

THE MULESHOE JOURNAL

Vol. 2 Muleshoe, Bailey County, Texas, Friday, March 13, 1925. Number 4

20 Acres of Onions On Matthiesen Farm

Wm S. P. Matthiesen, the Onion King, of the Blackwater Valley announces that he will plant 20 acres to Denia onions. His head lettuce and spinach are already coming up.

On this farm of 320 acres, they have two large pump plants that can flood the entire farm.

We made a personal inspection of the farm and saw the great streams of clear water flooding over the fields. Alfalfa, Holstein cattle and red hogs are found in bunches on this farm.

Chamber of Commerce Had Meeting Thursday

The Chamber of Commerce held a called meeting last Thursday night at the High school auditorium. Mr. Highsmith of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce and John Baswell Secy., of Plainview Chamber of Commerce were the leading speakers of the afternoon. The object of the meeting was to get out a good crowd of men to let them learn what a Chamber of Commerce can do for a town.

The united efforts of the W. T. C. of C. and the many Chambers of West Texas have opened the eyes of many people in the old settled states. West Texas has received 250,000 new people during the past year.

Let's make our Chamber of Commerce do some real work this year.

Tree Planting Time For Muleshoe People

Many people are planting trees this spring and many more will plant this fall. D. A. Dodson has the holes dug for trees all round his new home.

Just for a comparison, note the trees in the block by J. E. Aldridge, they were all planted last year. If the following citizens would plant at least, half a dozen good trees, what a difference it would make in our City. Say, start with R. L. Faulkner, D. W. Winn, A. J. Hicks, Arnold Morris, E. J. Vance, the Methodist church and parsonage, J. J. Lawler, W. G. Kennedy, N. L. Green, the Baptist church, Mrs. W. C. Bucy, Tom Bryson, Mr. Black, H. A. Douglass, A. V. McCarty Jr., A. V. McCarty Sr., L. C. Jones, A. W. Coker, Mr. Sutton, J. R. Boyle, J. H. Motherall, M. P. Smith and B. A. Howell.

Plant some trees, do it now, it will mean much to your property and to the town and country.

J. H. Motherall Builds Cottage to Rent

J. H. Motherall is having a four or five room cottage built in the Warren addition. Rev. W. L. Stewart, Pastor of the Baptist church will occupy the house when completed.

One has to be on the look-out at all times, to keep up with the new home-building program going on here.

Base Ball Railey Thursday Nite March 19

We have been requested to announce that the local base ball team will meet at the Court house Thursday night March 19th for the purpose of organizing a base ball team.

We understand there is some fine material here, and that we bid fair for a good team. Remember the date and be on hand.

See me for best prices on chickens, eggs, hides and everything in the Produce lines. G. W. Sollock.

Muleshoe on West Texas Map; Try It

"Take a map of Texas and tear off everything east of the 98th meridian.

"Put the remainder of the map on your desk and reach for a package of pins.

"Stick a pin into Reagan county near Big Lake, close to the tracks of the Orient Railway. That's to mark the 60,000,000-foot gasser that was brought in down there the other day.

"Stick another pin into Lubbock county, at the town of Lubbock. That's where the walls of Texas' newest educational institution are rising like a beacon light to the boys and girls of the Plains.

"Insert a pin near Sweetwater and another close to Hamlin. They're to mark two big gypsum plants that are converting worthless material into valuable articles of commerce.

"Put a pin at Abilene and another at Amarillo, where seven and eight story buildings and water works and other evidences of progress are being brought into being.

"In Stephens county, at Breckenridge, place another pin. That's to mark the center of one of the biggest refining districts in the country.

"In Stonewall county, on the Double Mountain river, stick another pin. That's where one of the biggest irrigation dams in the country will be built, bye and bye.

Stick another pin at Muleshoe, that's to mark the center of the greatest shallow water valley in the state of Texas. Where truck raising and irrigation is going on right now. Worlds of water from 8 to 30 feet.

"Take a handful of pins, back off across the room and fling them at the map. They'll mark the sites of new towns that will spring up in the next twenty years.

"Having exhausted your supply of pins, hang the map on the wall behind your desk and gridiron it with heavy pencil marks. They'll indicate the paved highways that will be completed through, over and across West Texas in the next ten years."—Abilene Reporter.

New Water Wheel Will Prove Great Value

A water wheel patented by W. H. Farley, of Muleshoe, has already got his pit dug and hopes to install this new improvement near Muleshoe soon. He says this wheel revolves on roller bearings and required 35 per cent less power to raise the water than an ordinary pump pulled by a motor. Mr. Farley is leaving, being called away to take charge of his business there but he has strong faith in his invention and hopes to get the Chamber of Commerce interested so as to demonstrate his new invention.

Let's boost our promising County and dab down on all valuable inventions we have the opportunity to dab down on.

Singing Convention To Be At West Camp

The Bailey County Singing Convention will be held at the West Camp school house on April 12th, the second Sunday in April. Everybody is invited and singers are urged to be present. Dinner will be served at noon and the day will be spent in a big song feast. Remember the date.

T. W. Nichols, Secy.

Get your carbon paper at the Journal office, good grade and a little cheaper.

Shallow Water Land Fine for Pecan Groves

The Blackwater Valley of Bailey County is said to be an ideal place to plant pecan tree. Pecans will grow and do well anywhere cotton will grow. The pecan's roots grow to water in a few years. With our shallow water ranging 8 to 30 feet one could in a few years make a real fortune at the Pecan business.

H. C. Garland, of Fayetteville, Ark., is here this week looking over our territory and in conversation with the Journal man he said, "The Blackwater Valley of Bailey county is an ideal Pecan county." A ten acre block planted with 200 trees 50 feet apart, at four years old would have a commercial value of \$20,000. Trees will begin to yield at about the third year. Think it over.

Railroad Man Says Denver Is Coming Here

Wichita Falls, Feb. 27.—Announcement was made Friday by a prominent railroad man here that the Fort Worth and Denver railroad would enter Dallas over the Rock Island lines early in April if not before. The Rock Island is now finishing a double track from Fort Worth to Dallas which will be used by the Denver road. It has been reported that the Denver will begin immediate construction of an extension from Childress to Plainview, thus opening up a valuable trade territory to Wichita Falls and Dallas—Plainview Herald.

It is rumored that the above Road will cross the Santa Fe here and go on across into New Mexico.

This will serve a great agricultural country not being served by a Railroad now.

Chevrolet Cross Word Puzzle Contest Closes

The Chevrolet cross word puzzle contest announced in last week's Journal, and today's paper, contains the puzzle again. It offers some real amusement in cross word skill, also a neat \$50 prize. Turn to the big ad in this issue, see if you can't win the \$50. The Valley Motor Co., is making a very attractive proposition on this puzzle, and the interest is growing daily. Get your solution in today the contest closes Saturday.

M. P. Smith Will Give Ford Car Away

The firm of M. P. Smith announces that on March 28th. he will give to some one, a brand new Ford Touring car. In this weeks paper his ad carries a picture of the car that may be yours on March 28th. Call at the store and get his plan for the Ford that will be given away absolutely FREE.

A. V. McCarty and Wife Attend Convention

A. V. McCarty Jr., and wife attended the retail druggist convention at Amarillo Tuesday. Mr. McCarty is ever on the alert to keep his business right up-to-date. He keeps himself posted, attends the conventions, and is striving to give his trade the best there is in the drug lines.

We are glad to recognize Mr. McCarty as one of our leading and most enterprising young business men.

The ladies of the Methodist church are busy this week buying and planning on the furniture for the new parsonage, which has six rooms and bath. The pastor Rev. Farmer will move in next week.

\$60,000 High School For Muleshoe

The bonds for the new \$60,000 High School building were sold to G. E. Dunn & Co., of Wichita, Kan., one day last week. The new building will be located on the present school ground. It will be modern in every respect, large auditorium and gymnasium. The contract will be let at once and the building is to be completed by September or the opening of the fall term.

On account of so many new people moving in our present school building is not half large enough to take care of the new children for fall term.

The building will be a credit to any town, and our school is recognized as one of the best in the West.

Swimming Pool and Park for Muleshoe

R. L. Faulkner began a new home on the hill by Mrs. W. C. Bucy this week. He is also making a swimming pool just over the hill. This is a natural pool and will be easily made. Just below the pool he has layed off a block that will be planted in trees, forest style. Various kinds will be planted over the block. If his plans work out this will be one of the most beautiful spots around here.

EXECUTION SALE

State of Texas, County of Bailey, in County Court of Bailey County Texas.

A. L. Harris, Plaintiff
vs:
W. M. Hill, Defendant.

Whereas, by virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the county court of Bailey county Texas, in a suit filed therein on the 8 day of December A. D. 1924, in which A. L. Harris is plaintiff and W. M. Hill is defendant, I did, on the 20 day of December A. D. 1924, at 3 o'clock, p. m., attach the following described tracts and parcels of land, situated in the county of Bailey, and State of Texas, and belonging to the said W. M. Hill, to wit, being Labors numbered, 1-2-3-4 and 5 in League numbered 188; and Labors numbered, 22-23-24 and 25 in League numbered 189; and Labors numbered, 3-4-5-6-7-8-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24 and 25, in League numbered 190; and Labors numbered, 1-2-3-4 and 5 in League 191, all of said land being a part of the Ector County school lands situated in said county, and containing 6198.5 acres, and whereas the said plaintiff in said cause did upon the 3rd day of February A. D. 1925 obtain a judgement foreclosing said attachment lien, and execution has been issued thereon, now by virtue of said execution I will offer for sale on the 7th day of April A. D. 1925, the same being the first Tuesday in said month, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., and will sell at public auction, for cash, all the right title and interest of the said W. M. Hill in and to said property.

Dated at Muleshoe, Texas, this 7th day of March A. D. 1925.
H. A. Douglass, Sheriff of Bailey County Texas. M-4-5-6

We want your produce and will pay top prices. G. W. Sollock.

Call 54 if you have a visitor or know of any news.

The Moeller Cafe is now open to serve you. Come, early or late.

Mrs. J. H. Williams of Oskaloosa, Iowa, sends in to renew her Journal.

42 Bales From 45 A. Dry Land Farming

Come on with your reports of cotton yields. Can you beat these?

One hundred eleven bales of cotton were produced on 165 acres of land on the Lee Stephens farm in the Prairieview community, northeast of Plainview. J. M. Edelman is the man who turned the trick. A part of this cotton made a bale to the acre. The average was .67 bales per acre. "Real farming is the secret of the yields Mr. Edelman is making," said Mr. Stephens yesterday. "Right now he is breaking land for cotton and other row crops.

He hoed the cotton twice to get the weeds out and thinned it very little."

W. A. Gilbreath, who is farming on Mr. Stephens' "Section Farm," also northeast, made 33 bales and a remnant on 70 or 75 acres. Tom Edelman on the same place made 25 bales on about 50 acres.

Ira Ratliff, about three miles west of Plainview, is reported to have made 65 bales on 90 acres.

Sam Long, on the A. Van Howling place east of Plainview, made 26 bales on 40 acres, it is reported.

G. M. Wright marketed 42 bales from 45 acres on the Callahan ranch land, 18 miles south of Plainview. He is farming for Carter Mercantile Company. He planted May the 15th on listed land. Four to six days after planting he "scratched" the ground. It was worked twice with slides and twice with cultivators and chopped once. He picked 21 bales and snapped 21 bales.

From the Sunshine community a yield of 40 bales on 50 acres, or four-fifths of a bale to the acre is reported on the C. W. Boyd farm. This crop was grown on sod land. —Plainview Herald.

New Drug Store To Go Up at Once

Posey Cunningham has let the contract to E. E. Douglass and Whaley Lumber Company for the erection of a building 25 x 75 on the corner, across the street from Green-Hicks Motor Co. The front will be occupied by a Drug Store and Confectionary. Dr. Guyton will be interested in the business and have an office in the building. R. L. Brown Real Estate office will also be located in the new building.

Many other buildings are being talked of and will be announced as contracts are let.

Let us have your country produce, top price at all times. G. W. Sollock.

C. J. Jordan who lives below the sand hills was in the first of the week buying farm implements.

W. A. Mathis was here Tuesday to buy farm implements.

J. E. Johnson, wife and children left for their home in Lubbock, last Saturday.

J. D. Johnson and S. E. Morris left Wednesday, for Wichita Falls on business.

Virbie Griffith, Opal Johnson, Ruth Johnson and Reta Lea Dodson visited the latters sister, Mrs. J. D. Rankin at Pleasant Hill, last Friday.

Work on the buildings of the Bennett Mfg. Co. Lumber yard is progressing nicely.

T. O. Halls of Mangum, Okla. was here the first of the week.

60 Ten Acre Tracts Being Placed on Market

Sixty ten acre tracts in the heart of the great shallow water belt are being placed on the market this week, by R. L. Brown & Gus Bryan.

This wonderful land is only four miles from here, on the best highway on the Plains. The land is situated in the famous Blackwater Valley of Bailey county. Water can be found from 8 to 30 feet anywhere on the tract. Land like this would sell for \$250 to \$1000 per acre in California or the Rio Grand Valley. But it can be purchased all the way from \$40 to \$65 per acre. The water is always on hand.

You can put down your own well and flood the entire 10 acres everyday if you want to. Many farms near this wonderful body of land now have pump plants, and are going into the truck growing business. Onions have made as high as \$800 per acre. Cotton a bale to the acre, other crops make wonderful yields. One farmer made \$4,000 on a 10 acre farm last year. Come to Muleshoe the garden spot of Texas.

700 Baby Chicks For Mrs. May Wileman

Mrs. May Wileman received 700 Black Manarca chicks the first of the week. She expects to raise a larger flock of hens this summer and go into the eggs producing business.

Many people here are making a living on 10 acres of land. A large flock of hens, some cows, and a garden, a few acres of truck, such as onions, melons, cantelopes, tomatoes etc., will make a better living than most people are accustomed too. Two or three acres of cotton, irrigated in addition to your hens, cows and garden will put you on the road to happiness.

School Notes

The Home Economics class, of Farwell, gave a very interesting play Saturday night. They made about thirty six dollars, half of which goes to Muleshoe School.

Sunday night, March 8th a very light rain fell in this city.

Singers Visit Muleshoe School. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Echols, of Clovis, visited our school Tuesday morning, March 10, 1925. They joined us in singing in the chapel exercise and we enjoyed their singing very much and especially the song entitled, "Goon Mule." They sang many other songs and we enjoyed them very much and take this step in inviting them back to our school when they feel like they can come.

A faculty play called, "The Dust of the Earth, will be given the first Saturday evening in April. Proceeds go to help pay for a new piano for the school.

Opal and S. E. Morris are back in school after a weeks absence on account of the death of their sister.

Dovie Morris visited our school Friday afternoon. She reports that great progress has taken place in the school in the past year.

The Muleshoe boys and girls played tennis with Y L Saturday and won both singles and doubles.

There has been a singing school at Hurley during the past week and it is to continue in the coming week.

They have a splended teacher and are having splended singing.

There will be a box supper at the Hurley church, Saturday nite March 13th. Come and be happy.

Our telephone number is 54 use it often. Muleshoe Journal.

LIVE STOCK

BACON HOGS MAKE PROFITABLE GAINS

Bacon hogs as foragers made better gains thanlard type hogs in an experiment conducted by the North Dakota Agricultural college last year.

In their report, which covered pigs pastured on peas and pigs turned into a field of corn, they give the following records:

Bacon hogs on peas gained 385 pounds per acre.

Lard hogs on peas gained 375 pounds per acre.

Bacon hogs on peas gained in 28 days 38.5 pounds per head.

Lard hogs on peas gained in 28 days 37.5 pounds per head.

In Hogging Off Corn.

Bacon hogs gained 1.49 pounds per day. Lard hogs gained 1.84 pounds per day.

Bacon hogs yard fed gained 1.34 pounds per day.

Lard hogs yard fed gained 1.26 pounds per day.

Gain of Pigs on Peas.

111 pigs weighed out of peas at	17,440
111 pigs weighed into peas at	13,122

Gain on 13 acres peas	4,318
Gain of pigs per acre of peas	332
Average weight of pigs August 18 when placed on peas	119
Average weight of pigs September 16 when taken off peas	157
Gain per pig in 29 days on peas	38
Daily gain per pig	1.31
332 pounds gain at 9 cents gives an income from acre of peas	\$39.88

Hogging Off Corn.

90 pigs came off corn October 23	19,204
90 pigs went on corn September 17	13,645

Gain on corn in 36 days	5,559
Average weight pigs when turned on corn September 17	151
Average weight of pigs when taken off corn October 23	213
Average gain per head in 36 days	62
Daily gain per pig	1.72

Hogging Off Soft Corn.

