

The Hico News Review

The News Review Circulates in Three Counties—Hamilton, Erath and Bosque—45 Years of Service.

Hico Strives to Serve the Needs of the Dairymen, Poultrymen and Farmers of This Vast Community.

VOLUME 50.

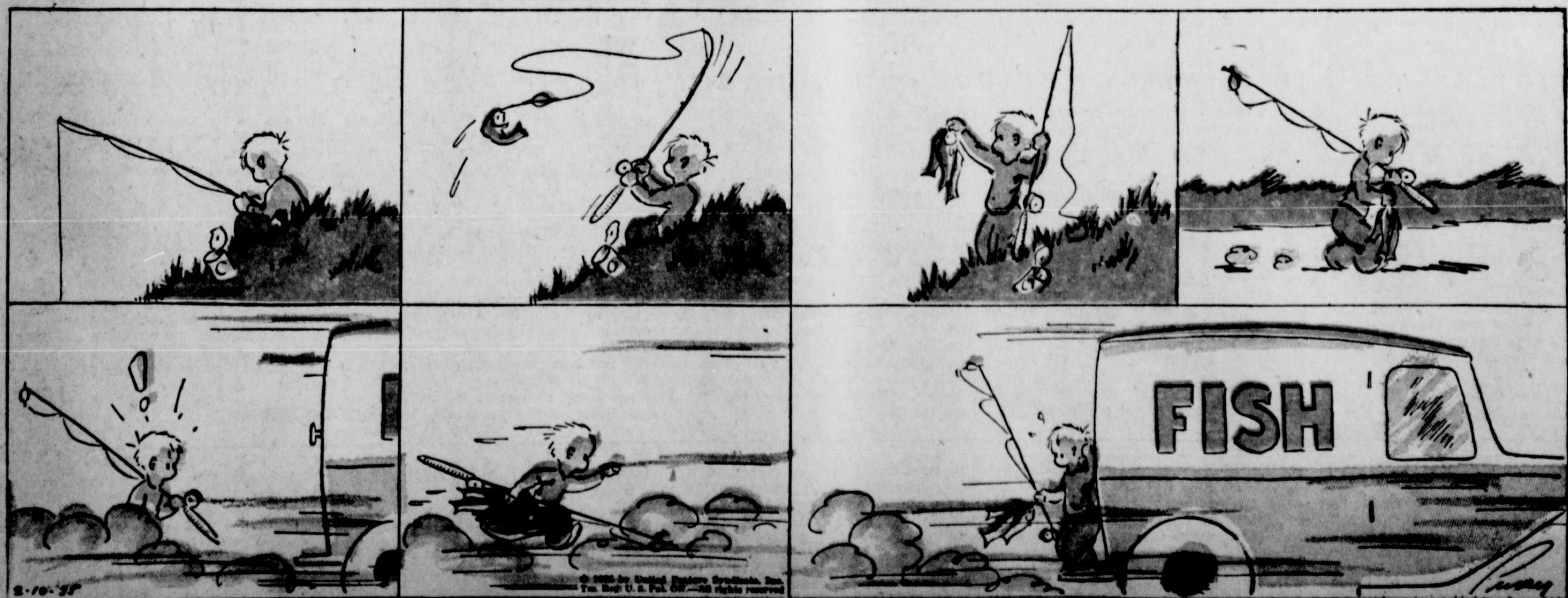
HICO, TEXAS, MAY 10, 1935.

NUMBER 51.

BUCKY and his PALS



OPPORTUNITY KNOX



Rangers Under "Big Foot" Fight Comanches

By W. J. WILBARGER

From "Indian Depredations in Texas"

In 1850 I was in command of 20 Texas rangers, part of Col Hardee's force, at that time operating between the Nueces river and the Rio Grande," said Big Foot Wallace.

"Col. Hardee had ordered me to follow any fresh Indian trails.

"Discovering a fresh trail about 20 miles above the old Laredo road, along the Nueces river, we followed it across this river. The trail showed but few Indians, and we came to where they had recently pitched camp on the east side of the river. Nearby we also went into camp. While the boys were cooking dinner, I picked up my rifle and went out to look for a deer, as we had no fresh meat. Not far from camp I came across a number of fresh moccasin tracks under a bunch of loose mesquite beans that had been attached to a mesquite limb. I knew the beans were placed there by Indians as a signal to other Indians. Immediately I returned to camp.

"After dinner we saddled up, went to the mesquite tree from which the loose beans were hanging and closely inspected the ground. Near the tree we saw the trail of three horses. We followed this trail until it crossed the 'Black Hills,' seven or eight miles from the Nueces river, continuing on into a valley. Going down this valley, we came to an old Indian camp near a water hole that had dried up. Here we camped all night without water.

A Gruesome Warning

"Leaving camp early, we traveled three or four miles to where fresh 'sign' trails led off in many directions. Following one of these trails, we came to a place where the Indians had killed several mustang horses. One of the mustangs was scalped, but not otherwise mutilated.

"What does that mean?" inquired one of my men.

"It is meant," said I, "to warn us that if we follow this trail any further our scalps shall be taken." However, the threat did not scare us, and we con-

tinued to follow the trail about four miles beyond where we had found the scalped mustang. At this point, on top of a ridge, we saw a lone Indian astride a horse, holding a lance in his hand. He made signs to us, and called out in Spanish: "You want to fight come over this way." He was riding a fine sorrel horse. After shaking his lance at us several times, he went off at a gallop. Several of my men started to pursue him, but I held them back, with instructions to go at once to our pack mules and get all the ammunition we had for I was sure we would need it soon.

