

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

The Official Paper of the City of Portales and the Only Newspaper in Roosevelt County that is Read by the People

Volume II

PORTALES, ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1915

Number 16

MAYOR OF REDLAND COMESTOTOWN AND STARTS A BIG ROAD BOOM

Says That the Farmers of South-eastern Part of County Don't Want to Go to Texas

Give Them a Passable Road and They Will Come to New Mexico Towns to Trade

Carl Turner, the mayor of Redland, was in Portales this week and stirred up quite a commotion among the business men. Carl told our people that if we really wanted to buy the immense grain crop that was raised in the Rogers, Inez, Redland, Richland, and, in fact, all the south part of the county, and to keep it from going to Littlefield, Texas, there was just one way in which it could be done, and that was to build a road across the railroad strip, a matter of some three miles. He also told them that he had an offer from an elevator company to buy the grain in that community for delivery at Littlefield. He then told them that he had refused this offer for various reasons, principal among which was, that he had, for some years, done all his business here and that he did not care to change now. The principal spiel he put up was for the farmers. He told them that the people of that community wanted to come here; that they could get better prices for their grain in Portales than elsewhere; that this is the only place where they can be sure of getting what they want in the way of supplies. He had not succeeded in unloading but a small part of his grief before things began to happen. A hurry up squad was started out to round up the business men and, in a mighty short time, the office of Braley & Ball was filled with road boosters. J. P. Deen was elected chairman and S. E. Ward secretary. Again Carl unburdened himself, as did also Mr. Frase and others, and it really looked like old times when it was no uncommon thing to have a booster meeting each week. Committees were appointed to draw and circulate petitions among the farmers, leaving a space for them to designate the route best adapted to their needs. This petition being addressed to the county road board, and praying that the road be built.

It does seem as though a district as large as this one, and one that is as productive and thrifty, should not be compelled to waste much time in begging for a way to get into town with their grain; for a way to get into town that they may buy the things they need; for a way that they may avoid going to this Texas town with their patronage. Those who were present, evidently, took this view of the matter, for they appeared to be mighty anxious to get to work on this road.

There are ample funds in the county road fund to build this road and it is not apprehended that the road board will be averse to building a good, substantial road for the use and benefit of the southeastern part of the county. The demand is so general and the necessity so apparent that delay or refusal is inconceivable.

This is the first time that Carl has been to town for about eight months and the News is of the

opinion that it would be better for Redland and better for Portales if he would come oftener. It sort of invigorating to get a good shaking up once in a while, and Carl sure did stir things up.

School Notes

Everyone was glad to see Miss Grinstead back on duty Monday morning.

The Periclean society will entertain Friday afternoon and everyone is requested to be present as this program is expected to be the best ever given.

The High school marched to Miss Haynes' studio last Friday afternoon where the following program was rendered with great success:

"Thread Needle Street."—Nora Fairly.

"Even This Shall Pass Away."—Edith Reagan.

"The Lady of Shalott."—Helen Lindsey.

"Courting Under Difficulties."—Leota Merrill.

"The Racial Question."—Odwyer Dunaway.

"Kentucky Philosophy."—Ettie Stovall.

"Engagement Announced."—Leta Smith.

We, the students and faculty of the High school, extend our thanks to the school board for their liberal gift to us in the form of two India paper editions of Webster's new international dictionary and the two dictionary stands.

The basket ball game between the boys of the Portales High school and those of the Hereford High school, which was played last Saturday, resulted in a score of 30 to 9 in favor of the Portales boys. In spite of the fact that the Hereford boys did not make many goals, they did some good, fast playing and the was highly exciting.

The girls basket ball team of the High school have challenged both Hereford and Roswell but have not yet received any reply.

Twenty-six standard books have been added this week to the High school library. These books were purchased with the proceeds of the Blue Bird Lecture given some time ago by Mrs. King.

THE ROLL OF HONOR

FIRST GRADE
Berlie Moore John Allison
Minnie Munsinger John Munsinger
Amos Hensie William Thompson
Durward Jones Cecil Cave
Teddy Munsinger Lois Cave
Clovis Garrett Herbert Ryther

SECOND GRADE
Graydon Hough Freemont Harris
Maxine Dameron Ruth Ison
Mabel Ballou Nettie Lee Allison
Thelma Prouty John Wyly
Dudley Pitts

THIRD GRADE
Vera Bell Bernice Blanchett
Sadie Six Ollie Fuller
Verona Thompson Louise Allison
Milton Anderson Ney Servis

FOURTH GRADE
Dorothy Ham Lavan Brown
Jewel Dunlap Charles Hart
Carry Lynn Dawn Howard Kenady
Otto Paulsell Carrol Dunlap

Council Proceedings

The board of town trustees met in regular adjourned session and, upon roll call the following members were present: E. B. Hawkins, mayor; D. Hardy, J. P. Deen and L. A. Morrison, trustees. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. The following claims were presented, audited and ordered paid:

R. S. Adams, hauling	\$ 2 94
Continental Oil Co	8 60
Tom Maxwell, Unloading car of coal	3 00
Portales Printing Company	
School Section supplies	7 50
Joyce Fruit Company	8 40
Portales Lumber Company	25
J. L. Fernandes	3 25

BUTTER MILL PROPOSITION LOOKS GOOD TO ALL WILL BE SUPPORTED IN EACH COMMUNITY

Creamery, Ice Factory, Cold Storage Plant and an Egg and Poultry House Are Some of the Things Comprehended in the Organization Now Proposed by Mr. Schell

Every Cream Producing Section in the County Has Been Visited and a Careful Estimate Indicates That There is Plenty of Raw Material Here to Support an Institution of this Capacity

Mr. C. S. J. Schell, the champion butter maker of Iowa and, in fact, the world, arrived in Portales the latter part of last week and has commenced looking over the Valley with a view to putting in a creamery at this place. Should he decide to install this butter factory, it will be one that is adequate, one that is calculated to care for all the cream that is produced in Eastern New Mexico. It contemplates an up-to-date creamery, an ice factory, a cold storage plant and an egg and poultry house.

Mr. Schell, in company with Mr. S. E. Ward, has visited all the cream buying stations in the county and is well pleased with the prospect of getting sufficient raw material to guarantee the success of the project. He says that he has no worries about finding a market for his output, the only factor to consider at this time being the quantity of cream that may be depended upon.

While he is extremely partial to the Holstein-Friesian cow, he says that, by getting good, registered males of this strain, good dairy cows may be bred up by crossing with any good grades. He also says that it is not uncommon for a Holstein-Friesian cow to give ninety pounds of milk in one day.

The plant contemplated will cost \$20,000.00 and will occupy a space of twelve thousand square feet, with a capacity of from seven thousand to twenty-one thousand pounds of butter per week. He agrees to put in \$5,000.00 of the capital and expects to sell enough of the capital stock to make up the balance. Should this organization be put through, he expects to move here and take charge of the plant himself, however, he has not definitely decided on this location, preferring to investigate the cream supply a little farther before doing so.

This proposition has a business jingle to it that makes a mighty pleasant noise to the News man. We need a creamery at Portales and the farmers need one. It means much to this Valley and to every man in the county. It will guarantee a better price and a surer market for our dairymen. It will give to the industry a permanent and stable uplift that will be both healthy and lucrative. The farmer will be enabled to get the spot cash for his product and this will encourage him to milk more cows. It will stimulate and induce others to engage in the dairy business, and every man thus added to this industry means that much added income and a corresponding increase in prosperity. Let us not go to sleep on this proposition, but get busy and give Mr. Schell all the encouragement possible. It will help him and it will be one of the factors that will put the Portales Valley permanently on the map.

Cannally Coal Company, car of coal	134 75
W. E. Keeter, salary	100 00
G. F. Williams, salary	70 00
Paul Morrison, salary	40 00
B. B. Clayton, salary	25 00
W. H. Braley, salary	25 00
Mrs. J. R. Goodloe, rent	8 00
W. H. Braley, office expenses	4 71

The trustees instructed the mayor to proceed to purchase the necessary electric meters for the town, and also to see what kind of an arrangement could be made with Dr. J. F. Garmany to act as city health officer.

There being no further business council adjourned.

E. B. HAWKINS, Mayor.
W. H. BRALEY, Clerk.

Early Morning Fire

Tuesday morning of this week a fire broke out in the basement of the Faggard mercantile house. The fire was discovered about four o'clock in the morning, and the fire brigade was promptly on hand. The blaze was soon extinguished though the damage from fire and water was heavy. The invoices show about thirteen thousand dollars invested, with but very little insurance.

J. A. Fairly has a Jersey cow, Dolly, that during the month of January, this year, gave 1119 pounds of milk, with a six percent butter test, and this without any especial attention.

Commissioners Proceedings

Proceedings of the board of county commissioners of Roosevelt county, at a recessed session of the regular January, 1915, term thereof, held in the court house at Portales, New Mexico, on Thursday, February 4th, 1915. Present: C. V. Harris, chairman; S. E. Johnson, commissioner, and C. P. Mitchell, clerk, by J. W. Ballow, deputy.

It is the order of the board that the contract with the A. T. & S. F. Ry. company with the board of county commissioners, relative to highways on right of way be embodied in the minutes.

It is now ordered that the court take a recess until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1915.

Court convened pursuant to recess of yesterday, present and presiding as then.

The following constable bonds were received, examined and approved, to-wit: Lewie M. Anderson, precinct No. 1; R. L. Perry, precinct No. 19; Oscar Anthony, precinct No. 2; I. C. Evans, precinct No. 5.

It is now ordered that court take a recess until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1915.

Court convened pursuant to recess of yesterday, present and presiding as then.

The following accounts were examined and approved and the clerk was ordered to draw warrants in payment of same, to-wit:

L. J. Deatherage, registrar	\$ 3 00
W. H. Rosson, elec. judge	2 00
H. P. Townsend, elec. clerk	2 00
S. A. Clark, election judge	2 00
T. J. Mullins, Sr., election judge and returning box	2 24
A. S. Bramlett, work on superintendents office	5 00
F. C. Ruckman, election judge	2 00
W. B. Hensley, registrar	3 00
R. Kornegay, elec. judge	2 00
T. H. Long, registrar	3 00
S. F. Anderson, registrar	3 00
H. H. Rowland, completing poll books	1 50
J. E. Spear, election judge	2 00
W. Anderson, elec. clerk	2 00
A. J. Burkett, registrar	3 00
S. Howell, jail repairs	15 85
Dr. W. E. Patterson, medical services	12 00
A. L. Mayfield, elec. judge	2 00
G. H. Newcomb, registrar	3 00
Hall Litho Co., invoice No. 79898	77
S. B. Boon, damages Clovis road	25 00
M. B. Jones, office expense	46 80
J. F. Morgan, registrar	3 00
C. P. Mitchell, office exp.	60 40

There being no further business appearing at this time it is ordered that court take a recess until the next regular meeting unless sooner convened by order of the chairman.

C. V. HARRIS, Chairman.
Attest:—C. P. MITCHELL, Clerk.
By J. W. BALLOW, Deputy.

Portales-Clovis Road Will be Wider

The Portales-Clovis road was commenced with but an eight-foot road bed with wider places for passing at stated intervals. Thus constructed, this road could never be anything but a failure. Mr. A. A. Rogers took the matter up with State Engineer J. A. French, with the result that Mr. Marius, the engineer in charge, has been instructed to widen the road bed to twelve instead of eight feet. Also the sidings will be maintained. This will be a great improvement over the eight foot trail, but it would have been much better to have made it sixteen feet. With the wider road bed it would not be necessary for vehicles to follow so closely in each others' tracks and, consequently, will not cut up so quick. The News is glad to note that this improvement has been ordered and some credit is due to Mr. Rogers for bringing it about.

A. M. HOVE LOOKS OVER VALLEY AND HE SAYS IT LOOKS GOOD

Sees Many Things Make Him Believe That Portales Valley Was Given the Natural Advantages

Says That in Live Stock Production Lies the Greatest Income of the Farming Community

"In Texas alone there are 300,000 cotton growers who do not raise an acre of hay or forage," says a circular letter from the First National Bank of Ft. Worth bearing on the campaign of Texas Feeding Itself. The letter is sent to the banks and the bankers are requested to discuss with their farmer customers the plan of growing a diversity of crops; kafir, maize end other crops, and also poultry, pigs, garden and such like. It contains much good advice on diversified farming in general that applies Eastern New Mexico. More stock to eat things for one thing will help bring prosperity. The waste hay still in the valley is doing no one any good. It is still time to have it eaten by sheep or cattle.

Dr. R. H. Bailey, of Portales, has 160 two year old steers in his feed lot on his farm west of town. He has three silos and is feeding ground maize, cotton seed meal, alfalfa and silage. As he run short of alfalfa he took a trip to Artesia, where he owns land, and bought some more. He considers alfalfa hay an important part of the ration and has confidence enough in his feeding operations to buy the hay. He also has 128 pigs running with the steers and they are all thrifty and growing. Dr. Bailey finds it pays to feed alfalfa with the transportation charges added. It is therefore reasonable that it would pay right on the farm where the hay is grown.

Two legislators have written the Eastern New Mexico Good Roads association that they are heartily in sympathy with the Eastern New Mexico highway and favor making same a state highway. Senator A. J. Evans says: "I wish to say that I am in hearty sympathy with the proposed highway from the state line on the south up the valley to Texico, and will do anything in my power to promote same. This highway is one of the most needed, I think, of any of the state highways laid out at the present time." Dr. G. T. Veal, representative from Roswell, is, if anything, more emphatic in his support. He has been very active for a long time in pushing road construction in the eastern part of the state. He is willing to father a bill making the north and south road a state highway. A bill has already been drawn and he will be taken at his word. But these men must have backing from the east side to accomplish anything in the legislature. It is therefore important that the association be financed by the member counties as outlined by the executive committee at its meeting two weeks ago. And this should be done.

Mr. and Mrs. James Pancoast, of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, spent Wednesday with Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Bailey. They were on their way to California.

The Land of Broken Promises

A Stirring Story of the Mexican Revolution

By DANE COOLIDGE
Author of "The Fighting Post", "The Tension," etc.
Illustrations by Don J. Lavin

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CHAPTER XXIII—Continued.

"Now she strikes it!" he announced, as the rattle turned into a roar; but the roar grew louder, there was a crash as the trucks struck a curve, and then a great metal ore-car swung round the point, rode up high as it hit the reverse and, speeding by as if shot from a catapult, swept through the yard; smashed into a freight car, and leaped, car and all, into the creek.

"They've sneaked my derailler!" said the roadmaster, starting on a run for the shops. "Who'll go with me to put in another one? Or we'll loosen a rail on the curve—that'll call for no more than a clawbar and a wrench!"

"I'll go!" volunteered Bud and the man who stood guard, and as startled sleepers roused up on every side and ran toward the scene of the wreck they dashed down the hill together and threw a handcar on the track.

Then, with what tools they could get together, and a spare derailler on the front, they pumped madly up the canyon, holding their breaths at every curve for fear of what they might see. If there was one runaway car there was another, for the rebels were beginning an attack.

Already on the ridges above them they could hear the crack of rifles, and a jet or two of dust made it evident that they were the mark. But with three strong men at the handles they made the handcar jump. The low hills fled behind them. They rounded a point and the open track lay before them, with something—

"Jump!" shouted the roadmaster, and as they tumbled down the bank they heard a crash behind them and their handcar was knocked into kindling wood.

It was a close call for all three men, and there had been but an instant between them and death, a death by the most approved fighting methods of the revolutionists, methods which kept the fighters out of harm's way.

"Now up to the track!" the roadmaster panted, as the destroyer swept on down the line. "Find some tools—we'll take out a rail!"

With frantic eagerness he toiled up the hill and attacked a fish-plate, and Bud and the young guard searched the hillside for tools to help with the work. They fell to with sledge and clawbar, tapping off nuts, jerking out spikes, and heaving to loosen the rail—and then once more that swift-moving something loomed up suddenly on the track.

"Up the hill!" commanded the roadmaster, and as they scrambled into a gulch a wild locomotive, belching smoke and steam like a fire engine, went rushing past them, struck the loose rail, and leaped into the creek bed. A moment later, as it crashed its way down to the water, there was an explosion that shook the hills. They



Every Sign of War But the Dead.

crouched behind the cut bank, and the trees above them bowed suddenly to the slash of an iron ball.

"Dynamite!" cried the roadmaster, grinning triumphantly as he looked up after the shock; and when the fall of fragments had ceased, and they had fed as if by instinct from the place, they struck hands on their narrow escape. But back at the big house, with everybody giving thanks for their delivery from the powder train, the master mechanic raised a single voice of protest. He knew the sound. He knew that dynamite had not been responsible for the crash that smote the ears of the anxious listeners.

"'Twas not dynamite!" he yelled. "Powder train be damned! It was No. 9! She was sour as a distillery! She blowed up, I tell ye—she blowed up when she hit the creek!"

And even after a shower of bullets from the ridge had driven them all to cover he still rushed to those who

would listen and clamored that it was the bran.

But there was scant time to hold a post-mortem on No. 9, for on the summit of a near-by ridge, and overlooking the black tank, the rebels had thrown up a wall in the night, and from the security of this shelter they were industriously shooting up the town.

The smash of the first wild car had been their signal for attack, and as the explosion threw the defenders into confusion they made a rush to take the tank. Here, as on the day before, was stationed the federal garrison, a scant twenty or thirty men in charge of a boy lieutenant.

Being practically out of ammunition he did not stand on the order of his going; but as his pelones pelted past the superintendent's house the reorganized miners, their belts stuffed with cartridges from their own private stock, came charging up from the town and rallied them in the rear.

Trained by American leaders they were the only real fighting force to be depended upon unless the Americans themselves should take a hand in the game, and that they could not do without the possibility of serious international consequences, a chance they could not take except as a last resort to save the women and children and themselves.

In a solid, shouting mass they swept up the hill together, dropped down behind the defenses, and checked the as-tounded rebels with a volley. Then there was another long-range battle, with every sign of war but the dead, until at last, as the firing slackened from the lack of cartridges, a white flag showed on the ridge above, and the leaders went out for a parley—one of those parleys so characteristic of Mexican revolutions, and which in reality mean so little, for both sides know that the words uttered are meaningless, and should one of them ever result in a surrender the terms of that surrender would not be regarded, once the victims were in the hands of the victors.

Properly speaking, Del Rey was in command of the town, but neither the federal, nor the miners would recognize his authority and the leadership went by default. While they waited to hear the rebel demands the Americans took advantage of the truce to bring up hot food from the hotel, where Don Juan de Dios stood heroically at his post. Let bullets come and go, Don Juan kept his cooks about him, and to those who had doubted his valor his coffee was answer enough.

"Why, my gracious, Mr. Hooker," he railed, as Bud refreshed himself between sips, "ain't you going to take any up to those women? Don't drink so much coffee now, but give it to the men who fight!"

"Ump-um," grunted Bud with a grin; "they got a skinkful of mescal already! What they need is another carload of ammunition to help 'em shoot their first rebel."

"I thought you said they wouldn't fight!" twitted Don Juan. "This is the battle of Fortuna that I was telling you about last week."

"Sure!" answered Bud, "and over there is the dead!"