9 pigs came off corn October 21	1,929
9 pigs went on corn September 27	1,415

Gain of 9 pigs in 34 days	514
Average weight pigs when placed on soft corn	157
Average weight pigs when taken off soft corn	214
Average gain per head in 34 days	57
Daily gain per pig	1.68

Culling Breeding Ewes Is Very Good Practice

"Even though prices for lambs continue at satisfactory levels and the wool market shows more activity and strength, it will be advisable for every sheep raiser to cull his flock before the breeding season starts," suggests W. G. Kammlade, assistant chief of sheep husbandry at the Illinois college of agriculture.

"Quality of product is as important, and often more so, than quantity when figuring profits. This is shown at the present time when poor grades of lambs are selling for \$5 to \$7 a hundred less than top lambs. If growers insist on retaining every available ewe to produce lambs, the time of excess supply and lower prices will be brought nearer."

"In this connection a statement from a concern interested in the sheep business is of interest. This concern pointed out that 'Conservative expansion on the part of experienced men may prove warranted; but rapid increases tend to destroy the high prices which originally encouraged such expansion.'"

Lack of Minerals Cause of Paralysis in Hogs

A shortage of sufficient minerals in the ration will cause paralysis in hogs, according to recent investigations in Ohio.

It is found that the lumbar vertebrae are likely to be weak from a lack of lime, so that they are unable to withstand any severe tension from the powerful muscles of the back. For this reason one of the lumbar vertebrae, that is, one section of the animal's backbone over the hind quarters, is crushed or shortened under the strain, bulges inward and pinches the spinal cord. This leaves the hind quarters paralyzed.

Many troubles have heretofore received the blame for hogs "going down behind," but this new research work clearly shows it to be a lack of mineral constituents in the diet.

Live Stock Hints

Ewes fed on alfalfa hay alone often develop lambs that are too large.

Keep live stock free from lice by the use of crude oil or coal tar dip.

Alfalfa hay, fed in a rack, is splendid for wintering brood sows. The last cutting is preferred.

Kill hog lice with crude oil.

The self-feeder for hogs is a money-saver at this season when feed is scarce and high priced.

Pure bred live stock on every farm would add millions of dollars to the pockets of the farmers who make the grade.

The wool crop should be well grown. It requires as much skill to grow a good fleece of wool as to produce mutton, pork or beef.

Tomato Blight Cause of Loss

Good Results Have Been Obtained by Setting Out Hardened Plants.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Tomato growers in the Middle Atlantic and Middle Western states may greatly reduce their losses from leaf-spot, or blight, by following the practices recommended in Department Bulletin 1288, The Control of Tomato Leaf-Spot, by Fred J. Pritchard and W. S. Porte, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The disease, which, in the United States, causes the commercial grower an estimated annual loss of 250,000 tons of tomatoes, is widely distributed east of the Rocky mountains.

Because spore formation of this fungus takes place only at temperatures between 59 and 80.5 degrees F., and because the disease develops best only within a temperature range of 73 to 78 degrees F., it is relatively unimportant in the northern states and in the far South. Because it thrives best in a moist atmosphere, it is more abundant in Maryland, Virginia, and the adjoining coast states than in the inland parts of the same temperature belt.

Mixtures Too Expensive.

In the past bordeaux or other copper spray mixtures have given the best control of leaf-spot, but profits have not always been increased enough to justify the expense. The bulletin suggests that a more effective and economical method of control lies in the use of modified field practices. Good results have been obtained by setting out large, stocky, well-hardened plants early in the spring. Since the fungus does not produce spores at low temperatures the disease will not begin to do damage in this region before the latter half of June and for that reason these early plants escape more leaf-spot than the small ones that are commonly set late. Plants of the desirable kind at least six weeks old can be produced cheaply outdoors in the South and shipped north at the right time for planting. In 1923 more than 30,000,000 southern-grown tomato plants were shipped into Indiana and a considerable number into the Eastern states. Some of the larger northern companies manufacturing tomato products are growing their own plants in the South, in order to obtain healthy plants of suitable size and age. The indiscriminate purchase of southern stock of unknown history cannot be recommended, because of the attendant danger of introducing wilt and root-knot. There is need of a system of plant certification to protect the careful southern grower and the northern purchaser against this danger.

Fungus Prevented.

The fungus can be largely prevented from overwintering by plowing under the old tomato vines in the fall. The vines must be thoroughly covered to kill all the fungus on them and this can be accomplished by first cutting them with a disk and by using a weed hook on the plow or a weed hook and jointer. The fungus also grows and produces spores on dead weeds, grasses, and remains of various crops, especially cornstalks. By keeping these dead materials covered with soil and by destroying such plants as the horse-nettle, ground-cherry, jimsonweed and nightshade and by burning dead weeds and grasses along the fence rows and other waste places, the disease can be well controlled.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free as long as the supply lasts by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Suitable Type of Poison Container

Canvas Bags or Pasteboard Boxes Unsatisfactory.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Nicotine dusts" which have recently come into extensive use for the control of certain insect pests present a serious problem to the manufacturers because of the fact that they deteriorate in strength in the usual form of commercial packing. This makes it difficult for the manufacturers to label their product as to its percentage of ingredients in accordance with the federal insecticide and fungicide act, and the consumer has no assurance that the product he is obtaining will be efficient. The United States Department of Agriculture has undertaken some tests and investigations to determine the extent of such losses and indicate the most-suitable type of container which would make possible the marketing of a more uniform and standard product.

The findings of the investigators so far have been published in Department Bulletin 1312, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Among other results it is stated that canvas bags, pasteboard boxes, and paraffined boxes are unsatisfactory containers for nicotine dusts. Airtight metal or glass containers only should be used for packing them commercially.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, upon request from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Plowing Early for Soy Beans Is Favored Plan

Success with soy beans depends more upon a good seedbed than is true of any other field crop. From a long study of soy beans at the Missouri experiment station and on farms over the state, C. Carter urges early plowing in case it was not done in the fall.

Soy beans cannot compete with weeds, hence the great importance of killing off as many weeds as possible before the soy beans come up. This is accomplished by working the ground at least twice before planting, once three or four weeks before and once ahead of the planter.

For the greater part of Missouri and similar latitudes, the last week in May or the first week in June is the best time to plant soy beans. The beans do very poorly in cold or dry soil so there is always danger of the weeds getting ahead of them. A properly prepared seedbed is more important than two weeks of time at the planting season.

Furnish Fuel to Keep Fowls Warm in Winter

Hens have more work to do in order to lay eggs in winter than in any other time of year. For one thing, feed must furnish fuel for keeping them warm. To manufacture whites, yolks and shells of eggs requires a healthy body supplied with certain food elements which hens naturally pick up in the spring and summer.

One of these important food elements or rather a number of them have been found to be contained in buttermilk and similar food elements are easy to supply in the laying mash by the addition of 10 per cent or more of dried buttermilk.

A ration consisting of 25 pounds wheat bran, 25 pounds standard middlings, 30 pounds cornmeal, 5 pounds bonemeal and 15 pounds dried buttermilk has given fine results. In feeding, the laying mash should be kept before the flock all the time and should be supplemented by feeding scratch grain twice a day.

Clover Will Do Well if Given Real Good Chance

Every farmer likes to look at a good field of clover, especially on his own farm. Older men tell us of the time when clover grew naturally and all that was necessary for a successful "catch" was just to sow the seed. But many years of cropping have brought about far-reaching changes in the soil. Lime is continually getting away in the drainage water, in crops sold off the farm, and in the bones of animals. Phosphorus—never very plentiful even in virgin soils—has been reduced by cropping and by live stock until today it is the limiting element in most soils.

With these factors in mind, it is not hard to see why clover fails so often, for clover needs lots of lime, and it never does well unless plenty of phosphorus is present. To be sure, many other reasons are often given for clover failure—but clover will do well if given a real chance.

Selecting Clean Ground for Gardens Is Favored

It is a sad mistake to select a weedy grassy patch of ground for the garden, thinking to give it good culture and get rid of the weeds and grass. In the first place, such soil is always badly infested with grubs, cutworms, wireworms and other pests that breed in grasses. These lack food when the weeds and grass are kept down, and feed on the plants with disastrous results. If it is a dry year you may be able to keep the weeds in check, but a wet year will give you a run for your money. It is almost an impossible task to keep a rich garden clean if it has been overrun with weeds for a year or so when wet weather gives them its backing. They seem to spring up full size in a night.

Live Stock Hints

A little more money for feed to provide a good ration ought to bring good returns through the sale of eggs at this season of the year.

If there are a large number of culls in the flock that will not lay they should be sold for as much as they will bring for they will soon eat more feed than they are worth.

Pure sunlight, without the interference even of window glass, is an essential in making strong-boned animals, according to experiments conducted by agricultural chemists throughout the country.

Under the present conditions every dairyman should give his cow-testing association records special attention and eliminate every cow that fails to show a profit, provided they have been fed and handled in such a way that no doubt remains as to their ability to produce.

Losses of Aged Ewes Prevented

System of Management Rather Than Any Infection Is the Cause.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Heavy losses of aged ewes which lamb early in the spring under shed conditions are due chiefly to faulty nutrition and lack of sufficient exercise, and can easily be prevented. According to observations by Dr. W. T. Huffman, veterinary inspector of the federal bureau of animal industry, and Dr. J. S. Dade, inspector in charge for the Idaho board of sheep commissioners, these losses which in the past have been especially serious in Idaho—where many early lambs are raised—are likely to occur in other states this year, because of the movement of aged ewes into those states. The ailment is of peculiar nature not fully understood even by some sheepmen of long experience or by many veterinarians.

In recent years sheep owners in Idaho have lost from 10,000 to 20,000 sheep some seasons, the losses being scattered in such a manner as to prove conclusively that the system of management rather than any infection is the cause. Moreover, the mortality occurs almost entirely among ewes five years old or more, and about 90 per cent of these are carriers of twin lambs, the remainder carrying well-developed single lambs. The losses of lambs added to the mortality of the ewes make a heavy drain on the resources of the average outfit.

Danger Period.

Losses in Idaho have occurred chiefly during the latter part of February, beginning about the 20th, until the middle of March, by which time most of the early lambs are born. The early symptoms are loss of appetite, impaired vision, staggering gait, twitching of muscles of head and ears, drooling, and a desire to be alone. Later the ewes develop paralysis and coma, probably the result of autointoxication. Affected animals present a pitiable condition and even after the advanced stages are noted may live for several days. The heaviest losses have occurred in years of poor hay crops and formerly were attributed to poisoned hay.

The present knowledge of shed-lambing losses indicates the cause to be close confinement coupled with too heavy feeding. The remedy is exercise and the feeding of a balanced ration, with an ample water supply, of course, all practiced for at least 30 days before lambing.

The ailment is no respecter of breeds, all being affected in about equal degree, though observation shows that cross-bred ewes have the greatest mortality from this cause. The explanation of this fact is the greater proportion of twin lambs which cross-bred ewes produce. Another striking observation is that ewes which, while in the affected condition, give birth to lambs very often recover. The ailment is associated entirely with lambing early under shed conditions, and with excessive supply of nutriment. The longer the ewes are fed on a ration which furnishes too large an amount of nutriment, the greater is the likelihood that the ailment will appear. On the other hand, sheep which have been on range until a short time before lambing and have had abundant exercise, even though fed nothing but hay, have shown no losses from this cause. In a case where a band of 500 old ewes was divided among several ranch sheepmen, three lots, fed high and receiving little exercise, suffered a 20 per cent loss. One lot, whose owner used the preventive measures described, suffered no mortality.

Results of Treatment.

Owing to the rapidity with which the ailment attacks susceptible animals, treatment is of doubtful value. In some cases, the disease has been diagnosed as hemorrhagic septicemia and preventive treatment applied to the rest of the band, but as the ailment had already run its course among the susceptible animals, the apparent arrest of mortality was a misleading result.

The present profitable condition of the sheep industry, in general, has resulted in the retention of many aged, broken-mouthed ewes which still bring good prices. Many of these have been sold to corn belt breeders and feeders, for whose benefit the foregoing observations are largely presented.

Feeding Available Milk for Profitable Results

On a good many farms some milk is available for the feeding of the laying hens. A common question is whether this milk should be fed as soon as it is separated or whether it should be fed soured.

Sour milk is preferred to sweet milk for chickens. The important reasons are that it can be fed in one form and therefore not cause bowel trouble that one would have with feeding sweet milk and then sour as is apt to occur from the feeding of sweet milk. Sour milk also has a beneficial effect on account of its lactic acid content. In the winter time it is sometimes difficult to sour the milk. This can be overcome by leaving it in a warm place and adding a small quantity of sour milk to the warm, fresh, skim milk. This acts as a starter.

Care should be taken to keep the buckets and drinking utensils clean and sweet every though sour milk is fed. This means that a thorough cleaning is necessary at regular intervals.

Pasture Rotation Reduces Parasites

Stomach Worms Are Among the Most Serious Pests.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The belief of progressive sheepmen that pasture rotation reduces the ravages of parasites among sheep and lambs received a scientific test last year at the Beltsville (Md.) farm operated by the United States Department of Agriculture. According to the report of the chief of the bureau of animal industry, just issued, that belief is correct. The government investigators found that a systematic rotation of forage-crop pastures enables lambs to reach market weight without visible effects of parasitic infestation.

The system, though keeping parasites in check, is not an absolutely sure method. While the frequent changes of pasture proved beneficial, they were not entirely adequate in the control of parasites of sheep carried throughout the year. Stomach worms are among the most serious pests attacking farm flocks, and for their complete suppression some method of treatment such as dosing with dilute copper-sulphate solution is desirable. Details of the method are obtainable without cost from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C.

How to Kill Ox Warbles on the Backs of Cattle

The grubs so commonly found in "boils" on the backs of cattle during winter and spring are the larvae of the ox warble-fly developed from eggs deposited by the fly when cattle are grazing. They are the source of much misery to their hosts, and may reduce milk yield or prevent normal growth and development, besides causing tremendous economic loss by the damage they do to the hides for leather. In time this menace and mischief might greatly be lessened, or possibly eliminated, were every owner of cattle invariably to protect his animals from flies by free and frequent spraying with a reliable repellent, and by squeezing out and destroying every grub he can find. The extraction of a grub from a mature boil may readily be accomplished by pressing down hard on it with the open mouth of a large bottle. A mixture of one part of iodoforn and five parts of lard should then be applied to the boil, and to immature ones, to induce healing or destroy forming grubs. Such treatment always proves profitable and certainly is humane.—Dr. A. S. Alexander.

Bring Dairy Cows Back to Normal Production

So far as I know there is literally nothing to the suggestion that clover seed will bring dairy cows which have slumped in their milking back to normal production, says a writer in the Rural New Yorker. Clover seed would be rated as a protein carrier, and the particular quality of protein which it would yield does not possess miraculous qualities. Evidently the proponents of such a theory have failed to observe that cows which have been fed largely on corn and oats and such carbohydrate carriers as these, do increase their flow of milk when any concentrated protein carrier such as cottonseed meal, linseed meal, gluten feed, or in this instance clover seed, has been supplied to bring the home-grown feeds into balance. Manifestly it would be foolish to use clover seed to feed cows because its cost is many times that of protein carriers which are intended for feeding purposes.

Farm Facts

The worst resolutions are the ones that are not kept.

Crop rotation not only helps the soil; it discourages insects.

Cauliflower can be grown as you would early cabbage. Try some.

Lack of paint not only lets a building look ranshackle, it lets it rot.

A clean, disinfected poultry house gives the laying hens a chance to do their share.

The true farmer is a practical scientist and the whole realm of nature is his laboratory.

Chickens and animals relish chances in their feed. Even the best of rations need some variety.

All good saw handles are made of apple wood, because it does not break if a saw is dropped.

The first commandment in the farmer's decalogue is "Thou shalt not rob thy soil of its substance."

Now is a good time to lay out the fields and crops for the year. You have more time for thought than during the rush of spring work.

Calves born in the fall and adequately housed and fed will as a rule grow more rapidly and retain a more thrifty condition than calves which come in the spring and have to contend with the growth-detering agencies of flies and extreme hot weather.



TEST ASSOCIATIONS OF GREAT BENEFIT

The cow-testing association is the simplest, surest and cheapest method for the rapid improvement of dairy cows. It affords the average dairyman an economical means of obtaining a record of how much each cow produces and what it costs. Such records require regularity in testing and weighing of milk and feed, and a systematic form of keeping the data. The difficulty of this work is eliminated by the cow-testing association, which furnishes a more economical way of obtaining such records than if each dairyman undertook to keep his own, writes E. M. Harmon in the Farm Life.