"In a few moments the same Indian, riding the sorrel horse, showed himself again on top of the ridge. I ordered my men to stay where they were while I went to a hill nearby to reconnoitre. I was sure the lone Indian horseman had been stationed on the ridge to draw us into an ambush. From the hill I saw eleven Indians below the point where the lone Indian horseman had stood, and further on was a force of almost 100 Indians.

Chief Sounds the Charge

"An Indian, whom I took to be a chief, now sounded a whistle, and quickly the eleven warriors I had first seen advanced and rode around us at some distance, but I ordered my men not to fire upon them. They finally galloped off

toward the main body of Indians, lower down the valley. We followed them slowly—I had no intention of being lured into a trap. The chief whistled again, and immediately 25 warriors left the main body, taking a rear position, evidently as a reserve force. When the chief sounded his whistle the third time about 30 warriors charged us in double file, the files turning to right and left as they circled near our position. The Indians who had rifles dismounted from their horses, hid behind trees and de-

ance, they charged us the third time in a more violent and determined manner, but it was the same old thing—we pitched rifle bullets into them so fast they couldn't stand the racket, and once more retreated toward their camp.

Medicine Man "Conjures"

"During this third charge the 'medicine man' made himself very conspicuous—not by fighting, for he had no weapons—but by circling us in advance of the warriors and waving a bunch of roots and herbs that he held in his hands. This is known as conjuring and is intended to ward off danger and to protect the warrior from enemy bullets. I saw the medicine man was doing much harm by thus inciting the Indians to fanatical frenzy, so I asked several men near me to stop his 'conjuring.' They fired at him without effect, which made it seem his roots in some way did afford protection from our bullets. At last, a bullet struck him squarely in the breast and he pitched forward from his horse, roots and all.

"Before the Indians made their fourth and final charge, the chief rode up and down the front lines, urging his men to come in to closer quarters and use lance, bow and arrow. 'Now,' said I to the boys, 'prepare yourselves, for we are going to catch it hot and heavy.' They

then charged in a solid body, not dividing forces as heretofore. The chief headed this charge. I ordered two men nearest me to aim low, kill the chief's horse, and then I would kill him. He came straight toward us and when within 50 yards' range my two men fired, killing his horse, which turned a somersault and spilled the chief. He jumped to his feet and started back to join his men, but I fired, hitting him in the right hip. He fell, yelling like a catamount, rose on his left leg and fell again. Immediately a half dozen warriors rushed to his aid and bore him off the field.

"The Indians, now badly whipped, withdrew at considerable distance and made no further charge.

Fight for the Water Hole

"We had been long without water and were suffering terribly with thirst. The savages had camped at the only water hole within miles; therefore, we mounted horses and made a bee line for this water hole, carrying along three of our wounded men. I knew very well that some of the Indians were still in camp at the water hole, but determined to drive them from it. As we charged, I ordered my men not to run in a straight line but to zigzag, thereby confusing the aim of the Indians. Although the savages fired a volley as we approached, none of us was hurt. We returned the volley and Billy Johnson killed one Indian, I shot another and Jim Brown a third. In full possession of the water hole, we drank our fill and no water ever tasted sweeter. The Indian Johnson killed had two plugs of tobacco in his shot pouch, which was a God send, for we had been without a 'chaw' for several days.

"Going over the battlefield a few hours later, we came upon the medicine man, killed while flourishing his roots and herbs. He fell close to our front lines, which probably is why the Indians failed to recover his body. Some of the roots, with which he had been conjuring, remained clutched in his hands. All Indians are more or less superstitious, and medicine men play on this credulity. However, this medicine man had failed to save even himself."



"They now charged in a solid body, not dividing forces as heretofore."

liberately poured hot shot into us. We returned the fire so effectively that we killed and wounded three or four savages. Such a warm reception forced them to withdraw for a while. But the same Indians mounted fresh horses and charged us again, more vigorously than before. My men, all experienced frontiersmen and good shots, dropped the Indians from their saddles so steadily that they again fell back and joined the reserve force, which up to now had taken no part in the battle. Yelling defi-

Government Begins Its Shelterbelt Planting in Texas

(Copyright, 1935, by the Home Color Print Co.)

SHelterbelt tree-planting was started in Texas April 5 when the first tree, a red cedar, was planted on the farm of J. L. Brummett, near Childress, Texas. The strip now being planted on this farm will be half a mile long and 165 feet wide. Hackberry, Osage orange, cottonwood, red cedar and other hardy varieties common to this area will be planted.

When planting is completed, the strip will be fenced and protected from livestock and the ground cultivated by farmers at frequent intervals during the growing season.

Purpose of the shelterbelt project, said John Jones, director of planting in Texas, is to prevent soil drifting and to reduce evaporation of moisture from the soil.

Due to scarcity of tree-planting stock and lateness of season, Childress and Wheeler counties are the only two Texas counties in the shelterbelt area where planting will be done this year.

Extensive plantings are scheduled for 1936 and a nursery is being established at the Chillicothe, Texas, experiment station, where it is planned to grow more than 1,000,000 seedlings.

Length and Width of Shelterbelt

The shelterbelt zone, a government project, has been definitely surveyed

and located. It will extend from the Canadian border to the South Plains of Texas, a distance of 1000 miles in length by 100 miles in width, through the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, the Panhandle of Texas and on down to South Plains counties of Texas.

The shelterbelt area in Texas joins that of Oklahoma at the State line on the north and east, and extends in a general southerly direction through the counties of Lipscomb, Hemphill, Wheeler, Collingsworth, Childress, Hall, Motley, Cottle, Hardeman, Wilbarger, Baylor, Knox, Dickens, Kent, Stone-wall, Haskell, Throckmorton, Shackelford, Jones, Fisher and Scurry. The east and west boundaries of the zone are as yet only tentative, and the final location will be determined later, after a careful investigation of moisture and soil conditions has been made.

