bottom becomes so befouled with the growth of barnacles that its speed is considerably reduced. In fact after only a few months the coal consumption will increase as much as 50 per cent. In some cases on this account, and the vessel has to be sent into drydock and scraped and painted, at great expense. Numerous methods of overcoming this very serious drawback to ocean navigation have been proposed, but nothing has ever really solved the problem. Barnacles will not attach themselves to glass, and so the experiment has been tried of covering the ship's under-water parts with glass plates. Steel and glass, however, have a different ratio of expansion, and it took only a slight rise in temperature for the steel to expand and it broke the glass. An Englishman has just taken out a patent on a process which is designed to conquer this difficulty. Instead of placing the glass next to the steel plates of the vessel he inserts a thin layer of wood pulp and then cements the glass to that. The wood pulp acts as a cushion and keeps the glass from breaking by expansion or contraction.

Advancement in Slam.

A school of music has been opened in Bangkok, Siam.

Time Saving in Haying

By R. J. BALDWIN, Michigan Agricultural College



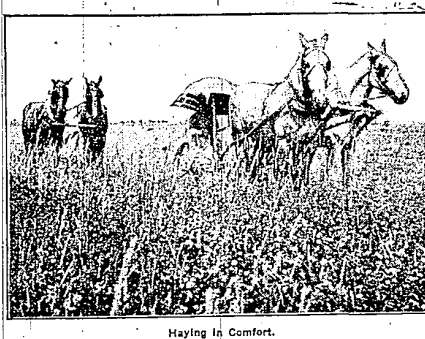
Large Loads Count.

The haying season is usually a strenuous time in Michigan during which men are in great demand and farmers work long hours to save the crop. Improving machinery has done much, but more can be done on the farm itself to relieve the season of its rush and worry. An effort should be made early to have all machinery, mowers, wagons and other equipments in first-class shape before the haying begins. A neglected break such as a loose slat, a broken axle or pulley might easily cause delay, meaning damage to tons of hay.

The ease with which a crop of hay can be removed depends greatly upon the surface of the field. Uneven places, abrupt ditches and furrows not only hurt machinery, but make it impossible to draw large loads easily and safely. If a level is used in preparing a field for grain which is to be seeded for hay the next year, the loader and side-rake will work

enough easier to pay the expense of the operation. Special attention should be given the end of the field nearest the barn where the loads are delivered, because any unevenness there will cause the wagons to go to the barn not fully loaded. Fewer men are required in a level field because hay can be cut in long strips and windrows made straight, making it possible for a good team to load the loads without a driver. It takes very little more time to load a ton than it does a "lug" and the farm lane should be so graded that it is as easy to take the one to the barn as the other.

The illustrations in this article were taken on a level forty acre field. The surface was such that a six-ton mow-er worked easily and a moderate sized team handled large loads without any trouble. The work was all done by two men, one man doing most of the loading alone, while the other took care of the mowing and raking.



Haying in Comfort.

Picking of Fruits

By C. P. HALLIGAN, Asst. Horticulturist Michigan Agricultural College

There are many growers who do not realize the profit from their crops that they should because of careless sin picking their fruit. It is in picking fruit it should be handled like eggs, as each and every bruise of the skin or pucker becomes a rotten spot sooner or later. The practice of shaking or knocking off with poles, sprays and means to be shipped or stored in the cellar is a very wasteful one. Hand picked and the handling of the fruit with extreme care is the only successful way.

The time of picking influences greatly the quality and keeping of the fruit. As a rule, the greener the fruit is when picked, the longer it will keep and also the poorer it will be in quality. With the exception of the pears all our common fruits reach their highest quality only when allowed to ripen on the tree. If they are picked too early they are apt to be sour, mealy and dry, they lack the color, flavor and aroma of naturally ripened fruit.

Apples may be picked when they are well colored and well reached full size, but are not yet soft. Summer apples, if allowed to soften or ripen on the tree after they are mature, are apt to become water core.

Pears should be picked when they are full size, well colored and will snap easily from the spur, by taking the fruit in the hollow of the hand and bending it straight upward. Pears, if allowed to ripen on the tree, either become dry and stringy or not at the core.

Plums should be allowed to hang on the trees as long as possible. When they are going to be shipped they are picked when they are nearly ready for eating. When necessary, however, in commercial growing they may be picked sometime before ripe, especially the Japanese varieties, which may be picked while they are still hard and still color and ripen well in storage. When home grown for home use plums should be allowed to ripen on the tree.