A cow-testing association is a group of farmers, usually 25, who agree to co-operate for the purpose of improving their dairy herds. They form an association and hire a man whose duty it is to weigh and test the milk, and to keep a detailed record of the production of each cow in their herds, together with the cost of production. This man, called the tester, spends one day every month on the farm of each member, where he weighs and tests the milk from each cow. From these figures he calculates the amount of milk and fat produced during the month and its value at the market price. The tester also weighs and records the amount and kind of feed given each cow, computes its value and estimates the total cost of feed for the month. When this amount has been charged against the value of the milk and fat produced for that month, the owner is able to determine the profit or loss on each cow in his herd. He then knows the amount returned for each dollar expended for feed and the exact cost of producing a pound of fat, or 100 pounds of milk.

The tester also assists in selecting feeds and figuring the most profitable rations. He also offers suggestions on breeding, management and other phases of the business as deemed advisable by the attitude of the member. He will not make suggestions nor advocate changes for any farm unless he feels that they will be welcomed by the owner.

The tester comes to the farm in the afternoon with his outfit. With the owner, he weighs and estimates the feed given each cow, and at milking time they weigh and take a sample of the milk from each cow. The next morning these same operations are repeated, the Babcock test is applied to the mixed sample representing the morning and evening milk of each cow, the outfit is washed and the necessary computations are made and recorded in the member's herd book. When this is completed the tester goes on to the farm of the next member.

It is the duty of the members to keep as accurate an account of the milk produced and feed consumed between the visits of the tester as is practical under ordinary farm conditions, so that they may give reliable information to the tester.

The cost of keeping records of the dairy herd is one of the smallest items of expense attached to the dairy farm, and when once started it is found to be simple, easy and interesting. Most important of all, it is very profitable.

Digest and Assimilate Nutrients in Corn Cobs

Experiments indicate that it requires about as much energy to digest and assimilate the nutrients in corn-cobs as they will supply. If the meal mixture of the cow's ration is made up of such feeds as ground oats and bran, or they form a considerable portion of the mixture, it will not pay to grind the cobs with the corn or to buy crushed corn-cobs for mixing with the grain portion of the cow's ration. It is doubtful whether, under any condition, it would be wise to have the cobs ground separately for the purpose of lightening the meal portion of the cow's ration.

Dairy Hints

A few rotten apples will spoil a bushel. Get rid of the scrub sires.

Dairy products bring higher prices during the winter season than in the spring because less is produced at that time.

So long as the calf is getting milk there is no great need of feeding oil-meal, because milk is rich in protein, and so are also the legume hays.

The Kansas Agricultural college says: "To discouraged grain farmers: Take care of a few dairy cows and a few dairy cows will take care of you."

The dairy herd of Jersey and Holsteins at the University of Idaho has just passed another clean test for tuberculosis. The herd has been accredited for five years and has never had a reactor.

The final essential of a dairy ration is economy. As a general thing people are dairying for the profit available, not for the love of work. Therefore it is economy—it is the size of the balance after the cost is paid that really tells the story.

PAY GRAVEL

By Hugh Pendexter

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PYRITES

SYNOPSIS.—In the late summer of 1876, Peter Dinsdale, on his way to the Black Hills to join the throng of gold-seekers, makes the acquaintance of the keeper of a Deadwood gambling house, San Juan Joe, who is turning to Deadwood. On their way through Red canyon Dinsdale and Joe meet a young woman running from a party of Indians. Dinsdale takes her on through her pursuers, killing several. The girl is Lottie Carl, and she has no relatives. Near Deadwood they overtake a prospector whom Joe calls as old "Iron Pyrites." At Deadwood City San Juan Joe, popular in the community, is given an enthusiastic welcome, which is extended to Dinsdale. Dinsdale tells Joe of the robbery of a Union Pacific train at Osajala, and the gambler informs the crowd. Joe takes Dinsdale and Lottie to the house of a woman of the town, Kitty the Schemer. Joe's mistress, where the gambler had intended to install Lottie. Dinsdale refuses to allow it taking Lottie to a house where she will be safeguarded. Dinsdale saves an apparently half-witted individual, known as Scissors, from mistreatment at the hands of a "bad man." Bandy Allen, who vows vengeance on Dinsdale. Scissors' nickname is derived from his ability to cut, with paper and of persons, or anything that strikes his fancy. Dinsdale takes to him. Iron Pyrites arrives in town. San Juan Joe hints to Dinsdale that the town is sizing him up as a road agent or train-robber, and advises him to go with Pyrites on a prospecting trip. He also hints of coming profitable "work" in which he can interest Dinsdale. At a midnight meeting of road-agent plans are made to rob one of the treasure-coaches. Dinsdale acquires a reputation as a reckless spender and an expert gunman. San Juan Joe, believing Dinsdale to be a train-robber, warns him of the coming of "Jim Omaha," Union Pacific detective, and again advises him to take a prospecting trip with Pyrites. Dinsdale appears reluctant. Dinsdale kills Allen. He then takes to the hills with Pyrites.

CHAPTER VI

Pyrites was garrulously grateful to Dinsdale for providing the stake, and for two days of their hurried journey toward the divide between Rapid and Spring creeks he wearied his silent companion with his voluble thanks.

After passing through the three miles of the Elk's narrow and twisted canyon they emerged from the slates to strike southwest to the Box Elder, swift, flowing over bare bed rock. They followed the Box Elder to where it headed at the base of Custer's peak. Near sundown Pyrites began unpacking the burros and called after Dinsdale: "Don't you know it's almost night? We'll camp here."

"Dinsdale, ahead, reined in and stared at the sunset lights streaming across the heavens. Dismounting, he slowly led his horse back to the camping place and removed the saddle and placed it in the small tent. Pyrites was deftly setting up.

"I feel sort of blue, partner. Suppose you do the squaw work while I wander around a bit," he suggested.

"I'm afraid I'm a poor traveling companion."

"You're all right!" heartily assured Pyrites. "Walk the bile out of your system. Better make it a short trip, as it'll be darker in the inside of a burro pretty soon."

"I'll find my way back, never fear," said Dinsdale.

And taking his rifle, he struck off to the foot of the peak. In the south the country was much more broken, and was thickly set with serrated peaks and had bulky Harney's peak for a background. It impressed Dinsdale as being desolate and forbidding.

Originally the country had been heavily timbered, but now there were large areas of dead pines, and their scraggly tops were unlovely and suggested a land that had been dead many ages.

Dinsdale stared gloomily at the melancholy vista for some minutes, then breasted the flank of the mountain and rapidly began climbing it. With tireless energy he worked his way up the slope until a more gracious prospect of rolling hills, with a scattering of small peaks, came into view. Sun on the heights and darkness in the gorges, and he suddenly realized it was time for him to be making camp.

When he wearily broke through into the freights he found Pyrites asleep in the tent. Bacon and beans were on a flat rock by the fire and the coffee-pot, freshly stocked, was ready to be boiled. Pyrites awoke and rolled from the tent and apologized:

"Tried to keep things hot for you. Next have dropped off. You sit down and get your boots off and wash your feet and I'll have the coffee hot in a minute."

"The night is just beginning back in Deadwood," mused Dinsdale, as he pulled off his boots and struck his feet into a tiny streamlet. "Up here it's time folks were shed."

"Bet they're having a hot talk about Bandy Allen about this time."

"Their talk won't bother either of us. Neither of us can hear it."

"Judas! But you're a cool one! That Allen was never any account." "I had no wish to kill the fool, even to hurt him," morosely replied Dinsdale. "He came at me shooting, shotgun and two hand-guns. Funny, too. Where did he get his nerve? He wasn't drunk; just a cold killer. All day men had been warning me against him. I thought it was a joke, their way of having fun with me. And darned if he didn't try to get me!"

"Must 'a' been drunk," insisted Pyrites as he dished out some beans and bacon and poured a dipper of strong coffee. "After the way you cuffed French Curly's gun around any man might 'a' known you was poor medicine to go against."

"His mind may have been drunk, but his nerves were steady," sighed Dinsdale. "He shot mighty straight and nifty—No satisfaction in killing him. Felt all the time as if he was going through with something he slum-pily had to do."

Pyrites lowered the coffee pot slowly and stared in amazement at his companion.

"Partner," he soliloquized inquired, "you feel all right?"

Dinsdale laughed and dried his feet on the short grass.

"Top high, Pyrites. My conscience doesn't trouble me a bit. Bandy Allen was a bad one. Better off dead. If he had been an Injun I'd say he'd made a vow to his medicine and had to tackle me. Being low-down scum I can't get rid of the feeling he was doing something he wouldn't have tried unless he felt obliged to try it."

Pyrites stared at him sympathetically, and declared:

"Your talk doesn't assay out even one teeny color. Not even a trace. Of course it's barely possible French Curly and some of his pals might have it against you for what happened in Keno Frank's place; yet it don't have the right indications. Those fellows would want you to live till they could get you down at a table again, you'd think."

"Curly! Never thought of him," exclaimed Dinsdale. "Well, I'm through mulling it over. From now on I'm going to be a wolf at prospecting."

"That's the kind of talk that makes me feel good," approved Pyrites. "Now you pitch into that grub, have a short smoke and turn in. And don't let Bandy Allen bother your dreams any. San Juan has stopped all talk against you by his time. Ain't no doubt in my mind but what Bandy was one of the boss thieves that have been doing as regular a business in these hills as the miners here."

He crawled into the tent to escape the heavy dews and rolled in his blankets. Dinsdale smoked a pipe and then followed his friend's example.

The thunder birds were flapping their wings and the hills were filled with deep rumblings. Pyrites, crawling from his blankets to prepare the breakfast, studied the heavens for a minute and then went about his work.

"We'll run into it if we break camp," dubiously remarked Dinsdale from the tent.

"It's lambasting sin out of the pines down there," granted Pyrites. "It's moving southeast. We won't get any of it. We'll eat and poke along."

Dinsdale took the hint and turned out. The breakfast was soon eaten and the burros packed.

Dinsdale went ahead, usually in sight of his companion every few minutes.



"About Four or Five Colors."

as he surmounted a ridge. For two miles he rode and then reined in and stared thoughtfully at something ahead. Swinging his head about to scan the cover suspiciously he would have been thrown into something of a panic had he not remembered the Indians' fear of thunder storms. Slipping to the ground and shifting his rifle to his left hand while he drew a hand gun he approached the object which had caused him to dismount. It was a long feathered arrow, with "lightning marks," or grooves on the short shaft characteristic of arrows as

longing to a Sioux quiver. The head was triangular in shape, made for war. The shaft was of juneberry, tough and flexible, so as not to break did the quarry, whether man or buffalo, fall upon it.

Dinsdale waited until Pyrites came up. The prospector examined the arrow and muttered: "See how that head's fixed on sort of wobbly. Once it's stuck into a man it can't be pulled out. Well, he'll be low for a spell along of Mr. Lightning. Only one of him, or they'd laid for us with their guns."

Acting on Pyrites' advice Dinsdale continued afoot, walking beside his horse, his revolver ready to resent an ambush. A few miles brought them to the Rapid, which they crossed just below the forks. Pyrites' lust for testing the gravel could not be denied longer, and as their next march would take them up on to the divide, due east, Dinsdale was willing to call it a day's travel.

They unpacked the burros and pitched their tent, and Pyrites fished out his pan, about a foot and a half in diameter, and shoveled some thirty pounds of dirt into it, and hurried to the rivulet. Dinsdale stood and watched him. Pyrites exclaimed something under his breath.

"How does it pan out?" asked Dinsdale, with a flicker of interest.

"About four or five colors."

"What's that in money?"

Pyrites, scratching his head, unwillingly admitted:

"About a fifth of a cent."

"Great Scott! If that's prospecting I'm through. Why, it costs me fifteen cents to fire one of my guns once!" cried Dinsdale in high disgust.

Pyrites instantly regained his optimism. "The value of that pan simply proves there's gold everywhere in these hills. This ain't where we was aiming for anyway. I want to work close to the divide and locate a vein."

"That will be more like it," mumbled Dinsdale. "I won't bother to get my pan working till we strike something more promising."

Eating an early supper, the burros were loaded and the two struck to the southeast for a mile and then turned east into a dry water course and began mounting the divide. In all they did not cover more than two miles before the slanting sun rays warned them it was time to make camp. Dinsdale left this matter entirely to Pyrites, and the location selected was close by a spring, near a growth of stunted burr-oak. As Pyrites pitched the tent he commented:

"We're below Elk buttes and about ten miles east of Elkhorn prairie. I'd like to go over there and put in a few days."

"I'm more interested in the divide ahead than in any grass prairie," said Dinsdale.

"Oh, we'll look over the divide first, now we're within pistol shot of it."

"Any danger from horse thieves?"

"Hoss thieves? Good land! What made you think of hoss thieves? Let's not have any outlaw talk. We're honest prospectors. We don't want any truck with unlawful men."

"That's right," heartily agreed Dinsdale. "All I ask is not to be disturbed in my gold-hunting."

The next morning they breathed a white mist when they crawled from the tent. Dinsdale was for an immediate departure for a higher level. Pyrites insisted on breakfast and something of an examination of the gully they had been following.

"Just as you say. You're the boss," surrendered Dinsdale. "But I've got the gold fever and after we've had coffee I'm going to take my pan and strike out up the ridge."

"You'll get lost sure as apples," remonstrated Pyrites. "You don't know these hills, with their gorges and broken tops."

"I know hills much worse than these. Baked masses of dry clinders with no running water to tell you the lay of the land. This country is simple. Man can't get lost. Don't be afraid."

"Have it so. Hope you strike a bushel of nuggets, I'll stick along here. You'll be back by noon?"

"Have dinner ready and eat if I don't show up. I may strike something big and forget I'm hungry."

A short distance above his companion Dinsdale halted and dug down a foot and carefully examined the dirt. Without water he could not determine what he had uncovered, but by rolling some of the dirt between his fingers he was rewarded with a small scale of coarse gold. He struck a branch in the dirt to attract Pyrites' attention and mounted higher.

Digging out samples at short intervals and finding specks of gold in each he used up much of the morning. Pyrites was nowhere in sight. The sun was nearly overhead as he filled his pan from the topmost mound. Instead of hurrying down the ridge, however, he squared his shoulders to get the kicks out of his back and glanced curiously about the panorama of hills and ridges and melancholy woods. Then staring down at the fresh mound he muttered:

"If you were all pure gold, friend dirt, I'd swap you in a second just to know what Jim Omaha looks like;

just to know if he has reached Deadwood City yet."

He mounted the ridge to where it was clear of trees. The sun had conquered the mists and the heavens shone blue. To all appearances it was a dead land. No smokes were to be seen, no habitations, no sounds of human voices. And yet there were Indians lurking in the deep gulches and, rumor persisted, there were organized horse thieves with rendezvous on the divide, while possibly other lone prospectors, like Pyrites, were seeking fortune in the winding depths below.

He left his pan and pick while he reconnoitered the top of the ridge. He reached the crest only to discover another and higher ridge ahead. He descended into the shallow valley, between the two and followed it down for a fourth of a mile, proceeding slowly and watchful for Indian signs. He was surprised and keenly interested in turning a wooded bend to behold a long log cabin ahead. Beyond it were half a dozen open sheds and a rough corral. He could detect no signs of life about the place. With a shrug of his shoulders he boldly advanced, telling himself:

"If any one is there he must have seen me. I'm a lost prospector, trying to find old Iron Pyrites."

The cabin door was closed and, what was unusual, blankets were hung over the small windows. These were lacking glass, but were partly blocked by strips of timber. He first examined the sheds and corrals. None contained horses.

"They're ready to care for a heap of them when put to it," he thought as he advanced to the door and rapped smartly. As he had expected there was no response. There was a hole for a latchstring, but no rawhide thong was visible. He tried the door and felt the bar resist the pressure.

"But they get in some way," he pondered. He stepped back and examined the windows and then returned to the door. Then he smiled at the artful simplicity of it. The hole in the door was never used for the latchstring, but merely to discourage a trespasser. At one side of the door and concealed by a strip of hanging bark was the thong. He seized it and tugged sharply. The bar rose inside and the door swung open.

Six rough bunks were on each of the side walls. The chimney and fireplace were at the farther end with several kettles and frying pans. Near the door was a table. This arrangement made it necessary to bring the food the entire length of the room, an unnecessary inconvenience, he decided.

Piled in one corner near the fireplace were seven saddles. Four of these did not look as if they had ever been used. The ashes in the fireplace were cold and no fire could have burned there for twenty-four hours. Tiptoeing back to the door he puzzled over the awkward position of the table. His wonderment further increased when he discovered each of the four legs was bolted to the floor. Ironmongery was easily procured in Deadwood City and other hill towns, but why any one should bother to bring iron clamps and screws to this isolated spot and make a rough slab table secure to the floor was a problem that challenged his imagination.