No one knows what the cost of the project will be. Some estimates put the total cost at 75 million dollars. Others put it at 500 million and some estimates are that the project cannot be

finished short of a billion dollars in cost. It will require ten or fifteen years to complete the planting of the 600,000,000 trees that will cover the entire shelterbelt. The majority of these belts will be only one mile long, although some may be five miles long and some only a half mile in length. A shelterbelt may run through the middle of a farm, or along one edge of it, or it may bor-



Diagram showing cross section of typical shelterbelt on ten rod strip.

der a road, or it may be in the form of an L, built at the corner of a farm.

The chief purpose of a shelterbelt being to serve as a wind break, each belt will be planted across the track of the prevailing winds, or the winds that do the most damage to the soil, in each locality.

To Plant Only Native Trees

A detailed survey has been made of

the soil, the average rainfall, prevailing winds and all climatic conditions within the shelterbelt zone, and of the native trees that might grow best in each State of the six States comprising the zone.

It is said the government eventually will buy all the land upon which its shelterbelt of trees are planted. A mile of shelterbelt will take from sixteen to twenty acres of land, according to its width. This spring the government has been leasing the land, with option to release or buy.

Foresters say that if the trees in the shelterbelt will grow, as they expect them to, such trees will be preventive of soil blowing over the prairies take up and waste moisture that would otherwise remain on and in the soil, and that this moisture waste, although invisible, is almost as disastrous to the farming areas as the blowing away of the soil.

Theory of Foresters

The theory of many foresters is that

the wind, striking first the low hedge along the edge of the shelterbelt will be slowed up and the current of air will take an upward shoot, being still more retarded by the tree tops, and that the belt of trees will slow down the wind so that in the lee of the belt there will be a quiet zone, wholly protected from the wind for a distance twenty times the height of the tallest trees in the wind-break. Then while the slowed-down wind is beginning to get back to its normal velocity again it will strike the next shelterbelt a mile away and be slowed down again.

Aside from the practical value of the shelterbelts, it is planned to make them bird sanctuaries. Plenty of mulberries, hackberries, and other native fruit and seed-bearing trees will be planted as food for the birds. Nor will the ornamental be overlooked. Lilacs will be planted, redbuds and other hardy blossoming shrubs that bloom in the spring and are a thing of beauty. It is also hoped that the shelterbelt will make people of the United States more tree-conscious, so that every treeless community will plant more trees, and before this generation has passed from the scene there will be belts of trees everywhere on lands that formerly have been treeless or on lands that have been denuded of trees.

Memories of the Alamo Revived by Annual Fiesta Week at San Antonio

By ROSE LEE MARTIN

(New York Times)

IN April 22, just ninety-nine years and a day after Sam Houston led his men against the Mexicans to victory on San Jacinto field, the annual Fiesta de San Antonio or (Battle of Flowers) was held in San Antonio, Texas. Reviving for a week of pageantry and carnival the memory of pioneer battles, it was this year—in anticipation of the Texas Centennial scheduled for 1936—more solemn than during any period since the World War, for efforts were made to stress the significance of Texas martyrs and Texas victories.

Pilgrimage to the Alamo

Since 1918 a pilgrimage to the Alamo,

the "shrine of Texas liberty," has marked the opening of the Fiesta.

The pilgrimage this year took place at twilight, with the pale walls of the Alamo and its newly reconstructed Spanish arcade rising gravely out of the dusk. Military bands from near-by army posts echoed the strains of the old-time marching song, "Come to the Bower," sung in 1836 by a handful of hardy Texas settlers as they marched on San Jacinto to avenge the Alamo massacre. The old Plaza rang again with the battle-cry of Sam Houston's frontiersmen, "Remember the Alamo, remember Goliad!" And the six flags, representing six governments that successively ruled Texas, flew in unison over the Alamo, while white-clad pil-

grims brought flowery tributes in honor of the small band of 183 heroes who fought to death there a century ago.

Other Features

Other features of Fiesta Week included pageants, carnivals, with King and Queen presiding, and coronation fetes, but the Battle of Flowers is the starting-point around which the whole celebration has grown. The original battle was held in 1891, the year President Harrison visited San Antonio, and the date of his arrival happened to fall on April 21, San Jacinto Day. So it was decided to celebrate the dual event by holding a mock battle, with flowers for missiles, after the manner of the spring carnival in Nice.

Since that time the Battle of Flowers parade has been held in San Antonio every year, except for a short period during the World War.

Older Memories

The Alamo, however, has older memories than those depicted by Fiesta Week. It was the beginning of civilization in the Southwest. Founded by Spanish friars who came to a virgin land to spread the Catholic faith and the glory of Spain, the Alamo itself was originally the Mission of San Antonio de Valero, built in 1716, as its delicately carved keystone arch still testifies. Built as sturdily as a fortress, with walls about three feet in thickness, it was designed to repel attacks by hostile

Indians. Its stones, rough-hewn out of soft limestone, were laid in place by Indian workmen whom the good fathers had converted, and the roof of the mission was piously formed in the shape of a cross.

From the Mission of San Antonio de Valero, the oldest building in the Southwest, the city of San Antonio took its name.

Other attractions of this year's Fiesta were a trades parade, a historical motor caravan, an air force demonstration and a school parade with floats designed to suggest coming events in the Centennial. Airplanes from Kelly field added a final tribute to the ceremonies by dropping floral bombs on the old Alamo building.

