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SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

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VOL. XIV

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PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1926

(Single Copy 5 Cents)

NO. 21

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

DANCE AT SONOITA MAY 1ST

Tomorrow night (May 1) there will be a big dance at the schoolhouse at Sonoita. Funds derived from the affair will go toward paying off the indebtedness on the new schoolhouse. Good "cats". The 25th Infantry orchestra will furnish the music. You are cordially invited to attend. Bring your friends.

J. W. Kelly, owner of the famous Kelly mine, at Randsburg, Calif., who purchased the Gringo group of claims last week, has started assessment work on the property, which now bears the name of "Rand." The property is a gold prospect and it is said that free gold was found in samples taken this week. Mr. Kelly is very favorably impressed with the whole district.

State Historian Major George H. Kelly and son-in-law and daughter of Phoenix were Patagonia visitors Saturday. They were on a tour of the cities along the border.

C. H. Macnutt of Tucson, a mining engineer, is inspecting mining properties in the Patagonia district this week. He is a guest at the Commercial hotel.

L. Lindsay, Los Angeles capitalist, spent several days this week in the district. He was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bethell. He was much pleased with the mining outlook of this part of the county.

Beautiful assortment of spring hats.—Washington Trading Co.—Adv.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bethell and Carroll Walker motored to Nogales Thursday.

Howard Davis accompanied L. Lindsay to Tucson Wednesday, where he entrained for Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pierce and James Reis Jr. were uncheon guests Sunday of P. J. Pierce at the Circle-Z guest ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Le Gendre of Sonoita were Sunday dinner guests at the Commercial hotel.

Sam Eastland, foreman of the Chief mine, was in town Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee and son, Bobbie, of Nogales were guests of E. F. Bohlinger at a luncheon Sunday at the Commercial hotel. They motored to the Big Jim mine in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Kollberg of Salero visited Nogales Sunday and returned Monday morning.

Porch dresses, silk dresses, and a splendid assortment of house dresses. Washington Trading Co.—Adv.

Miss Sophia Sjoberg was a dinner guest Wednesday at the ranch of Mrs. Anna H. Fortune.

F. J. Goldsmith, who underwent an operation at a Nogales hospital last Saturday, is improving.

Tuesday Jim Rountree moved his well drilling machinery to Nogales, where he will drill a test well for the Chamber of Commerce at the army camp. Mr. Rountree was given the contract over several other bidders.

Hillyard Brooks and J. E. West of Phoenix visited the Santa Cruz county schools this week.

Carl Scheler of Harshaw was a Nogales visitor Wednesday.

A letter to the editor from A. E. Gross of Duluth, Minn., states that he is about to let a contract for driving an additional 700 feet on his American Boy mine.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Ech of Tucson were in Patagonia Sunday visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Fran KSeibold were in town Tuesday from their ranch at Red Rock.

OH, EMERY!

Chalfant's peanut brittle is a real home-made confection. Fancy boxed candies for the "particular" trade. Try our out. 235 Grand, Nogales.—Adv.

The display of articles made by the rural school children on exhibition in Nogales this week next door to the Burton hotel building, is being attended by many persons interested in the progress of the children along that line. The work of many of the children is very creditable. The display shows nearly everything, from wooden acrobats to bedroom sets.

A heavy rainstorm struck the San Rafael valley Wednesday afternoon, which was accompanied by a terrific electric display. A mule was struck and killed on the editor's ranch and 32 chickens were drowned. Clyde McPherson lost a cow which was struck by lightning during the storm. Waterholes and dams are full to overflowing and the roads are muddy and hard on auto traffic.

Employees of the state highway department who are building the highway between Sonoita and the Tucson-Tombstone highway gave a dance Saturday night at the Sonoita schoolhouse, which was well attended. Gov. G. W. P. Hunt was present and delivered a short address.

James V. Robins, county attorney, and Judge Frank J. Duffy of Nogales stopped in Patagonia Thursday en route to Blabae and Douglas.

J. S. Gatlin was a Nogales visitor Tuesday.

A. V. Hardtmayer was a county seat visitor Tuesday.

Alice Eastman of San Rafael Valley went to Nogales today to participate in the rural school teachers' meeting and see the manual training display in the Burton building.

PINTO BEANS FOR SEED—These beans were grown on my San Rafael Valley ranch and are fine, fat, re-cleaned seed beans, all straw and rocks being removed by hand. They are cheap at \$8.50 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. ranch or Patagonia. Call or write. HOWARD KEENER, Santa Cruz Patagonia office, Patagonia, Ariz.