He took hold of the table and lifted. It did not give. He glided to the side farthest from the door and repeated his experiment. With an exclamation he jumped back and the table banged down in place again. He had lifted a section of the floor along with the table. Returning to the side next to the door he reached across and once more lifted and pulled. The table tipped quite easily. It was bolted to, and effectually concealed, a large trapdoor. When he finished the door stood upright at right angles with the floor and the table rested on its side.

Darting to one of the curtained windows he pulled back the covering and briefly surveyed the course he had taken in coming down the sloping valley. He took the same precaution at a window on the opposite side. No one was in sight in either direction. From the door he looked across to the rocky rim of the lesser ridge. It was covered with pines. To estimate the height in the east it would be necessary for him to leave the cabin, as there was no window at the chimney end of the room. He decided to chance it without completing his reconnaissance.

The owners of the place would be sure to approach from either up or down the valley. Returning to the open trapdoor, he struck a storm-match and held it below the floor. There was a rude cellar formed by a natural depression or hole. It was about six feet deep beneath the opening and had been shaped with a spade on the sides, but the bottom of it seemed to be solid rock. The flare of the match also revealed a hardback box filled with packages done up in bagging and blankets. Dropping to the ground beneath he caught up the first package and held it in the faint light streaming through the trap and softly untied the cord. It contained twenty watches, ranging from a lady's timepiece to a massive gold-repeater. "Agents have been" "g jewel-

ry for horses, or else one gang is working both branches of the business," he told himself as he carefully retied the package.

The next package, much smaller than the first, held nothing but finger rings. The third package was rich with gold dust and nuggets. What remained he examined by the sense of touch and by weighing them in his hands. All contained jewelry or nuggets.

Replacing the loot in its box he pursued his quest eagerly but found nothing. He was lifting his hands to catch the edge of the trap when the cabin door banged open. His fingers were yanked back to pull his two revolvers.

The newcomer stopped short on beholding the reclining table. Dinsdale shuffled about and grumbled half aloud.

"That you, Rusty?" demanded the man above.

"Erhuh. Come down here," growled Dinsdale.

The man walked around the table and unsuspectingly lowered himself through the opening. As his feet touched the ground and as his hands were falling to his side Dinsdale brought the barrel of the heavy Colt



Dinsdale Ran to the Nearest Point of the Growth Despite the Possibility That Rusty Might Be Waiting to Receive Him.

ed Pyrites. "We're going to make tracks back to the Rapid and follow it down to Rapid City as fast as we can hoof it. I only hope none of them are in Rapid City to see us come in."

"If my little adventure stops us from prospecting on the divide I don't know as I care how soon we meet them," sullenly retorted Dinsdale.

CHAPTER VII

San Juan Sends Word.

They arrived at Castle creek, the south fork of the Rapid, above the eight-mile canyon and near where gold was discovered in June of the preceding year. Within two or three miles of where the Custer trail leaves the valley they halted for dinner. The spot was a small bar and, despite his haste to leave the band on the divide far behind him, Pyrites took time to wash out several pans of gravel. He said the bar would pay two cents to a pan in fine gold.

Dinsdale was not impressed and declared it would not pay for a man's tobacco. His contempt diminished when Pyrites tested another spot and found it to yield fifteen cents to a pan. A second pan, luckily catching several small nuggets, he said would weigh six dollars.

That night as they smoked before their tent Pyrites enlightened his friend as to the nature of traveling before them. At times they would be within four miles of Spring creek, and again twice that distance. Below the canyon was their objective, Rapid City, where several hundred miners were still pursuing their luck.

"Any good plectings in the canyon?" asked Dinsdale.

"Nothing for us to try for there, but we can, if we have time, test a yarn that's been floating through the hills ever since the first rush, that was known in frontier towns long before that: I'm speaking of the gold cached by one of the party that entered the hills way back in 'fifty-two and went as far north as what's now Deadwood Gulch."

"I've heard that ancient yarn dozens of times," wearily remarked Dinsdale. "A hundred men bound for California. Nineteen quit the main body at Fort Laramie to investigate the gold stories told about the hills. They reached a creek, where high water prevented mining."

"This very creek!" broke in Pyrites.

"So they pushed on and made Deadwood Gulch. They struck it rich, but were surrounded by Sioux. Only one man escaped. You see, I know it as well as you do. Queer how one man always escapes. Just one. And he always dies after telling his story to some one. If two or more men escaped there wouldn't be any story, as the other survivors would speak and say it was a lie."

"Lie, nothing!" hotly cried Pyrites. "Tom Renshaw did escape. He was out hunting when the Indians rushed the camp. He was returning with a deer when the smoke from the burning shacks and cabins warned him to be careful. From the top of a bluff he looked down and saw the whole business. He hid in the woods and lived off the deer meat till the Indians quit. Then he went into the burned camp and found a horse that had bolted into the timber. He unchained six hundred ounces of gold. Renshaw packed that gold to one of the heads of the Box Elder, not far from Deadwood Gulch, and hid it in a shaft his party dug before they entered the gulch."

"How do you know all this?" skeptically asked Dinsdale.

"Because Tom Renshaw, nearly starved and with his hoss played out, managed to reach the immigrant road. He was out of ammunition and threw away his gun. He lived on chokecherries, roots, and the pulp of prickly pears. He traveled by night because it was too cold to sleep without blankets, and he slept in the daytime. One night he staggered into a hunting camp of Mormons on Green river, and told his story. Renshaw was fed and cared for, and after he got on his feet he disappeared. Probably his hardships killed him right after he quit the Mormon camp."

"But why haven't you tried for the cached gold?"

Pyrites stared at him in great scorn. Finally he exclaimed:

"Me waste my time digging out ten or eleven thousand dollars' worth of gold when there's whole mines of it to be had for the taking? If I was a gambling man, as you seem to be, I'd tell you that the limit ain't enough to interest me."

"All right, partner," soothed Dinsdale; "we'll take time enough some time to corral that dust. It isn't to be sneezed at. But I've heard so many 'lost mine' stories I've quit taking stock in them."

Dinsdale's visit to the mysterious cabin of course causes complications. Can you guess them?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

His Chance Next

"There are some ungodly young men over in that corner having fun with the girls," announced the preacher solemnly as he paused in the middle of his sermon and pointed accusingly in the direction of the graceless youths.

"When they get done," he continued ponderously, "perhaps they will give me a chance."

And he could not understand why congregation smiled.

Substitute

between praise and flattery means it. There is no such thing as flattery.

Modern Shoe Shop

G. E. ODELL, Prop.
Next Door to Gupton Grocery Store
Shoe Repairing,
Light Harness Work
Auto Curtains Repaired

O. N. Robinson General Farm Auctioneer

Muleshoe, Texas

American Cafe

J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM
Proprietor

Regular Dinners

—AND—

Suppers

Short Orders

Located First Door North of City Bakery

Mick & Reeves Auctioneers

We Sell Everything
Make a Specialty of Farm Sales

Phone to Dimmitt, Texas
Write Us at Muleshoe, Texas

The City Dray Line

GOOD HARDEN, Owner

We do all kinds of hauling

No job to large or small for us

Get Me at
PANHANDLE LUMBER CO.

The Muleshoe Journal
R. B. Boyle Editor.
\$1.50 a Year in Advance

We believe it would be a good idea for the County, Civic League or Chamber of Commerce to have the trees trimmed on the court house lawn. It would also be a splendid idea to have the public well and some of those leaky pipes fixed, so that the surplus water could run on the trees, instead of down the road and wasted. Let's do this at once.

Towns as well as people are often judged by the clothes they wear and are known by the company they keep. Muleshoe wants to be well judged and well known. The move now on foot, fostered by the Chamber of Commerce, to purchase a public dumping ground is one of the best moves we have started. This is a timely action, and deserves the co-operation of every person in town. Let's make this a clean town. Let's have a real clean-up and paint-up campaign. A clean town is not only a healthy town but it is also an attractive town. Towns as well as folks are often judged by their cleanliness. Let's see that Muleshoe is always favorably judged.

Church Directory BAPTIST

Worship and preaching 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Business meeting Wednesday 8 p. m. after first Sunday.
Sabbath School every Sunday at 10 a. m. Ray Griffiths Supt., B. Y. P. U. 7 p. m. Miss Lane Pres.
Prayer Meeting every Wednesday 8 p. m.
W. M. U. every Wednesday 3:30 p. m. Mrs. Ray Griffith Pres.
C. D. Gupton, Treasurer.
Taylor White, Clerk.
A place of worship for every member of the family.
W. L. Stewart, Pastor.

If you fail to receive your Muleshoe Journal or if your neighbors fail to get theirs, better come in and subscribe again, as we have cut off all readers who are behind with their paper.

B. A. Howell, wife and Alton Hollis, made a trip to Portales, N. M. Sunday.

New lumber yard on tracks above grain elevator. Bennett Mfg., Co.

H. H. Carlyle and Miss Lottie Huke spent Sunday at the I. W. Harden home.

L. A. Matthews, of Umbarger, was here the first of the week the guest of his father, A. R. Mathews, M. D.

Each week we receive a shipment of dresses and hats. Come in and see them. Johnson's Specialty Shop.

Why Fear Death

It is the most beautiful adventure of life. The soul is above pleasure and pains of this world. It has passed out to that great beyond. What is there no man knows. Some day we shall each find out. But they that know never tell. It is the one secret that is kept.

Only death is true and great; we die but once. Only the wicked sneer at death. Death needs no management; it manages us. Death settles everything among men, it is a thing of destiny and has its cause somewhere in the stars. Because death is the end of life, there is a hidden instinct in the heart of every man and woman to avoid it. It is impossible to have permanent human relations, for death breaks in.

Against the doors of the heavenly world pours humanity's most desperate love and longing. As we grow older the best of our friends gather over there. Do they still love? If we could look beyond the curtains I fancy we could see the Angel's rejoicing at the coming of our loved ones.

The suffering is all left for those of us who stay here. To suffer is to know life. Out of disappointment and bereavement comes to those enabling qualities that reveal us as we are. Joy is good and we all seek it. But sorrow which none of us seek, but which fate throws at us, is better. Some one said; "Joy impregnates; it is only sorrow that brings faith."

But the Angel's must be happy now that Bula May is back. The world was getting dreary, there was too much sigh and frown

In this vale of mortal starving, so God sent her down, And He said: "Go there and cheer them in your good old-fashioned way,

With your songs of tender sweetness, but don't make your plans to stay, For you are needed up in Heaven I am lending you to men Just to help them with your music, but I'll want you back again."

---H. E.

Direct from mill to user lumber at a big saving. Bennett Mfg., Co.

You are invited to attend the Epworth League Sunday at the Methodist church.

Just received new shipment of mens ties. Johnson Specialty Shop.

F. G. Rice renews his Journal Tuesday.

Miss Jennie Finley, of Pontiac, Ill., sends in her renewal to the Journal.

We understand Sam Lawrence has purchased a fine Jersey cow from a Texico dairyman. He says, if she had the kick in the milk that she has in her heels, she would be worth a fortune.

Buy from us and save middle mans profit. Bennett Mfg., Co.

SPECIALS—25c domestic at 15c, 35c gingham at 22c and \$1.50 house dresses at 75c. Johnson's Specialty Shop.

Collier Corbin, of Anton, is now connected with the Panhandle Lumber Co., of this city.

Send Your

Abstract Work

—To The—

Muleshoe Abstract Company

A. P. STONE, Prop.

Muleshoe, Texas

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Elrod and Carl Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Elrod and Miss Helen spent Sunday and Monday in New Mexico.

Special Showing of new spring dresses Friday and Saturday only. This big shipment will have real class and style. Don't fail to see them. Johnson Specialty Shop.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Howell were called to Lockney, Monday to the funeral of one of her uncles.

(High) Homer Foster, Miss Cunningham and a party of young folks motored to Clovis, Wednesday night to attend the movies and took midnight lunch at the Harvey House. Gus Bryon joined them in Clovis, we understand.

We have an expert mechanic at your service. White Front Garage

Bill Shirley who has opened a store at Star Ranch made the Journal office a visit Tuesday, buying some office supplies.

The contract for the new school building at Springlake was let on March 7th. to Hanner and Snell of Lubbock. It will have five rooms and auditorium, modern in every respect, and to cost \$35,000. You can't keep the Springlake people from coming to the front.

Save money on your lumber. Bennett Mfg., Co.

Hotel James GOOD BEDS

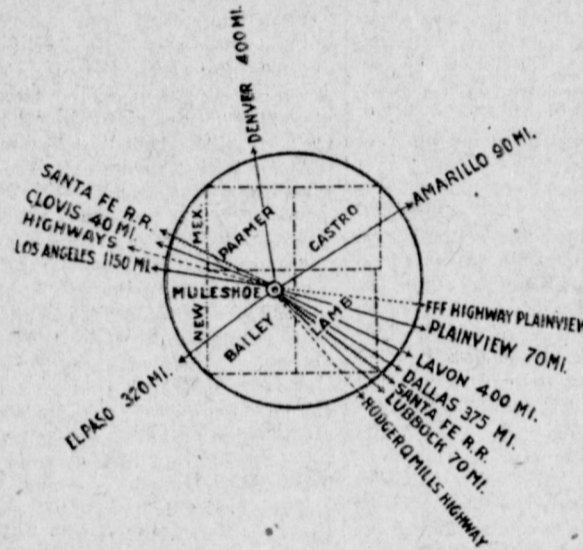
MECCA CAFE
in
Connection

JAMES JOHNSON, Prop.

Did you know that 90 percent of the CROSS EYES Can be straightened by the scientific fitting of Glasses and that no operation is necessary?

See C. E. WORRELL, Eyesight Specialist
Lyceum Theatre Bldg. Clovis

This is The First Opportunity That You Have Had to Purchase a Home on a 10 or 20 acre Tract of Land



We offer these small tracts just four miles from town on the main highway, excellent shallow water irrigation land. Priced exceptionally low. Terms if desired. We invite your inspection.

Phone, Come or Write

R. L. Brown, Muleshoe, Texas

Nothing Makes a Better Showing Than A Building Well Painted

It not only makes your buildings look better, but it gives them much longer wear. We have all colors for all purposes,—buildings, fences, vehicles and implements. Let us help you with all your improvements. We might have an idea that would be of value to you.

Panhandle Lumber Co.

Our Aim: Courtesy, Quality, Service

Visit Our Hardware and Furniture Departments

Quality Lumber

All Kinds of Building Material

Good Lumber at Economy Prices

Whaley Lumber Company

Paints, Hardware

BEST Farms Prices Terms

Bargains in city property

Faulkner & Vance

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS

If you want to sell your land I am in a position to help you and will appreciate very much your listings.

I have some good prospective buyers at this time and it may be you have just what they want. So please give me your listings at once.

R. B. Canfield
Lands and Loans

Muleshoe, Texas

See Me For

Best Prices and Terms
on Land

Muleshoe Land Co.

W. G. Panter, Manager

**Half and Half Cotton
Seed Have Arrived**

and are going fast

Those that have spoken for seed may call for them at the Bailey County Elevator Co., at Muleshoe any time. To others that wish some of the seed we would suggest that you see either of the parties mentioned below and have your order booked as the supply of this class of seed will be exhausted long before planting time.

Call or write

RAY GRIFFITH or J. E. ALDRIDGE
Muleshoe, Texas

**The Numetal Weather
Strips**

Keep Dust Out



---will stop the cracks around your windows and doors-save one third your fuel-keep out rain and dust and prevent rattle. Installed easy, without removing the window from the frame.

For Old Or New Homes

Call For Demonstration

E. R. Hart Lumber Co.

Means Real Service

Lumber Hardware Tractors

Trees Acclimated

To our customers and friends in the Muleshoe territory come to our Nursery 2 1-2 miles north of Plainview or send your order direct. our Plums, Peaches, Grapes, Apple, cross cherries, etc are varieties that bear, we know the best after 15 yrs of propagating differnt varieties we specialize in. The late blooming kind also our shade and ornamental are hardy and acclimated. You will save money by coming or writing. Catalogue on request. Plainview Nursery Plainview Texas.

NOTICE

To all persons having claims against the estate of Harry W. Phelps, deceased.

The undersigned was at the February term, 1925, of the County Court of Bailey County, Texas, appointed Administrator of the estate of Harry W. Phelps, deceased. These are therefore to notify you to present such claims to me. My resident and P. O. address is Muleshoe, Texas.

L. S. Barron
Administrator, Estate of Harry W. Phelps. F-20-27-M-6-13

NOTICE

To the Sheriff, or any Constable of Bailey County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to notify all persons interested in the estate of Harry W. Phelps, deceased, by causing a copy of this writ to be published in some newspaper, of general circulation in this County, and by posting copies hereof at three public places within the County for at least 20 days before the 1st day of the next term of the County Court of Bailey County, which will convene at Muleshoe Texas, on the 1st Monday in May, 1925.