He pointed to a riot of mescal bottles that marked the scene of the night's potatoes, and Don Juan gave him up as hopeless.

"A pile of bottles usually represent the casualty list in a Mexican fight," added Bud as Don Juan moved away.

But, just as he would, Bud saw that the situation was serious, for the foolhardy Sonorans had already emptied their cartridge-belts, and their guns were no better than clubs. Unless the rebels had been equally reckless with their ammunition they had the town at their mercy, and the first thing that they would demand would be the refugees in the big house.

Before that could be permitted the Americans would probably take a hand in the fight, for, while the great majority of the women in the house were Mexican, there were a few Americans, and they would be protected regardless of international complications. But Gracia Aragon was not an American, and she could not claim the protection of these countrymen of hers.

The possession of the town; the arms of the defenders; food, clothing and horses to ride—none of these would satisfy them. They would demand the rich Spanish landowners to be held for ransom, the women first of all. And of all those women huddled up in the casa grande not one would bring a bigger ransom than Gracia Aragon.

Bud pondered upon the outcome as the emissaries wrangled on the hillside, and then he went back to the corral to make sure that his horse was safe. Copper Bottom, too, might be held for ransom. But, knowing the rebels as he did, Hooker foresaw a different fate, and rather than see him become the mount of some rebel chieftain he had determined, if the town surrendered, to make a dash.

Riding by night and hiding in the hills by day he could get to the border in two days. All he needed was a little jerked beef for the trip and he would be ready for anything.

So he hurried down to the hotel again and was just making a sack of food fast to his saddle when he heard a noise behind him and turned to face Aragon. For two days the once-haughty Don Cipriano had slunk about like a sick cat, but now he was headed for Gracia's big room, and the look in his eyes betrayed his purpose.

"Where you going?" demanded Hooker in English, and at the gruff challenge the Spaniard stopped in his tracks. The old, hunted look came back into his eyes, he seemed to shrink before the stern gaze of the Texan, and, as the memory of his past misdeeds came over him, he turned as if to flee.

But there was a smile, an amused and tolerant smirk, about the American's mouth, and even for that look of understanding the harried hacien-dado seemed to thank him. He was broken now, thrown down from his pedestal of arrogance and conceit, and as Hooker did not offer to shoot him at sight he turned back to him like a lost dog that seeks but a kind word.

Bud knew that Aragon was entirely at his mercy, that fear had clutched the once arrogant Spaniard by the throat, and it was almost worth the anxiety he felt for this man's daughter to see the father cowed. Aragon



"I'm Going to Get Those Papers!"

crawled closer to Bud as if for the protection he could not get from his own people.

"Ah, señor!" he whined, "your pardon! What? as he sighted the sack of meat—"you are going, too? Ah, my friend"—his eyes lighted up suddenly at the thought—"let me ride with you! I will pay you—yes, anything—but if Bernardo Bravo takes me he will hang me! He has sworn it!"

"Well, you got it coming to you!" answered Hooker heartlessly.

"But I will pay you well!" pleaded Aragon. "I will pay you—" He paused as if to consider what would tempt him and then suddenly he raised his head.

"What is it you wish above everything?" he questioned eagerly. "Your title to the mine—no? Bleat! Take me to the line—protect me from my enemies—and the papers are yours!"

"Have you got them with you?" inquired Hooker with businesslike directness.

"No, but I can get them!" cried Aragon, forgetful of everything but his desire to escape. "I can get them while you saddle my horse!"

"Where?" demanded Hooker craftily.

"From the agente mineral!" answered Aragon. "I have a great deal of influence with him, and—"

"Bastante!" exploded Bud in a voice which made Aragon jump. "Enough! If you can get them, I can! And we shall see, Señor Aragon, whether this pistol of mine will not give me some influence, too!"

"Then you will take them?" faltered Aragon as Hooker started to go. "You will take them and leave me for Bernardo Bravo to—"

"Listen, señor!" exclaimed Hooker, halting and advancing a threatening forefinger. "A man who can hire four men to do his dirty work needs no protection from me. You understand that—no? Then listen again. I am going to get those papers. If I hear a word from you I will send you to join your four men."

He touched his gun as he spoke and strode out into the open, where he beckoned the mineral agent from the crowd. A word in his ear and they went down the hill together, while Don Cipriano watched from above. Then, as they turned into the office, Aragon spat out a curse and went to seek Manuel del Rey.

CHAPTER XXIV.

In a land of class privilege and official graft it is often only in times of anarchy that a poor man can get his rights. For eight months Hooker had battled against the petty intrigue of Aragon and the agente mineral, and then suddenly, when the times turned to war and fear gripped at their hearts, he rose up and claimed his own, holding out his brawny right hand and demanding the concession of his mine.

In a day the whirligig of fortune had turned, and it was the fighting man who dominated. He spoke quietly and made no threats, but the look in his eye was enough, and the agente gave him his papers. Then he wrote out a receipt for the mining tax and Bud stepped forth like a king.

With his papers inside his shirt and a belt of gold around his waist there was nothing left in Mexico for him. Once on his horse and headed for the line and he could laugh at them all. In Gadsden he could show title to Kruger, he could give answer for his trust and look the world in the eye.

It had been a long and strenuous fight; a fight made against seemingly insurmountable odds; a fight that had cost him much, but he had won. He had proved the trust Kruger had placed in him, and it had been a fight worth winning.

Yes, he was a man now—but his work was not quite done. Up at the big house, with the screeching women around her, was Gracia Aragon, and he owed her something for his rough words. To pay her for that he would grant it; and if worst came to worst he would take her with him and make good his promise to Phil. He had given his word and that was enough. Now he had only to wait.

It would not be long, for the parley would soon be over, and if the cowardly ruses surrendered the town to the bandits he would make a break for the line and civilization with the girl. It would be a hard ride, and alone he would have no fear of the results, but he would chance it even with the girl rather than leave her.

The boy lieutenant, the brothers Mendoza, the superintendent, and Manuel del Rey, all were out on the hillside talking terms with Bernardo Bravo and his chiefs. With the rebels it was largely a bluff, since field-glasses had shown them to be short of cartridges; but they had over a thousand men massed along the ridges and, with courage, could easily take the town.

Bud knew that courage was the one thing lacking. It was the one thing that was always lacking in these Mexican fights. The Mexican bandit takes but little chance when he goes to war.

As for the Mendozas and their Sonoran miners, they were properly chagrined at their waste of ammunition and swore by Santa Guadalupe to fight it out with hand grenades. Even as their leaders wrangled the Mexican powder men were busily manufacturing bombs, and all the while the superintendent was glancing to the south, for swift couriers had been sent to Alvarez, the doughty Spanish hacien-dado of the hot country, to beg him to come to their relief.

Twice before Alvarez had met the rebels. The first time he spoke them well and they ran off all his horses. The second time he armed his Yaquis and Yaqui Mayo rancheros against them and drove them from his domain, inflicting a sanguinary punishment.

Since then he had been itching to engage them in a pitched battle, and when the word reached him he would come. Two hundred and forty Yaquis, all armed with repeating rifles, would follow at his back, and even with his boasted thousands Bernardo Bravo could hardly withstand their valor. So, while the rebels parleyed, demanding a ransom of millions and threatening to destroy the town, the defenders argued and reasoned with them, hoping to kill the time until Alvarez should arrive.

In the open space in front of the house the refugees gathered in an anxious group, waiting for messengers from the front, and as Hooker walked among them he was aware of the malignant glances of Aragon. There were other glances as well, for he had won great favor with the ladies by ditching the powder train, but none from Gracia or her mother.

Bud would not have admitted that he resented this lack of appreciation on the part of Gracia. In fact he hardly knew that he did resent it, but he watched anxiously for any sign of approval from this girl who was to be his partner's bride should he conduct her safely to the border.

From the beginning the Senora Aragon had treated him as a stranger, according to the code of her class, and Hooker had never attempted to in-

trude. But if Gracia still remembered that she was an American girl at heart, she forgot to show it to him. To all she was now the proud Spanish lady, thrown with the common people by the stress of circumstances, but far away from them in her thoughts.

The conference between the leaders dragged on and messengers came and went with the news—then, after hours of debate, it broke up suddenly in a row and the emissaries came back on the run. Even at that they narrowly escaped, for the rebels opened fire upon them from the ridges, and before they could get back to cover the bullet hole through the crown of his hat.

A grim smile flickered across Bud's face as he saw the damage it had wrought, for he knew that Amigo was in the hills—and a bullet shot down hill goes high! Some trace of what was in his mind must have come to Del Rey as he halted in the shelter of the house, for he regarded the American sternly as Aragon spoke rapidly in his ear. But if they planned vengeance between them the times were not right, for a rattle of arms came from the lower town and the captain was up and away to marshal his men to the defense.

So far in the siege Del Rey had kept under cover, patrolling the streets and plaza and letting the volunteers fight, but now the war had shifted to his territory and his rurales were running like mad. For, matching treachery against deceit, the rebel leaders had sent men around to slip up near the town and at the first upsurge from the hillside they came charging up the creek.

Then it was that the ever-watchful rurales proved their worth. As the rebels appeared in the open they ran to the outlying houses and, fighting from the flat roofs, checked the advance until the miners could come to their aid.

But in the confusion another party of rebels had rushed down the gulch from the west, and while the fight was going on in the lower town they found lodgment in a big adobe house. And now for the first time there was fighting in earnest—the house-to-house fighting that is seen at its worst in Mexico. While women screamed in the casa grande and the Americans paced to and fro on the hill, the boom of a dynamite bomb marked the beginning of hand-to-hand.

If there was to be a casualty list in this long-looked-for battle of Fortuna, the time was at hand when they could begin counting the dead.

With a fearlessness born of long familiarity with explosives the Sonoran miners advanced valiantly with their hand grenades—baking powder cans filled with dynamite and studded with fulminating caps. Digging fiercely through wall after wall they approached unperceived by the enemy and the first bomb, flung from a roof, filled the adobe with wounded and dead.

A dense pall of yellowish smoke rose high above the town and, as bomb after bomb was exploded and the yells of the miners grew louder with each success, the stunned invaders broke from cover and rushed helter-skelter up the gulch. Then there was a prodigious shouting from the Sonorans and more than one triumphant grenadier swung his can of giant powder by the sling and let it smash against the hill in a terrific detonation.

In the big house all was confusion. Soon the cheers of the defenders heralded victory and, in spite of all efforts to restrain them, the wives of the miners rushed into the open to gaze upon the triumph of their menfolk.

On the hilltops the ineffective rebel riflemen rose up from behind their stone wall to stare, until suddenly they, too, were seized with a panic and ran to and fro like ants. Then, around the curve below the concentrator, a tall man came dashing up on a pure white horse, and behind him, charging as he charged, came the swarthy Yaquis of Alvarez, their new rifles gleaming in the sun.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



ONE PHASE OF MARRIED LIFE

Seeming Unhappiness Most Probably Due to Lack of Something to Talk About.

It is the eternal tete-a-tete of married life that most critics of that blissful condition find fault with. From it spring boredom and dull, sodden silence, assert these cynics. Therefore, a hint for escaping this one depressing quality of marriage should have our best attention.

To illustrate, you will see it frequently on the trolley, when a man and his wife are sitting side by side—it is almost perpetual silence. They have nothing to say to one another. Perhaps the wife will emit a cheerful peep, but the husband will respond with a nod of the head or a hesitating yes or no. It is most always that way. No common interest observed. In fact, it looks as if they are mad at one another; as if they were bored. A young man or woman looking on the couple would be apt to say: "O, you married life!"

But they are not mad. Let some charming lady acquaintance come in and sit down by the husband and he is

all smiles and has plenty to say. Then he is a cordial companion. He is a changed man. And the same it would be with the woman. Now, don't misinterpret the scene. When that man and wife get back home they drop their trolley manners and act sensibly and lovingly again. Mad—he would just as likely be mad at the evening star or a bush full of roses. But you wouldn't think it on the trolley.—New York Tribune.

Pouring Houses to Be Great Sport.

Pouring houses, not pouring tea, is going to be the great sport of women's clubs in the next decade, according to Mrs. Isa Maud Ilsen, lecturer and only woman representative of Thomas A. Edison. And a pleasant time the guests are going to have," she said. "All they'll have to do is sit and watch a porch drip out here, a goggaw decoration there, or criticize the size of the refrigerator or the funny little window in the den. It won't take more than an hour." Mrs. Ilsen is proud of the fact that she is the only woman representative of the "Wizard." She admits there are 5,000 men who act for him, but that does not diminish her glory.

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER, BOWELS

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now. No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

Too Small to Harm.

The Mother—I see a triangular tray to hold a piece of pie unharmed in a lunch box has been invented. The Boy—But who would harm such a little piece of pie as you cut, mamma?

CARE FOR CHILDREN'S

Hair and Skin With Cuticura. Nothing Easier. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify the skin and scalp. The Ointment to soothe and heal rashes, itchings, redness, roughness, dandruff, etc. Nothing better than these fragrant super-creamy emollients for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp and hair.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Parson Knew Better.

Uncle Jim Sugarfoot killed a fine rabbit for the entertainment of Parson Heavegrace, who was expected to dinner, but as rabbits were out of season he thought to avoid what might prove an embarrassing situation by making the parson think it was chicken he was eating.

"Brother Heavegrace," said Uncle Jim, when it came time for a second helping, "what part of de bird would you like now?"

With a merry twinkle in his half-closed eyes, Parson Heavegrace rose replied:

"If you all don't mind, Ah think Ah'll take de gizzard."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Attraction.

Bacon—I understand in many of the Chilean cities women are employed as street car conductors.

Egbert—Now I can understand why men want to crowd the back platform.

Their Use.

"Do you see where the Futurists and Cubists have gone to Spain?"

"Maybe they use their pictures on the bulls to infuriate them in the ring."

The Bore.

"I hate to ask Jinks about his health."

"Why?"

"He promptly tells me all about it."

BAD DREAMS

Caused by Coffee.

"I have been a coffee drinker, more or less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, and finally I could not sleep at night for I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmares."

"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and were drinking Postum, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I got some Postum and had it made strictly according to directions."

"I was astonished at the flavor and taste. It entirely took the place of coffee, and to my very great satisfaction, I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved, and I wish I could wear every man, woman and child from the unwholesome drug-drink—coffee."

"People do not really appreciate or realize what a powerful drug it is and what terrible effect it has on the human system. If they did, hardly a pound of coffee would be sold. I would never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after I had once been burned. Yours for health."

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers

SEE US BEFORE BUYING YOUR LISTERS
SEE US BEFORE BUYING YOUR LISTERS

Humphrey & Sledge

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS

SEE US BEFORE BUYING YOUR LISTERS
SEE US BEFORE BUYING YOUR LISTERS

"The Manse" ..Stock Farm and Orchard..

The Largest, Best Bred Herd Holstein-Friesian Cattle in Southwest

The most popular farm cow of the day. More size than a White Face; more butter than a Jersey; the best baby beef of all breeds.

Start now with a registered bull and you will soon have a fine profitable herd

Six Young Registered Bulls for Sale, Cheap

Duroc Jersey Hogs, the Big Type

My herd boar, *Bath*, weighed 600 pounds at eighteen months old. Seven tried sows. Sows, young boars, young gilts, weaning pigs, for sale cheap. Every hog shown is subject to registration. I have sold more pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state. My stock gives satisfaction.

Single Comb White Leghorn Chickens
Single Comb Black Minorca Chickens
Eggs by Single Setting or the Hundred

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DEALERS IN

Seed, Coal, Grain, Cotton Seed Meal and Cake.
We Pay Highest Market Price for Your Grain
and are Always on the Market.

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TRAVEL WITH RUNAWAY JUNE

The interesting, perilous road of love, and mystery and adventure. Attack with her the world-old question of money between husband and wife.

RUNAWAY JUNE

The Great Photo-Play Serial
BY GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER

Fourth Installment at the Cosy on
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You Are Next CHAS. GOODLOE

to the smoothest, easiest and most satisfying shave and the most up-to-date hair cut you ever got when you get in one of the chairs at

The Sanitary Barber Shop

First Class Auto and Buggy Painting. : :
S I G N S

Also house painting and paper hanging. Carry a small stock of paint and varnish specialties not to be found elsewhere in town.

Roosevelt County Sunday School Convention PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, February 26-7-8, 1915

...PROGRAMME...

Friday Night

SONG
INVOCATION Rev. A. C. Bell
"HIGHER IDEALS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS"
J. S. Long, J. C. Webb, Miss Jane Howell
"RURAL PROBLEMS"
P. M. Fortner, Mrs. J. H. Kelso, C. P. Stone, C. L. Carter
READING Edith Reagan
"ORGANIZED ADULT WORK"
Mrs. J. S. Long, W. P. Pitts, Miss Myrtle Moore, Mrs. McDonald
Mr. Snapcott
"GRADED LESSONS" Rev. Edward Raley

Saturday Afternoon, 2 O'Clock

"PRIMARY WORK"
Mrs. Alex Ballantyne, Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, Mrs. Frank Warnica
Mrs. N. Freeman
"VALUE OF HANDWORK"
Miss Boucher, Mrs. Dunaway, Nora Kellar
BLACKBOARD SONG Class of Juniors
READING Helen Lindsey
"BEGINNERS' DEPARTMENT"
Mrs. E. L. Jordan, Mrs. Galloway

Saturday Night

"WHY ARE SO FEW MEN IN SUNDAY SCHOOL?" "REMEDY"
A. C. Geeter, Frank Smith, Mose Jones, W. T. Wade, Rev. Raley
"THE SUCCESSFUL SUPERINTENDENT"
Mrs. J. P. Stone, J. Speight, John Crenshaw, Mrs. Inda Humphrey, Alsop Vaughtner, S. G. Bridges, Lewis Dillon
"DIFFICULTIES OF THE TEEN AGE"
Mrs. J. H. Shepard, Mrs. W. F. Bays, Mr. J. A. Fairly, Perry Keith, Miss Montana Grinstead
"THE HOME DEPARTMENT"
Miss Haynes, Leoti Merrill, Rachel Smith

Sunday Afternoon

"HOW THE CRADLE ROLL HELPS THE SUNDAY SCHOOL"
Mrs. Wylie, Leta Smith, Mrs. Irene Cole
"THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHER TRAINING"
Mrs. Mollie Wright, Bessie Dickbreder, Miss Parton, Mrs. M. A. Parrish, Mrs. Paulsell, C. Evans
"THE ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT"
Miss Forest, Miss Kenamore, Nora Fairly, Mrs. Ham, Mrs. Oldham
"THE JUNIORS"
Miss McMinn, Miss Grace Daniels, Mrs. Jno. Crenshaw, Mrs. Mary D. Baker

Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

ADDRESS Rev. Raley
ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

All out of town delegates will be entertained. You are expected and will be welcome. Let us come together and discuss these vital subjects, that we may be better able to meet the conditions and improve our Sunday Schools.

J. S. LONG, PRESIDENT

MRS. W. O. OLDHAM, SECRETARY

Suffrage Items

The new governor of Colorado has made his wife a partner in the governorship of the state. She will have charge of all of the laws pertaining to women and children in the state and her decision will not be questioned. This is a new attitude on the woman question and shows to what degree the citizens of Colorado proclaim the rights of both men and women in the commonwealth.