A. M. Davis of Phoenix, connected with the state department of education, and a representative of the vocational training department operating under the Smith-Hughes act, and Mrs. Grace A. Farrell of Nogales, county school superintendent, attended a meeting of the board of education of the Patagonia Union High school district, which was held in Patagonia Thursday evening.

Lee Farrell of Nogales was a Patagonia visitor Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Chapman have moved to Patagonia. Mrs. Chapman has been visiting relatives for several days in Tucson.

W. D. Gray of Gray Brothers' mine has leased the property. It is said, to Tucson capitalists.

A good game of baseball was played in Patagonia Sunday between the locals and a Nogales nine. The score was 5 to 3 in favor of the visitors. Ben White made a home run for the Nogales team in the second inning, which was the only run made up to the seventh inning. On May 9th the local team will play the regimental team from Fort Huachuca.

The Sonoita creek was at flood stage Wednesday during the heavy rainfall. Tin cans a plenty as well as the water found their way to the Santa Cruz river.

P. F. O'Neil of Pasadena, owner of the Rupert mine, made a flying trip to Patagonia last week, accompanied by a mining men. Samples were taken of the ore. They left later for the east.

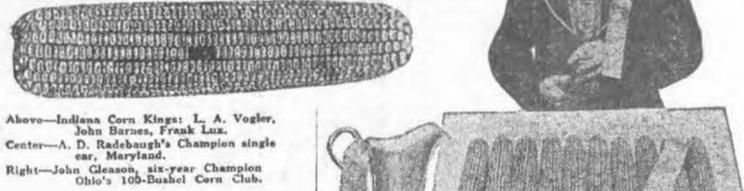
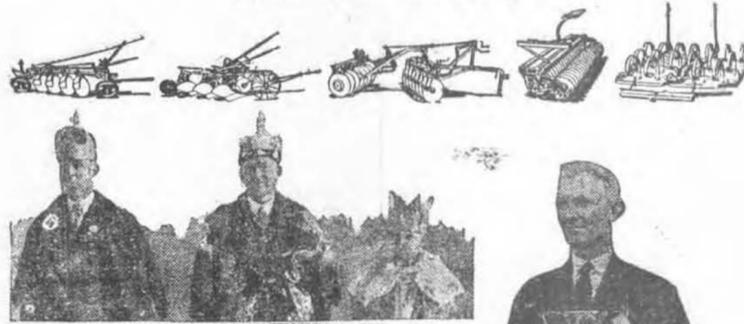
Miss Sophia Sjoberg and Mrs. Harold Yost were Sunday dinner guests of Mrs. Grace A. Farrell on the Santa Cruz river.

Jerry Sheehy of Red Rock was in town Monday.

Mr. Prior, a mining man from Phoenix, is in the district for the purpose of doing assessment work on some mining claims he owns here.

Mr. Wahl has taken a contract, according to rumor, to drive a tunnel through the Rand group of claims.

Crowning the Corn Kings!



CHICAGO—When Ex-Sergeant John Gleason of the A. E. F. Army of Occupation left Germany seven years ago, he vowed he'd go back to the home corn fields of Ohio and show the world his little farm was the greatest piece of real estate in the greatest state in the greatest nation on the face of the earth. Last year he was awarded the 5-year "championship cup of Ohio's famous 100-Bushel Corn Club, says the Research Department of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers. In 1925, he raised 100 bushels of corn on 1/4 acre in six years slightly by

turning in an official average yield of 124.17 bushels to the acre, giving him his fourth gold medal for making the 100-Bushel Corn Club and an average of 105 bushels to the acre in six contests since his return from the war.

grand champion single ear was shown by A. D. Radabaugh of Maryland. Standard equipment for these famous corn growers of Ohio and Indiana included tractors, plows, disks, spring or peg tooth harrows, soil packers, manure spreaders, planters, grain drills, 1 and 2-row cultivators, weathers, and corn binders, rotary hoes, metal cribbs stalk cutters, glass, corn pickers, shears, husker-shredders, gas engines. Portable elevators are also used by many.

VAUGHN NEWS

Jim Rountree was a Sunday visitor at Vaughn.

Mrs. James Parker enjoyed a visit this week from her daughter, Marie, who resides at Pantana.

There will be a box supper May 7 at 8 o'clock p. m. at the Little Adobe church. A good time is assured all who attend. Everything will be free.