In cause No. 9, in Probate, the estate of Harry W. Phelps, deceased, L. S. Barron has on the 13 day of February, 1925, filed his application to sell the Southeast quarter of Section 25, Carter subdivision of Hansford County, school land leagues, in Bailey Co. Texas at private sale for cash for the purpose of paying the expenses of Administration, and debts owing by deceased in such estate.

And all persons interested in such estate are required to appear at the term named above, and show cause why such sale should not be made, should they choose to do so.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but of this writ make your return, as the law directs.

IN TESTIMONY HEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the County Court, at Muleshoe Texas: this the 13 day of February, 1925.

C. C. Mardis
Clerk County, Court,
Bailey, County, Texas,
By Lola Lipscomb Deputy.
F-20-27-M-6-13

For Sale—Fine yellow dent seed corn, bred from the Experiment Station at Lubbock. Plenty on hand. Taylor White 2-3-c

J. F. Willman subscribes for Journal this week.

T. E. Duke lost his fine bull bog and Dr. Guyton lost one of his fine dogs also Monday. It is thought that some one put out poison.

The Whaley Lumber Company have finished painting their lumber sheds.

**Johnson Barber
SHOP**

W. D. JOHNSON, Prop.

LAUNDRY AGENCY

The Basket Leaves Monday and Returns on Wednesday

Strictly Union

C. A. Eddleman, of Clovis was here the first of the week, looking over our city.

J. F. Foster, of Oklahoma Lane, was here on business Tuesday.

D. S. Huffman, of Kansas City, was here the first of the week. He likes our town and country and wants to trade for land here.

A. P. Stone and R. L. Brown made a trip to Olton, Wednesday on business.

Milton Webb visited home folks in Littlefield, over Sunday.

Commissioners Court will be in session Saturday.

G. A. Shwen, of Fairlawn, is building a new house on his farm.

The following marriage license were issued by County Clerk C. C. Mardis: Willie White and Miss Dela Essary, Feb. 27; Arthur McCarty and Miss Vera Barrett, Feb. 27; Paul Caldwell and Miss Grace Copeland, Feb. 28; Porter G. Wells and Miss Sadie Sebring, Feb. 28.

Leon Kropff and wife, Miss Layne and Curtis Taylor, made a trip to the Cap Rocks near Tucumcari, N. M. Sunday.

City Bakery

KITTY LAYNE, Prop.

Bread, Cakes and
Pies

Baked Every Day

Phone 18 Muleshoe, Texas

There's Big Money In Fruit!

**But You Must Have Good Stock!
PLANT PARKER TREES! They'll Grow!**

FRUIT is bringing high prices—and we know of farms which were saved because of single fruit crops. There is big money to be made in fruit. YOU can make it with little effort. But you must have good stock, just as you have good stock of cattle.

PLANT PARKER TREES! These trees are grown by us in the famous Ozark Fruit Belt and this mountain-grown stock is most hardy and productive. The word "PARKER" is like "Sterling" on silver—guaranteed true to name and we stand back of everything we sell. Our representative will gladly plan your orchard, suggesting fruits, and giving valuable advice without charge. Truly it will pay you to have an orchard and we'll help you make good money with it. By all means, see our representative, who will give you more information as to our trees, prices, etc., and take your order. SEE—

GARLANG & JOHNSON

At Gupton Hotel, Phone No. 5

REPRESENTING THE

PARKER BROS. NURSERY CO.

THE FAYETTEVILLE NURSERIES

Established 1887 Member American Ass'n. of Nurseries FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.



SERVICE

Is Our MOTTO

We keep our force large enough to give you real service at all times in every department of our store.

Candies, Drinks, Cigars, Cigarettes, Toilet Goods and Drugs

McCarty Drug Store

Prescriptions, Properly, Prepared

**Johnson Brothers
Furniture and Undertaking Company**

Prompt Service Day or Night
Courteous Treatment and Reasonable Prices

Motor Equipment also
Exclusive Ambulance

Embalmers

Licensed in Texas and New Mexico

Clovis and Portales, N. M.

See Or Write R. F. MOORE

For pure Half and Half Cotton seed, climated to the Plains, makes more per acre, more lint and matures three weeks earlier than any other cotton. Improved by

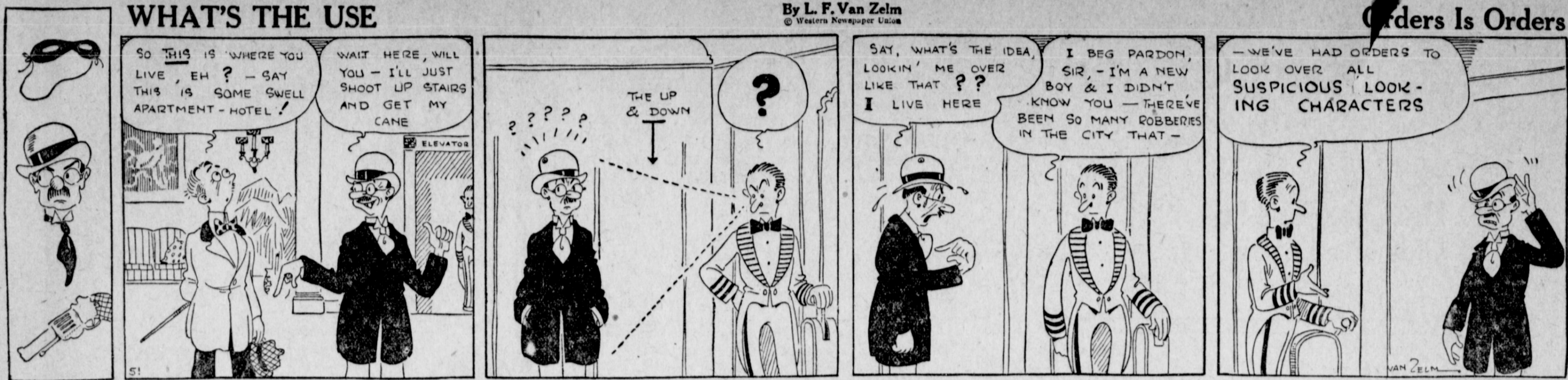
Summers & Son of Vernon, Texas

R F Moore, Muleshoe, Texas, box 93

WHAT'S THE USE

By L. F. Van Zelm
© Western Newspaper Union

Orders Is Orders



MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

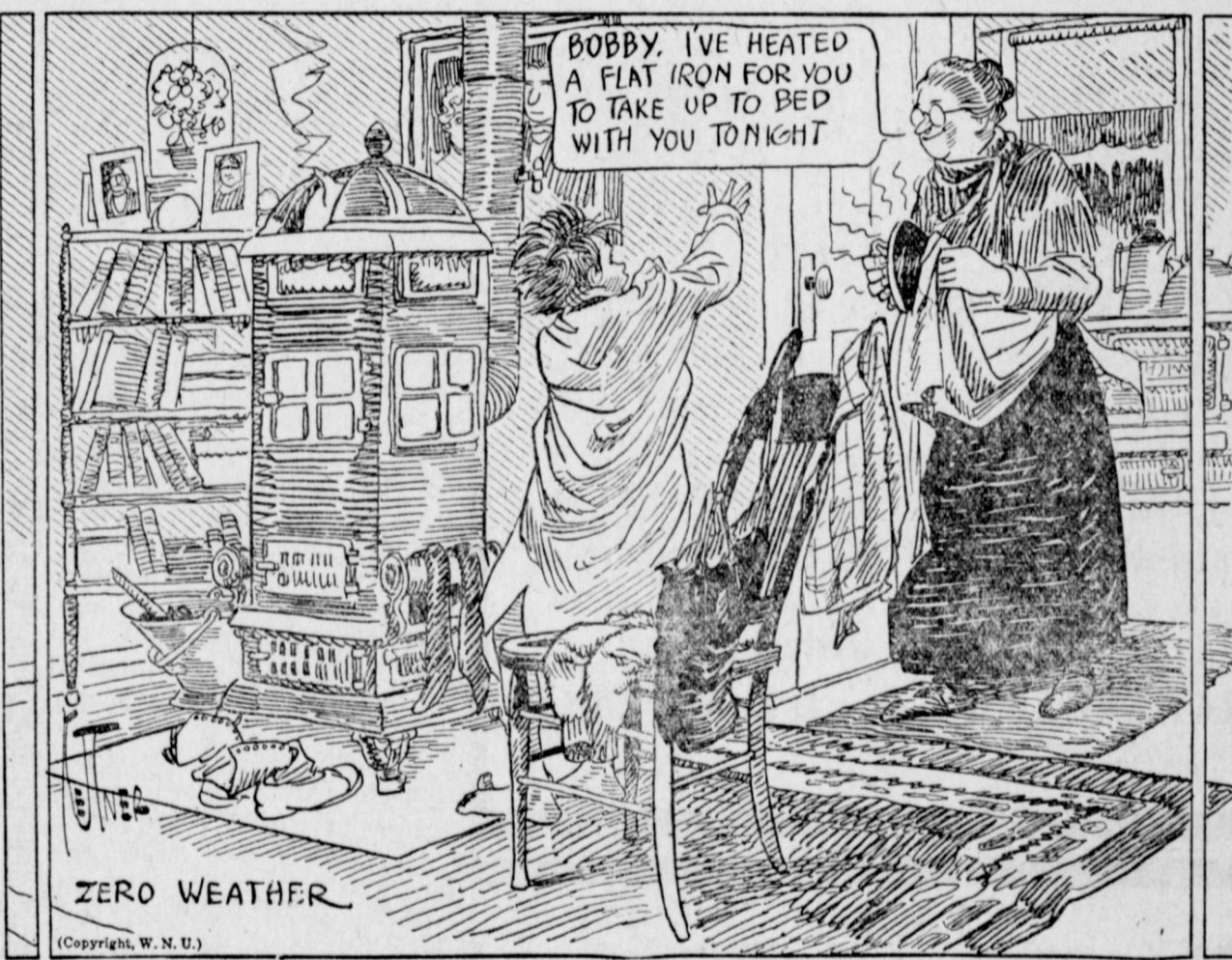
By Charles Sughroe
© Western Newspaper Union

Mickie Solves It



Across the Concrete

Events in the Lives of Little Men



HOME WANTED FOR A BABY



The Clancy Kids

Timmie Tells Them

By PERCY L. CROSBY
Copyright by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate



Dodge Brother's Cars



D. O. SMITH
Muleshoe, Texas

Get your carbon paper at the Journal office, good grade and a little cheaper.

For Sale—10 head big mares, 4 head work mules. This is all well broken and ready for work. D. V. Osborn, one and 1-2 miles southeast of Lariat. 2-3-4-p

Get your gasoline, oil, ford parts and accessories at White Front Garage.

A. R. Matthews M. D.

Physician
and
Surgeon

Muleshoe, Texas

The Moeller Cafe is now open to serve you. Come, early or late.

Mrs. J. H. Williams of Oskaloosa, Iowa, sends in to renew her Journal.

Jas. Weidel of La Grange, Ill. renews for the Journal this week.

C. J. Jordan who lives below the sand hills was in the first of the week buying farm implements.

W. A. Mathis was here Tuesday to buy farm implements.

J. E. Johnson, wife and children left for their home in Lubbock, last Saturday.

J. D. Johnson and S. E. Morris left Wednesday, for Wichita Falls on business.

Virbie Griffith, Opal Johnson, Ruth Johnson and Reta Lea Dodson visited the latters sister, Mrs. J. D. Rankin at Pleasant Hill, last Friday.

Work on the buildings of the Bennett Mfg. Co. Lumber yard is progressing nicely.

T. O. Hallis of Mangum, Okla was here the first of the week prospecting.

Mrs. Robert W. Cox, of Excelsor Springs, Mo., left Saturday for her home after doing some improving at her farm near here. She is a great booster for Bailey county. And is proud of her holdings here.

FOR SALE—Fruit trees, roses, Evergreens, shade trees, Ever-bearing straw berries, budded paper shell pecans trees. Parker Bros. Nursery Co., Fayetteville, Ark. H. C. Garland, Agt., Gupton Hotel, Muleshoe, Texas, Phone No. 5.

F. M. Hebbord, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, sends in his subscription to the Journal.

A. M. Weaver purchased 640 acres of land Northeast of here this week. He will build two sets of improvements on the farm. He also sent out a tractor this week to do the plowing with.

Cars of lumber arriving daily. Bennett Mfg. Co.

Send or bring your orders for hemstitching and button covering to us. We make 16 styles of buttons Johnson's Specialty Shop

The Journal wants to print your 1926 Calander what about it? can we see you? Or call at office and see samples, at once.

Mrs. Wright returned to her home below town, after having her eye removed at one of the Clovis Hospitals. Dr. Guyton performed the operation.

STRAYED—Two bay, blazed faced horses, about 6 yrs old. Will pay reward for their return to W. B. Gwyn or D. L. Butts, of Hurley. E. F. Jones. 3-4-p

C. E. Dotson and J. F. House and families were here Tuesday, on business. They live in the West Camp community.

Let your home man print your 1926 Calenders and wall pockets. We have the swellest line now on display ever shown by any house. See them at Journal office.

Parties sending in articles for the paper must sign their names. We do not use the name with the articles but have it for our file.

J. W. Gregory and wife, of Ord, Nebraska came in Saturday to visit with her brother, John Tucker.

FOR SALE—Two large horses at \$90., 1200 feet Beaver Board at \$40 per thousand, some farm accessories, and 100 White Michigan grape vines at \$16.50. W. H. Farley, Muleshoe, Texas. 4-c

Claud Ellis, of near Fairlawn, was here Tuesday purchasing farm implements.

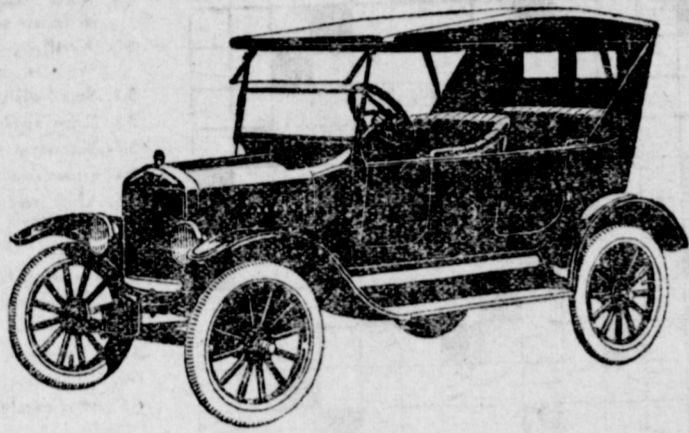
Commissioner W. C. C. Elmore and son, W. A. Elmore, were here the first of the week purchasing two new 2 row listers. They are going to put in a big crop this year.

A. H. Johnson, of Baileyboro, was in the first of the week and purchased some farm implements. The people of Baileyboro, are proud of the new road thru the sand and are doing the most of their business here now.

Mrs. W. B. Gwyn subscribed for the Journal Wednesday.

H. M. McCelney, of Temple, is a renewal to the Journal list this week.

WANTED—To do your printing, calling cards, wedding invitations, programs and office forms. Journal office at Muleshoe, across street from court house.



Absolutely FREE

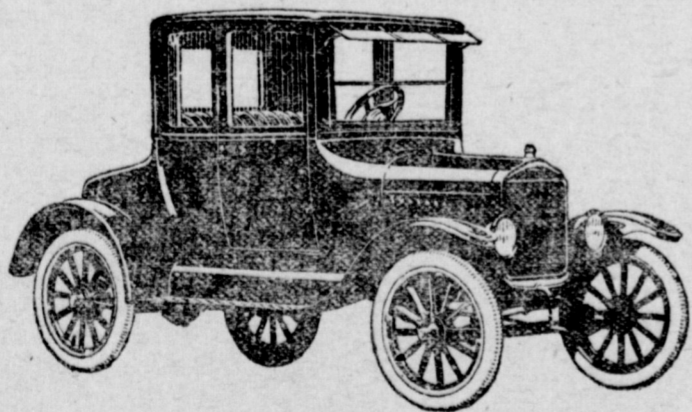
I will give away on March 28, one Ford car absolutely FREE. Call and get my plan.

FREE tickets are given on every dollar purchase or every dollar paid on accounts or notes.

Watch for the date of our big clean up Sale.

M. P. Smith

LINCOLN *Ford* FORDSON
CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS



Just Received a Car Load

of Fords consisting of Touring Cars, Coupes, and Sedans. If interested come in today

Ask Us For a Demonstration at Once

See us for used cars, or get a new one from us

Green-Hicks Motor Co.