The extract from the following letter from Mrs. Milton Brown, of Hagerman, who moved from Portales last summer is the result of a suffrage debate in the Woman's club last year in which Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Patterson took the negative and Mrs. Oldham and Mrs. Lindsey the affirmative. All that is necessary to convert people to suffrage is to take the negative side and in looking up the question it wins every time. Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Brown, both, declared for suffrage before the end of the year and are among the most efficient advocates at this time.

"My Dear Mrs. Lindsey:
"Am asked to discuss 'Women's Property Rights in New Mexico' at our next meeting of Thursday club, March 4th, and as we have nothing here that I could get along this line, am going to ask you to send me anything you can regarding same or as to where I could get it. Mrs. Mitchell and myself are also to discuss woman suffrage and feel that you can give us some pointers there surely. Will take good care of any material you send and will certainly appreciate any assistance given. Most of the ladies here are merely luke-warm

when it comes to women's franchise, but really think they are ready to study the question, and especially 'Laws for Women,' and you know when once started, curiosity gets the upper hand of us and then, unless we leave off there, we're sure to develop into full-fledged suffragists, and you know women and curiosity. The club here has not joined the Federation so far, but think perhaps they will in the near future, as several of the members want to and we hope to endorse suffrage when we go to federation should we federate."

A week end party from Fort Sumner consisting of Mr. Howard Lindsey, Mr. and Mrs. Pem Carr and Misses Oakes and Beaubien, spent Sunday with friends in Portales. They came in an auto from Fort Sumner, leaving about 14 M and reached Portales about 3 p. m. Saturday, stopping for dinner at Tolzar.

Card of Thanks

We take this method of thanking the many good people of Portales for their kind assistance and words of consolation to us during the illness and death of our wife and mother. We may never be able to repay you for this but will always remember you with our best wishes.
R. W. MOORE.
R. M. WOOD.

Dr. Swearingin's Dates

Dr. Swearingin, of the firm of Doctors Presley & Swearingin, specialists, Roswell, New Mexico, will be in Portales, at Neer's drug store, on the 20th, 21st and 22d of this month, to treat diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat and fit glasses. 1-tf

The Portales Bank and Trust Company

There is just enough "fellowship" in our bank to make you feel that you are amongst home-folks when paying us a visit. We always like to meet you for a little talk-fest.

Portales Bank & Trust Co.

Portales, New Mexico, U. S. A.

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Bring Us Your Prescription Work

..Same Store in the Same Location..

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PAINTS!

We always carry a complete line of the B.P.S. brand of paints, varnishes, floor oils, etc.

Dr. J. S. Pearce's Pharmacy

Things to Eat

We have a full line of fresh, new things to eat.

PRICES RIGHT!

Come in and let us have a part of your business.

Strickland & Bland

Mrs. F. J. Hardin
(NEE KINMAN)
NURSE and MIDWIFE

Box 344 Portales, New Mexico

WASHINGTON E. LINDSEY

Attorney at Law

United States Commissioner. Final Proof and Homestead Applications. Office second door south of postoffice

DR. W. E. PATTERSON

Physician and Surgeon

Office at Neer's Drug Store. Office phone 67 two rings, Residence 65

DR. N. F. WOLLARD

Physician and Surgeon

Office in Sam J. Nixon building. Residence Phone 169. Portales, New Mexico

GEORGE L. REESE

Attorney at Law

Practice in all courts. Office up-stairs Reese Building

PRESLEY & SWEARINGIN

Specialists

Roswell, N. M. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Portales dates, 20th to 22d of each month at Neer's Drug Store

DR. L. R. HOUGH

Dentist

Office hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Office in Reese building over Dobbs' Confectionery. Portales, New Mexico

COMPTON & COMPTON

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Practice in all courts. Office over Humphrey & Sledge Hardware. Portales, New Mexico.

We write insurance on farm property and grains. Most favorable terms to insured and at slight cost. Braley & Ball. 13-

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Give! Beautify Your Hair! Make It Soft, Fluffy and Luxuriant—Try the Meist Cloth.

Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most, will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yet—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine, and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable luster, softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all. Adv.

Their Places.

"Where did you go in the theater, Mrs. Comeup?"

"We sat in the mezzotint boxes, but the girls preferred seats in the parakeet."

BIG EATERS HAVE BAD KIDNEYS AND BACKACHE

Take a Glass of Salts at Once If Your Back Is Hurting or Kidneys and Bladder Trouble You.

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.—Adv.

Mary's little lamb sometimes grows up and becomes the goat.

One remedy with many uses—Hartford's Balsam of Myrrh. Adv.

He who gets rich quick is apt to go broke in a hurry.

WOMAN REFUSES OPERATION

Tells How She Was Saved by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Louisville, Ky.—"I think if more suffering women would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound they would enjoy better health. I suffered from a female trouble, and the doctors decided I had a tumorous growth and would have to be operated upon, but I refused as I do not believe in operations. I had fainting spells, bloated, and could hardly stand the pain in my left side. My husband insisted that I try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so thankful I did, for I am now a well woman. I sleep better, do all my housework and take long walks. I never fail to praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for my good health."—Mrs. J. M. REISCH, 1900 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering in a like manner?

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Fundamental Principles of Health

By ALBERT S. GRAY, M.D.

(Copyright, 1914, by A. S. Gray)

MOTHER'S MILK.

It is universally conceded that the most carefully bottle-fed infant has a smaller chance of escaping trouble and achieving health and life than a breast-fed baby of the most ignorant and slovenly mother.

Of course, when the child's artificial food is prepared and given by an intelligent person under competent advice, the baby may get through with a minimum of discomfort and danger from digestive disorders arising from bacterial contamination of its food from unclean cans, bottles, spoons, nipples, tubes and other utensils, devices and attachments intervening between the cow or the factory and its mouth; but granting that all sources of bacterial contamination are overcome, there still will remain the absence of an automatically adjusting physiological food supply, which no other than the human animal can furnish.

In composition milk is highly complex and variable. The important constituents are the fats, held in emulsion as minute oil droplets; casein, a nucleo-albumen which clots under the influence of rennin; milk albumen or lactalbumen; a protein resembling serum albumen; lactoglobulin; lactose or milk sugar; lecithin, cholesterol, phosphoric acid, urea, citric acid, enzymes and mineral salts. The mineral contents of milk comprise appreciable quantities of sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, phosphorus and chlorine, besides probably minute quantities of other elements not yet determined.

By reason of the fact that casein and milk sugar do not exist in the blood it is held that they are formed by the secretory metabolism of the gland cell under the action of a hormone (stimulating property). And the composition of the milk fat and the histological appearance of the gland cells during secretion leads to the view that the fat is also constructed within the gland itself. Bunge has called attention to the fact that the inorganic salts of milk differ quantitatively from those in the blood plasma and resemble closely the proportions found in the body of the young animal, thus indicating an adaptive secretion. The casein of human milk is smaller in amount, curdles in looser flocks than cow's milk and seems to dissolve more easily and completely in gastric juice. Human milk also contains relatively more lecithin and less ash, while cow's milk, on the other hand, contains less sugar and fat. Human milk, in short, is a complex compound no factory can even approximate to any appreciable degree.

Experience by poultry raisers proves artificial brooding to be lamentably inefficient; the best kerosene lamp, assisted by the most earnest human effort, making but a pitiable showing compared with the average results achieved by a sturdy old hen—and bottle fed babies are about at par with brooder chicks.

The absence of normal building material while the foundations of life are being laid insures a handicap the organism must carry all through life; hence every mother should recognize the ethical and racial obligations she is under to keep up a supply of milk through the period of normal lactation. This brings up the question of how a poor or deficient supply of mother's milk may be increased or bettered and how it may be maintained through the period of lactation. Generally the physician is not consulted about the matter until a short time before the baby is expected, and then the best he can do is to recommend a nourishing diet. It is highly suggestive in this connection to note that practically every such recommendation includes some form of malt extract, and that practically without exception all proprietary compounds claiming to be good for nursing mothers are founded on malt. Experience proves that nothing appears more quickly to promote the secretion of milk than good malt extracts and many brands possessing various degrees of merit and grades of nutritive value are to be found in the market.

The experience of dairymen proves that it makes little difference what food is given a cow; the quality of the milk, so far as the fat content is concerned, will remain the same. Quality is inherent and essentially a matter of type and of breeding, but quantity can be developed. A cow will be born to give milk containing, for example, four per cent butter fat, and she will continue to give four per cent milk under all conditions, be the quantity much or little. An abundance of food and water coupled with kind treatment may increase the quantity of milk given, but it will not influence the quality; that will remain steadfastly at four per cent fat.

The cow is generally believed to be the most placid, calm and docile of animals; nevertheless she is highly sensitive to handling and under identical conditions of food and stabling one milker may be able to secure nearly double the quantity of milk from the same cow that another milker will pro-

duce, the difference in the results depending on the bond of sympathy established between the animal and the milker. Good food and equanimity then, are essential factors to an abundant milk supply. Inasmuch as all animal life is subject to the same laws it is reasonable to assume that, as the human being is more intellectual than the cow, mental irritation and anxiety may exert proportionately even a greater influence on the human milk secretion. But however that may be, obviously the full action of these two factors will not be attained by telephone conversations or by means of a written order on a drug store; on the contrary results can be expected only from a careful, comprehensive preparation and training on the part of the mother.

The absence of this training in the individual home constitutes one of the fundamental weaknesses in our civilization and is, to no small degree, responsible for our weaklings and the serious problems of intemperance and social unrest now confronting us.

MALT AND MILK.

It is perfectly obvious that the ultimate source of milk in all mammals must rest on the food intake. Consequently, wherever a mother suffering from a deficient milk supply seeks, from those qualified to advise, information as to how she may correct the unfortunate condition, she is invariably recommended to use a more nutritious diet. In other words, she is informed indirectly that the food she has habitually used is deficient in some important particular.

Almost without exception, the diet recommended to a mother includes some form of malt.

The word malt is believed to be derived from a Sanscrit word meaning soft, and having a reference to the fact that malt is raw grain made soft or tender by a process in which germination has been caused to proceed to a certain stage and is then controlled and checked by the gradual removal of the water and finally completely arrested by drying through the application of heat in kilns.

During this limited germination enzymes are developed and the constituents of the grain are so modified that the finished malt differs from the original raw grain in that the greater portion is split into simpler compounds that more easily dissolve. An enzyme is a complex organic substance, or an unorganized or chemical ferment, capable of effecting by catalytic action the transformation, splitting up or digestion of other compounds.

The changes effected by the partial germination and subsequent treatment of the grain are chiefly the conversion of the nitrogenous substances into diastase, the conversion of the starch into grape sugar by the action of the diastase, and the imparting of color and flavor to the malt in the kiln. Diastase is an enzyme of great physiological importance in that it is capable of converting starch and glycogen into sugar (principally maltose) and dextrins. It occurs in germinating seeds, in the leaves and in other parts of plants and also in various animal secretions, such as the saliva and the pancreatic juice.

A very common medical preparation in the form of a sirup of about the consistency of a heavy molasses is made by digesting sprouting malt in water, expressing the solution, precipitating it with alcohol and drying the precipitate.

Two new words have recently been added to our vocabulary—"hormones," by Starling in 1906, and "vitamines," by Funk in 1912. Investigations conducted since 1889 have fully demonstrated that some of our ductless glands play a role of vast importance in general nutrition, and this knowledge has proved very useful in widening our conception of the nutritional relations in the body. The conception that certain glandular organs may give rise to chemical products which on entering the circulation influence the activity of one or more other organs is finding application in the study of the digestive secretions.

The gastric and pancreatic "secretions" are regarded as examples of internal secretions. Chemical products of this kind which stimulate the activity of special organs are what Starling designates hormones.

Following a long series of investigations into the causes of beriberi and similar diseases, Funk in 1912 isolated some highly complex nitrogenous bodies from the grindings from rice, from seeds, whole grains, raw milk, fresh meat, yeast, fresh fruit juices, the yolk of egg and the like. Because these compounds were nitrogenous and proved to be absolutely essential to organic life—the absence of them is demonstrated to be the cause of death from polyneuritis—Funk named them "vitamines."

The vitamins are soluble in water and are destroyed by exposure for ten to twenty minutes to a temperature of 248 to 360 degrees Fahrenheit and by extreme dryness. So far as is known, animals are incapable of making vitamins; normally they are found in plants, and especially in their seeds, and in animals that eat fresh vegetable matter containing vitamins. Funk regards vitamins as the mother substance of ferments and the hormones, and of vital importance to the thyroid and other ductless glands; consequently, they are fundamentally the regulators of the general co-ordination of our bodies.

Obviously this all points to a reason for the effectiveness of malt on milk secretion and opens wide the question of nutrition in general.

Panama is considering the establishment of a national school of telegraphy.

Confessions of a Mail Order Man

By Mr. M. O. X.

Revelations by One Whose Experience in the Business Covers a Range From Office Boy to General Manager

HOW I WORKED THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

It was always my custom to state in the catalogue in several places—"money cheerfully refunded."

If you are dissatisfied, how many times do you get your money back? Did you ever get it back promptly and without a struggle?

This is my game—to pretend that your money will be returned in case you are not pleased with your purchase and then, if you do send in a good hot kick you will get a letter back asking you to select something else from the catalogue. You will be tired out with letters and suggestions as to what you should take instead of the article you kicked on until you finally decide to save any more trouble and take something else, something you didn't want at all.

But I suppose that really the greatest joke of all is played on the people in the small towns by my so-called "credit" system.

I send you a catalogue and invite you to buy anything you want and to take your own time to pay for it. The literature I send out leads you to believe that I do not care for money at all. I try to make you believe that you are a great friend of my concern, that you are entitled to great consideration, that your wants shall be supplied with the greatest possible care and that you are reliable and entitled to credit.

"I will not make any inquiries concerning your credit," says my literature.

"No questions will be asked of your neighbors," says another paragraph.

"Your neighbors and friends will never know that you are dealing with us on credit," says still another section of my letter. But I most certainly do inquire about you. For instance:

I had an outside concern—that is a concern running under another name and with a separate address from the main store. This address was the home of my credit manager or the office of my "collection lawyer."

When you write in for credit this is the way I do it. I have you sign, first of all, a paper which is a part of the order blank and is really a legal contract, giving me power and authority to come into your home and take out, not only the things you have purchased on credit from me but also everything else. When you sign an order for goods on credit you unwittingly sign a chattel mortgage on your household property. Then, after this paper is in my possession I can swoop down on you and drag out every stick of furniture you have in the place and sell it at auction to pay the amount still due.

If a bookkeeper makes an error in figures, if some clerk steals a remittance from you, sent in to apply on your account, you have absolutely no chance to object. It is the law.

Now, when you send in your order and application for credit, you must send, also—for such is my rule—an order and the amount specified as the first payment. You expect to get the goods right away but no, there are certain things to be done before I ship the goods. I have your money, so you must wait.

Then my credit man sends a letter, written on the "fake" letterhead of my outside concern, to some of your neighbors, asking them if your character is good, if you are in the habit of paying your bills, if your morals are good, how much you earn a week, etc. Your order is held until answers are received from those of your neighbors to whom the letters of inquiry were sent. Then if the answers have been satisfactory, you are sent a contract to be signed by you and you must wait until this has been received by my credit department.

Then the goods are shipped. And the awful prices—goodness gracious what prices charged for the very cheapest and most unreliable class of goods. My policy is to set a price, the first payment of which pays for the actual cost of the goods. Then all the rest is "velvet." All of the future payments are profit to my house. You, really pay for the goods, the actual value, when you send in the first payment. I won't lose anything if you never send in another cent.

But think of it—you must keep sending in money to meet the other payments for perhaps two years—so much each month. Any time you fail to meet a monthly payment I send the papers to a local lawyer and he can take possession of your household goods and sell them on the street.

Some of the goods I send you are not worth hauling to the cars. I remember one lot of parlor furniture that had a lot of damages, one of which was a broken leg on the divan. It never could be fixed. I sent that set out every time I could substitute it for another on an order and it always came back. We had a lot of joking about that old crippled set of parlor furniture and, well, it had a lot of adventures. I shipped that set to nearly every state in the Union. Whoever a customer would order a parlor set, and I could not get it, for the price, I used to ship this crippled set out instead. Of course it came back, just as I knew it would, but it gave me a chance to turn round and I

kept the money in the business, of course.

Another strict rule is that you must make your complaints within a certain period of time after you have received the goods. No matter what was sent you, if you do not make a complaint according to the rules I have laid down, it is all off. You have no redress. You must keep whatever was sent to you.

I spend a big part of my expenses in the hiring of collectors and in the maintaining of a credit and collection department. Your name is kept in a card index system. A girl has charge of a certain number of cards. She works this list every so often. If you are slow pay, and keep on being slow, your card is taken out and placed in another list and if you keep on not paying, your card is finally placed in the list handled by the house lawyer, who comes after you with all sorts of threats.

If you persist in not paying, then there are two things to do. I will send the account to a local lawyer and he will come to your house and demand the payment. But if it is a small account I will not send it for collection but will continue to send you dun notices for months afterward. Sometimes I sold these small accounts to "shyster" lawyers for a small percentage and they collect whatever they can. They will even follow a son or a daughter with the unpaid bills of parents.

And the stuff you get from me isn't worth having. It is the cheapest stuff imaginable. If it is clothing it won't wear well and will come to pieces the first time you wear it out in the rain. If it is furniture it will break if a heavy person sits down on it and if it's hardware it is undependable and will never keep sharp and it probably has a flaw in it so that it will break at the first strain.

It's not worth buying in the first place and it isn't worth having after you have bought it. Don't order it in the first place. Buy from your local dealer, who at least will listen to your complaints and replace any article not up to standard. He keeps a more dependable stock of stuff than I do. You can rely on him, too. He can't run away or seek refuge behind letters and lies.

Yes, it's the best thing to buy what you need of your merchant in your own home town. He is entitled to receive your business and he keeps a place in which you can find what you require.

The various articles illustrated in my catalogues look good in the pictures, they are made that way to fool you. They are misrepresented in the written descriptions and they are manufactured so as to cheat you in every possible manner. You will get better value in the store of your own merchant. Think of this when you next require something. Try him out, ask him if he has it or if he hasn't got it in stock if he can't order it for you. He will be glad to do so.

JOURNEYS OF HOUSE FLY

Household Pests, It Is Found, Seldom Travel Far From the Breeding Ground.

Dr. J. T. Nash, an English physician, who has devoted much attention to the spread of disease by flies, finds that the common house fly does not readily leave a house in which it finds protection, warmth and food. Such houses situated near places where flies breed—where garbage is deposited, or refuse from stables is kept unduly long—suffer from a plague of flies not found in houses in the next street farther away.

These nearer houses effect a considerable arrestment of the spread of flies. In these infested houses, although fly-paper may kill hundreds, just as many flies are found 24 hours later if the windows are left open and the weather is warm.