TEXAS MAN OWNS UNUSUAL RELIC

A chest of drawers, presented to Mary, Queen of Scots, by the French nation, while she was married to the Dauphin of France, is one of the treasured heirlooms of the family of M. W. Burch, Decatur attorney. The chest was given by the unfortunate Queen to

Katherine Drummond, one of her ladies-in-waiting, in a will she wrote while awaiting execution. Burch is the sixth great grandson of Katherine Drummond and Alexander Stewart, relative of Mary, Queen of Scots, who were married in 1693. The Burch family treasures also include a Geneva Bible, published in 1610, which contains the record of

the Drummond-Stewart marriage. Another memento of the Scottish Queen in the possession of Burch is a coral and silver combination teething ring, rattle and spoon Queen Mary used as a baby, which has been handed down with the chest.

Man did eat angels' food. Psalm 78:25.

OVERTON LEGION IN NEW HOME

Tandy Reid Post 302 of the American Legion, of Overton, was host to Legionaires from all sections of East Texas on the occasion of the opening recently of the Overton Legion Hut. Adjutant General Nesbitt, H. Miller Ainsworth, Luling, State Commander of the Legion, and Mrs. W. J. Danforth,

Fort Worth, president of the Women's Auxiliary, were among the visitors taking part in the opening celebration. The Overton Hut was built at a cost of \$9,000 and is said to be one of the best in that section of the State.

The wicked borroweth, and payeth not again. Psalm 37:21.

A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

Unstretchable
Son—"Mother, these pants you made for me are too tight. They are even tighter than my skin."
Mother—"Don't say silly things like that. You know they couldn't be that tight."
Son—"But they really are, mother. I can bend over in my skin, but I can't in these pants."

Why He Left
"Why did you leave your boarding house?"
"I got fed up on meat. First it was beef, beef, beef; that was the month their old cow died. Next we had pork, pork, pork; that was the next month, when their hog died. Yesterday the landlady's father died—and I thought it was a good time to move."

Saintly Parrot
Dear Old Lady—"But is he a good bird? I hope he doesn't use bad language?"
Dealer—"He's a saint, lady; sings hymns beautifully. I had some parrots once what used to swear, but this here bird converted the whole lot!"

Can't Fool 'Em
"Judge," cried the prisoner in the dock, who was guilty, "have I got to be tried by a woman jury?"
"Be quiet," whispered his counsel.
"I won't be quiet! I can't even fool my own wife, let alone 12 strange women."

No Stopping
During the national convention of Legionaries, at Miami, a sedate lady is said to have become alarmed at the antics of the veterans. Approaching a policeman, she said: "Can't you stop them, officer?"
"Lady," responded the officer sadly, "there's an old man in Europe who tried to do that, and now he's sawing wood in Holland."

Big Recovery Stunt
A letter came into the Chase National Bank of New York recently, from a customer of the bank who happens to be a prominent furrier in Australia. Two years ago, this customer was complaining bitterly about the depression, but now:
"Dear Sirs:
"Am sending draft for a thousand pounds, with which please credit my account. Last year I crossed a kangaroo with a raccoon, and now I'm raising fur coats with pockets."

Uncle Joe's Experience
Uncle Joe, an old negro, had just paid the last installment on a small farm.
"I'll get your deed made out right away, Uncle Joe," the agent said.
"If it am all de same to you, boss, I'd rather have er mortgage," the old darkey replied.
Somewhat surprised, the agent said that perhaps Uncle Joe didn't know the difference between a mortgage and a deed.
"Well, maybe not," said the old man, "but Ise owned a small farm once on which I had a deed, an' de Fust National Bank it had a mortgage. De bank done got mah farm."

Racially Impossible
Mike, Jr.—"Wasn't it Patrick Henry who said, 'let us have peace?'"
Mike, Sr.—"Niver, me son. No man by the name av Patrick wud iver say anything loike thot."

Quick Thinking
Down in Alabama, a negro preacher who had served a short jail sentence in his earlier life was fearful lest his congregation discover the fact, as in later years he had been a model of rectitude. One Sunday, rising to begin his sermon, his heart sank to see a former cellmate sitting in the front row. Quick thinking was necessary. Fixing his eye on the unwelcome guest, the preacher announced solemnly: "Ah takes mah text dis mo'nin' from de sixty-fifth chapter and fo' hundredth verse of de Book of Job, which says: 'Dem as sees and knows me, an' says nothin', dem will Ise recompense later.'"

Try It
Take your age—
Multiply by 2—
Add 5—
Multiply by 50—
Subtract 365—
Add the loose change in your pocket under a dollar—
Add 115—
And the first two figures in the answer are your age and the last two the change in your pocket.—Bridgeport Bulletin.

Not for \$10 a Week
Edwin Booth once had in his company an actor who was only good enough for small parts—and even those he did not present very well. In one play the man had to speak only one line. It was, "My lord, the enemy is upon us!"
Both took him to task for his manner of speaking. "Put more fire into it!" he said. "Say it like this!" And he rolled out the words in his magnificent voice and manner.
"Mr. Booth," said the actor, "if I could say it like that, I wouldn't be working for \$10 a week."

Generals Barred
After Lee's surrender at Appomattox, many of the discharged Confederate soldiers, having lost everything in the war, were glad to take any employment they could find. Many of them hired out as farm hands.
A Virginia farmer, that spring, engaged some of the ex-fighters. A friend, calling on him, asked how they were getting along. "Well," said the farmer, "do you see that bunch of men, working over there? They were privates in the war, and they're about as good workers as one could find anywhere."
"How about that bunch over there?" asked the friend, indicating another group of workers.
"They were captains in the war, and they're pretty good men."
"And those over yonder?"
"They were colonels."
"How are they on the farm?"
"Not so darned good. And let me tell you one thing—I ain't going to hire no generals!"