For ALL KINDS

GRAIN and FIELD SEED

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

Roswell, N. M.

Catalog Mailed on Request

Denia Onion Seed

Dr. F. W. Dodson
DENTIST

Suite 12 Nunn Bldg. Amarillo

Office in Amarillo 24 years

Regular trips to

Muleshoe

Next Visit

March 9 to 14

Inclusive

Bennett Mfg. Company

Sells lumber and building material direct from their Mills in East Texas to the builders. Save money, buy from us on tracks just above grain elevator

MULESHOE - - TEXAS

McCarty Insurance Agency

Better to have Insurance and not need it---
Than to need Insurance and not have it---

John V. Guyton M. D.

Physician
and
Surgeon

Surgery a Specialty

Plant Trees NOW!

And Until Last of March. Liberal Premiums with cash orders.

No Communities and few homes have enough home-grown fruit. Peaches, Plums, Pears, Figs, Nectarines, Pecans, Jujubes, Berries, and other Fruits.

We have new sure-bearing varieties and the old standards.

We will trade trees for land.

In future people will drive twenty or thirty miles to pick their own fruit and pay more than if you took it to them.

Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Hardy Climate-Proof Native Shrubs, and other ornamentals.

We Pay Express. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Information given.

The Austin Nursery

F. T. Ramsey & Son

Austin, Texas

Since 1875

The earth shall inherit the meek.

It is not yet next winter. It's this.

The Jay walker isn't going anywhere in particular except to the hospital.

Chinese can give pointers to some others on taking care of their aged.

Music hath charms to soothe the breast made savage by a neighbor's boy with a saxophone.

That vest-pocket radio set ought to be a help. Maybe people won't have to stay home at night any more.

No man's feet can ever be made to look so neat as a fashionably shod girl's, but they are always happier.

The dictionary industry isn't the only beneficiary of the cross-word craze. There is the eraser-maker.

What this country needs is not high-rise hotels, but just a few that know how to make gravy.

If cold weather makes speeders it is to be hoped that the weather man will deal us a mild winter.

The donors of the year's prize for notable inventions must consider some of these cross-word puzzle definitions.

A dollar may be called a good many names, but, even so, it doesn't come when it's called. You have to go after it.

Another inspired genius whose name is utterly lost to posterity is the one who first thought to call that laundry machine a mangle.

Hookworm can now be cured by a single dose of carbon tetrachloride, if the victim can get around to saying all that to a druggist.

A home economics director says that dusting is a health menace, thus exonerating the man who sweeps the dirt under the davenport.

Game would soon be exterminated if women could put a rabbit with the same unerring accuracy they bestow on an ex-sweetheart.

For some reason or other, when a man has tried his hand at a hundred things and failed, people begin to refer to him as "versatile."

About the only practical achievement of the cross-word puzzle craze so far has been the production of 92,000 new names for Pullman cars.

It is still profitable to salvage false says a newspaper story, and it is added that it's something of a race to lose them.

Robert Louis Stevenson manuscript brought \$10,000 at auction, again showing that an author frequently has to die to get good prices.

Of course, a man can remain a hero to his child for a little longer than usual by refusing to have anything to do with the latter's home lessons.

Rats are to be examined in connection with the pneumonic plague, although it will still be advisable to get rid of them on general principles.

Strange as it may seem to a large part of the population, the world has always managed to stagger along some way after a football season closes.

The government looks with favor on loans to Europe only if they are for constructive purposes, which eliminates anything in the nature of a war loan.

The technic of the drama, says a writer, is essentially what it was centuries ago. Could Shakespeare's troupe register all emotions by panting vigorously?

Emma Goldman is very anxious to return to the United States, but there appears to be no reciprocal yearning on the part of the United States for Emma.

The sense of importance is strongest in the small-town youth the day a mug bearing his name in large gilt letters appears in the local barber's collection.

A London editor now says that Clemenceau challenged Lloyd George to a duel, which was unfair, as any coachman can talk faster than an Englishman.

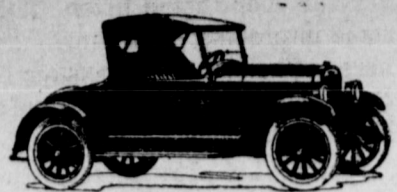
A Californian who spent \$740 for stamps and was refused transportation as first-class mail on a postal plane has received about \$61,000 worth of advertising.

A French robber has been given a life sentence at hard labor through the mercy of the judge, which explains why the robbery business is so dull over there.

A statistician asserts the salt of the ocean is sufficient to cover 700,000 square miles of land to a depth of one mile, or approximately the amount contained in one cheap ham.

Another evidence of the wonders of science is the report of the quartermaster-general of the army that it cost \$1.65 cents a day to feed a soldier during the last fiscal year.

After a more or less tempestuous life, General Dawes on March 4 will retire to the serene and silent life in the vice presidency. He will not even have a chance to talk in his sleep.



Cash Prize Puzzle

- MOTOR**
1. Powerful valve-in-head motor
 2. Oil pump for efficient lubrication
 3. Oil level indicator
 4. Fully enclosed valves and rocker arms
 5. Step-cut piston rings
 6. Compensating carburetor
 7. Hot air stove in connection with carburetor intake
 8. Valve adjustment at top of push rods
 9. Fully enclosed dry-plate disc clutch and flywheel

- COOLING**
10. Ventilation louvers in hood
 11. Centrifugal water pump
 12. Harrison honeycomb radiator
 13. Non-rusting airplane metal radiator shell
 14. "V" fan belt

- IGNITION**
15. Distributor ignition
 16. Remy electric starter
 17. Remy generator
 18. Panel type ammeter and oil gauge on instrument board
 19. Storage battery
 20. Drum type legal headlamps
 21. Headlamp dimmers
 22. Dash lamp
 23. Tail light on battery circuit
 24. Klaxon electric horn

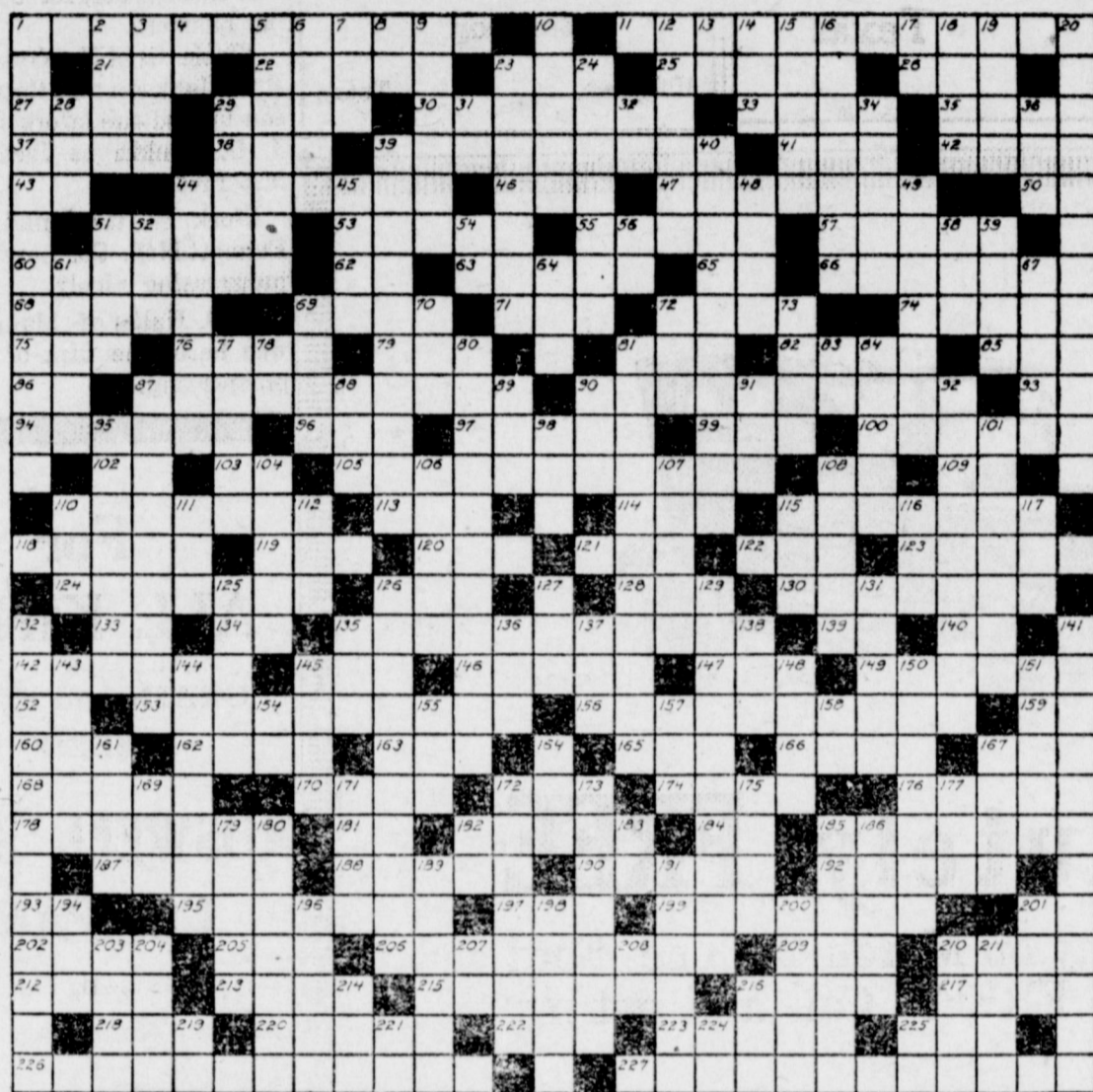
- TRANSMISSION**
25. 3-speed selective sliding gear transmission
 26. Hand gear-shift lever
 27. Standard clutch and brake pedals
 28. Foot accelerator and accelerator foot rest

- UNIVERSAL JOINT**
29. All-metal universal joint—yokes doubly heat-treated—Alumite lubrication

- REAR AXLE**
30. Improved large-surface spiral-bevel ring gear and pinion
 31. New Departure ball bearing on pinion hub
 32. New Departure thrust bearing
 33. One-piece pressed steel banjo-type housing
 34. Live rear axle shafts mounted on New Departure ball bearings

- BRAKES**
35. 11-inch brake drums
 36. Extra-heavy brake bands easily adjustable
 37. Positive brake linkage
 38. Individual brake adjustment
 39. Automatic brake equalizer
 40. Efficient hand brake

- VERTICAL**
- | No. | Definition |
|------|---|
| 88. | Female deer. |
| 89. | Relaxed to. |
| 90. | Buddy. |
| 91. | Insect. |
| 92. | Describes the new Duco finish on Chevrolet bodies. |
| 93. | More economical (is true of Chevrolet upkeep). |
| 94. | Famous humorist. |
| 95. | Explosives. |
| 101. | Descriptive of Chevrolet brakes. |
| 106. | More contagious. |
| 107. | Chrysolanic acid. |
| 108. | For sale. |
| 110. | Doctors (abb.). |
| 111. | River in Western Africa. |
| 112. | French article. |
| 113. | American Protective Ass'n (abb.). |
| 116. | Ugels (S. Afr.). |
| 117. | Ording. |
| 125. | River in Spain. |
| 126. | Modified seatant. |
| 127. | Maidme (abb.). |
| 129. | Kind of oil-flow regulators on Chevrolet closed cars. |
| 131. | Ermite (ref. scullin). |
| 132. | Standard equipment on closed model Chevrolets. |
| 133. | Form of shoe. |
| 136. | Always delivers gas (Ind.).) (Cylinder to Vacuum tanks on all Chevrolets. |
| 137. | Lord Advocate of Scotland (abb.). |
| 138. | Turl. |
| 141. | Type of springs used on Chevrolet cars. |
| 142. | Descriptive of Chevrolet coupe for business purposes. |
| 144. | Workers. |
| 145. | Expense. |
| 148. | Discover. |
| 150. | Old sailor. |
| 151. | Noted American bandmaster. |
| 154. | Party (abb.). |
| 155. | Party in power. |
| 157. | Three-toed sloth. |



\$50



The Cross Word Puzzle is made up of some of the Chevrolet 83 Quality Features listed on each side of the Puzzle and contains many regular cross word puzzle words. It is a real test of your ability at working cross word puzzles.

We will divide \$50.00 equally to the person submitting the correct solution to the puzzle, providing he or she is not an employee or relative of an employee of this company, same to be applied on purchase of a New Chevrolet or applied on a Chevrolet 6 per cent Certificate. Bring or mail your answer to the puzzle or our sales room not later than midnite of the 14th of March, 1925.

- HORIZONTAL**
- | No. | Definition |
|------|---|
| 1. | Chevrolet has three of these: sedan, coach and coupe. |
| 11. | These are used on all Chevrolet closed models. |
| 21. | Twice the number of cross members on a Chevrolet frame. |
| 154. | Toward. |
| 161. | Relaxed to. |
| 164. | Buddy. |
| 167. | Burden. |
| 169. | Evening. |
| 171. | Hurry. |
| 172. | Chevrolet gives Quality in addition to this. |
| 173. | Bundle. |
| 175. | River in Asiatic Turkey. |
| 177. | City in Somalia. |
| 179. | To play a trump card. |
| 180. | Expense for this is negligible to Chevrolet owners. |
| 182. | Civil Engineer (abb.). |
| 183. | Royal Engineer (abb.). |
| 185. | Elegant in appearance. |
| 186. | Rouse. |
| 189. | Revel (abb.). |
| 191. | Assure (abb.). |
| 194. | Beverage. |
| 196. | Creek letter. |
| 198. | Destroy. |
| 200. | Imperial unit. |
| 201. | Plyator's measure. |
| 203. | Body of water. |
| 204. | One of the Great Lakes. |
| 207. | Yes (Spanish). |
| 208. | Company (abb.). |
| 210. | Portion. |
| 211. | Blasphemy. |
| 214. | Land of Dawn. |
| 216. | Cook in grass. |
| 219. | Famous American (Ind.). |
| 221. | King (abb.). |
| 224. | Printer's measure. |
| 225. | Ocean (abb.). |

- CHASSIS**
41. Deep 4 1/4-inch frame
 42. Five frame cross members
 43. Extra-heavy drop-forged front axle
 44. Ample clearance below front axle
 45. Positive and improved semi-reversible steering mechanism
 46. Large steering spindle bolt
 47. Fore and aft steering control
 48. Spring cushioned steering connecting rod
 49. New Departure ball bearings in front wheels
 50. Artillery type wheels—disc wheels on Sedan and Coupe
 51. Semi-elliptic springs
 52. Rear springs underslung
 53. Vacuum fuel feed
 54. Gasoline tank located at rear
 55. Alumite lubricating system

- BODIES**
56. Refined full streamlines
 57. Low comfortable seats
 58. Crowned panel fenders
 59. Covered running boards
 60. Positive door catches
 61. Anti-rattle hood catches

- EQUIPMENT**
62. Demountable rims
 63. Extra rim
 64. Tire carrier
 65. Speedometer
 66. New cowl lamps
 67. New design instrument board designed for maximum leg room

- OPEN MODELS**
68. Double adjustable windshield with rubber weatherstrip
 69. Side curtains open with doors
 70. Duco finish in rich dark blue
 71. Large glass window in rear curtain
 72. Burco curtain fasteners

- CLOSED MODELS**
73. New and exceptionally beautiful bodies by Fisher
 74. Duco finish—Coach a rich dark blue—Sedan in aqua-marine blue with black upper panels—Coupe in sage green with black upper panels
 75. Plate glass windows
 76. Ternstedt window regulators
 77. Door locks
 78. Sun visor
 79. Automatic windshield wiper
 80. "VV" one-piece windshield
 81. Dome light (Coach and Sedan)
 82. Beautiful durable upholstery over deep springs
 83. Balloon tires