When flies are numerous, they decrease in numbers in different houses, in inverse ratio to the distance from the breeding grounds. Flies fly farther when places of arrestment, in the shape of houses, are few or far off. Where houses are few, more flies will be found than where houses are many. Where houses are numerous, few flies will travel more than a quarter of a mile.

One's Weakest Point.

The character of the individual stands or falls by its greatest weakness. The citadel is never attacked by the enemy at its impregnable points. The assault is bent against the weak places in the foundation or where the workmanship of the walls is defective. Men may stand firm for years, simply because the opportunity that appeals to their selfishness or their wrong tendencies has not come to them. But when the evil habit that has been allowed to develop, unseen and unsuspected by the world, meets that which attracts and calls it into action, too often character crumbles into ruins.

Fuel Value of Wood and Coal.

The fuel value of two pounds of wood is roughly equivalent to that of one pound of coal. This is given as the result of certain calculations now being made in the forest service laboratory, which show also about how many cords of certain kinds of wood are required to obtain an amount of heat equal to that in a ton of coal.

Certain kinds of wood, such as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm, locust, longleaf pine, and cherry, have fairly high heat values, and only one cord of seasoned wood of these species is required to equal one ton of good coal.

SEEKING HEALTH?

This means taking better care of the Stomach and helping the Liver and Bowels in their daily work. If assistance is needed, try

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

It has proven very beneficial in such cases.

Austria Protects Workers.

In order to prevent the wholesale dismissal of employees of private firms, the Austro-Hungarian ministry of war has directed that army contracts will only be given to those firms who have maintained their staffs at the ordinary full number, and without any reduction in wages. Manufacturers acting in a contrary manner will be rigidly excluded from all further contracts, and they may also expect to have existing contracts canceled.

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper.

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer a great deal with pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and loss of ambition. Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be despondent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores. Adv.

For many generations Perth, and not Edinburgh, was the capital of Scotland.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU

For Marine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. No Stinging, Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The wideawake man doesn't wait for opportunity to knock at his door; he meets her at the gate.

Happy is the home where Red Cross Ball Blue is used. Sure to please. All grocers. Adv.

Some of the would-be uplifters are really depressing.



Rheumatism

For Young and Old

The acute agonising pain of Rheumatism is soothed at once by Sloan's Liniment. Do not rub—it penetrates to the sore spot, bringing a comfort not dreamed of until tried. Get a bottle today.

RHEUMATISM

Here What Others Say: "I highly recommend your Liniment as the best remedy for rheumatism I ever used. Before using it I spent large sums of money trying to get relief of the misery and pains in limbs and body, so I tried your Liniment both internal and external and I found quick relief, and now am well and strong again."—Geo. Curtis, 221 N. 15th St., Springfield, Ill.

Here's Proof: "I wish to write and tell you about a fall I had down fourteen steps and bruised my neck and hip very bad. I could not sleep at all. I sent my wife for a 25 cent bottle of your Liniment and in two days' time I was on my feet again."—Charles Hyde, 1580 1/2 Prairie Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

For neuralgia, sciatica, sprains and bruises. All Druggists, 25c. Send four cents in stamps for a TRIAL BOTTLE. Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc., Dept. B, Philadelphia, Pa.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO ORCHARDS CAN BE CONTROLLED BY FUMIGATION

Treatment Now Being Adopted Everywhere as Means of Rendering Nursery Stock Safe When it Leaves Hands of Grower—Some Valuable Suggestions Are Given for Care of Young Trees.

(By H. GARMAN.)

There is no avoiding the fact that we must reckon with the San Jose scale if we are to raise good fruit. Some states have escaped it longer than others, partly because they were not so generally engaged in fruit growing, partly, perhaps, because they began at once to look after the pest when its presence was discovered in other states. But the scale has been gradually invading our orchards until it is now liable to be discovered on fruit trees anywhere in the United States. This means simply that we



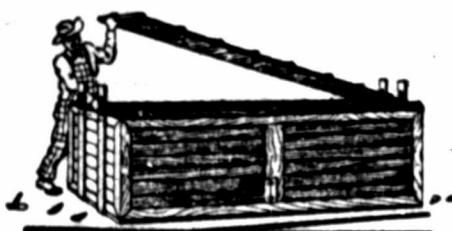
Fumigation House.

shall be compelled to do what our neighbors are doing if we wish to compete with them in the production of good fruit.

The recent growth of interest in fruit growing and the disposition to plant new orchards has led to the adoption of improved methods of caring for fruit trees on the part of the most progressive people, but many farmers and even fruit growers are still not provided with spraying outfits, without which they cannot hope to save their trees from scale insects. These trees are perhaps not in all cases sufficiently valuable to justify the expense of spraying, but neighbors who have invested more extensively in fruit and depend more on the crop, should not be made to suffer because of neglect on the part of people who have nothing at stake.

Everyone ought, it would seem, to be required to destroy infested trees in his possession whenever he is unwilling to treat them and care for them properly. Certainly one has nothing to gain by keeping them, since the scale will destroy them anyway, and a neighbor's risk should of itself be sufficient motive to impel one to get rid of the pests.

The importance of giving attention to spraying, fumigation, and other

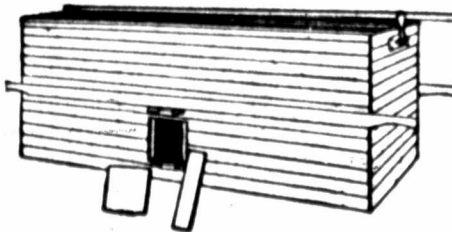


Fumigation Box With Trees Packed In It.

means of destroying scale insects is growing greater every year, as the acreage in fruit increases. It is customary to concede to insect pests of ordinary crops one-tenth of the total value of the crop, and applying this to our fruit crops of last year we may be said to have lost, as a result of insect depredations, many millions of dollars.

Most of the injury and resulting loss can be prevented. Spraying alone will save the greater part. Three-fourths of the codling moth damage can thus be saved. This has been demonstrated by very carefully made tests. More than nine-tenths of the San Jose scale on the bark of fruit trees can be removed by a single thorough spraying in winter with lime-sulphur solution. There seems to be no good reason, therefore, why anyone interested in farming and fruit growing should not equip himself with the necessary apparatus and do his share in keeping pests under control.

Nurseries are in great and constant danger from the unimpeded spread of pests. For their protection it is important that orchards be looked after more closely than they have been in the past, since they are frequently the source from which nurseries become infested. But since the scale is now well-established throughout the entire United States it will be necessary, whatever precautions orchardists may



Fumigation Box So Constructed That It May Be Carried From One Place to Another.

take, that nurserymen guard their establishments with special care if they are to merit the confidence and patronage of the buyer of nursery stock. Fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas is the treatment which is now being adopted everywhere as a means of saving the nursery stock. To confine the gas about the stock it is necessary to construct a gas-tight house or box. What it shall be depends chiefly on

the quantity of stock to be treated. For a small nursery of a few thousand trees, a box measuring 8 1/2 by 3 1/2 by 3 1/2 feet can be constructed, giving a capacity of about one hundred cubic feet, or if the stock is very small a box more easily handled can be made. The box should be of matched stuff, without knots, with two thicknesses of tarred building paper between. The inside of the box should be painted and the joints closed carefully with white lead. The lid should be closely fitted by means of felt glued along the edges of the box. When the lid is in place it should be secured tightly by wedges so as to prevent the escape of gas.

A house may be constructed of the same material and in the same way. It should have a door fitting very tightly, and for convenience in airing out quickly a small door at the back should be made. Its exact size does not matter greatly, but the dose used must be very carefully computed to comply with the following instructions:

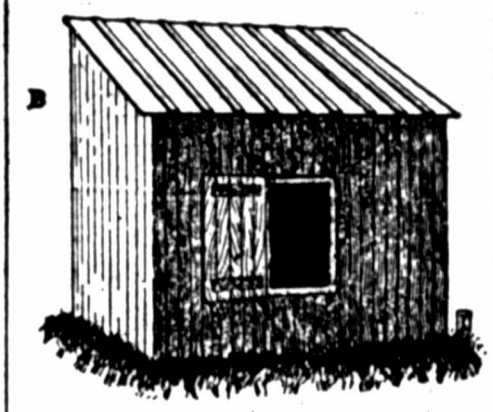
For each 100 cubic feet enclosed the following chemicals are required for each lot of trees treated:

Cyanide of potassium, one ounce (98 per cent pure).

Commercial sulphuric acid, two ounces (of good grade).

Water, four ounces.

After filling the space with trees the water is poured into a crock, then the sulphuric acid is added little by little and the crock is placed in



Door at Back for Airing Out Quickly.

the box or house. The cyanide of potassium, broken into bits no larger than a hickory nut, is poured into the crock and the door is quickly shut. At the end of 50 minutes, or an hour, the doors are opened for ten minutes to air out, when the trees can be removed to make room for another lot. The trees should not be fumigated when wet.

They should not be too tightly packed in the box.

The time of exposure must never be shortened.

The chemicals should be of the quality specified.

To make sure that the house or box is gas-tight it should always be tested before beginning operations, with a dense smudge made of cobs, rags, or other material. If the smoke escapes, the crevices will be apparent and must be closed.

Fumigation will not destroy crown gall, black rot or canker. It cannot be expected to destroy the eggs of insects, nor insects in their active stages when burrowing in the stems of trees.



Fumigation Box in Use.

It will destroy woolly aphids, or any other exposed insects in the larval or adult condition when sufficient chemicals are used and the exposure is long enough.

CLEAN SEED WILL ELIMINATE BLIGHT

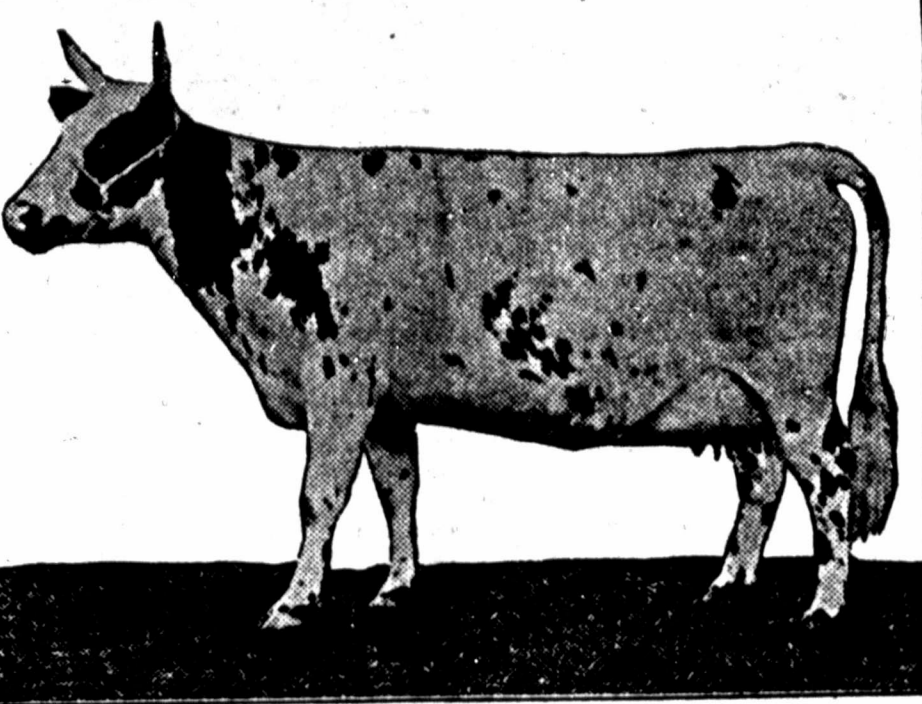
Recurrence of Potato Troubles Can Be Prevented Next Year, Says Expert.

A recurrence of late blight and dry rot among potatoes can be prevented next year. Clean seed is the great essential. Seed treatment is not effective for this particular disease. The late blight dry rot exists to a considerable extent among storage potatoes, says E. C. Stakman, assistant plant pathologist of the agricultural experiment station, St. Paul. If such lots are used for seed next year the disease may again be very destructive, especially if weather conditions favor its spread. It is, therefore, of vital importance that healthy seed be used.

The Minnesota experiment station pathologists have been misquoted with reference to methods of securing such healthy seed. The soaking of seed potatoes is necessary in controlling some diseases, but treatment with formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate will not prevent late blight.

Seed potatoes should be secured from fields which have not had any of the disease during the last year. If healthy tubers are planted and the vines thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture next year, the disease can be controlled.

MILK AND BUTTER MAKING ON THE FARM



Ayshire Cow Lucy, First Prize Winner

(By R. B. RUSHING.)

When I speak of the care of milk and making of butter on the farm I speak from the standpoint of ordinary farm conditions.

Experience has taught me that if good, pure, healthful milk and butter are expected the work must begin at the base of the business—closer even than the cow stable—pastures and meadows must be free from noxious weeds. The water supply must be pure and plentiful.

If on dry feed, supply good clover hay. Also good sweet ensilage, and salt where cows can help themselves at will, as they are very fond of a change of diet.

Much less corn than is usually fed should be given and no oats nor oat straw if good results are expected. The straw reduces the flow of milk and gives an unpleasant flavor to the butter.

Milk will take up a foreign odor with surprising quickness, so keep as far from all contaminating substances as possible. Immediately after straining separate the cream with a cream separator. But if a separator is not available, the following plan will give satisfaction:

During the cool weather let the milk set in shallow pans about twelve hours, then set it in the reservoir or back of the stove when fire is low and raise the temperature to that of new milk; then let it set 12 hours longer in a low temperature before skimming.

In this way the yield of cream can be almost doubled and is in a firm sheet and easily skimmed, and keeps longer without getting old than any other way. When cream is scarce it can be safely kept four or five days just above the freezing point. Then when you have enough for a churning add a good starter of sour cream and bring it to a temperature of 60 degrees to ripen.

It is almost impossible to add water directly to cream without injury. This is done by setting cream buckets in hot water and stirring cream often.

Cream so treated churns quickly, yields more and better butter and keeps the skim milk sweet longer than any other plan. Specially ripened cream is glossy on top, is thicker than ordinary cream and has an acid taste

HANDY SLING FOR HANDLING FODDER

Troublesome Task Made Easier by Use of Device Described Herewith.

In hauling shocks of corn, fodder and all, to the barn to shuck it on rainy days, it is sometimes troublesome to handle.

An open sling will help, in which the boards are three-fourths by four inches, four feet long, with a three-quarter-inch hole two inches from each end for one-half inch rope.

The ropes in each sling are long enough to inclose a shock of fodder. To load the shocks the slings are placed one by one on the wagon, the boards lying crosswise, and the ropes laid back and forward. When one shock is loaded the ropes are brought together and looped, then another sling is loaded, as before until six shocks are on the wagon.

The load is driven to the barn, the hay carrier hooked to the sling, and the shock is lifted at once to the barn.

The corn as it is shucked is assorted and clean well-shaped ears are thrown into one crib; the "nubbins" are thrown into the bin next to the crusher and ground for the cows, the fodder is cut up on the large cutting box. The cutting box is run by a gasoline engine in the pump room.

The fodder, nice, bright and sweet, is moistened with hot water, a mixture of wheat bran, oil meal, crushed oats and gluten feed; sufficient salt is added in season. The pile is forked over thoroughly and let lie over night, or from morning to night.

The pith of the stalks that the cows do not eat is used for bedding, and is one of the best absorbents we have.

Quality of Market Lambs. The quality of the market lamb depends largely upon the first four weeks of its life. Give it a good boost then he will, with reasonably good care, prove very satisfactory at market time.

and smell. In cold weather complaints of trouble in churning are most numerous. Many who consider themselves expert butter makers occasionally meet with a refractory batch of cream that defies all efforts to coax forth its golden treasure.

Ordinarily there is no cream so hard to churn that it is not amenable to proper treatment. It is possible to make the best of butter with the old dash churn and butter bowl, but the labor involved is out of all proportion to results. If the butter fails to come it is due to one or some combination of the following causes:

First, the churn may be too full.

Second, the temperature is too high or too low.

Third, the cream is improperly or insufficiently ripened.

Fourth, there is too small a percentage of butterfat, probably because there is too much skim milk with the cream.

The churn should never be more than half full. It will often save time and temper to divide the churning, especially if the temperature is a little low; when churning commences the air and cream are mixed into foam which fills the churn so full that no motion of the fat globules toward each other can occur, and it is impossible to churn frothy mass. In such case part of the cream must be drawn off, the temperature raised a little and the butter will soon come.

To have the temperature just right is a matter of the greatest importance, and next to a good churn the thermometer is the most important apparatus in the dairy. For the making of uniformly fine butter it is indispensable. The kind to get is a glass dairy thermometer that sells for fifteen cents and up.

About 55 degrees in summer and 60 degrees in winter is usually the desired temperature. The object of churning is to bring the invisible fat globules that are suspended in the cream in contact with each other. If they are just soft enough they will unite under a steady stroke of the dasher, the process going on till the butter comes. If too hard or too soft they will not do this, and that is why temperature is so important.

WINTER KILLING OF COMMON RED ANTS

Dig Out Heart of Mounds, Pour on Water and Let Them Freeze to Death.

(By G. H. GLITZKE.)

The common red ants do a great deal of damage to the alfalfa fields in some sections of the country. The spots where they kill the alfalfa are usually only about a square yard or two from where they build their mounds, but a great many of these in the field count for quite a large patch where no alfalfa grows.

Some people try to destroy them by sinking bottles into their mounds so that the ants fall into them.

This system is not always effective, as it is hard to trap them all, and as long as a few remain the trouble will continue.

There is nothing quite so effective as the winter killing, which consists in digging out the heart of the mounds in the winter, and then pouring water into the excavation thus made, so it soaks into the ground, and freezes those that may still be living.

This method usually proves very satisfactory. Out of a large field where they were killed in this way during last winter only a very few of the many ant hills had any ants remaining in them by spring, and it is quite evident that if the work had been done more carefully every one of them would have been killed.

The work should be done very thoroughly. It does not take much digging at each mound, but it should be done in the winter time, so there is no chance for them to rebuild, and the weather is so cold that they must freeze.

Where other methods have failed this has done the work.

Keep Out Surface Water.

Dig a ditch about the outside of the poultry house and bank the extra soil against the bottom of the wall to keep out surface water. A dry floor is essential for a healthy flock in winter.

RAISING DRY LAND POTATOES

Best Soil on Farm Should Be Selected by Those Who Desire Success—Plow Deep as Possible.

(By A. J. SILCOCK, Oelrichs, S. D.)

The man who desires success in potato raising should select the best and on his farm for this crop. In the preparation of the soil, backsetting is best, if possible. The sod should be double disked as early as possible in the spring and harrowed after each rain as soon as dry enough to handle.

If the weather is favorable, the potatoes should be planted as soon as possible after the 20th of April.

Get good, clean, home-grown seed, free from scab. I advise some early variety; the Early Ohio is good. If possible, cut the seed potato so as to have but one eye to a section. When ready to plant, plow (at least six inches) and drop the potatoes into every fourth furrow. If furrows are narrower than 12 inches, drop seed into every fifth furrow or so that the rows are about four feet apart. Drop one piece of seed potato in a place, averaging about fifteen to twenty inches apart.

If one desires extra fine potatoes, the ground should be plowed as deep as possible, and the potato seed covered not less than six inches.