Corns

Lift Off—No Pain
Hard corns, soft corns, corns between the toes, and calluses lift right off! You'll laugh—it is so easy and doesn't hurt a bit!

Just drop FREEZONE on any tender, touchy corn. Instantly it stops aching; then shortly you just lift that old bothersome corn right off with your fingers. It works like a charm, every time. Seems like magic!

A bottle of FREEZONE costs a few cents at any drug store. Try it!

FREEZONE

THE LESS FORTUNATE
We, each of us, owe it to those unfortunates on the outside who are fighting life's battles, struggling for life's necessities, to do what we can, at every opportunity, to cheer them, to encourage them, to help build that ray of hope which urges them on.

We who are here in a safe harbor, well fed, comfortably clothed, with good beds to sleep in, a strong roof over our head, furnished with all the necessities, freed of the vicissitudes of life, find it so easy to forget those who are not so fortunate, who are tired, weary and heartsick of the turmoil.

It is easy to forget the trials, the hardships and disappointments of others when we are not confronted with their problems, their day-to-day, hand-to-mouth struggle for existence. This is not because we become callous to the hardships of those who are less fortunate. It is because we are so far removed from such sordid things as gas, light and grocery bills, house rent, and scores of other vexing, depressing problems, that we are prone to forget that such worrisome matters exist.

PANAMA CANAL WIDELY USED

Although the Panama Canal was built and is owned by the United States, more foreign-owned vessels make passage through it annually than do American ships. According to the 1934 report of the Governor of the Panama Canal, Col. Julian L. Schley, 2,269 American and 3,264 foreign ships made transits last year. Total tolls collected amounted to \$24,063,000.

ARE YOU A CARELESS DRIVER?

While commenting on the 36,000 persons killed and 968,000 injured by 815,000 automobile accidents in the U. S. in 1934, D. E. Hedgecock, of the Hedgecock Artificial Limb & Brace Company, Dallas, attributes 75 per cent of the accidents to either speed, careless driving or faulty brakes. In his work of supplying victims with artificial limbs and braces he has learned much about the true causes of automobile accidents. "If drivers could but see these unfortunates while being fitted with limbs and braces they would drive more sanely," said Mr. Hedgecock. "I have seen the finest specimens of physical manhood and womanhood lying mangled on operating tables while surgeons cut off limbs that had been broken or shattered in automobile accidents. I am in hearty accord with the accident prevention movements sponsored by various organizations throughout the State."

PEACETIME ARMIES OF LEADING NATIONS

The following table gives the peacetime (prepare for war) armies of the leading nations (mother countries only) today, as compared with their respective strengths in 1913 before the World War:

Country	1935	1913
Russia	930,000	1,290,000
France	644,000	729,000
Italy	700,000	250,000
Germany	500,000	870,000
England	450,000	180,000
Japan	225,000	250,000
United States	135,000	92,000

Besides the regular or standing armies of the various nations there is the important question of organized reserves which are readily transformed into an efficient trained army. The estimated trained reserves of the largest nations (including National Guard, Reserve Officers Training Corps, etc.) are as follows:

AMERICAN AIRLINES INCREASE SERVICE

Additional air passenger and express service from Fort Worth and Dallas to Tulsa and Oklahoma City has been announced by American Airlines.
Effective Friday, April 12, round trip flights leave Fort Worth at 3:25 p. m.; Dallas, 3:43 p. m.; Oklahoma City, 4:55 p. m.; terminating in Tulsa at 6:42 p. m. Returning, the plane leaves Tulsa 6:00 p. m.; Oklahoma City, 6:50 p. m.; Dallas, 8:04 p. m., arriving in Fort Worth 8:22 p. m.
These flights are an addition to the present two round trips operated daily by American Airlines between Fort Worth, Dallas, Chicago, via St. Louis.

"I prefer CAMEL'S flavor"

Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCO... Turkish and Domestic... than any other popular brand.

(Signed) R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY WINSTON SALEM, N. C.

WE INVITE YOU

THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL

FORT WORTH

Is Now Completely Modernized. Nearer Than Anything to Everything.

200 Rooms & Cafe R. L. Watson, Manager \$1.00 and up

Old Dutch Grease

Makes all kinds of machinery last longer.

Insist on your dealer for OLD DUTCH GREASE and AUTOCRAFT LUBRICATING OILS.

AUTOCRAFT OIL & GREASE MANUFACTURING CO. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? Psal. 22:1.

Poultry Facts

By F. W. KAZMEIER
Poultry Breeder, Bryan, Texas

Fight the Parasites

May is the time of year that lice and mites cause much loss in poultry houses. Before this time you should have commenced the annual war on these parasites. For mites, spray roosts and any other places they may be found with kerosene. If no sprayer is available, apply with a brush; be thorough and use kerosene liberally. Crank case oil, carbolineum or crude oil may be used in the place of kerosene.

For lice on the hens, dip into a solution one ounce sodium fluoride to one gallon of water, roughing up plumage while dipping to give it an opportunity to penetrate the skin. A later method fairly good is to paint top of roosts about two hours before time hens go to roost with a commercial preparation known as "Black Leaf 40." Follow instructions on package in applying it. The thing that counts is not so much how you do it, rather that the job is done well and on time.

Raising May and On Chicks

May chicks can be raised just as satisfactorily as March or April chicks. May hatched leghorns are very profitable. They are early enough to develop into fall layers; by later September they will begin laying. In raising May chicks one fact must be remembered, do not attempt to rear them along with earlier hatched chicks. They should be raised on ground where no early hatched chicks have been allowed to run, in houses absolutely clean and not infested in any way by the earlier hatched chicks. May hatched chicks in a clean house and upon clean uncontaminated ground will do as well or better than early chicks. By uncontaminated ground I mean, simply, ground upon which no chicks have been allowed to run the past year.