- | No. | Definition |
|------|--|
| 87. | Two words of advice to prospective automobile buyers. |
| 90. | Describes what a Chevrolet owner thinks of his car. |
| 93. | Motor (colloq.). |
| 94. | Back up. |
| 96. | Rocky pinnacles (obs.). |
| 97. | Race. |
| 99. | To spread for drying. |
| 100. | City in New Hampshire. |
| 102. | That ma. |
| 103. | National League (abb.). |
| 105. | The number of quality features which make the Chevrolet pre-eminent in its field. |
| 108. | Maker of spark plug used on all Chevrolets. |
| 109. | Latin epithet. |
| 110. | Formal application. |
| 113. | Household pet. |
| 114. | Inscription found on altar cloth. |
| 115. | Astolish. |
| 116. | Ideal profit. |
| 119. | Color. |
| 120. | Acronyms (abb.). |
| 121. | Postal appellation. |
| 122. | Mineral spring. |
| 123. | Leisure (Ind.). |
| 124. | These are semi-elliptic in the Chevrolet. |
| 126. | Exercise. |
| 128. | Loose end. |
| 130. | Kind of lubricating system used in Chevrolet chassis. |
| 133. | Each (abb.). |
| 134. | English idiom. |
| 135. | Refined feature of Chevrolet body design. |
| 139. | Heitant exclamation. |
| 140. | Iron (chem. symb.). |
| 142. | Flyer. |
| 145. | Indes-Chinese hill tribe. |
| 146. | Fertile imaginings. |
| 147. | Fish eggs. |
| 149. | Green whipped cream. |
| 152. | Limited (abb.). |
| 153. | Describes the comfort of Chevrolet cars. |
| 156. | From this to high gear with an easy shift of the hand lever and a slight pressure on the clutch pedal. |
| 159. | Mystical Hindu ejaculation. |
| 160. | Meadow. |
| 162. | Scarcely. |
| 163. | Suffix indicating action. |
| 165. | Female relative (abb.). |
| 166. | Small body of water. |
| 167. | Yes in French. |
| 168. | Made of oak. |
| 170. | Limbs. |
| 172. | 100,000 rupees. |
| 174. | Romana. |
| 176. | Perception. |
| 178. | Imitation pearls. |
| 181. | Upper end (abb.). |
| 182. | Hint. |
| 184. | East Kent (abb.). |
| 185. | Proceeding by degrees. |
| 187. | Neurer (obs.). |
| 188. | Scatter. |
| 190. | Parts of bodies. |
| 192. | Genus of mollusks. |
| 193. | Tantulus (chem. symb.). |
| 195. | Infinitesimal. |
| 197. | Payment by way of bounty. |
| 199. | Device used for clamping cylinder head to cylinder block on some motors. |
| 201. | East Indies (abb.). |
| 202. | Chevrolet improved carburetor does not load when the motor is running this way. |
| 205. | 1915. |
| 206. | Tires are unlimited with Chevrolet Motor Co. Div. of General Motors Corp. |
| 209. | Possessive pronoun. |
| 210. | One of these circulates the water and one the oil on the Chevrolet. |
| 212. | This axle has a banjo-type housing in the New Chevrolet. |
| 213. | This removes the exhaust gases from the Chevrolet motor. |
| 215. | When you have one show him the town in a Chevrolet. |
| 216. | Worry. |
| 217. | Assistant (abb.). |
| 218. | Chevrolet tools come in this. |
| 220. | Easy starting device connected with Chevrolet carburetor. |
| 222. | They never skid (abb.)—refers to balloon tires. |
| 223. | Edge. |
| 225. | Native metal. |
| 226. | One of the features that make the Chevrolet attractive to women drivers. |
| 227. | Kind of starter generator, and ignition in all Chevrolets. |

VALLEY MOTOR CO. Inc.



Suitable Bandeau Should Be Chosen

Knowledge of Lines Necessary in Selecting Hair Decorations.

With the increasing vogue of the bandeau now there should be little difficulty in suiting the right hair ornament to the right woman, says a fashion writer in the Kansas City Star. Here is where a knowledge of line is very necessary. A bandeau can be very regal. It can impart an interesting touch of the oriental to the wearer, and—it can be very unbecoming if care is not used in its selection.

In choosing a bandeau, the shape of the face is of great importance. A short, round face should not be adorned with a band coming low down on the forehead and detracting from the already rather meager length. A narrow band should be chosen and should be worn near or right at the hairline. Nor should the bandeau itself have rounded lines. It will be much less unfavorable if it comes to a peak in the front. Also, the band ought to be comparatively plain and thin, so that it will not add heaviness to the features.

A long, narrow face can be topped by a broad bandeau that detracts from the facial surface, and should be rounded rather than pointed at the top. Also, the woman with an unusually high forehead will generally look much better in a broad bandeau than in a narrow style unless she wears her hair very low on the forehead and simply uses a narrow band across her hair.

One more fact about the round, fat face. A bandeau with ear ornaments attached may help, provided the face is not too short. These earpieces should extend well on to the cheeks, so as to cover part of the facial surface.

The shape of the nose must also be taken into consideration. A woman whose nose is large and prominent should not wear a tight slender bandeau fitting close to her forehead.

Rhinestone Pin Used on Brown Milan Straw



Now that the straw hat season is here again, here is a chic little brown milan on which taffeta is effectively used. The rhinestone pin is a clever trimming.

Flowers and leaves and any additions that will add thickness will prove more becoming, since these do not bring the nose out in conspicuous relief. And, above all things, if your nose turns up think twice before you buy a bandeau that shapes to a point at the top.

The neck should not be entirely ignored. When a woman with a short neck buys a bandeau, she must not be tempted by a model that has ear ornaments that hang low, for these will take away what little neck she has. Flowers or other ornaments worn at the ears must be well up toward the level of the eyes, when the neckline is short.

Actually, only a tall woman or a young girl should wear a fancy bandeau with earpieces. But here we come to the subject of appropriateness in which judgment rather than rules must be applied. It is seldom that an older, mature woman looks well in fancy, flowery hair ornaments that tend to rob her of one of her most priceless possessions—dignity.

The girlish poses and beaded pansy motifs should be reserved for the younger set, and the more dignified bands of brilliant or of various metal cloths should be given to maturity. One of the few exceptions to this is in the case of the older woman of height and dignity, who will sometimes appear very queenly in a narrow band of small leaves, carrying a suggestion of the Greek goddess's beauty about its simple design.

Sateen Slip Covers

If furniture has grown a bit shabby and one does not feel like affording the services of an upholsterer, one may have slip covers made of sateen which comes especially for this purpose and is very wide. The range of colors is very large and almost any desired shade may be found. It is not expensive and is as serviceable as it is attractive.

Rich Coat for Formal Wear in Early Spring



Golden brown satin, with a fine stripe of darker tone, collared with choker of seal and gorgeously embroidered all over the flaring sleeves and the godets that carry out their flowing lines, are features of this handsome garment.

Gloves That Fit Last Longer, Says an Expert

Upon the efficiency of that first fitting, as you buy your gloves, depends largely their permanent fit, advises an expert in the Kansas City Star. Sizes are satisfactory as preliminary guides; but the proper "set" of the glove to the hand is insured only by careful fitting.

Seat yourself comfortably for the process, sitting sideways, with your elbow on the protecting cushion. Unless you are left-handed, in which case your left hand naturally will be the larger, give the saleswoman your right hand to measure and fit.

During that first fitting at the store, and at subsequent times when you put the gloves on yourself—particularly while they are still new—these rules should be considered. New gloves should be drawn on gradually, never forced on, or pushed down between the fingers. A glove never should be held by the corners, as it is being fitted on, but by the center of its back. It should be drawn off backwards, rather than pulled off by the finger tips.

Do not buy a glove which needs to be stretched at the wrist. If it does not clasp easily, it is too small, and is likely to tear out around the clasps at once.

If your hands are normal—that is, of average shapeliness, and not particularly thick or thin, with medium length fingers—you will want to be fitted with regulation-sized gloves. That is, the exact size of gloves which the measurement of your hand indicates is the one which will fit you.

But if the flesh of your hand is extremely solid, and your fingers are thick and heavy-jointed, you will want a glove larger than the regulation size.

Conversely, if the flesh on your hand is quite soft and flabby, you may wear a smaller glove—probably about half a size smaller—than the measurement indicates. If your hand is thin, you will want a long, narrow glove. And if your hand is stout and firm, see that you are fitted with an extremely elastic glove.

In fact, elasticity of the leather always has a great deal to do with the final fit and satisfaction that you can get out of a glove.

Golf Hats of Tweed

What is more natural than to go around the links of the southern golf courses in a round hat? That is what many prominent women golfers are buying at present. These hats are a camel's hair tweed, decorated with a mere sprig of coque at one side and may be had in fawn, mastic, orange blue, copper or blue-gray.

In Blaze of Color

A flashing blaze of color distinguishes one of the latest evening gowns seen in Paris recently. It is of gold and ruby colored glazed lace, embroidered down the front and at the hem with pearls, imitation rubies, and violet-colored feathers. This is worn over a slip of georgette with the above shades superimposed.

New Hostess Gowns

Hostess gowns in reality are quilted chiffon, velvet, satin or silk dressing gowns slightly disguised. A hostess slips one on when unexpected callers disturb her afternoon nap.

KNITTED TUNIC FROCK; "LET ACCESSORIES DO IT"

SPRING is here! That is according to the calendar of Madam Fashion, whose system of dating is peculiarly her own. Indeed, this mistress of the modes, in her enthusiasm to arrive early, outwits even the first robin of spring. At this moment, regardless of whether the thermometer is registering above or below, she is broadcasting a fascinating spring song of clothes to

Remarkable effects are wrought in these tunic frocks such as multi-colored plaided patternings knit of mohair. Then, too, there are so many opportunities presented for unique trimmings, and this is a point especially emphasized by stylists.

Buttons provide one of the handsomest features defining the trend of the tunic mode. They serve to fasten



SMARTEST IN TUNIC FROCKS

an audience that is ever eagerly listening in for advance information.

When it comes to the knitted tunic frock the refrain crescendos into one grand chorus of enthusiasm. No wonder these knitted tunic frocks are such an inspirational theme. The latest models are charmingly colorful and exquisitely designed to even the slightest detail.

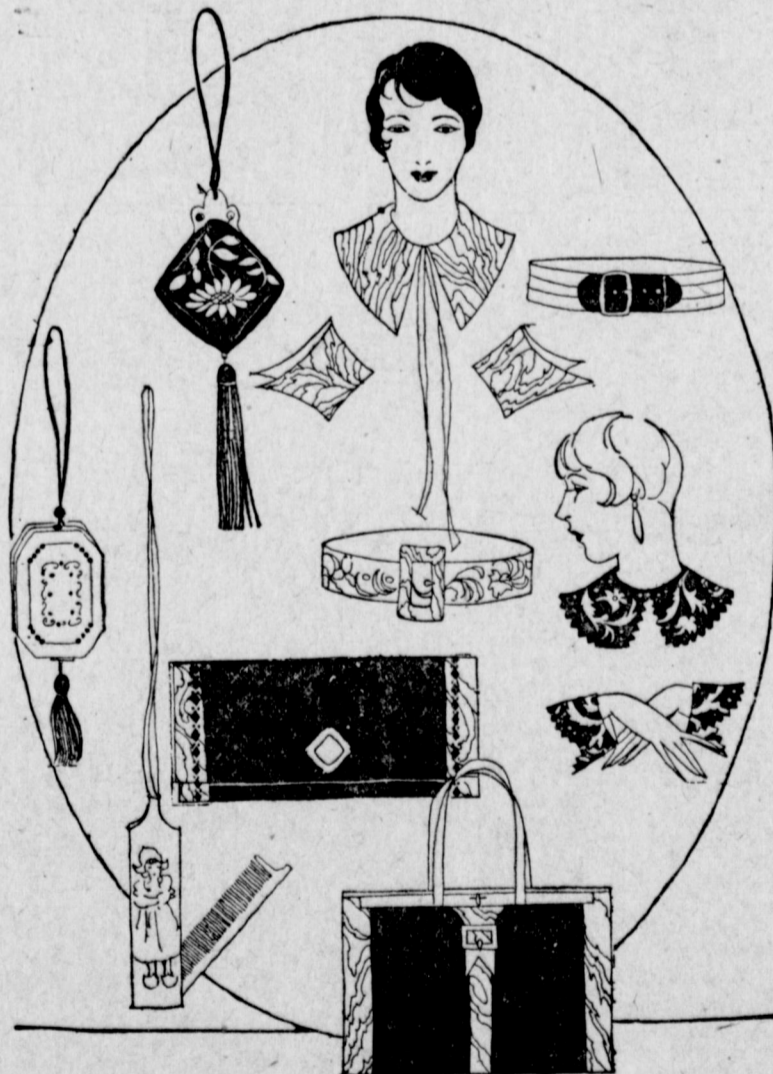
One has but to glance at this picture to be convinced that all that is newest and smartest is expressed in knitted tunics with skirts to match. Analyzing this knitted ensemble for the sake of emphasizing certain details recommended this season, one begins at the sleeves, which are long and close-fitting, a feature indicative of the last word in fashion. Note the slenderized tailored-fitting lines, which must be, if one is correctly costumed.

As to color, could any combination seem more alluring than the bright yellow with trimmings of white flannel silk, which imparts much charm to

and to ornament. The coloring of the costume itself is often reflected in their pearly surface; that is, if the tunic model be not of the slip-on variety.

So long as fashion continues to sponsor plain and simple day dresses and coat frocks we must cast about for ways to vary them and keep them interesting. This spring's entrancing colors and the great variety of patterns in striped and figured materials, make the place of an adorned, straight-line dress secure in fashions for spring and summer. Every one likes them, and one of the main reasons is that they make successful backgrounds for all sorts of pretty and distinctive furbelows and colorful accessories.

Of course, collars and cuffs offer first and most important aid to the plain frock which is seeking distinction. A variety of collar and cuff sets will assure a long and successful career to the simplest of dresses, and these sets are at hand in a wide variety of materials and new designs. For tailored and morning frocks, plain and striped linen in natural and other backgrounds are shown. The plain linens are sometimes finished with very narrow cluny lace edging, or with embroidery in one or more colors, but just as often they are unadorned. Striped linens for sports or day dresses are usually touched up with stitched bands and rows of tiny buttons. There are many lace sets and batiste or linen sets, with eyelet work, which are always good style, and added to these are sets made of ribbons, including plaid ribbons with plain borders. Belts



SOME USEFUL ACCESSORIES

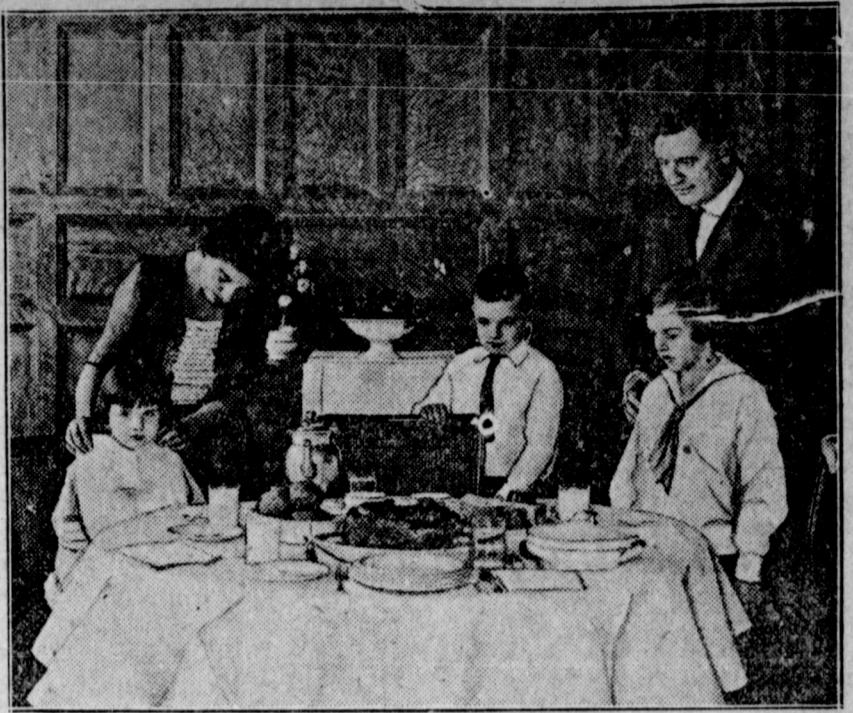
this costume? The crowning point of joy in regard to most knitted tunic frocks is the fact that skirt and overblouse can be worn separately. Not until one really comes into possession of a two-piece costume such as the picture shows does one sense the joy and satisfaction of owning a knitted skirt which can be called upon to serve with various separate waistcoats, sweaters or blouses. The same may be said of the knitted tunic; posed over satin slip or skirt it ever presents a handsome appearance. There are, however, some skirts with thin silk tops rather than knitted to the waistline. These, of course, can be worn only with their complementary tunics.

also help to change the aspect of day frocks.

Shopping bags, vanity cases and certain little furbelows become important when the coat frock is so unobtrusive that accessories must speak for the distinction of the costume. Vanity cases are shown in endless variety, including those that are enameled and jeweled and those of silk that appear in new designs. The bobbed-hair era has brought in fanciful little cases for combs that are suspended on a ribbon worn about the neck, and our flappers complacently tidy their hair wherever and wherever they see fit.

JULIA FOTOMLEY.
(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

IS FAMILY GETTING RIGHT KIND OF FOOD?