As soon as through planting, the land should be harrowed, and harrowing should not be neglected after rains until the potatoes are five or six inches high. Harrowing should be done each time in a direction opposite to the last previous harrowing. After the potatoes are up six inches, the harrow should be discarded and the cultivator used after deep rain until the plants are in bloom. The first cultivation should be deep, but subsequent cultivations should be as shallow as possible to give results—that is, kill the weeds and keep the mulch.

Cultivations of the ripening plant should not be so close to the plant as in early growth.

The cultivator will always leave some weeds near the plants. These should be cut out carefully, but the and should never be "hilled up," as the plants do much better with leveled land.

Potatoes can be produced on sod land if dropped into the furrow of the breaking plow, provided the land is soft or sandy; but with heavy soil the land should be broken at least three inches deep and then chopped up with a disk. After disking it should be plowed about five inches deep and the potatoes dropped into the furrow.

THE PROFESSOR'S STATEMENT.

Prof. Aug. F. W. Schmitz, Thomas, Okla., writes: "I was troubled with Backache for about twenty-five years. When told I had Bright's Disease in its last stages, I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using two boxes I was somewhat relieved and I stopped the treatment. In the spring of the next year I had another attack. I went for Dodd's Kidney Pills and they relieved me again. I used three boxes. That is now three years ago and my Backache has not returned in its severity, and by using another two boxes a little later on, the pain left altogether and I have had no trouble since. You may use my statement. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills when and wherever I can." Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

GAS, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" settles sour gassy stomachs in Five minutes—Time It!

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it. Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach troubles has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any dealer and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eruptions of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.—Adv.

The Hyphen Explained.

Mrs. Dearborn—You say that is Mrs. Burke-Martin?

Mrs. Wabash—Yes; Burke was her name and Martin was her husband's name.

Mrs. Dearborn—But why does she use the hyphen between the names?

Mrs. Wabash—To show that she is separated from her husband.

THE PROFESSOR'S STATEMENT.

Prof. Aug. F. W. Schmitz, Thomas, Okla., writes: "I was troubled with Backache for about twenty-five years. When told I had Bright's Disease in its last stages, I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using two boxes I was somewhat relieved and I stopped the treatment. In the spring of the next year I had another attack. I went for Dodd's Kidney Pills and they relieved me again. I used three boxes. That is now three years ago and my Backache has not returned in its severity, and by using another two boxes a little later on, the pain left altogether and I have had no trouble since. You may use my statement. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills when and wherever I can." Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.



Prof. Schmitz.

The deacons of a church were discussing possible ways of ridding themselves of an undesirable pastor who paid no heed to pointed suggestions that his resignation would be acceptable. Finally one of the deacons said: "If we make a large reduction in his salary it would probably have the effect of making him resign." "I know a surer way than that," said the other deacon. "Let us double his salary and he will fall dead."

The Better Method.

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SAGE TEA AND SULPHUR DARKENS YOUR GRAY HAIR

Look Years Younger! Try Grandma's Recipe of Sage and Sulphur and Nobody Will Know.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome.

Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy." You will get a large bottle for about 50 cents. Everybody uses this old, famous recipe, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy and you look years younger. Adv.

A Celebrity.

"You say he's the man who put this town on the map?"

"That's him, stranger. He just finished serving his sentence about six months ago."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to predict the weather with a goose bone?

For genuine comfort and lasting pleasure use Red Cross Ball Blue on wash day. All good grocers. Adv.

Men with a keen sense of humor never try to tell funny stories.

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Give it Beauty Your Hair! Make it Soft, Fluffy and Luxuriant—Try the Moist Cloth.

Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most, will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable luster, softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all. Adv.

Their Places.

"Where did you go in the theater, Mrs. Comeup?" "We sat in the mezzotint boxes, but the girls preferred seats in the parakeet."

BIG EATERS HAVE BAD KIDNEYS AND BACKACHE

Take a Glass of Salts at Once if Your Back is Hurting or Kidneys and Bladder Trouble You.

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.—Adv.

Mary's little lamb sometimes grows up and becomes the goat.

One remedy with many uses—Hartford's Balsam of Myrrh. Adv.

He who gets rich quick is apt to go broke in a hurry.

WOMAN REFUSES OPERATION

Tells How She Was Saved by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Louisville, Ky.—"I think if more suffering women would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound they would enjoy better health. I suffered from a female trouble, and the doctors decided I had a tumorous growth and would have to be operated upon, but I refused as I do not believe in operations. I had fainting spells, bloated, and could hardly stand the pain in my left side. My husband insisted that I try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so thankful I did, for I am now a well woman. I sleep better, do all my housework and take long walks. I never fail to praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for my good health."—Mrs. J. M. RESCUE, 1900 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering in a like manner?

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (care of J. C. Lynch, Mass.). Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Fundamental Principles of Health

By ALBERT S. GRAY, M.D.

(Copyright, 1914, by A. S. Gray)

MOTHER'S MILK.

It is universally conceded that the most carefully bottle-fed infant has a smaller chance of escaping trouble and achieving health and life than a breast-fed baby of the most ignorant and slovenly mother.

Of course, when the child's artificial food is prepared and given by an intelligent person under competent advice, the baby may get through with a minimum of discomfort and danger from digestive disorders arising from bacterial contamination of its food from unclean cans, bottles, spoons, nipples, tubes and other utensils, devices and attachments intervening between the cow or the factory and its mouth; but granting that all sources of bacterial contamination are overcome, there still will remain the absence of an automatically adjusting physiological food supply, which no other than the human animal can furnish.

In composition milk is highly complex and variable. The important constituents are the fats, held in emulsion as minute oil droplets; casein, a nucleo-albumen which clots under the influence of rennin; milk albumen or lactalbumen; a protein resembling serum albumen; lactoglobulin; lactose or milk sugar; lecithin, cholesterol, phosphoric acid, urea, citric acid, enzymes and mineral salts. The mineral contents of milk comprise appreciable quantities of sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, phosphorus and chlorine, besides probably minute quantities of other elements not yet determined.

By reason of the fact that casein and milk sugar do not exist in the blood it is held that they are formed by the secretory metabolism of the gland cell under the action of a hormone (stimulating property). And the composition of the milk fat and the histological appearance of the gland cells during secretion leads to the view that the fat is also constructed within the gland itself. Bunge has called attention to the fact that the inorganic salts of milk differ quantitatively from those in the blood plasma and resemble closely the proportions found in the body of the young animal, thus indicating an adaptive secretion. The casein of human milk is smaller in amount, curdles in looser flocks than cow's milk and seems to dissolve more easily and completely in gastric juice. Human milk also contains relatively more lecithin and less ash, while cow's milk, on the other hand, contains less sugar and fat. Human milk, in short, is a complex compound no factory can even approximate to any appreciable degree.

Experience by poultry raisers proves artificial brooding to be lamentably inefficient; the best kerosene lamp assisted by the most earnest human effort, making but a pitiable showing compared with the average results achieved by a sturdy old hen—and bottle fed babies are about at par with brooder chicks.

The absence of normal building material while the foundations of life are being laid insures a handicap the organism must carry all through life; hence every mother should recognize the ethical and racial obligations she is under to keep up a supply of milk through the period of normal lactation.

This brings up the question of how a poor or deficient supply of mother's milk may be increased or bettered and how it may be maintained through the period of lactation. Generally the physician is not consulted about the matter until a short time before the baby is expected, and then the best he can do is to recommend a nourishing diet. It is highly suggestive in this connection to note that practically every such recommendation includes some form of malt extract, and that practically without exception all proprietary compounds claiming to be good for nursing mothers are founded on malt. Experience proves that nothing appears more quickly to promote the secretion of milk than good malt extracts and many brands possessing various degrees of merit and grades of nutritive value are to be found in the market.

The experience of dairymen proves that it makes little difference what food is given a cow; the quality of the milk, so far as the fat content is concerned, will remain the same. Quality is inherent and essentially a matter of type and of breeding, but quantity can be developed. A cow will be born to give milk containing, for example, four per cent butter fat, and she will continue to give four per cent milk under all conditions, be the quantity much or little. An abundance of food and water coupled with kind treatment may increase the quantity of milk given, but it will not influence the quality; that will remain steadfastly at four per cent fat.

The cow is generally believed to be the most placid, calm and docile of animals; nevertheless she is highly sensitive to handling and under identical conditions of food and stabling one milker may be able to secure nearly double the quantity of milk from the same cow that another milker will pro-

duce, the difference in the results depending on the bond of sympathy established between the animal and the milker. Good food and equanimity then, are essential factors to an abundant milk supply. Inasmuch as all animal life is subject to the same laws it is reasonable to assume that, as the human being is more intellectual than the cow, mental irritation and anxiety may exert proportionately even a greater influence on the human milk secretion. But however that may be, obviously the full action of these two factors will not be attained by telephone conversations or by means of a written order on a drug store; on the contrary results can be expected only from a careful, comprehensive preparation and training on the part of the mother.

The absence of this training in the individual home constitutes one of the fundamental weaknesses in our civilization and is, to no small degree, responsible for our weaklings and the serious problems of intemperance and social unrest now confronting us.

MALT AND MILK.

It is perfectly obvious that the ultimate source of milk in all mammals must rest on the food intake. Consequently, wherever a mother suffering from a deficient milk supply seeks, from those qualified to advise, information as to how she may correct the unfortunate condition, she is invariably recommended to use a more nutritious diet. In other words, she is informed indirectly that the food she has habitually used is deficient in some important particular.

Almost without exception, the diet recommended to a mother includes some form of malt.

The word malt is believed to be derived from a Sanscrit word meaning soft, and having a reference to the fact that malt is raw grain made soft or tender by a process in which germination has been caused to proceed to a certain stage and is then controlled and checked by the gradual removal of the water and finally completely arrested by drying through the application of heat in kilns.

During this limited germination enzymes are developed and the constituents of the grain are so modified that the finished malt differs from the original raw grain in that the greater portion is split into simpler compounds that more easily dissolve. An enzyme is a complex organic substance, or an unorganized or chemical ferment, capable of effecting by catalytic action the transformation, splitting up or digestion of other compounds.

The changes effected by the partial germination and subsequent treatment of the grain are chiefly the conversion of the nitrogenous substances into diastase, the conversion of the starch into grape sugar by the action of color diastase, and the imparting of color and flavor to the malt in the kiln. Diastase is an enzyme of great physiological importance in that it is capable of converting starch and glycogen into sugar (principally maltose) and dextrins. It occurs in germinating seeds, in the leaves and in various animal secretions, such as the saliva and the pancreatic juice.

A very common medical preparation in the form of a syrup of about the consistency of a heavy molasses is made by digesting sprouting malt in water, expressing the solution, precipitating it with alcohol and drying the precipitate.

Two new words have recently been added to our vocabulary—"hormones," by Starling in 1906, and "vitamines," by Funk in 1912. Investigations conducted since 1889 have fully demonstrated that some of our ductless glands play a role of vast importance in general nutrition, and this knowledge has proved very useful in widening our conception of the nutritional relations in the body. The conception that certain glandular organs may give rise to chemical products which on entering the circulation influence the activity of one or more other organs is finding application in the study of the digestive secretions.

The gastric and pancreatic "secretions" are regarded as examples of internal secretions. Chemical products of this kind which stimulate the activity of special organs are what Starling designates hormones.

Following a long series of investigations into the causes of beriberi and similar diseases, Funk in 1912 isolated some highly complex nitrogenous bodies from the grindings from rice, from seeds, whole grains, raw milk, fresh meat, yeast, fresh fruit juices, the yolk of egg and the like. Because these compounds were nitrogenous and proved to be absolutely essential to organic life—the absence of them is demonstrated to be the cause of death from polyneuritis—Funk named them "vitamines."

The vitamins are soluble in water and are destroyed by exposure for ten to twenty minutes to a temperature of 248 to 260 degrees Fahrenheit and by extreme dryness. So far as is known, animals are incapable of making vitamins; normally they are found in plants, and especially in their seeds, and in animals that eat fresh vegetable matter containing vitamins. Funk regards vitamins as the mother substance of ferments and the hormones, and of vital importance to the thyroid and other ductless glands; consequently, they are fundamentally the regulators of the general co-ordination of our bodies.

Obviously this all points to a reason for the effectiveness of malt on milk secretion and opens wide the question of nutrition in general.

Panama is considering the establishment of a national school of telegraphy.

Confessions of a Mail Order Man

By Mr. M. O. X.

Revelations by One Whose Experience in the Business Covers a Range From Office Boy to General Manager

HOW I WORKED THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

It was always my custom to state in the catalogue in several places—"money cheerfully refunded."

If you are dissatisfied, how many times do you get your money back? Did you ever get it back promptly and without a struggle?

This is my game—to pretend that your money will be returned in case you are not pleased with your purchase and then, if you do send in a good hot check you will get a letter back asking you to select something else from the catalogue. You will be tired out with letters and suggestions as to what you should take instead of the article you kicked on until you finally decide to save any more trouble and take something else, something you didn't want at all.

But I suppose that really the greatest joke of all is played on the people in the small towns by my so-called "credit" system.

I send you a catalogue and invite you to buy anything you want and to take your own time to pay for it. The literature I send out leads you to believe that I do not care for money at all. I try to make you believe that you are a great friend of my concern, that you are entitled to great consideration, that your wants shall be supplied with the greatest possible care and that you are reliable and entitled to credit.

"I will not make any inquiries concerning your credit," says my literature.

"No questions will be asked of your neighbors," says another paragraph.

"Your neighbors and friends will never know that you are dealing with us on credit," says still another section of my letter. But I most certainly do inquire about you. For instance:

I had an outside concern—that is a concern running under another name and with a separate address from the main store. This address was the home of my credit manager or the office of my "collection lawyer."

When you write in for credit this is the way I do it. I have you sign, first of all, a paper which is a part of the order blank and is really a legal contract, giving me power and authority to come into your home and take out, not only the things you have purchased on credit from me but also everything else. When you sign an order for goods on credit you unwittingly sign a chattel mortgage on your household property. Then, after this paper is in my possession I can swoop down on you and drag out every stick of furniture you have in the place and sell it at auction to pay the amount still due.

If a bookkeeper makes an error in figures, if some clerk steals a remittance from you, sent in to apply on your account, you have absolutely no chance to object. It is the law.

Now, when you send in your order and application for credit, you must send, also—for such is my rule—an order and the amount specified as the first payment. You expect to get the goods right away but no, there are certain things to be done before I ship the goods. I have your money, so you must wait.

Then my credit man sends a letter, written on the "fake" letterhead of my outside concern, to some of your neighbors, asking them if your character is good, if you are in the habit of paying your bills, if your morals are good, how much you earn a week, etc. Your order is held until answers are received from those of your neighbors to whom the letters of inquiry were sent. Then if the answers have been satisfactory, you are sent a contract to be signed by you and you must wait until this has been received by my credit department.

Then the goods are shipped. And the awful prices—goodness gracious what prices charged for the very cheapest and most unreliable class of goods. My policy is to set a price, the first payment of which pays for the actual cost of the goods. Then all the rest is "velvet." All of the future payments are profit to my house. You really pay for the goods, the actual value, when you send in the first payment. I won't lose anything if you never send in another cent.

But think of it—you must keep sending in money to meet the other payments for perhaps two years—so much each month. Any time you fail to meet a monthly payment I send the papers to a local lawyer and he can take possession of your household goods and sell them on the street.

Some of the goods I send you are not worth hauling to the cars. I remember one lot of parlor furniture that had a broken leg on the divan. It never could be fixed I sent that set out every time I could substitute it for another on an order and it always came back. We had a lot of joking about that old crippled set of parlor furniture and, well, it had a lot of adventures. I shipped that set to nearly every state in the Union. Who'd ever a customer would order a parlor set, and I could not get it, for the price, I used to ship this crippled set out instead. Of course it came back, just as I knew it would, but it gave me a chance to turn round and I

kept the money in the business, of course.

Another strict rule is that you must make your complaints within a certain period of time after you have received the goods. No matter what was sent you, if you do not make a complaint according to the rules I have laid down, it is all off. You have no redress. You must keep whatever was sent to you.

I spend a big part of my expenses in the hiring of collectors and in the maintaining of a credit and collection department. Your name is kept in a card index system. A girl has charge of a certain number of cards. She works this list every so often. If you are slow pay, and keep on being slow, your card is taken out and placed in another list and if you keep on not paying, your card is finally placed in the list handled by the house lawyer, who comes after you with all sorts of threats.

If you persist in not paying, then there are two things to do. I will send the account to a local lawyer and he will come to your house and demand the payment. But if it is a small account I will not send it for collection but will continue to send you dun notices for months afterward. Sometimes I sold these small accounts to "shyster" lawyers for a small percentage and they collect whatever they can. They will even follow a son or a daughter with the unpaid bills of parents.

And the stuff you get from me isn't worth having. It is the cheapest stuff imaginable. If it is clothing it won't wear well and will come to pieces the first time you wear it out in the rain. If it is furniture it will break if a heavy person sits down on it and if it's hardware it is undependable and will never keep sharp and it probably has a flaw in it so that it will break at the first strain.

It's not worth buying in the first place and it isn't worth having after you have bought it. Don't order it in the first place. Buy from your local dealer, who at least will listen to your complaints and replace any article not up to standard. He keeps a more dependable stock of stuff than I do. You can rely on him, too. He can't run away or seek refuge behind letters and lies.

Yes, it's the best thing to buy what you need of your merchant in your own home town. He is entitled to receive your business and he keeps a place in which you can find what you require.

The various articles illustrated in my catalogues look good in the pictures, they are made that way to fool you. They are misrepresented in the written descriptions and they are manufactured so as to cheat you in every possible manner.

You will get better value in the store of your own merchant. Think of this when you next require something. Try him out, ask him if he has it or if he hasn't got it in stock if he can't order it for you. He will be glad to do so.

JOURNEYS OF HOUSE FLY

Household Pests, It is Found, Seldom Travel Far From the Breeding Ground.

Dr. J. T. Nash, an English physician, who has devoted much attention to the spread of disease by flies, finds that the common house fly does not readily leave a house in which it finds protection, warmth and food. Such houses situated near places where flies breed—where garbage is deposited, or refuse from stables is kept unduly long—suffer from a plague of flies not found in houses in the next street farther away.

These nearer houses effect a considerable arrestment of the spread of flies. In these infested houses, although fly-paper may kill hundreds, just as many flies are found 24 hours later if the windows are left open and the weather is warm.

When flies are numerous, they decrease in numbers in different houses, in inverse ratio to the distance from the breeding grounds. Flies fly farther when places of arrestment, in the shape of houses, are few or far off.

Where houses are few, more flies will be found than where houses are many. Where houses are numerous, few flies will travel more than a quarter of a mile.

One's Weakest Point.

The character of the individual stands or falls by its greatest weakness. The citadel is never attacked by the enemy at its impregnable points. The assault is bent against the weak places in the foundation or where the workmanship of the walls is defective. Men may stand firm for years, simply because the opportunity that appeals to their selfishness or their wrong tendencies has not come to them. But when the evil habit that has been allowed to develop, unseen and unsuspected by the world, meets that which attracts and calls it into action, too often character crumbles into ruins.