Rev. R. S. Beal, pastor of the First Baptist church, closed an interesting and successful revival meeting April 24th at the Little Adobe church. On May 8th G. C. Sleath will preach at 2 o'clock p. m. this being his last sermon before departing for the east to spend the summer.

Ed Ellis was a Fort Huachuca visitor this week.

Jim Fraizer is spending the week at his Sleepy Hollow ranch. He will put in a crop there this year.

Lon Parker purchased a fine Red Polled bull last week from Ed Ellis, which will add greatly to his herd.

Mrs. Frank Jolly, who has been in a Nogales hospital for some time, is improving, following an operation, and many friends are hoping she will be able to return home soon.

Considerable opposition is being shown against the Union High school bond issue owing to the belief that it will add greatly to taxes.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Willard Reath of Elgin was a Patagonia visitor Monday.

Bob Rogers was in from the World's Fair mine Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Northcraft and Mrs. C. A. Pierce were county seat visitors Thursday.

Mary Louise and Pete Etchells Jr., spent the week-end at the Mansfield camp visiting their father.

John Hoffman, watchman at the 3-R mine, was in town Wednesday for mail and supplies.

Mrs. John McDonald and Mrs. Jim Parker were Nogales visitors Wednesday.

Charles Epperson and family have moved to the A. S. Henderson ranch.

B. Lewis and family, who have been living at the R. N. Keaton ranch in the San Rafael valley, have returned to their Parker Canyon ranch.

MICKIE SAYS—

WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE ALL OUR PAINT DEALERS ADVERTISE, BECAUSE THAT WOULD INFLUENCE MORE PEOPLE TO "PAINT-UP AND CLEAN-UP," WHICH WOULD THEN MAKE OUR TOWN MORE ATTRACTIVE AND A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE



WHAT FOUR YEARS IN SCHOOL PAID

(From U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin No. 22)

| Wages of Two Groups of Brooklyn Citizens | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Those Who Left School At 14 Years. | Those Who Left School At 18 Years. |
| Age— | (Yearly Salary) |
| At 14 years..... | \$200 |
| At 16 years..... | 250 |
| At 18 years..... | 350 |
| At 20 years..... | 475 |
| At 22 years..... | 575 |
| At 24 years..... | 600 |
| At 25 years..... | 638 |
| 11 Years, \$5112.50 | 7 Years, \$7337.50 |

Every Day Spent in School Pays the Child Nine Dollars

Uneducated laborers earn on the average \$500 per year for 40 years, a total of \$20,000. High school graduates earn on the average \$1000 per year for 40 years, a total of \$40,000. This education required 12 years of school of 180 days each, a total of 2160 days in school. If 2160 days at school add \$20,000 to the income for life, then each day at school adds \$9.26. The child that stays out of school to earn less than \$9 a day is losing money, not making money.

SCHOOL NOTES

Vernon Lewis, Editor. Bertha Burch, one of the popular high school girls is ill in the hospital in Nogales. We hope that she will be with us again soon.

Friday, Margaret Fortune and Alvessa Ocoa will play a violin duet at the Teachers' Institute at Nogales. Lois Reeves will accompany them on the piano. Hettie Lee Dalton, Alvessa Ocoa, Virginia Dalton and Margaret Fortune will sing two songs.

The Eighth grade has a new member, Jack Barker, whom we wish had been with us longer.

Mrs. Henderson substituted for Mrs. Gatlin Wednesday afternoon.

There was no school Friday owing to the absence of the teachers at the Nogales manual training exhibit.

SALARIES NOT INCLUDED IN THE HIGH SCHOOL BOND ISSUE

Last week we stated that the Union High school bond issue included salaries for teachers. This was put in in error. We were informed that "any 15-year-old school boy knows that the money derived from the sale of bonds can be used only for the purposes for which the bonds are sold and must be stated in the call for bids for the bonds." Well, as we are human, we make mistakes, and we were as well aware of the fact that the money could be used only for specified purposes as "any 14-year-old schoolboy," but by including that item in our article we made a MISTAKE.

C. C. CRENSHAW IS A CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR

C. C. Crenshaw of Nogales, member of the state legislature in the lower house, has announced his candidacy for county supervisor on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Crenshaw is engaged in the insurance business in the border city and formerly was connected with the Halstead Lumber Company of Nogales.

Mr. Crenshaw says that he will, if nominated and elected, give the county a thorough business administration so far as he is able to do so. He takes much interest in civic affairs of the county seat, and has the interests of the people uppermost in his political ambitions.