To Control Cecidiosis

Read again what I have said about raising May chicks. Clean the house or roosting coop thoroughly every day, preferably early in the morning. Keep dry the floor and around feeding and watering dishes. Scald all feed and water troughs once a week. Don't let chicks become chilled during cool nights and mornings. Don't overcrowd the house or

hover. Really, I hope you will follow this advice. Give Epsom salts once a week in drinking water, one teaspoonful to one gallon of water. It is preferably to give this during warm days and not just before the weather turns colder.

Now the Ideal Time to Buy 4-Week Pullets

Those who have put off buying baby chicks, like so many will do until the last minute and then find they cannot get chicks by return mail, investigate the purchase of 4-week or possibly 6-week old pullets. At this time of the year 4-week old pullets can be raised without any artificial heat. We have been shipping these pullets, many thousands, for several years, to more than 95% pleased customers. It is a new field with wonderful opportunities. Some of the leading breeders now offer 4-week old pullets at very low prices.

Egg Prices

As predicted in these columns, sometime ago, strange things have happened. Prices have been going up, while all other years for the last 15 they have been going down. Egg prices are nearly 75% higher than this same time last year and more than 200% higher than same time two years ago. Egg prices will continue on the increase, or at least hold up, and this summer and fall we will see the highest egg prices in many years.

Feed Prices

Feed prices are at the top and we may from now on look for a steady decline, although it will not go as low as two and three years ago. The ratio between feed and egg prices will be in favor of eggs. All indications point to a satisfactory adjustment of prices for the egg-producers. Farmers growing their own feed will find it very profitable to market it as eggs through a flock of laying hens. The worm is turning slowly in favor of the poultry raisers, and prices are such that a man can again make a living producing eggs for the market.

Wind and hot air will not make hens lay, or raise chicks. Neither will good intentions. It takes care and watchfulness to make hens lay and to raise chicks. Too few people are really poultry raisers. It requires a definite personality to be a good feeder, to study the flock, to keep it on your mind, enter to its wants; yes, talk to it. Know your chickens, be awake to their needs.

"IT COSTS ME ONLY 3 1/2 CENTS A DAY TO ENJOY MODERN CITY REFRIGERATION with my Kerosene-operated ELECTROLUX"

says Mr. J. Edgar Pennington of Chestertown, Md.

IT'S the news you've been waiting for! Modern refrigeration for rural homes... at low cost. Electrolux now comes to the country, operating on kerosene, and bringing you every advantage that has made this finest of modern refrigerators the choice for more than half a million city homes and apartments.

Modern Living at Its Best!
Electrolux will add beauty to your home! More important, it will keep you supplied with ice cubes, help you make crisp, tempting salads and delicious frozen desserts, and give your food full-set protection... for only a few pennies a day. A five-gallon filling of kerosene runs this Electrolux for a week or more! No daily attention needed!

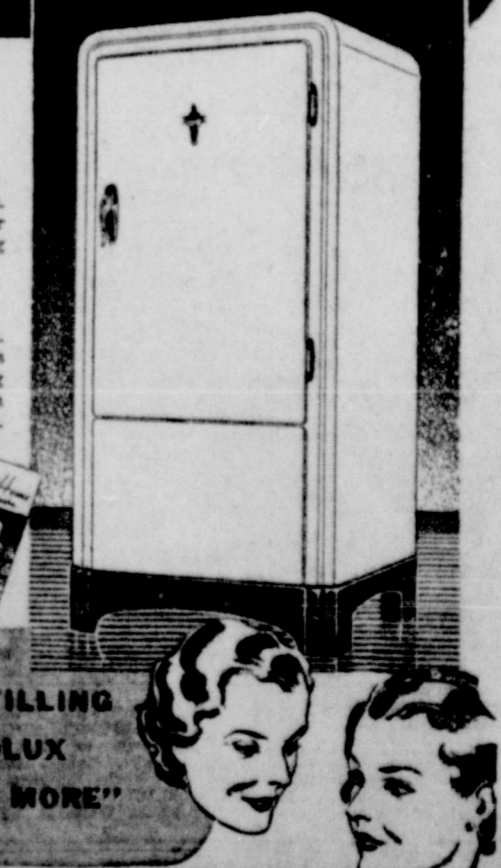
Simpler—Air-Cooled!
The secret of the amazing efficiency of Electrolux is its simple operation. Like all Electrolux refrigerators, the kerosene model has no moving parts. The heat from a wireless glow-type burner circulates the refrigerant which ordinary air cools. Electrolux uses no water.

No Moving Parts To Wear!
Thanks to its freedom from moving

parts, Electrolux offers other advantages. Parts that do not move cannot wear or cause noise. This means a real saving on repairs—and permanent silence!

Designed by American Women!
Look again at this modern refrigerator. It is identical in all important respects with the Electrolux models now being sold for city use. American women themselves created its beautiful design. They've made Electrolux a refrigerator any woman can be proud to have in her kitchen!

FREE—Write today for illustrated booklet giving interesting information about the Kerosene Electrolux.



"A FIVE GALLON FILLING RUNS ELECTROLUX FOR A WEEK OR MORE"

See These New **KEROSENE ELECTROLUX** On Display at Your Dealer Today.