Fuel Value of Wood and Coal.

The fuel value of two pounds of wood is roughly equivalent to that of one pound of coal. This is given as the result of certain calculations now being made in the forest service laboratory, which show also about how many cords of certain kinds of wood are required to obtain an amount of heat equal to that in a ton of coal.

Certain kinds of wood, such as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm, locust, longleaf pine, and cherry, have fairly high heat values, and only one cord of seasoned wood of these species is required to equal one ton of good coal.

SEEKING HEALTH?

This means taking better care of the Stomach and helping the Liver and Bowels in their daily work. If assistance is needed, try

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

It has proven very beneficial in such cases.

Austria Protects Workers.

In order to prevent the wholesale dismissal of employees of private firms, the Austro-Hungarian ministry of war has directed that army contracts will only be given to those firms who have maintained their staffs at the ordinary full number, and without any reduction in wages. Manufacturers acting in a contrary manner will be rigidly excluded from all further contracts, and they may also expect to have existing contracts canceled.

Important to all Woman Readers of this Paper.

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer a great deal with pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be deponent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores. Adv.

For many generations Perth, and not Edinburgh, was the capital of Scotland.

FOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU that Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Irritated Eyelids; No Smarting, Itchy Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The wide-awake man doesn't wait for opportunity to knock at his door; he meets her at the gate.

Happy is the home where Red Cross Ball Blue is used. Sure to please. All grocers. Adv.

Some of the would-be uplifters are really depressing.

Rheumatism For Young and Old

The acute agonizing pain of rheumatism is soothed at once by Sloan's Liniment. Do not rub—it penetrates to the sore spot, bringing a comfort not dreamed of until tried. Get a bottle today.

RHEUMATISM

Here What Others Say: "I highly recommend your Liniment as the best remedy for rheumatism I ever used. Before using it I spent large sums of money trying to get relief of the misery and pain in limbs and body, so I tried your Liniment both internal and external and I found quick relief, and now am well and strong again."—Geo. Curtis, 255 N. 15th St., Springfield, Ill.

Here's Proof: "I wish to write and tell you about a fall I had down fourteen steps, and bruised my neck and hip very bad. I could not sleep at all. I sent my wife for a 25 cent bottle of your Liniment and in two days' time I was on my feet again."—Charles Hyde, 1285 1/2 Prairie Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

for neuralgia, sciatica, sprains and bruises. All Druggists, 25c. Send four cents in stamps for a TRIAL BOTTLE. Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

INSE

Treatm der

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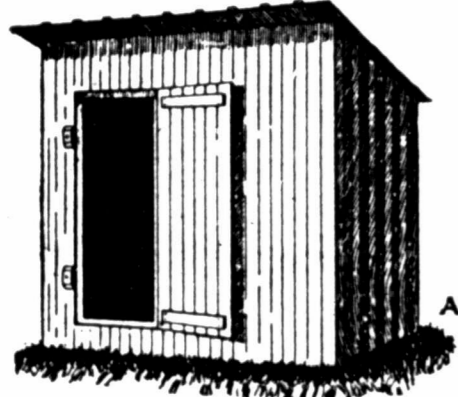
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INSECTS INJURIOUS TO ORCHARDS CAN BE CONTROLLED BY FUMIGATION

Treatment Now Being Adopted Everywhere as Means of Rendering Nursery Stock Safe When It Leaves Hands of Grower—Some Valuable Suggestions Are Given for Care of Young Trees.

(By H. GARMAN.)

There is no avoiding the fact that we must reckon with the San Jose scale if we are to raise good fruit. Some states have escaped it longer than others, partly because they were not so generally engaged in fruit growing, partly, perhaps, because they began at once to look after the pest when its presence was discovered in other states. But the scale has been gradually invading our orchards until it is now liable to be discovered on fruit trees anywhere in the United States. This means simply that we



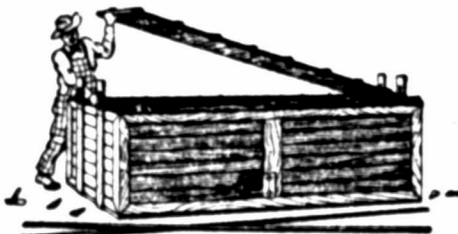
Fumigation House.

shall be compelled to do what our neighbors are doing if we wish to compete with them in the production of good fruit.

The recent growth of interest in fruit growing and the disposition to plant new orchards has led to the adoption of improved methods of caring for fruit trees on the part of the most progressive people, but many farmers and even fruit growers are still not provided with spraying outfits, without which they cannot hope to save their trees from insect pests. These trees are perhaps not in all cases sufficiently valuable to justify the expense of spraying, but neighbors who have invested more extensively in fruit and depend more on the crop, should not be made to suffer because of neglect on the part of people who have nothing at stake.

Everyone ought, it would seem, to be required to destroy infested trees in his possession whenever he is unwilling to treat them and care for them properly. Certainly one has nothing to gain by keeping them, since the scale will destroy them anyway, and a neighbor's risk should of itself be sufficient motive to impel one to get rid of the pests.

The importance of giving attention to spraying, fumigation, and other

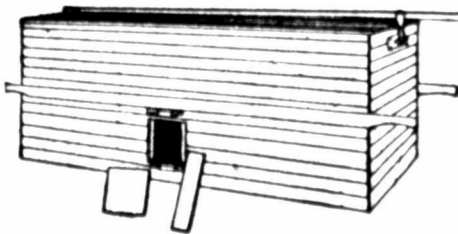


Fumigation Box With Trees Packed in It.

means of destroying scale insects is growing greater every year, as the acreage in fruit increases. It is customary to concede to insect pests of ordinary crops one-tenth of the total value of the crop, and applying this to our fruit crops of last year we may be said to have lost, as a result of insect depredations, many millions of dollars.

Most of the injury and resulting loss can be prevented. Spraying alone will save the greater part. Three-fourths of the codling moth damage can thus be saved. This has been demonstrated by very carefully made tests. More than nine-tenths of the San Jose scale on the bark of fruit trees can be removed by a single thorough spraying in winter with lime-sulphur solution. There seems to be no good reason, therefore, why anyone interested in farming and fruit growing should not equip himself with the necessary apparatus and do his share in keeping pests under control.

Nurseries are in great and constant danger from the unimpeded spread of pests. For their protection it is important that orchards be looked after more closely than they have been in the past, since they are frequently the source from which nurseries become infested. But since the scale is now well-established throughout the entire United States it will be necessary, whatever precautions orchardists may



Fumigation Box So Constructed That It May Be Carried From One Place to Another.

take, that nurserymen guard their establishments with special care if they are to merit the confidence and patronage of the buyer of nursery stock. Fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas is the treatment which is now being adopted everywhere as a means of saving the nursery stock. To confine the gas about the stock it is necessary to construct a gas-tight house or box. What it shall be depends chiefly on

the quantity of stock to be treated. For a small nursery of a few thousand trees, a box measuring 8 1/2 by 3 1/2 by 3 1/2 feet can be constructed, giving a capacity of about one hundred cubic feet, or if the stock is very small a box more easily handled can be made. The box should be of matched stuff, without knots, with two thicknesses of tarred building paper between. The inside of the box should be painted and the joints closed carefully with white lead. The lid should be closely fitted by means of felt glibed along the edges of the box. When the lid is in place it should be secured tightly by wedges so as to prevent the escape of gas.

A house may be constructed of the same material and in the same way it should have a door fitting very tightly, and for convenience in airing out quickly a small door at the back should be made. Its exact size does not matter greatly, but the door used must be very carefully computed to comply with the following instructions:

For each 100 cubic feet enclosed the following chemicals are required for each lot of trees treated:

Cyanide of potassium, one ounce (98 per cent pure). Commercial sulphuric acid, two ounces (of good grade). Water, four ounces.

After filling the space with trees the water is poured into a crock, then the sulphuric acid is added little by little and the crock is placed in



Door at Back for Airing Out Quickly.

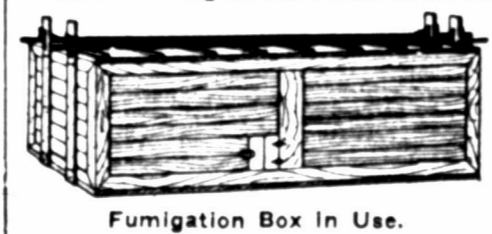
the box or house. The cyanide of potassium, broken into bits no larger than a hickory nut, is poured into the crock and the door is quickly shut. At the end of 50 minutes, or an hour, the doors are opened for ten minutes to air out, when the trees can be removed to make room for another lot. The trees should not be fumigated when wet.

They should not be too tightly packed in the box.

The time of exposure must never be shortened.

The chemicals should be of the quality specified. To make sure that the house or box is gas-tight it should always be tested before beginning operations, with a dense smudge made of cobs, rags, or other material. If the smoke escapes, the crevices will be apparent and must be closed.

Fumigation will not destroy crown gall, black rot or canker. It cannot be expected to destroy the eggs of insects, nor insects in their active stages when burrowing in the stems of trees.



Fumigation Box in Use.

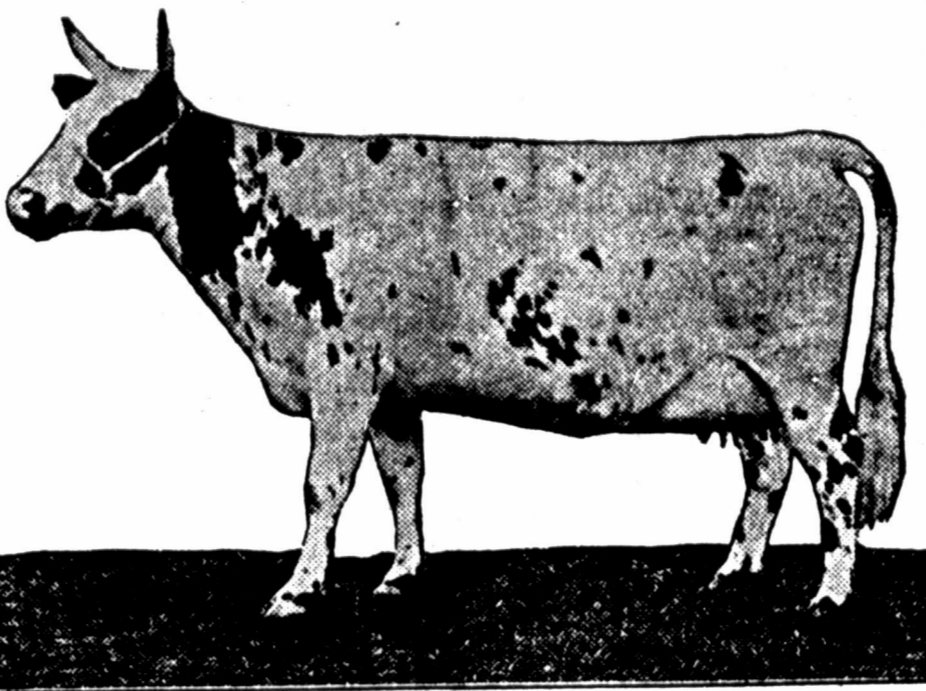
It will destroy woolly aphids, or any other exposed insects in the larval or adult condition when sufficient chemicals are used and the exposure is long enough.

CLEAN SEED WILL ELIMINATE BLIGHT

Recurrence of Potato Troubles Can Be Prevented Next Year, Says Expert.

A recurrence of late blight and dry rot among potatoes can be prevented next year. Clean seed is the great essential. Seed treatment is not effective for this particular disease. The late blight dry rot exists to a considerable extent among storage potatoes, says E. C. Stakman, assistant plant pathologist of the agricultural experiment station, St. Paul. If such lots are used for seed next year the disease may again be very destructive, especially if weather conditions favor its spread. It is, therefore, of vital importance that healthy seed be used. The Minnesota experiment station pathologists have been misquoted with reference to methods of securing such healthy seed. The soaking of seed potatoes is necessary in controlling some diseases, but treatment with formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate will not prevent late blight. Seed potatoes should be secured from fields which have not had any of the disease during the last year. If healthy tubers are planted and the vines thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture next year, the disease can be controlled.

MILK AND BUTTER MAKING ON THE FARM



Ayshire Cow Lucy, First Prize Winner

(By R. B. RUSHING.)

When I speak of the care of milk and making of butter on the farm I speak from the standpoint of ordinary farm conditions.

Experience has taught me that if good, pure, healthful milk and butter are expected the work must begin at the base of the business—closer even than the cow stable—pastures and meadows must be free from noxious weeds. The water supply must be pure and plentiful.

If on dry feed, supply good clover hay. Also good sweet ensilage, and salt where cows can help themselves at will, as they are very fond of a change of diet.

Much less corn than is usually fed should be given and no oats nor oat straw if good results are expected. The straw reduces the flow of milk and gives an unpleasant flavor to the butter.

Milk will take up a foreign odor with surprising quickness, so keep as far from all contaminating substances as possible. Immediately after straining separate the cream with a cream separator. But if a separator is not available, the following plan will give satisfaction:

During the cool weather let the milk set in shallow pans about twelve hours, then set it in the reservoir or back of the stove when fire is low and raise the temperature to that of new milk; then let it set 12 hours longer in a low temperature before skimming.

In this way the yield of cream can be almost doubled and is in a firm sheet and easily skimmed, and keeps longer without getting old than any other way. When cream is scarce it can be safely kept four or five days just above the freezing point. Then when you have enough for a churning add a good starter of sour cream and bring it to a temperature of 60 degrees to ripen.

It is almost impossible to add water directly to cream without injury. This is done by setting cream buckets in hot water and stirring cream often.

Cream so treated churns quickly, yields more and better butter and keeps the skim milk sweet longer than any other plan. Properly ripened cream is glossy on top, is thicker than ordinary cream and has an acid taste

and smell. In cold weather complaints of trouble in churning are most numerous. Many who consider themselves expert butter makers occasionally meet with a refractory batch of cream that defies all efforts to coax forth its golden treasure.

Ordinarily there is no cream so hard to churn that it is not amenable to proper treatment. It is possible to make the best of butter with the old dash churn and butter bowl, but the labor involved is out of all proportion to results. If the butter fails to come it is due to one or some combination of the following causes:

First, the churn may be too full.

Second, the temperature is too high or too low.

Third, the cream is improperly or insufficiently ripened.

Fourth, there is too small a percentage of butterfat, probably because there is too much skim milk with the cream.

The churn should never be more than half-full. It will often save time and temper to divide the churning, especially if the temperature is a little low; when churning commences the air and cream are mixed into foam which fills the churn so full that no motion of the fat globules toward each other can occur, and it is impossible to churn frothy mass. In such case part of the cream must be drawn off, the temperature raised a little and the butter will soon come.

To have the temperature just right is a matter of the greatest importance, and next to a good churn the thermometer is the most important apparatus in the dairy. For the making of uniformly fine butter it is indispensable. The kind to get is a glass dairy thermometer that sells for fifteen cents and up.

About 55 degrees in summer and 60 degrees in winter is usually the desired temperature. The object of churning is to bring the invisible fat globules that are suspended in the cream in contact with each other. If they are just soft enough they will unite under a steady stroke of the dasher, the process going on till the butter comes. If too hard or too soft they will not do this, and that is why temperature is so important.

HANDY SLING FOR HANDLING FODDER

Troublesome Task Made Easier by Use of Device Described Herewith.

In hauling shocks of corn, fodder and all, to the barn to shuck it on rainy days, it is sometimes troublesome to handle.

An open sling will help, in which the boards are three-fourths by four inches, four feet long, with a three-quarter-inch hole two inches from each end for one-half inch rope.

The ropes in each sling are long enough to inclose a shock of fodder. To load the shocks the slings are placed one by one on the wagon, the boards lying crosswise, and the ropes laid back and forward. When one shock is loaded the ropes are brought together and looped, then another sling is loaded, as before until six shocks are on the wagon.

The load is driven to the barn, the hay carrier hooked to the sling, and the shock is lifted at once to the barn.

The corn as it is shocked is assorted and clean well-shaped ears are thrown into one crib; the "nubbins" are thrown into the bin next to the crusher and ground for the cows, the fodder is cut up on the large cutting box. The cutting box is run by a gasoline engine in the pump room.

The fodder, nice, bright and sweet, is moistened with hot water, a mixture of wheat bran, oil meal, crushed oats and gluten feed; sufficient salt is added in season. The pile is forked over thoroughly and let lie over night, or from morning to night.

The pith of the stalks that the cows do not eat is used for bedding, and is one of the best absorbents we have.

Quality of Market Lambs. The quality of the market lamb depends largely upon the first four weeks of its life. Give it a good boost then he will, with reasonably good care, prove very satisfactory at market time.

WINTER KILLING OF COMMON RED ANTS

Dig Out Heart of Mounds, Pour on Water and Let Them Freeze to Death.

(By G. H. GLITZKE.)

The common red ants do a great deal of damage to the alfalfa fields in some sections of the country. The spots where they kill the alfalfa are usually only about a square yard or two from where they build their mounds, but a great many of these in the field count for quite a large patch where no alfalfa grows.

Some people try to destroy them by sinking bottles into their mounds so that the ants fall into them.

This system is not always effective, as it is hard to trap them all, and as long as a few remain the trouble will continue.

There is nothing quite so effective as the winter killing, which consists in digging out the heart of the mounds in the winter, and then pouring water into the excavation thus made, so it soaks into the ground, and freezes those that may still be living.

This method usually proves very satisfactory. Out of a large field where they were killed in this way during last winter only a very few of the many ant hills had any ants remaining in them by spring, and it is quite evident that if the work had been done more carefully every one of them would have been killed.

The work should be done very thoroughly. It does not take much digging at each mound, but it should be done in the winter time, so there is no chance for them to rebuild, and the weather is so cold that they must freeze.

Where other methods have failed this has done the work.

Keep Out Surface Water.

Dig a ditch about the outside of the poultry house and bank the extra soil against the bottom of the wall to keep out surface water. A dry floor is essential for a healthy flock in winter.

RAISING DRY LAND POTATOES

Best Soil on Farm Should Be Selected by Those Who Desire Success—Plow Deep as Possible.

(By A. J. SILCOCK, Oelrichs, S. D.)

The man who desires success in potato raising should select the best and on his farm for this crop. In the preparation of the soil, backsetting is best, if possible. The sod should be double disked as early as possible in the spring and harrowed after each rain as soon as dry enough to handle.

If the weather is favorable, the potatoes should be planted as soon as possible after the 20th of April.

Get good, clean, home-grown seed, free from scab. I advise some early variety; the Early Ohio is good. If possible, cut the seed potato so as to have but one eye to a section. When ready to plant, plow (at least six inches) and drop the potatoes into every fourth furrow. If furrows are narrower than 12 inches, drop seed into every fifth furrow or so that the rows are about four feet apart. Drop one piece of seed potato in a place, averaging about fifteen to twenty inches apart.

If one desires extra fine potatoes, the ground should be plowed as deep as possible, and the potato seed covered not less than six inches.