Liza—My man's a lazy fellow; he's got about to softest job in town. Jane—Why, what does e do? Liza—He's to tender in to mattress factory.

If you can't boost this mining camp, don't knock it. It's going to boom!

FIRST AID INSTITUTE AT TEMPE MAY 16 TO 22

San Francisco, April 28.—A first aid and life saving institute will be conducted by the American Red Cross at Tempe, Ariz., from May 16 to 22, according to a statement made by Edwin H. Carroll, director of Red Cross First Aid and Life Saving activities in the west. The State Normal School pool will be used for the instruction, and institute students will camp for the week on grounds adjacent to the pool. All accommodations will be furnished by the Red Cross at cost.

Commodore W. E. Longfellow of the National Red Cross, Washington, D.C., one of the best known authorities on swimming and life saving in the United States, will go to Arizona to personally assist Mr. Carroll in conducting the institute. Commodore Longfellow will be remembered in connection with his visit to Arizona last year in the interests of the Red Cross life saving work.

"The institute at Tempe," stated Mr. Carroll, "is one of 11 to be held by the Red Cross this spring and summer as part of its nationwide program to cut down the enormous number of preventable deaths from drowning which occur yearly in the United States. It is our aim to make this institute of particular value for those who are expecting to be teachers of swimming and water sports, and the instruction will be given with a view to enabling those who receive it to pass it on to others."

The course that will be included at the institute are elementary and advanced swimming, elementary and advanced life saving methods, standard and advanced Red Cross life saving course, diving, water games, beach patrol and camp management. The institute is receiving the hearty support and endorsement of Benjamin Owen of the state department of vocational education; Shephard Hixcox of Phoenix, executive of the Roosevelt district of Boy Scouts; E. P. Carr, president of the Tempe Civic Club; E. A. Rowe, principal of the Tempe High school and chairman of the Tempe Red Cross, and Dr. R. J. Stroud, a prominent member of the Tempe Civic and Rotary clubs.

LEWIS DOUGLAS TO FIGHT PLAN OF S. P. TO ABANDON LINE

Tombstone, April 29.—The proposed abandonment of the Southern Pacific Railroad line between Benson and Fairbank will be vigorously opposed by Lewis W. Douglas, president of the Grand Central Mining Company, he announced last week in Phoenix. Douglas and his associates are operating the old Grand Central dump and abandonment of this railroad would leave them without transportation.

The story of the old dump, up to recently is a part of the romantic history of Tombstone, one of the most picturesque mining camps in the southwest. Many efforts had been made to reclaim the values lost in the dump through the earlier and cruder methods of reduction, but they all failed until Douglas developed a new and important improvement in the differential flotation process that has made profitable the working over of the Grand Central dump, and is being used in the development of the Arivaipa lead property in Graham county.

By means of the new process he recovers 66 per cent of the lead, 45 per cent of the gold and 35 per cent of the silver left in the old tailings, making a profitable operation. Considerable of the old dump is to be reclaimed and he declared that the abandonment of the Southern Pacific line from Benson to Fairbank, the only rail transportation reaching the plant, would ruin the work, put a stop to valuable research work in further improvement of flotation that is being carried on there, and throw a number of men out of work. Stopping the work from lack of transportation would also entail a monetary loss to himself and associates, all of whom have invested their money and time in the property which is dependent for operation on the continued use of the railroad line.

Douglas will appear before the corporation commission tomorrow, the date set for the hearing, and present reasons why in his opinion the application to abandon the line should be denied.

Howard Keener, at the Patagonian office, will acknowledge your legal papers, put the Nogales Bond thereon—and has for sale all kinds of legal blanks.

HON. FRANK J. DUFFY WILL TRY FOR U. S. CONGRESS

Hon. Frank J. Duffy of Nogales has announced his candidacy for Representative in Congress to succeed Hon. Carl Hayden, who will seek a seat in the senate.

Judge Duffy was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., April 3, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and entered St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., being graduated in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He came to Arizona the same year and located in the Salt River Valley. For the next five years he engaged in educational work in Phoenix, Tempe and Globe. He went to Nogales in 1893 and has resided there ever since.

Having decided to follow the legal profession, Mr. Duffy was admitted to the bar in 1899, which was before Arizona was admitted to statehood. When Santa Cruz county was created, in 1899, he was appointed assessor, which office he held for two years. In the election of 1900 he was elected district attorney and was re-elected the following term. He represented Santa Cruz county in the 25th Territorial Legislature in 1900, and when Arizona was admitted to statehood he was elected the first Judge of the Superior Court. He took office in February, 1912, but resigned in October, 1913, to resume the practice of law.