Fruits and Vegetables Are Necessary for Family.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Your family will get the right kind of food, according to the bureau of home economics, United States Department of Agriculture, if the day's meals contain food from each of the following groups: (1) Fruits and vegetables; (2) meat, poultry, eggs, fish, milk and cheese; (3) bread, breakfast foods, and other cereals; (4) fats; and (5) sweets. It is not necessary to have each group represented at every meal, although this is often a convenient way for the housekeeper to be sure that all the kinds of food needed have been served. Some food from each group should appear at least once a day. Fruits and vegetables should be used as often as possible, and if there are children, pure, whole milk is indispensable.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Fruits and vegetables supply minerals, vitamins, and "roughage" necessary for normal growth and health. It is a good plan to grow as many of them as possible in the home garden. The surplus may be stored, dried, or canned for the winter.

Meat, poultry, eggs, milk, cheese, and fish supply efficient protein for building body tissues, and, to some ex-

tent, minerals and vitamins. When home slaughtering is done, the meat supply can be extended by curing or canning any surplus. If a flock of chickens is kept, eggs will be supplied the year around, and some of the chickens may be used on the table. Children especially need milk and butter, and they are equally good foods for all other members of the family as well. Fresh milk should always be given to children if possible; otherwise dried or evaporated milk may be used.

Foods Supply Energy.

Bread, breakfast foods, and other cereals, among which may be mentioned rice, hominy grits, cornmeal, and foods made of flour, supply energy and some protein, in an economical form. If some whole-grain products are used, they will supply minerals and vitamins also.

Fats and sweets supply energy. Enough of each should be used to make the meals appetizing, but large quantities of either are unnecessary and unwholesome.

Farmers' Bulletin 1313, Good Proportions in the Diet, gives further details on feeding the family. It may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., while the supply lasts.

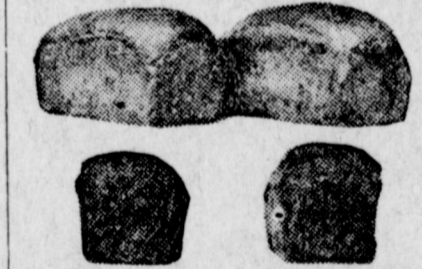
COCOA BREAD MAKES ACCEPTABLE NOVELTY

Addition of Dried Fruits Produces Palatable Loaf.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cocoa bread, which affords an attractive variation for lunch or afternoon tea, may be made by using ordinary bread formulas with slight changes. Since cocoa contains about 20 per cent of fat, other shortening may be used in smaller quantities or omitted entirely. Additional sugar must be used to overcome the bitterness of the cocoa, some cocoas requiring more than others. Ordinarily, if in addition to the quantity required by the formula an amount of sugar equal to that of the cocoa is added, the bread will be neither bitter nor sweet. This large quantity of sugar somewhat retards the fermentation, thus increasing the time over that needed for making white bread. Cocoa bread, however, when made with the large quantity of sugar remains fresh longer than ordinary bread, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The quantity of sugar may be reduced by using some spice or additional salt. Care must be taken,



Try Cocoa Bread.

however, not to use an excess of either; too much spice masks the flavor of the cocoa, and too much salt retards the action of the yeast even more than a large quantity of sugar.

The amount of cocoa may be varied to suit individual tastes. The substitution of one-tenth of the flour by cocoa gives the bread a distinct cocoa color and flavor.

All cocoa bread is dark, the depth of color varying with the quantity of cocoa used. Aside from the color, there is very little difference in appearance between the cocoa bread and white bread; the shape of the loaves, the volume, the texture of grain, and the elasticity are about the same.

The recipe may be varied by using honey or other sweetening agents in place of ordinary sugar and by adding fruits or nuts. The incorporation of three or more ounces of raisins, prunes, roasted peanuts, etc., in the dough of each pound loaf of cocoa bread produces a very palatable loaf. The fruits or nuts may be added when the dough is first worked down or "punched."

Cocoa rolls, buns, and rusks are also acceptable. They may be made slightly sweet by using more sugar than is used in the bread.

Cocoa bread is a specialty and cannot be expected to replace the different types of bread now being made, but it is an acceptable novelty to serve occasionally.

PEANUT BUTTER HAS MANY VARIOUS USES

Some Uncommon Ways to Give Flavor to Meals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Here are some out-of-the-ordinary ways of using peanut butter to give zest and flavor to the meals. The United States Department of Agriculture has a circular, No. 128, on the manufacture and use of peanut butter, containing many other suggestions.

Peanut Butter Salad Dressing.

1/2 cupful sour cream	1/2 tablespoonful sugar
2 tablespoonfuls peanut butter	1/4 teaspoonful salt
2 tablespoonfuls vinegar	1/4 teaspoonful mustard
1 egg	1/4 teaspoonful paprika

Mix and cook in a double boiler until thickened.

Parched Cornmeal Biscuits.

1/2 cupful yellow cornmeal	1 cupful peanut butter
1 teaspoonful salt	1 1/2 cupfuls water

Put the meal into a shallow pan and heat in the oven until it is a delicate brown, stirring frequently. Mix the peanut butter and water, add salt, and heat. While the mixture is hot, stir in the meal, which also should be hot. Beat thoroughly. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes in an ungreased pan.

Peanut Butter Salad Wafers.

1 cupful cornmeal	1/2 cupful peanut butter
1 cupful wheat flour	1 teaspoonful salt
	1/2 cupful milk

Mix together, roll out very thin, and cut out. Bake in a moderate oven until brown.

Oyster and Vegetable Stew Recommended

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Turnip, cabbage, celery, and onion may be added to an oyster stew to make it quite different from the kind ordinarily served. In the course of a series of experiments with the preparation of vegetables intended to develop quick methods of cooking them, this recipe has been evolved by the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. It will undoubtedly appeal to those who are fond of oysters and may be planned as the main dish for lunch or supper.

Oyster and Vegetable Stew.

1 pint oysters.	1/2 of a small onion, chopped fine.
1 cupful potato water.	1/2 cupful celery, chopped fine.
1/4 cupful raw turnip, chopped fine.	1/2 cupful fine, chopped fine.
1/4 cupful shredded raw cabbage.	1 tablespoonful butter.
	1/2 teaspoonful salt.

Boil the turnip in the potato water for five minutes. Then add the shredded cabbage and the onion and cook for ten minutes. Add the oysters, salt, and butter and cook for a few minutes until the oysters curl at the edge. Add the celery just before serving. A little thickening may be used if desired, for the liquor comes out of the oysters as they cook.

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"Hello Daddy-dont forget my Wrigleys"



Slip a package in your pocket when you go home tonight.

Give the youngsters this wholesome, long-lasting sweet - for pleasure and benefit.

Use it yourself after smoking or when work drags. It's a great little fresheuer



SHERIFF SALE

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Bailey. BY VIRTUE of a certain execution issued out of the Honorable County Court of Bailey County, on the 12th day of February 1925 by C. C. Mardis clerk of said Court against A. J. Tays for the sum of two hundred-forty-two and 50-100 (\$242.50) dollars and cost of suit, in cause No. 28 in said Court, styled M. F. Loyd versus A. J. Tays and placed in my hands for service, I, H. A. Douglass as Sheriff of Bailey County Texas, did, on the 23rd day of February 1925 levy on certain Real Estate, situated in Bailey County, described as follows, to-wit North one-half of Section 4 Block Z., of the W. D. & F. W. Johnson's Subdivision as shown by the plat of such Block Z., of record in the deeds records of Bailey County, Texas, and levied upon as the property of said A. J. Tays. And on Tuesday, the 7th day of April 1925 at the Court House door of Bailey County, in the Town of Muleshoe Texas, between the hours of ten a. m. and four p. m. I will sell said land at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said A. J. Tays by virtue of said levy and said execution and levy.

And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication, in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceeding said day of sale, in the Muleshoe Journal a newspaper published in Bailey County.

WITNESS my hand, this 23rd day of February 1925. H. A. Douglass, Sheriff Bailey County, Texas. M-4-5-6.

For Sale—10 head big mares, 4 head work mules. This is all well broken and ready for work. D. V. Osborn, one and 1-2 miles south-east of Lariat. 2-3-4-p

Jas. Weidel of La Grange, Ill. renews for the Journal this week.

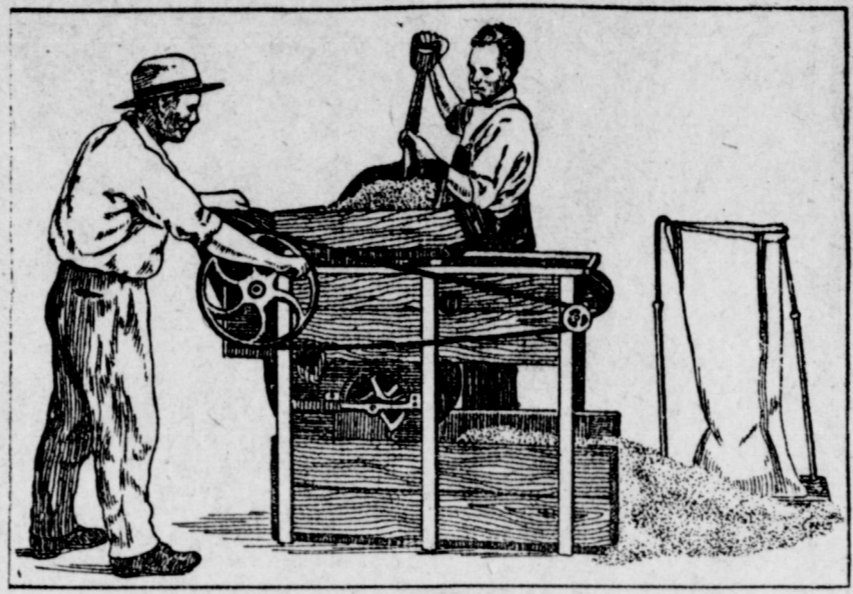
IT PAYS TO USE GOOD SEED WHEAT

By H. M. Bainer, Director, The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association.

Even though Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas have just harvested a big wheat crop, good authority has conservatively estimated that, through the use of better seed alone, the total yield could easily have been increased 25,000,000 bushels. This is equivalent to an additional profit of \$25,000,000, as good seed costs very little more than ordinary seed. In fact, if better seed had been sown, thereby improving the quality of the crop and eliminating smut, rye and mixtures, the increase in value would easily have been twice this amount.

Mr. A. H. Leidigh, agronomist of the Texas Experiment Station, says: "Through the use of superior varieties of seed wheat in Northwest Texas, during recent years, large increases in yields have been secured. Had this kind of seed been uniformly sown last fall, in the place of a lot of country-run mixtures, the profits to Panhandle farmers this year would have been increased thousands upon thousands of dollars."

"Central-North Texas is known by the mixed wheat it grows; pure seed is almost unknown. The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has repeatedly tested the mixtures grown, as well as graded versus ungraded seed, and has found that the yield can be greatly improved through pure seed. The Station is ready to recommend and help locate seed of certain pure wheats for sowing in this part of the state."



Country-run seed can be greatly improved by cleaning.

ACTUAL RESULTS FROM GOOD SEED.

In Kansas (From 6 1/4 to 12 bushels gain.) County Agent Roy E. Gwin, of Columbus, writes: "Last fall, Mr. W. H. Shafter sowed part of his field with a pure variety of wheat which gave him an average yield of 31 bushels per acre, while the balance of the field sown with ordinary seed yielded 21 bushels per acre." Mr. J. L. Bainer, a well known farmer of Scott County, reports a gain of 1 1/2 bushels per acre in favor of good seed. Still another farmer from Pratt County reports 23 bushels an acre from good seed, while his neighbor sowed "just wheat" and harvested 11 bushels an acre.

down one grade or more on account of rye. On this basis, the wheat delivered in Kansas City from July 1, 1923, to April 30, 1924, would have included over 1,300,000 bushels mixed with enough rye to lower the quality from one to two grades, representing a loss of approximately \$50,000 on this one market in less than one season.

Mixed Seed.

There may be one predominating variety in mixed seed suitable for local conditions, but it is out of the question to assume that a mixture of two or more varieties is uniformly desirable. Crops from this kind of seed do not ripen evenly, and when sold, grade as "mixed," with considerable reduction in price.



The dry method—applying copper carbonate for smut.

In Nebraska (A gain of 9 bushels.) County Agent C. R. Young, of Dakota City, says: "I furnished seven farmers with good, pure seed wheat, which outyielded the wheat from the common seed of the county by 9 bushels per acre."

In Oklahoma (A gain of 3 bushels.) A report from County Agent Tom M. Jarks, of Ellis County, says: "During the past three years, I have kept an accurate record of the yields of twenty fields of wheat sown with good seed of adapted varieties in comparison with the yields from fields sown with the common varieties. All fields were handled alike, so far as preparation, date of sowing and quality of soil were concerned. The three-year average showed an increase of almost three bushels per acre in favor of the adapted varieties."

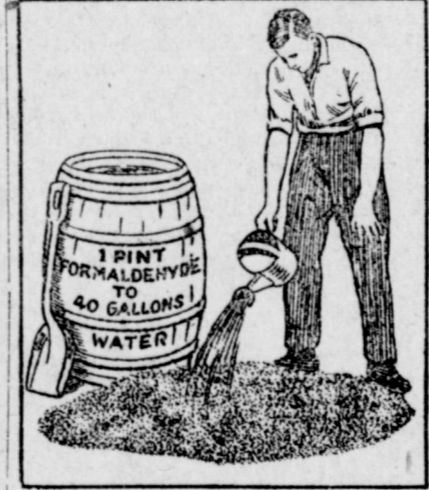
In Texas (A gain of 7 bushels.) Our last year's records show that eight Panhandle farmers sowed a total of 968 acres of wheat; they made an average yield of 17 bushels per acre on 460 acres, sown with good seed, and 10 bushels per acre on 508 acres, sown with country-run seed.

Sow Clean Seed at Least.

Even though country-run seed may lack purity, it can be greatly improved by cleaning and grading. Good authority states that 20 per cent of wheat sown in the Southwest consists of cracked, immature or injured kernels that will not grow. The feeding value of these kernels, which are useless as seed, will pay the expense of running the seed through a fanning mill. It is generally known that the best wheat farmers, who reclean their seed and sow only the purest, obtain yields of at least 3 to 5 bushels more than the country average.

Avoid Rye.

The presence of rye in wheat cuts down the grade as well as the price, and darkens the flour and produces a heavy bread. Five per cent of rye in choice milling wheat will reduce the price from 3 to 5 cents a bushel. Over 2 1/2 per cent of the Hard Winter wheat coming into Kansas City during 1919, 1920 and 1921 graded



The wet method—applying formaldehyde for smut.

Look Out for Smut.
The loss in the Southwest this year from stinking smut is greater than for the past several years—amounting to millions of dollars. Fully 90 per cent of this loss could have been prevented through seed treatment just before sowing. The cost of the material for treating seed is from 1 to 5 cents a bushel.

Treatments for Smut.
Use of Formaldehyde. The old standard and dependable remedy for smut consists of dipping, floating or sprinkling the seed in a solution containing 1 pint of formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water.

Use of Copper Carbonate. This new, dry method of seed treatment is now being quite generally recommended by agricultural colleges. It consists of thoroughly mixing the seed with copper carbonate dust, at the rate of 2 ounces to a bushel. "Coppercarb," a well known commercial mixture may be used at the rate of 4 ounces to a bushel of wheat. This treatment cannot be made by shoveling; it must be done in some kind of a mixer, either home-made or commercial. An old churn, as shown in the illustration, or a concrete mixer will do.

For more information on either of the above methods, see your county agent or write the state agricultural college.

How and Where to Obtain Seed

Those desiring to locate pure or certified seed should see their county agent or write the state agricultural college. The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association is locating a lot of good seed, as well as the districts needing seed. Where seed is needed, arrangements are being made so that the local mill, elevator or county agent will have on hand a supply of suitable seed, which can be bought or exchanged, usually on a cost basis. If you have more seed than you need or if you desire good seed and are unable to obtain it through your county agent, write The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, 946 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

A Canadian delegate told an Atlantic City convention he had eaten 16 apples a day for 26 years. The way this works out, if he dies on his one hundredth birthday, he still needn't call a doctor for 37 years.

No matter what Hades is paved with, the streets there are probably not torn up every five or six weeks to install something or other that should have been installed before the pavement was laid.

"A typical New England breakfast," says the Springfield Union, "includes pork chops, potatoes, wheat cakes and sirup, mince pie and coffee." This practically obliges a man to remain a conservative the rest of the day.

If the cross-word puzzle constructors would get their definitions out of the dictionary instead of out of their heads, the extension of the vocabulary of the puzzle solvers, which is so much talked about, would be much more accurate.

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on that day
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