If there is no dealer in your town, write direct to

904 Monroe Street **THE SHIELD COMPANY** Fort Worth, Texas

PIQUANT



as an...
IRISH COLLEEN

That describes a cup of delicious **Admiration Coffee**. And that's the quality you want in coffee. You want a beverage that gives you zest, one whose flavor makes the meal more satisfying. ★ Many thousands of coffee drinkers in Texas have switched to Admiration.



YOU, TOO
can learn new coffee enjoyment from . . .

BRIGHT & EARLY

A Milder Blend

DUNCAN COFFEE COMPANY



WRITER OF FOLK SONGS
Stephens Collins Foster, whom we know as the writer of our folk songs, was born in Pittsburg in 1826 and died in New York in 1864. He had little musical education, but was endowed with fine musical taste and in his short life of less than forty years wrote 175 songs. It is said there is a touch of genius in nearly every one.

Among his most familiar songs are: "Old Folks at Home," "Nellie Bly," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Dog Tray," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," "Oh, Susanna," "Nellie Was a Lady," "Old Black Joe," and "Hard Times Comes Again No More."

The home in which Foster lived when he wrote "My Old

Kentucky Home" and most of his other songs is in Bardstonsville, Kentucky. Recently this house was dedicated as a memorial to him.

By his contemporaries he was considered a successful writer of negro ditties. Posterity has come to appreciate the true element of permanent beauty in his songs.

The members of the House of Commons, London, must remove their hats when coming in, going out, or making a speech; in short, whenever they are on their feet. But when seated, hats are worn.

We act as though comfort and luxury were the chief requirements of life when all that we need to make us really happy is something to be enthusiastic about.

Woman's Page

By MRS. MARGARET STUTE

HOME PROBLEMS



CORRECT TRIO FOR BEACH OR SPORTS

Pattern 2139
By Anne Adams

2139

If you're going to the beach, to a bicycle country, playing tennis or merely sunning in your own back yard, you'll want this extremely smart outfit. It consists of shirt, shorts and skirt. The wrap-around skirt is easy to button on after your tennis game, sunning, or whatever it may be. And of course the effect of buttons down center front is decidedly

a la mode. In fact, it's a smart sport outfit for spectator as well as active wear. There are new cottons woven irregularly like linens or homespuns, and knock-about plaids or sports seersuckers that are perfect for this costume.

Pattern 2139 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 5½ yards 36-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred), for each Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED.

GET THE ANNE ADAMS SPRING PATTERN BOOK! Make for yourself the clothes that are smart, practical and becoming. Choose from the forty pages of this beautifully illustrated book which includes also exclusive fashions for tots and children, especially designed dresses for the mature figure, lingerie, and hosts of other interesting features. Each garment illustrated is easy to make with an Anne Adams pattern. SEND FOR YOUR COPY TODAY! PRICE OF BOOK FIFTEEN CENTS. BOOK AND PATTERN TOGETHER, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Address orders to Southwest Magazine Co., Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE SUN

"Women of the Far East"

When we speak of the Far East our thoughts naturally turn to China and Japan and a picture of dainty women with bound feet amid flowering gardens and Oriental luxury. Such was the picture of those countries a few years ago, when the women of higher cast were given much consideration while the women of lower cast were, in a manner, mistreated, despised and tolerated only as a necessary "evil." Women of Japan and China, for the most part, had a strenuous life in comparison with our modern American standards.

Girl babies were often destroyed, while the birth of a son called for great and pompous rejoicing. The mother of numerous daughters was often scorned. Childless women were reduced to the level of the most menial domestic, and sometimes were so mistreated they died from neglect and starvation.

Today, countries of the Far East present a more enlightened picture. In the interior, where the inhabitants have no outside contact conditions are much the same as in the past, and standards of living are still low. Only through hundreds of years of perseverance and education has the status of Oriental women been elevated.

Only by turning our eyes to the sea coast, the larger cities and larger schools of these countries do we find conditions different from the interior. Here the modern youth of Japan and China are keeping abreast with other countries. The color section of our American newspapers contain pictures of China and Japan from time to time, but they are mostly pictures of preparation for war. The Far East is arming to the "teeth" as the saying goes, making ready to FIGHT.

What place can women hold in these belated countries along with the marching bands of boys, and regiments of women and girls learning to use every instrument of war. The answer is, they are learning to fight. In every large military training school in these two countries a large per cent of the students are women.

There are several reasons for this feverish preparation for war. First, these people of the Far East are taught to believe that to die for one's country is to be assured of "immortality."

Second, the rapidly increasing population of these countries make it necessary for them to have an outlet, more land on which to live.

For hundreds of years the Japanese have been taught to regard the ruler of their country as a "divine" personage. His word is supreme, and the people follow anywhere he chooses to lead.

In China the men of a household are held in such high esteem that it is a custom for the women not to eat until the men have finished their-meals. Of course, we know that in a few Oriental homes the Chinese have accepted Christian religion and western customs, so this condition does not exist in these homes.

Modern China and Japan are a queer mixture of Eastern and Western ideas. Recent travelers report a high tension everywhere in these two countries. While resenting the intrusion of Western moral standards, especially in regard to women, yet are welcomed the Western methods of modern business.

The place of women in the Far East, it seems, is to produce numerous sons—to work, to fight and die for the glory of national prestige and sordid benefits. As a whole, it is a dark picture of pathos and tragedy.

(Note: Next month will be the concluding article, "Women of our Homeland." Perhaps you will not agree with the author. Anyway, it will give you something to "think about."—Watch for it).

TESTED RECIPES

Here are some excellent recipes you can use with your home-made cheese. They are both delicious and nourishing. try them.

- Stuffed Tomatoes**
6 medium sized tomatoes
1½ cups fresh bread crumbs
½ pound American cheese grated
Salt
Pepper
Paprika
Celery salt.