Mr. Duffy was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in the campaign of 1914, and was successful in electing the entire state ticket with but one exception. He has always been a Democrat, and undoubtedly will receive a large vote at the forthcoming primary election.

NEIL McDONALD, 70, DIES AT 8:30 THIS MORNING AT HIS HOME

Neil McDonald, age 70 years, died this morning at 8:30 o'clock following a week's illness. Death occurred at his home in Patagonia after a week's sickness from a cold. He had been developing the Alta mining property in Harshaw and had worked too hard for a man of his age and was too weak to throw off the effects of the severe cold, although every effort was made to save his life.

Deceased was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1856, being one of a family of 15 children. He came to Arizona in 1880 and followed mining until the time of his death. Most of the time spent in Arizona had been in Patagonia and vicinity.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Dora McDonald, and one son, John, who is working at a Mexico mining camp. The latter was notified by telegraph of his father's death and he is expected to be home in time for the funeral.

Funeral arrangements are in charge of Frank B. Carroon, of the Nogales Undertaking parlors. Time and place of burial will be arranged later, awaiting arrival of the son from Mexico.

WILLIAM MCKEE SHOT BY RUM RUNNERS AT PALO ALTO

William McKee, a member of the United States border patrol was shot and instantly killed last Friday night at Palo Alto after he and his companions, Herbert Wood, Philip Raymond, R. Q. Leatherman, Lon Parker, and William Gates, had halted a pack train loaded with booze. The bootleggers had been surprised by the officers prior to the shooting and had abandoned their contraband and fled. After the rum runners had made their escape they took a circuitous route and waylaid the officers. They allowed one car to pass then opened fire on the second one, in which Herbert Wood and the slala man were riding. McKee had on a white shirt, which made him a good target for the bootleggers. One of the bullets grazed the side of Herbert Woods' face.

The murderers made good their escape on their horses. Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon under auspices of the Elks' lodge, the American Legion conducting the last rites.

The murdered man was 41 years of age, and is survived by his widow.

"Garner—Does your wife sing to the baby when he cries? Albertson—Not now. The people in the next flat notified us that they preferred to hear the baby cry."

Father—Helen, your mother never dressed the way you girls do today to create a husband.

Helen—No, but look what she got!— Judge

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ALL COOKERY RESTS ON AN EGG

Europe, with her intensive population, her limited land areas and her over-growing need for human food in concentrated and efficient form, long ago came to appreciate the important place which eggs must occupy in her scheme of human nutrition. It is especially fitting that we in America should look to Europe's experiences and profit by her example. It is the history of all civilized countries that as the population becomes massed together in large urban centers, as the proportion of farmers and producers of food stuffs decrease, as the land area available for live stock production diminishes, a nation must look more and more to the small animal unit as a source of their food supply. The hen, in view of her adaptation to intensive European conditions, has won a most prominent place in European agriculture, and the egg has come to be one of the most important parts of the daily diet of the European. Her per capita consumption of eggs is far ahead of that in the United States and it is constantly on the increase.

It is especially fitting just at this time, when we are celebrating National Egg Day on May 1, that we should appreciate just how dear to the hearts of Europe the egg really is. We can go to no more eminent or authoritative source for our information than to quote the words of a most noted and famous old French chef, Stacpools by name, a man who won great distinction in France for his mastery of French cookery.

He says, 'All cookery rests on an egg. The egg is the Atlas that supports the world of gastronomy, the chef is the slave of the egg. What is the masterpiece of French cookery, the dish that outlives all other dishes, the thing that is found on His Majesty's table no less than upon the table of the bourgeoisie—the thing that is as French as a Frenchman, and which expresses the spirit of our people as no other food could express it?—the omelette. Could you make an omelette without breaking eggs. Then cast your eye over the extraordinary Montevue Egg and all his antics and evolutions. Now he permits himself to be boiled plain, and even like that, without trills, naked and in a state of nature, he is excellent. Now he consents to appear in all ways from poached to prdu, now he is the soul of a vol-au-vent, now of a sauce; not a plover's fit to eat but stands by virtue of my lord the egg, and should all the hens in the world commit suicide, tomorrow every chef in France worthy of the name would fall on his spit, for fish is but a course in a dinner, whereas the egg is the cement that holds all the castle of cookery together.'