As soon as through planting, the land should be harrowed, and harrowing should not be neglected after rains until the potatoes are five or six inches high. Harrowing should be done each time in a direction opposite to the last previous harrowing. After the potatoes are up six inches, the harrow should be discarded and the cultivator used after deep rain until the plants are in bloom. The first cultivation should be deep, but subsequent cultivations should be as shallow as possible to give results—that is, kill the weeds and keep the mulch.

Cultivations of the ripening plant should not be so close to the plant as in early growth. The cultivator will always leave some weeds near the plants. These should be cut out carefully, but the and should never be "hilled up," as the plants do much better with leveled land. Potatoes can be produced on sod land if dropped into the furrow of the breaking plow, provided the land is soft or sandy; but with heavy soil the land should be broken at least three inches deep and then chopped up with a disk. After disking it should be plowed about five inches deep and the potatoes dropped into the furrow.

THE PROFESSOR'S STATEMENT. Prof. Aug. F. W. Schmitz, Thomas, Okla., writes: "I was troubled with Backache for about twenty-five years. When told I had Bright's Disease in its last stages, I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using two boxes I was somewhat relieved and I stopped the treatment. In the spring of the next year I had another attack. I went for Dodd's Kidney Pills and they relieved me again. I used three boxes. That is now three years ago and my Backache has not returned in its severity, and by using another two boxes a little later on, the pain left altogether and I have had no trouble since. You may use my statement. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills when and wherever I can." Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

THE BETTER METHOD. The deacons of a church were discussing possible ways of ridding themselves of an undesirable pastor who paid no heed to pointed suggestions that his resignation would be acceptable. Finally one of the deacons said: "If we make a large reduction in his salary it would probably have the effect of making him resign."

"I know a surer way than that," said the other deacon. "Let us double his salary and he will fall dead."

SAGE TEA AND SULPHUR DARKENS YOUR GRAY HAIR

Look Years Younger! Try Grandma's Recipe of Sage and Sulphur and Nobody Will Know.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome.

Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy." You will get a large bottle for about 50 cents. Everybody uses this old, famous recipe, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy and you look years younger. Adv.

A Celebrity. "You say he's the man who put this town on the map?" "That's him, stranger. He just finished serving his sentence about six months ago."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletch* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to predict the weather with a goose bone?

For genuine comfort and lasting pleasure use Red Cross Ball Blue on wash day. All good grocers. Adv.

Men with a keen sense of humor never try to tell funny stories.

When skim milk is fed to young pigs they should be started on it gradually and it should always be fed with a little meal and other feed.

Subject of Vital Importance to Many Farmers—Moving Dirt Acts Much Like an Auger in Action.

It is only where there is excessive blowing of the soil that damage occurs. It is a well-known fact that if one can prevent the soil from starting on the windward side, the problem has been solved. When once the wind begins to move the soil from the windward side of the field, the moving dirt acts much like an auger, working and twisting, loosening and lightening the soil in front of it, until the wind sweeps freely through or across the field, taking the loosened soil and leaving the exposed roots to wither and die.

The movement of soil is natural. Both wind and water serve as vehicles for the continual carrying of dirt from place to place. It would be quite impossible to prevent absolutely the movement of soils, but it is by no means an impossibility to prevent dangerous movement.

Skim Milk Fed to Young Pigs. When skim milk is fed to young pigs they should be started on it gradually and it should always be fed with a little meal and other feed.

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

J. E. HENDERSON, Editor and Proprietor

Published on every other week on November 14, 1914, at the post office at Portales, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Published weekly at Portales, New Mexico, and devoted to the interests of the greatest country on earth, the Portales Valley and Roosevelt County.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR

Communities Are Not Built Up by Fostering Dissension and Discord, but Only Through Co-Operation and United Effort

There never was a truer saying than that, "A house divided against itself must surely fall." This is just as true of municipalities as it is of more constricted circles. The town, or community, that is eternally at war among themselves must, necessarily, devote much of their time and abilities to the prosecution of their own pet grievances, to the exclusion of many more important matters, and especially of their obligations to the public. "You can't saw wood with a hammer," neither may a town be built up by tearing down what some one else has accomplished. Every man has his own little pet graft that he would like to realize on and, sometimes, he is so intent on pushing that to a successful termination, that he is not willing that his neighbor should devote a little of his own time to the prosecution of the thing that looks like easy money to him. In public affairs, the good of one must redound to the benefit of all, at least, in some degree, consequently, the reverse is also true, and when the hammer is busy, little in the way of progress is accomplished. The government of this country is founded on the broad principle of "The greatest good to the greatest number" and, if this principle is good as applied to a nation, there is no valid reason why it should not be good when applied to a city, or town. Under this broad principle the rights of the individual are abridged by the rights of the community and must, perforce, be given precedence over personal ambitions and over individual greed. In order that a community may reach its full development and attain to the maximum importance its natural advantages make possible, it is necessary that each and every citizen of that community should do his full part to bring that condition about. Personal grievances and animosities must make way for united effort and community co-operation. The knocker must bury his hammer and become a looster. The indifferent and negligent must become energetic and enthusiastic and develop a spirit of willingness to do the things necessary for the upbuilding of the town and surrounding country. In order to do this it is not necessary that you should love each other like brothers, though it would be no drawback if such was the case, but it is necessary that you should be able to lay aside prejudice and bad feeling and to come together and deliberate calmly and dispassionately, giving to the opinions of each all the weight to which they are entitled, and this whether the party holding them be friend or foe. We all make mistakes and we are all sorry for them after they are made, but there is no necessity in continuing in those mistakes just for the reason we happened to get off on the wrong foot once. The surest way for the individual to make good is for him to help the whole community to make good. You can't gather coin where coin does not exist, neither can you sell merchandise to people who are not here to buy. Get together, all of you, bury your differences, boost for your town, for your country, for yourself, and don't forget to boost for the other fellow, too. In this way, and in this way only, can we hope to grow and develop into something more than a wide place in the road. It's high time to start something.

It Depends Largely on Political Affiliations

The proposition of the legislative investigation of the conduct of certain prominent Democrats in connection with the failure of certain banks is certainly a laudable enterprise, and one that should appeal with peculiar force to the highly patriotic and conscientious majority in the state hot air manufactory at Santa Fe. Time was when some of these same meddlesome Democrats persisted in trying to poke their beaks into the doings at the official sheep ranch, and some of the pseudo exponents of civic righteousness who are now so hot on the heels of the pernicious Democracy were then just as intent on keeping the lid on as they are now rampant to jerk it off. Evidently it is a great crime for a Democrat to loot a bank, and a distinct mark of statesmanship and patriotism for a Republican to be caught with the goods. The past, aye, even the present history of New Mexico Republican politicians is not so spotless, and many of them would now be working on the Camino Real, for the state, had they received their due. However, better tread softly, this investigation proposition might reveal more than you are anxious to learn or to give out. Again, this investigation might call up memories that would be extremely painful to Mr. Holt, don't che you know. As a matter of fact, Mr. Holt held the identical position from which Llewellyn was fired. There is plenty of harm done but this investigation appears to be patterned largely on the old theory that it takes a thief to catch a thief.

...SOMETHING...
Good for Portales

The Praetorians are being organized in Portales. State Manager J. B. Savage, of Roswell, is here assisting District Manager A. L. Elmore in the organization of the Praetorians. Many new members have come in this week.

...Life Insurance...

The Praetorians sell life insurance at the right price. Our twenty year pay policy is our leader. We sell eight different policies. Our reserve is stronger, per member, than any fraternal order in the United States.

...Portales Council...

With the co-operation of all the members, Portales will soon have one of the largest Praetorian councils in New Mexico.

...Investigate is All We Ask...

....THE PRAETORIANS....

Home Office, Dallas, Texas

Methodist Church

Regular services next Sunday morning at our church. Sunday school at 10 and preaching at 11 o'clock. Subject, "The Things Which God Hath Prepared for Those Who Love Him." Our revival meeting which has just closed has been a wonderful spiritual uplift to all the churches of the town. Let us labor and pray to retain the good which has been gained, and keep the revival fires burning, and this we cannot do unless we are regular and attentive to our church services. We call in our night service on account of the revival services at the Presbyterian church.

A. C. BELL, Pastor.

Baptist Notes

Last Sunday was an inspirational day with our church. The morning service was well attended and much interest was manifested in the baptism of the new members. In the afternoon a number of fine people were buried with Christ in baptism. We ought to thank God for the great meeting and face the future with new purposes. We will have our morning services next Sunday. Subject for the 11 o'clock hour, "Setting our affections on things above." There will be no night service owing to the protracted meeting going on at the Presbyterian church. Everyone is cordially invited to our service.

W. E. DAWN, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church

The meeting is progressing nicely. The congregations are good and considerable interest is being manifested. Sunday school at 10 a. m. and preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. We are expecting a big day Sunday. You are cordially invited to be present.

HUGH M. SMITH, Pastor.

Notice of Pendency of Suit

In the District Court of Roosevelt County, State of New Mexico.
Alexander F. Koppin, plaintiff, vs. A. B. McBride and A. C. Parker, defendants.
The State of New Mexico, to A. B. McBride and A. C. Parker, defendants, Greeting:
You will take notice that a suit has been filed against you in the district court of the Fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt County, wherein Alexander F. Koppin is plaintiff and the said A. B. McBride and A. C. Parker, are defendants, said cause being numbered 1080 upon the civil docket of said court. The general objects of said action are as follows: The plaintiff seeks to recover judgment and the foreclosure of a mortgage upon a promissory note and mortgage deed executed and delivered by T. E. Brown and E. Brown on the 15th day of October, 1910, to the plaintiff, for the sum of Five Hundred dollars, with interest at twelve per cent. per annum from the 15th day of October, 1910, ten per cent. addition upon the amount due upon said note and mortgage for attorney's fees, and all costs of suit; to have said mortgage, given for the security of said sums, foreclosed; to have said mortgage declared prior and superior to any title or claim of the defendants herein; and to have said property sold and the proceeds of such sale applied to the satisfaction of plaintiff's said judgment and demands, and for general relief; and lands conveyed by said mortgage and which plaintiff seeks to have sold under foreclosure are described as follows, to-wit:
The northeast quarter of section twenty in township four south of range thirty-two east of the New Mexico meridian, New Mexico, with all improvements thereon.
You are further notified that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 22nd day of March, 1915, judgment by default will be rendered in said cause against you and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
George L. Reese is attorney for the plaintiff and his postoffice address is Portales, New Mexico. Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 4th day of February, 1915.
C. F. STRECHT, Clerk.
(SEAL) 15-41
By J. W. BULLOW, Deputy.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale

No. 1041
Whereas, on the 14th day of November, 1914, in a certain cause pending in the district court of the Fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt County, wherein A. A. Rogers is plaintiff and F. T. Burke and the Portales Lumber Company, said cause being numbered 1041 upon the civil docket of said court, the plaintiff recovered a judgment and decree upon six promissory notes and a mortgage given for their security, executed and delivered by F. T. Burke to the Portales Irrigation Company on the 20th day of December, 1909, and duly assigned to the plaintiff herein, said judgment running against the land hereinafter described, and being for the sum of \$204.00, which said judgment and decree said to be satisfied by the plaintiff herein, securing said debt was foreclosed upon the following described property, to-wit: The south one-half of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen in township one south of range thirty-four east of the New Mexico meridian, New Mexico; and whereas, in said decree the undersigned, S. E. Ward, was appointed special commissioner and directed to advertise and sell said property according to law, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the satisfaction of plaintiff's said judgment and demands. Therefore, by virtue of said judgment and decree and the power vested in me as such special commissioner, I will, on the 20th day of February, 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., at the northeast front door of the court house, in the town of Portales, New Mexico, sell said property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, interest and costs of suit.
Witness my hand this 19th day of December, 1914. S. E. WARD, Special Commissioner.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale

No. 1011
Whereas, on the 2nd day of September, 1914, in a certain cause pending in the district court of the Fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt County, wherein A. A. Rogers is plaintiff and W. J. Enloe, Lillie A. Enloe, Hugh M. Klivington and Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchard Company are defendants, said cause being numbered 1011 upon the civil docket of said court, the plaintiff recovered a judgment and decree upon six promissory notes and a mortgage given for their security, executed and delivered by Mitchell M. Bounds, S. J. Bounds and Z. Othridge Bounds to the Portales Irrigation Company on the 20th day of December, 1909, and duly assigned to the plaintiff herein, said judgment running against the land hereinafter described, and being for the sum of \$1787.68, with all costs of suit; and
Whereas, in said decree said mortgage in favor of the plaintiff, securing said debt, was foreclosed upon the following described property, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the southwest quarter of section five in township two south of range thirty-five east of the New Mexico meridian, New Mexico; and whereas in said decree the undersigned, S. E. Ward, was appointed by the court as special commissioner and directed to advertise and sell said property according to law and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the satisfaction of plaintiff's said judgment and demands. Therefore, by virtue of said judgment and decree and the power vested in me as such special commissioner, I will, on the 19th day of January, 1915, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., at the northeast front door of the court house, in the town of Portales, New Mexico, sell said property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, interest and costs of suit.
Witness my hand this 18th day of December, 1914. S. E. WARD, Special Commissioner.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale

No. 1066
Whereas on the 14th day of November, 1914, in a certain cause pending in the district court of the Fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt County, wherein A. A. Rogers is plaintiff and Eleanor Dymart, John C. Dymart, Anna Robinson, Thomas McBride, Dymart, Dymart, executrix of the estate of Boyd W. Dymart, deceased, and all unknown claimants of interest in the premises hereinafter described are defendants, said cause being numbered 1066 upon the civil docket of said court, the plaintiff recovered a judgment and decree upon six promissory notes and a mortgage given for their security, executed and delivered by Thomas H. Turner and Ella Turner to the Portales Irrigation Company on the 20th day of December, 1909, and duly assigned to the plaintiff herein, said judgment running against the land hereinafter described and being for the sum of \$1653.04, with all costs of suit; and
Whereas, in said decree said mortgage in favor of the plaintiff, securing said debt was foreclosed upon the following described property, to-wit: The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight in township one south of range thirty-four east of the New Mexico meridian, New Mexico; and
Whereas, in said decree the undersigned, S. E. Ward, was appointed by the court as special commissioner, and directed to advertise and sell said property according to law and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the satisfaction of plaintiff's said judgment and demands. Therefore, by virtue of said judgment and decree and the power vested in me as such special commissioner, I will, on the 20th day of February, 1915, at the hour of two o'clock, p. m., at the northeast front door of the court house, in the town of Portales, New Mexico, sell said property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, interest and costs of suit.
Witness my hand this 19th day of December, 1914. S. E. WARD, Special Commissioner.

Dr. L. R. Hough will be in Elida on Friday before the first Saturday in each month, and at Melrose three days preceding the last day of each month to do all kinds of first class dental work.
Inspected Sudan grass seed at this office.

..FARMERS..

NOW is a good time to form a Banking Connection, while you are marketing your crops, and by opening a deposit account now, you will be in line to ask for an accommodation during the lean months next spring and summer. It is our earnest endeavor to help build up the Farmers and Stock Farmers of this county.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Portales, New Mexico
Member Federal Reserve System

..WE HAVE..

Inquiries for farms and small ranches. List your places with us. We have Farms, Hotels, Stores, Etc., in different places to trade for New Mexico Lands. SEE US. "DO IT NOW."

WE ALSO WRITE INSURANCE
"WE KNOW HOW"

..Braley & Ball..

Kohl's Garage

...AND REPAIR SHOP...
Automobile repairing and automobile supplies. Red Top Tires for Fords and Firestone Non-Skids. All guaranteed and worth the money. Don't wait until your machine is ready for the scrap heap. A little work now will save you much money later.

KOHL'S GARAGE

LOUIE KOHL, Proprietor

THE PORTALES LUMBER COMPANY

FOR
All Kinds of Building Material
G. W. CARR, Manager

Bring in Your Catalogues

We'll Duplicate the Goods and Prices
Whitcomb & Larrabee, Jewelers

Royal Ermine in a Chic Matched Set



ERMINE is for those who may indulge in luxuries and buy other furs for real utility. Not that the royal fur is not durable enough, but because its creamy whiteness makes it impractical for the workaday world. It is a fur for occasional wear and, since it will last for a long time, should be selected in shapes of muffs and neckpieces that are always in style. The rather large flat ruff and the plain straight scarf are never passe, and therefore the safest choice in the richest furs.

Narrow boas of ermine and small neckpieces are really more chic than any other finish to the pretty midwinter promenade or visiting toilette. Muffs, whether made to wear with large or small scarfs and neckpieces, are usually rather large. But ermine is one of those splendid things that look best when sparingly used. Like diamonds that are too large, and rich lace recklessly used, as if it were of little account, something is lost of the best effects when ermine is made

into entire coats or very ample capes and scarfs.

In the picture an attractive set is shown, with the neckpiece only two skins in width and the muff an excellent shape. The set is exquisitely made. The setting-in of the brilliant blackpoints of the tails is a feature that shows how expert workmanship can add to the beauty of that which is already beautiful.

There are certain types among women to which ermine is especially well suited. There must be something in the wearer to match up with the eminence of that fur which is the wear of queens.

Beautiful Fur Set.
A beautiful fur set is of tailless ermine—a quaint pointed caplike toque, with one long slender quill held in place by a cluster of black crystals, a long, wide stole, with much elongated pointed ends and a bunch of tails forming a tassel to finish them off, and a heart-shaped muff.

Two Views of Velvet Turban, and a Hat



SOON those deft fingers that carry out inspirations and translate fancy into headwear will be busy with flowers and straws and ribbons with which we shall salute the spring. Just now they are making ready for this and fashioning some of the between-season and midwinter hats for which they must depend upon the tourist to make the demand. Gladly those who create millinery turn to the fabrics and novelties that inspire them. The story of the winter is almost told, but occasionally one sees a new development of the most familiar materials.

Two views of a rich velvet turban are shown here, and with them a picture of a brimmed hat. The turban is trimmed with two fitch skins and is noticeably original in draping and lovely in color scheme. The frame is brimless and the velvet sweeps toward the back in a full puff which is extended into a wing. It fits closely

about the head. Its outlines and the rich depth of color in the king's blue velvet make it rich and becoming before the handsome furs are added. The two skins are mounted with heads posed at the left front. One of them runs over the crown and the other follows the line of the velvet draping on the side crown.

The reverse view shows the velvet draping on the right side and the puff of the hat on the head.

A handsome brimmed hat has a soft crown, with collar of velvet and a moderately wide brim that lift at one side. A short plume at the right side curls downward from the collar to the brim, and a second plume at the left is mounted to stand and curl downward. Hat and plumes are in black and made just the right sort of background for the wreath of small brilliant, metallic flowers that encircle the crown. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

UGH! CALOMEL MAKES YOU SICK!
CLEAN LIVER AND BOWELS MY WAY

Just Once! Try "Dodson's Liver Tone" When Bilious, Constipated, Headachy—Don't Lose a Day's Work.

Live up your sluggish liver! Feel fine and cheerful; make your work a pleasure; be vigorous and full of ambition. But take no nasty, dangerous calomel, because it makes you sick and you may lose a day's work. Calomel is mercury or quicksilver, which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel crashes into your bile like dynamite, breaking it up. That's when you feel that awful nausea and cramping.