Peaches should be picked when fully ripe to obtain the best quality. For shipping they are picked when of full size, well colored, and showing the first signs of ripening. To test if ripening the fruit is pressed slightly

HOW TO KILL TOWNS

Use of Poisoned Bait Has Been Fairly Successful in Destroying the Pests.

The use of poisoned bait has been somewhat successful in destroying cut worms. In a small garden it is possible to dig them out and destroy them. Of the better used, clover is the favorite. A goodly pile of clover should be cut, and while it is still fresh and green it should be wet down with Paris green and water, then, late in the afternoon so that it will keep just as long as possible, twist bunches of this wetted clover into wads, more or less compact, and throw out over the fields at short intervals. The cut worms will hide under such wads of fresh green food in the morning after the night's travel, eating a little of the poison before hiding away.

A poisoned barn, sweetened with a little molasses and made into moist balls the size of a plum has been recommended and Mr. Silrene of New York recommends dry bran mixed with dry Paris green sown on the surface of the soil. Care must be taken of such poisoned balls where animals or poultry are liable to get on the field. The worms bury themselves before doing any and so are not found on the top of the soil.

The habit of passing the winter in a partially grown condition suggests fall plowing as a means of destroying the pest. This is undesirable for cultural methods.—From. Exp. Station Bulletin No. 258.

Leaved the Drains Open.

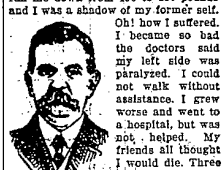
In finishing a planted field remember that our heaviest rains come in June and July and if the furrows are not left open there will be trouble and loss. The main drains ought to be opened after the cultivator passes over them especially if the field has an uneven surface.

During hot weather when flies are troublesome, it pays to let the calves stay inside all day and let them run in the yards or pasture at night.

LOST 61 POUNDS.

Another Terrible Case of Gravel Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Charles Understein, 50 W. 44th St., Chicago, Ill., says: "Kidney trouble ran me down from 136 to 136 pounds. At intervals the stones kept passing from me. I passed eleven in one day. Doan's Kidney Pills finally cured me. My health returned and I have had no kidney trouble since."



Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

TOO BAD.



Edith—Papa wouldn't let me marry Mr. Stinky because he smokes such cheap cigars.
Edward—He can't say that about me.
Edith—No, he says you smoke too expensive ones.

Ben's Logic.

"Ben," said his friend, waking up from a reverie in which he had been gazing abstractedly at the shiny expanse of Ben's skatin-rink-for-dies, "is there nothing you could do for your baldness?"

Ben, by the way, is only forty. "No, not," he replied, "with decision. 'Fifteen years ago I was courted strong, and I tried lots of things. But about that time 't' price of Wales—Edward, you know—came to open 't' new hospital and I said to myself as soon as I saw him 'litta' his hat to 't' crowd, 'Ben, my lad, that can give it up as a bad job, and save thy brass. If there was owt 'at 'ud cure 't' baldness I 'ud 'ave cured him.'—Titi-Biti."

Playing Blind.

This is a funny little stunt enjoyed alike by old and young. If one has never tried it it is very amusing to find anything with your eyes shut or to judge distances.

First place a piece of paper on the floor before you, shut your eyes, walk backward two steps; then try to walk on the paper and pick it up. Then stick a pin in the wall about four feet up and try pick it up blindfolded. Stand about five or six feet away from a table, shut your eyes; then try to walk up to it without knocking against it.—Woman's World.

In Eden.

The Serpent—What's Adam so grouchy about today?
The Ape—Oh, he says that the arched of woman means that all his plans for universal peace have been knocked in the head for good.—Puck.

Hopeless.

"Why don't you get in line for Miss Hattie's favor?"
"Humph! That'll be busy."

To Get

Its Beneficial Effects

Always Buy the Genuine

SYRUP OF FIGS

and

ELIXIR OF SENNA

manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Sold by all leading

Druggists

One Size Only, 50¢ a Bottle

Druggists

One Size Only, 50¢ a Bottle

Druggists

One Size Only, 50¢ a Bottle

Druggists

One Size Only, 50¢ a Bottle

Druggists

One Size Only, 50¢ a Bottle

Druggists

One Size Only, 50¢ a Bottle

Druggists

One Size Only, 50¢ a Bottle