GIVE FARM HOME DISTINCTIVE NAME

"Name your farm home" is the slogan fostered by home demonstration agents for the last four years. More than 3000 homes have already been named. This year the idea is again being stressed, as there are still many homes which have not registered a distinctive name either with the extension service or the other agencies. The state of Tennessee recently passed a law permitting such registry.

Farm home owners are urged to give some thought and trouble to the selection of the right name. It should be dignified, suitable, lasting, not too common, easy to say, easy to read, and easy to remember. It should appear on the mail box or over it, or on a signboard, or on the gate. It is intended that it should be used on letterheads and on the label of anything sold from the farm.

The naming of the farm home is often the first step in general home improvement. There is an effort to live up to the spirit which has been embodied in the new name. The indirect effect of the name can often be seen in the grading and standardizing of products offered for sale.

Bjones—So you've changed the name of your place. Why was that?
Smiff—I found that 'Idle Hour' was too attractive to tramps, so I rechristened it Woodpile Villa."

FEEDING BABY CHICKS

By L. C. Boggs, Extension Poultryman
Commercial poultrymen are primarily interested in a ration for baby chicks and growing stock that will ultimately bring a large per cent of pullets into maturity at least cost. It was with this in mind that the following chick feeding schedule was worked out. Poultrymen who have used this system for the last two years have had remarkable success.

Where egg-laying mash is mentioned in the schedule, it means the mash to be fed the pullets next fall when they come into production. This acclimates the pullets to egg laying mash, and by using part mash and part wheat bran the poultryman can develop the mat the rate he desires. If they show signs of coming into production too early, increase the proportion of bran, or force them to eat more grain than mash. If, on the other hand, they are not developing rapidly enough, a ration more nearly like an egg laying ration should be fed.

The egg laying ration mentioned in a recent article by the writer, on "Feeding Hens for Egg Production," is one that is being used successfully by many poultrymen throughout Arizona for the feeding of both growing pullets and producing hens.

In using commercial mashes note whether they contain bone meal and fine ground oyster shell. If not, add them at the rate of 5 pounds of fine ground bone meal and 3 pounds of fine ground oyster shell to each 100 pounds of the mash. Recent experiments have proven the value of these minerals in bone development.

Be sure to let the chicks run out in the direct sunlight as soon as the weather permits, as direct sunlight greatly aids in the assimilation of calcium and phosphorus, essential to bone development.

If the weather is such that it is impossible to get the chicks out in the sunlight for about two weeks, it is a good idea to mix raw codliver oil in the mash at the rate of one pint of oil to 100 pounds of mash. This will prevent leg weakness.

Following is a good chick feeding schedule:

On arrival—Give sour milk.

Sixty hours to 3 days—Mash No. 1 fed 5 times per day on flat boards or shallow pans. Feed only as much as they will clean up in 20 minutes. Grit, water and charcoal before them at all times. Sour milk.

Three to 10 days—Green feed cut fine and fed light at first. Mash No. 2 fed two times per day. Scratch No. 1 fed three times per day in litter; feed as much scratch as mash by weight. Sour milk.

Ten days to 6 weeks—Put No. 2 mash in self-feeding hoppers and leave in front of the chicks at all times. Feed No. 1 scratch four times a day in litter. Sour milk. Green feed.

Six to 10 weeks—No. 3 mash fed in hoppers. Change to No. 2 scratch feed. Sour milk. Green feed.

Ten weeks on—No. 3 in mash hoppers. Whole wheat 1/2 coarse cracked corn 1/2 fed 3 times per day. Sour milk and green feed.

Mash No. 1—10 pounds wheat bran, 1-0 pounds oatmeal.

Mash No. 2—10 pounds wheat bran, 10 pounds yellow corn meal, 10 pounds ground wheat or wheat middlings, 2 1/2 pounds meat scrap (50% protein), 1 pound fine bone meal, 1/2 pound fine ground oyster shell.

Mash No. 3—10 pounds wheat bran, 10 pounds egg-laying mash.

Scratch No. 1—10 pounds fine cracked corn, 10 pounds fine cracked wheat.

Scratch No. 2—10 pounds cracked corn, 10 pounds whole wheat.

General Instructions
Keep litter thoroughly clean. Also clean water and milk containers thoroughly each day. Do not use metal containers for sour milk or buttermilk.

Make sure that you have plenty of room for all of the chicks to eat at one time. It is also better to have too many than not enough drinking fountains for both water and milk.