Listen to me! If you want to enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone. Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50 cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone under my personal money-back guarantee that each spoonful will clean your sluggish liver better than a dose of nasty calomel and that it won't make you sick.

Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning, because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and your bowels regular.

Dodson's Liver Tone is entirely vegetable, therefore harmless and cannot salivate. Give it to your children. Millions of people are using Dodson's Liver Tone instead of dangerous calomel now. Your druggist will tell you that the sale of calomel is almost stopped entirely here.

Magnificent Volume.
The most sumptuous copy of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" in existence was recently sent from England to a purchaser abroad. The value of the book is between \$5,000 and \$7,500. It has been reproduced as an illuminated manuscript on vellum, and the volume is notable as being the entire work of one artist, Alberto Sangorski, who was engaged upon it for 18 months. The title is in pearls set in gold, and the cover is embellished with 214 rubies and 36 amethysts.

DREADFUL PAINS
GREAT SUFFERING

Was the Lot of This Lady Who Tells The Story of How She Recovered Her Health.

Dallas, N. C.—Mrs. Thomas Davis, of this place, says: "About two years ago, when I was eighteen years old, I was in a bad condition from womanly troubles. I fell off until I weighed not more than 85 lbs.

I suffered dreadful pains in my hips, sides and abdomen, for about 5 days out of every month.

I couldn't sleep at night, and the pains were so dreadful I couldn't lie down for the blood would seem to rush to my head.

I felt I must have some relief, for it seemed that the awful suffering would surely kill me.

I had read of what Cardui had done for others, and thought I would try it.

After the use of one bottle, the pains had entirely stopped and I was able to sleep.

After using four bottles, I was a well woman, I was regular, I got back my flesh, and I now weigh 126 lbs., and am able to do all my work without any trouble.

I certainly recommend Cardui to suffering women, for I know it cured me.

My friends who saw me when I weighed 85 pounds and would see me now, would know what Cardui had done for me."

Try Cardui.—Adv.

Proof Positive.
Visitor—The dear baby has got its grandmother's nose.
Aggrieved Papa—No, it hasn't, for she was around here this morning poking it into our business.

His Mission.
The Professor—The fish of America, north of the Isthmus of Panama, embrace three classes, 30 orders, 223 families, 1,113 genera, 335 subgenera, 3,263 species and 133 subspecies.
The Student—Well, professor, if you will let me off today I'll go out and see if I can get a string of genera.

Her Platform.
At the Marshall home there was much discussion of woman suffrage and political questions, and little Vera had always been a very much interested listener.
"What will you do when you can vote?" a visitor asked her.
"Help to put candy on the free list," was the unexpected reply.—Youth's Companion.

MOTHER! LOOK AT
CHILD'S TONGUE

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs"

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftentimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness. Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

Man is made of dust—which may account for his wanting the earth.

NO CUSTARD FOR REGINALD

Young Wife Had Done Her Best, But Probably the Cook Book Was at Fault.

Reginald loved his wife tenderly and devotedly, but he had to acknowledge in the inmost recesses of his heart that the hand that welded the powder puff lost its art in the pudding basin.

"What pudding would you like tonight, love?" she cooed at breakfast time.

"Oh, anything!" he whispered desperately.

"Anything?" she reiterated, in a pained tone.

"Well, you know, old girl; anything light—only don't tire yourself out."

"You shall have your favorite—custard, dear," she promised.

Toward seven o'clock Reginald returned, but the sound of weeping and gnashing of teeth greeted his trained ear.

"Whatever is it, my dear girl?" he implored, as he rushed into the kitchen.

"O-o-o-h!" she sniveled on his waistcoat. "I've been making you custards all the afternoon and—"

"And what, pet?"

"They all t-turned out sponge cakes!"

The Martini Berceuse.
A young lady was dining with some friends at their home. The host had concocted some seductive cocktails and she had joined the others in drinking to his health. Before the dinner was over she was experiencing that much-talked-of wobbly feeling that is said to follow a cocktail.

While coffee was being served in the drawing room the three-month-old son of the family was brought in to the room and the young guest insisted on holding him.

"I am surprised that he is so contented in your lap," her hostess told her. "He doesn't usually care for strangers."

"Well, you may not know it," was the reply, "but he is being rocked."—New York Evening Post.

Slow Delivery.
Mrs. Gotham—Who spoke at the dinner tonight, dear?
Mr. Gotham—Well, one of the speakers was the owner of that big department store.
"No wonder you're late, then."
"Why?"
"I happen to know his delivery is awfully slow."

You can always tell when a girl is jealous by the way she says she isn't.

To quickly cool burns and take the fire out use Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

And when the children are at play many are called but few answer.

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AS IT APPEARED TO EBEN

Surely Was Something of a Miracle as Event Was Explained by the Minister.

Here is one of George W. Cable's good southern stories:

"In a town in Georgia lives an old colored fellow who is a real thorn in the side of the local ministers, for the old fellow is always asking embarrassing questions of them touching mooted theological points," says Mr. Cable.

"One day old Eben had a long and earnest discussion with his pastor in reference to just what constituted a miracle. The minister found it no easy matter to make his ideas clear to Eben.

"I s'pose, now," said the preacher, "dat de greatest of all de miracles was dat de loaves and fishes. You 'member, of co'ce, dat dere was five thousand loaves and two thousand fishes which was eaten by the twelve apostles."

"Sho, I 'member," replied old Eben, with a smile, "an' it always 'peared to me dat de miracle was dat dey didn't bust!"—The Sunday Magazine.

Mysteries of Golf.
Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, was invited the other day to go out and play golf.

"I can't play it," said Daniels; "I made up my mind some time ago not to go in for golf until they change the rules."

"How do you mean?"

"Well, until they change the rules and make it as good a game as shinin'."

"That recalls the tale they tell about the time Franklin K. Lane, now secretary of the interior, first undertook the mastery of golf.

Two enthusiasts over the game lent a large set of clubs to Lane and they played a round. When they had reached the last hole Lane walked over to the nearest teeing place and began attempts to drive off with each club in his sack, one after another.

"The game's all over," they explained, gently.

"Well," asked Lane, picking up another kind of club, "can't I play my hand out?"—New York Sun.

Woman Royalties Made Army Officers.
For the first time in English history four royal women have been gazetted as colonels in chief of English regiments.

Heretofore several of them, including Queen Mary herself, have held German army titles and Queen Victoria naturally was the head of the British army, but now Queen Mary has been appointed colonel in chief of the Eighteenth Hussars in historic fame, while the Queen Mother Alexandra is associated with both the Nineteenth Hussars and the

Limited Dissipation.
A small henpecked little man was about to take an examination for life insurance.

"You don't dissipate, do you?" asked the physician, as he made ready for tests. "Not a fast liver, or anything of that sort?"

The little man hesitated a moment, looked a bit frightened, then replied in a small, piping voice: "I sometimes chew a little gum."—Collier's Weekly.

Canadian Wheat to Feed the World.
The war's fearful devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and there is an unusual demand for Canadian wheat. Canada's invitation to every industrious American is therefore especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves while helping her to raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands can be bought at remarkably low prices. Think of the money you can make with wheat at its present high prices, where for some time it is liable to continue. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent.

Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government this year is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

G. A. COOK,
225 N. 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Government Agent

An Ohio Druggist

Wm. Vogel, 861 May St., Akron, Ohio, writes:

"Through cold and exposure and improper food during the fall, I was taken with appendicitis and a acute intestinal catarrh. In June and July my life was despaired of, but recovered sufficiently to be up and around. My bowels seemed paralyzed. Could eat no solid food.

"The first of last December I decided to try Peruna. My appetite improved, and very soon solid foods could be taken. In two months time I gained 18 pounds. Now I am heavier than I ever was before. When I began to use Peruna my bowels commenced to move at once."

Those who object to liquid medicines can now procure Peruna in Tablet form.

Not Supplying the Two.
The Angry One—For two cents I'd knock your block off!
The Calm One—Well, you won't get your working capital from me.

"Money Back" Medicine.
Our readers never risk a cent when they buy Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh because every dealer in this liniment is authorized to refund the money if the Balsam is not satisfactory. Adv.

The Exception.
Payton—Are all the children bright?
Parker—No; one's level-headed.—Life.

A Connecticut man has the face to say that he has built a clock that will run without winding.

Stop That Backache

There's nothing more discouraging than a constant backache. You are lame when you awake. Pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to rest and next day it's the same old story.

Pain in the back is nature's warning of kidney ills. Neglect may pave the way to dropsy, gravel, or other serious kidney sickness.

Don't delay—begin using Doan's Kidney Pills—the medicine that has been curing backache and kidney trouble for over fifty years.

An Oklahoma Case.
Mrs. J. W. Barr, Cleveland, Okla., says: "For months my kidneys troubled me and my back pained me so badly I had to take to my bed. My back was stiff and lame and the kidney secretions passed far too often. After trying different medicines without relief I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They permanently cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
POSTER-MELBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BLACK LEG
LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED

By Cutler's Bleeding Pills. Laxative, fresh, reliable, prepared by Western physicians, because they prevent where other venous pills, or blood purifiers, do not. 15-cent size. Bleeding Pills \$1.00. The size in bottle, but Cutler's best. The superiority of Cutler's products is due to their purity of ingredients in various and are only equal as Cutler's. If unavailable, order direct. The Cutler Laboratories, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

Tutt's Pills
Sudan Grass

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in **MALARIAL REGIONS,** will find Tutt's Pills the most gentle restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Pure, officially inspected, reclassified Sudan Grass Seed in seamless cotton bags, prepaid, 5 lb. pack—\$2.50; 10 lb. \$4.50. Cash to accompany order. Write us for prices on 100 lbs. or more. Our prices are right. **DEE TURNER PURE SEED CO., Lubbock, Tex.**

W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 4-1915.

You Look Prematurely Old

Because of those ugly, grizzly, gray hairs. Use "LA. OREOLE" HAIR DRESSING. PRICE, \$1.00, retail.

Trucks and Farm Trucks,
 Stoves and Majestic Ranges
 Hot Blast Heaters, Aluminum, Cran-
 Hardware, Tinware and Leather Goods

Hardy Hardware Co.

Telephone Number 91

Listers, Feed Mills, Corrugated Iron,
 Roofing, Nails, Barbed Wire, Ammu-
 nition, Windmills, Pump Cylinders,
 Lubricating Oils and Dry Cell Batteries

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans
 See
COE HOWARD

Yeomen Organized
 A homestead of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen of America was organized at Portales Wednesday night of this week, in the W. O. W. hall, by J. Walker Hunter, district manager. A class of twenty-two applicants for membership were balloted upon and accepted. All report a splendid time. The next meeting will be held at the same place on Wednesday night, February, 17th, at which time there will be a banquet, and the Clovis degree team will be here to put on the initiatory work. All members are urged to be present.

Remember that if insurance is ever needed, it will be when you are still living and not able to work. Join the Yeomen and should you become disabled, you may draw half the amount of your policy. 1t

In another column of this paper will be found the card of Jack Thompson, which is to let the people know that he will cry sales. Jack is a successful auctioneer and if you have anything in this line to do, it will pay you to make arrangements with him.

Sudan Grass Seed
 The News has a quantity of state inspected and home grown sudan grass seed that it is offering for one-third the prices asked by seed houses and the Plainview association. However, the News advises its readers that they will find it cheaper and safer to pay even the highest price, one dollar per pound, than to put out the cheap condemned stuff that is sold for ten or fifteen cents per pound, or given away. You had much better not fool with sudan at all than to chance the uncertainties of rejected seed. You not only risk fouling your land with noxious weeds and Johnson grass, but the forage harvested from such mixtures is worthless and your labor lost. The government experts lay great stress on the necessity of getting only pure seed. Better be safe than sorry.

More Registered Herefords
 C. W. Terry this week bought twenty-two head of registered Hereford calves from J. W. Johnson, of the Peach Grove Hereford farm, near Childress, Texas. These calves cost Mr. Terry close to one hundred dollars a round, but its a splendid bunch and appears to be worth the money.

Several business men in Portales have been convinced of the reliability of the Yeomen society and have joined the local homestead. 1t

J. S. Curry, of Paducah, Texas, was in Portales this week looking over the country with a view of locating here.

Judge G. L. Reese is at Clovis this week attending the session of the district court.

WANTS

FOR SALE—A span of good work mules. See Tom Taylor 14-1f

FOR SALE—Two highly bred registered Jersey bulls. H. C. Bedinger.

SUDAN grass seed for sale. Curd's Second Hand store. 11-1f

FOR TRADE—A good young jack, for serviceable automobile. J. W. George.

TO TRADE—Painting for 12 foot wind mill and tower and galvanized tank. Chas. Goodloe. 13-1f

Cover your floors with Lakeoleum, coats less, wears longer. For sale by C. M. Dobb.

WANTED—All kinds of poultry. Pay the highest cash price. J. A. Saylor, at Saylor's Cafe. 12-1f

WANTED—To trade West Texas land in artesian and shallow water belt for residence in Portales and land in Portales Valley. J. S. Long. 14-1f

WILL PAY CASH—I will buy and pay the cash for chickens, turkeys, eggs, beef hides and all country produce. Bring your stuff to me. Curd's Second Hand store. 2-1f

WOULD trade for improved land near Portales, my home in Gainesville, Texas. Four room house close in, modern conveniences. Address M. L. Hays, 428 N. Chestnut St., Gainesville, Texas.

FOR SALE—4 room house, small barn for three horses, good size feed room, engine shed, No. 2 centrifugal pump and six horse power Witte engine. A bargain if taken at once. For particulars call at this office. 16-1f

LOST—Check No. 2056, issued to George Vernon, amount \$56.35, lost Thursday. Check is worthless only to preserve record. Finder please return to Cozart Grain company. 1t

HARRY, the blue ribbon Jersey bull, will make the season at my place within the city limits. Terms of service: \$2.00 cash, or \$8.00 where cow is called for and delivered. \$10.00 to guarantee a heifer calf. J. A. Fairly. 16-1f

Dr. L. R. Hough will be in Elida on Friday before the first Saturday in each month, and at Melrose three days preceding the last day of each month to do all kinds of first class dental work. 14-1f

Notice of Pendency of Suit

The State of New Mexico to L. W. Hardy and Jennie Hardy, Greeting:
 You will take notice that a suit has been filed against you in the district court of the Fifth judicial district of the state of New Mexico, in and for Roosevelt county, wherein William C. Quantmeyer is plaintiff and L. W. Hardy, Jennie Hardy and the First National Bank of Portales, New Mexico, are defendants, said cause being numbered 1083 upon the civil docket of said court. The general objects of said action are as follows: The plaintiff seeks to foreclose a mortgage deed executed and delivered to the plaintiff by the defendants, L. W. Hardy and Jennie Hardy, on the 26th day of October, 1910, for the sum of twelve hundred twenty-five dollars with interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the 26th day of October, 1911; ten per cent. additional upon said amount for attorney's fees, with costs of suit; said mortgage having covered and being upon the following described real estate, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section nineteen, containing one hundred fifty-three and fifty-six hundredths acres, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the north half of the northwest quarter of section thirty, all in township two south of range thirty-three east of the New Mexico meridian, New Mexico; and the northeast quarter of section twenty-five in township two south of range thirty-two east of the New Mexico meridian, New Mexico. To have said property sold under such foreclosure and the proceeds of such sale applied to the satisfaction of plaintiff's said demands. You are further notified that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 22nd day of March, 1916, judgment by default will be rendered against you and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. George L. Reese is attorney for the plaintiff and his postoffice address is Portales, New Mexico. Witness my hand and seal of said court this 5th day of February, 1916.
 C. P. MITCHELL, Clerk.
 By J. W. BALLOW, Deputy.
 16-4t

Some Clubbing Offers

The El Paso Herald and the Woman's Home Companion, both publications for one whole year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and the Metropolitan Magazine, both publications for one year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and the Sun-set Magazine, both publications for one year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and the American Magazine, both publications for one year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and the Santa Fe New Mexican, both publications for one year \$8.00.

The above combinations at the remarkable low prices are good temporarily only. Therefore, if you intend to take advantage of any of the offers, kindly send your check or money order to the El Paso Herald, and indicate which one of the offers you desire. 14-1f

There's a Difference

? Between Home Made Candies that are made at home, and "Home Made Candies" that you know not where they are made. This difference is so real that you can taste it. We eat our own candies and recommend them to you. Greater confidence hath no man. We'll do our best to please you

...The Kandy Kitchen...

We have many inquiries from parties in Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Iowa and many other states, who want to trade farms, hotels and various business enterprises for property in New Mexico. Those who have irrigated, shallow water or deep water lands, who would like to make a trade of this kind are requested to call into the office and list it with us. Braley & Ball. 13-1f

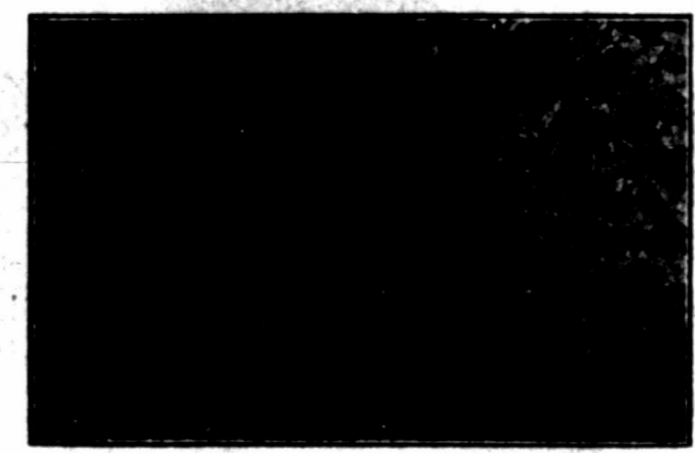
Dr. Swearingin's Dates
 Dr. Swearingin, of the firm of Doctors Presley & Swearingin, specialists, Roswell, New Mexico, will be in Portales, at Neer's drug store, on the 20th, 21st and 22d of each month, to treat diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and to fit glasses. 1-1f

H. C. McCALLUM....
Dray and Transfer
Baggage & Express
 Telephone 104
 Prompt and careful attention is given to all work entrusted to my care. Will appreciate your patronage and serve you to the best of my ability.
 Portales, New Mexico
JACK THOMPSON
 Auctioneer
 For dates, call at the News office
 Portales, New Mexico

Portales Power & Irrigation Co.



There is Real Economy in the Big, Central, Power Station, and You, Mr. Farmer, may get the Benefit of this Economy



TIME TO GET BUSY

than heretofore. The new rates also make it an object for you to sell water to your neighbors. Come into the office and let us talk the matter over. Those who own farms adjoining places where our equipment is in operation, may make arrangements with us for getting water for irrigation purposes.

It is now but a short time til Spring and those of you who have not yet signed your power contracts should do so at once. Under the new rate schedules, you may get power this year considerably cheaper than heretofore. The new rates also make it an object for you to sell water to your neighbors. Come into the office and let us talk the matter over. Those who own farms adjoining places where our equipment is in operation, may make arrangements with us for getting water for irrigation purposes.

Portales Power and Irrigation Co.