Cut a small slice off top of each tomato; scoop out the centers and fill the shells with a mixture of the tomato pulp and remaining ingredients, with seasoning to taste. Top with a generous sprinkling of grated cheese and bake (Continued Top Next Column)

TO AVOID THESE SKIN FAULTS

Keep your UNDER SKIN active



Under Your Skin are tiny oil glands, blood vessels, nerve and muscle fibres that keep your outer skin smooth, unlined — If you keep them all vigorous.



PRACTICALLY every fault that mars your skin started in the under layers of your skin!

Blackheads come when pores are clogged; lines when under tissues grow thin. Tissues sag when fibres lose their snap.

When these skin faults begin to spoil your looks, try the Pond's way of bringing back the under tissues to vigorous action.

Pond's germ-free Cold Cream, with its specially processed light oils, goes right down into your under skin. Use it every night to float out grime, make-up. As you pat it on, it stirs the lazy circulation. It invigorates falling tissues. As you use this cream, little lines will soften — blemishes — blackheads go. Coarseness — dryness will be relieved. A new freshness will glow in your skin.

During the day, repeat this treatment. It will make your skin so smooth your make-up will go on more evenly than ever.

Copyright 1925, Pond's Extract Company

in a moderate oven until the cheese is melted.

Cheese Fondue
1 cup milk
½ pound grated cheese
1 cup soft bread crumbs
3 EGGS
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter.

Pour milk over the bread crumbs, add salt, cheese and well beaten yolks of eggs. Mix thoroughly. Cut and fold in the stiffly beaten whites and pour mixture into a greased baking dish. Bake in moderate oven until firm (20) minutes. Serve at once.

Use of Salt
Salt in the oven under baking tins will prevent their scorching on the bottom.

SURPLUS MILK ON THE FARM

At this time of year the average farm has more milk and it is well to have some means of turning it into profit. Due to increased pasture, the milk supply is usually high and often have more milk than for ordinary family needs. How nice it would be if we could store it for the "leaner" months ahead.

The Co-operative Extension Department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and the United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating, give a good suggestion for conserving this surplus milk, that is, to make it into cheese. Cheese may be kept for months and is very delicious as well as nourishing. Here is the recipe for making "American Cheese" and is easy if the directions are carefully followed:

American Cheese
It is best to use morning's milk of high quality.

Cool milk quickly after milking, either in ice box or by placing milk cans in cold water.

After cooling (not necessarily real cold) put the milk in a straight sided vessel such as a lard can, wash boiler, or pressure cooker and bring to 86 degrees.

It is absolutely necessary to have a cheese thermometer, although not necessary to have a very expensive one.

For 6 gallons of milk add one Rennet tablet that has been thoroughly dissolved in a half cup lukewarm water. Then add half of a Cheese Color Tablet that has been dissolved in a small amount of warm water. (Be sure and dissolve color thoroughly. Liquid coloring is to be preferred where it is obtainable—using 1 teaspoon to 6 gallons of milk).

After Rennet and color have been added to the milk and thoroughly mixed allow the milk to stand undisturbed until it has formed a fine curd. Usually about 25 or 30 minutes.

After the curd is firm, cut with a long knife both ways into half-inch strips and then into half-inch cubes.

Allow the curd to stand from 5 to 10 minutes until whey begins to separate freely.

Place on a low fire and heat slowly (two degrees for each 5 minutes) until 100 degrees is reached. It should take from 30 to 40 minutes for heating.

Stir slowly all the time during the heating period.

Hold the curd in whey at 100 degrees until it becomes quite firm and rubbery when you mash curd between fingers. This will take

A SPOUT THAT WON'T TEAR OUT!



COSTS BUT 2¢ A WEEK TO USE!

from 45 minutes to an hour. Stir occasionally while holding. When the curd has become sufficiently firm, drain off the whey and keep the curd stirred to prevent its matting together. This should be done until curd is quite dry.

Salt the curd at the rate of one ounce of salt to each 3 pounds of curd and allow the salt time to dissolve. The curd is then ready for the press.

A cheese mold may be made from a 3-pound coffee can, or a syrup can by punching numerous holes in the side and bottom. Line the mold with cheese cloth or a thin white material.

Pour curd into lined cheese mold.

To press cheese put a lid on top of sack containing curds; one that will fit inside can. On this lid put a weight so as to squeeze remaining whey out of curds. It takes about 50 pounds of pressure.

The curd should be kept in the press from 8 to 12 hours. Then removed and placed outside in a cool clean place to dry. Turn over two or three times a day until dry on outside.

As soon as cheese is dry it should be paraffined. Heat paraffine to 220 degrees and roll the sides of the cheese and dip ends into hot paraffin. A tight fitting clover may be used, same as bought cheese and this dipped in paraffin after putting on in place of dipping cheese. A thin coat is to be preferred to a thick scaly one.

After the cheese is paraffined it should be stored three or four weeks for curing. A temperature of 60 degrees is the most satisfactory.

If the above instructions are read and studied carefully anyone should be able to make an excellent cheese. It is necessary for aging before it tastes like "bought" cheese.

This is a good way to store surplus milk in the spring when milk is plentiful. Try it.

"HEARD THE NEWS?"

THE REGULAR PRICE OF CALUMET BAKING POWDER IS NOW ONLY 25¢ A POUND!

AND THE NEW CAN IS SO EASY TO OPEN!




Just Right

These who know their lead tea want a full-bodied flavor that melting ice won't destroy—and a tea that requires no over-brewing to get it. That means a fine quality tea to begin with. Next time, try



LIPTON'S Iced TEA

YELLOW LABEL
GRANDS FINE & FINE