Make all changes in feeds gradually, taking two or three days to make a complete change from one mash to another.

In case of footpicking, get the birds outside and give them plenty of exercise; darken the brooder room, and place a pan of meat scraps where they may reach it at any time.

Get the chicks out on the soil as soon as possible.

Kingman—Katherine Extension is pushing its west drift on the 200-foot level.

Tucson—A new body of high-grade silver ore has been struck by Comopima Mining Co. in the Chicago shaft.

Holbrook—Rio Grande Oil Company will erect a wholesale gasoline supply station.

Edward—I can't for the life of me see what keeps the women these days from freezing.

Edwin—Maybe you'r not supposed to see.

What the World Is Doing

As Seen by Popular Mechanics Magazine

Student Hair-Raising Stunt Shows Static's Power

Static electricity is capable of other queer antics than causing howls in your radio set. At a public exhibition in Portland, Ore., current from a static generator lifted the hair of men students who



sat in chairs near by, giving a realistic imitation of what sometimes happens in registering sudden and intense fear. When the test was tried with young women who had bobbed hair, the results were not so pronounced. Their hair straightened out but did not stand up, possibly because it had been kinked by waving or similar treatment.

Brown Eyes Outlast Blue by Excluding Light

Other factors being equal, brown eyes are less liable to give trouble than blue, according to a western specialist, for the dark irises act as curtains, shutting out light and thus protecting the nerves and inner structures. Blue eyes, he declares, are more often the exception to the rule that a normal eye will not need glasses until the person is forty-five years old. Special illuminating devices and gauges enable oculists to examine patients much more accurately than was possible simply by testing the vision with printed cards. They have instruments which also permit inspection of the interior of the eye for traces of disease or approaching cataracts.

A FEW OF BURBANK'S MIRACLES

Here are a few of the "miracles" Luther Burbank performed at his experiment station in Santa Rosa:

Developed the Burbank potato, now universally grown, more productive and tastier than the earlier kinds.

Evolved a new type of wheat that added millions of bushels a year to the world's crop.

Brought forth the California gladiolus, with 100,000 different shades.

Made corn grow to a height of eight feet, with ten to fourteen ears to a stalk.

Removed the spines from cactus and made the plant bear pears.

Removed the seeds from the orange, developed a stoneless plum and a seedless grape.

Originated the beautiful Shasta daisy.

Produced the armanthus or "molten fire," his proudest work among the flowers.

Gave perennial growth to a species of rhubarb, increasing the size of the stalk from the thickness of a pencil to that of a man's wrist.

Produced 2000 new varieties of plum and prune trees.

Developed a new species of the torch lily and evolved a new samasgia, a beautiful blue flower.

Developed fruit trees that stood freezing weather in blossom.

Developed seedless apples, and a walnut with a paper-like shell that can be crushed between the fingers.

Produced a mulberry tree with ten times as large as ordinary mulberry leaves. This increased the output of silk and lowered the price.

Caused a walnut tree to reach 100 years' growth in 10 years.

Changed the colors of thousands of flowers, including the California poppy, which he changed from yellow to crimson.

A young man had just returned from his vacation. To the astonishment of his employer he asked for a few extra days.

"Why, you've just had your vacation," he was reminded. "What do you want the extra time for?"

"I want to get married."

"But why couldn't you have arranged to get married while you were away?"

"Well, you see, I didn't want to spoil my vacation."

Now children, write down all you have learned about King Alfred, but don't say anything about the burning of the cakes; I want to find out what else you know.

Half an hour later Little Jeanie handed in her effort: "King Alfred visited a lady at a cottage, but the less said about it the better."

Mistress (whose new maid has not proved satisfactory)—Don't forget to wind up the clock in the hall—it goes for 14 days.

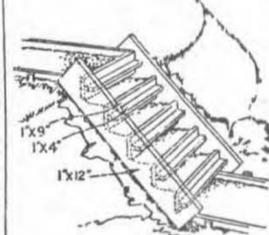
Maid—Does it? Well, I ain't staying more than a week, and I ain't going to do the next girl's work as well as my own.

Keeping "Rin-Tin-Tin" Fit

Keeping the animal actors in trim for motion-picture productions is one of the important tasks of movietom. "Rin-Tin-Tin," the celebrated police-dog star, is given morning exercise in a huge revolving drum like a squirrel cage, to keep his muscles firm, his senses alert and his general condition good. In a short time, he can pace the equivalent of a considerable distance over ground; the trainer is spared labor and the dog is protected from injuries that he might suffer if he were permitted to run around unleashed on motor-crowded streets for exercise.

Time-Saving Forms for Concrete Steps

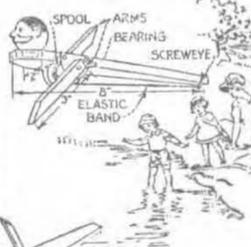
When making forms for concrete steps it takes much time to notch the stringers and nail on the tread strips. This work can be eliminated by using the type of form shown in the illustration. As is evident, no diagonal cutting of lumber is necessary. The sides consist of 1 by 12-in. stringers, and 1 by 9-in. material is used for the risers. These pieces are cut to equal lengths so that they require only spacing and nailing. Lengths of 1 by 4-in. stock are used to brace the risers. After the concrete has been poured and troweled, a piece of



roofing or sheathing paper is tacked over the whole incline. This will carry off rain and prevent the steps from being used until the concrete is sufficiently hard.

How to Make a "Swimming Johnny"

A "swimming Johnny" is an amusing toy that any boy can build from odds and ends about the house. The body, cut from a piece of soft pine or cedar, is 8 in. long and 2 in. wide. Bevel the corners



of what is to be the front end and taper the sides toward the rear as indicated. Cut out a head and taper the bottom down to slender deck which can be fitted tightly into a hole an inch from the front of the body. Cut a square hole just back of the head to take a small spool as shown. On each side of the body screw a piece of brass or tin to serve as a bearing. Plug the spool, force a piece of stiff wire through the wood and fit the ends in the bearings, allowing them to project about 1/2 in. The arms consist of two pieces of soft wood beveled on one end and the opposite ends are fitted securely over the bevel ends of the wire axes. Be sure the wire is uppermost when the arms are forward. Connect the spool with a long elastic band that passes below the body and attaches to a screw eye near the rear end. This should be just taut when the spool is unswound. Oil the spool and the wire in its bearings. Wind up the elastic on the spool until it is quite tight, being sure to wind the arms to the right when the head faces left. Place "Johnny" in the water and let go of the arms.

Fond Uncle—Well, that was nice, wasn't it? You like having a ride on uncle's knee, eh?
Small Nephew—Not so bad—but I had a ride on a real donkey yesterday.

The BULL'S EYE

Editor and General Manager WILL ROGERS



Another "Bull" Durham advertisement by Will Rogers, Zigfield Fellow and screen star, and leading American humorist. More coming. Watch for them.

Congress No. 2

Statistics have proven that only one-half of one per cent of the speeches made in Congress are listened to. A great many Congressmen speak IN, but not TO, Congress. But every speech is published in the record. They send the records back home to show "What they told 'em up there in Washington." Now the people back home think Congress heard their "Lem" tell 'em this.

Now, here is my scheme to stop speech making. A Bill reading as follows: "Congressional Record must not only contain speech, but number of members, and names who listened to speech, and why." For instance: "Congressman Post Hole arose to a point of information and spoke at length on, 'Is Locarno a town, or is it a Treaty?' Length of speech, without waiting for applause, four hours, thirty-six minutes; attendance, Gout (Rep. N. Y.); 'Unable to get out.' Sixty-four (Dem. N. J.); 'Case of reciprocity, he listened to mine.' Lowbrow (Rep. Mass.): 'I was asleep, even the good speakers haven't woke me up.'

Now I claim that will stop some speech making. The minute it gets back home that "Lemmic" is talking to himself up there, "Lemmic" will stop talking.

You know why they won't listen to anybody up there? They have gone out to smoke, that's why, and you know why they've gone out to smoke? Why, "Bull" Durham, of course. IT'S BETTER THAN ANY SPEECH EVER MADE.

Will Rogers
P.S. There will be another piece in this paper soon. Look for it.

66 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE
2 BAGS for 15¢
make 100 cigarettes
THE WORLD'S BEST CIGARETTE

"BULL" DURHAM
Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.
111 First Avenue, New York City

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF UNION HIGH SCHOOL BOND ELECTION

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Education of Patagonia Union High School District, County of Santa Cruz, State of Arizona, duly passed and adopted on the 21st day of April, 1926, calling the election hereinafter mentioned, notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the Patagonia District School House in the Town of Patagonia, in said Union High School District on the 15th day of May, 1926, from the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon until 6:00 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, during which time the polls

will be open. H. H. Rickwalt and M. A. Hogan and Mrs. E. H. Evans are the judges appointed to conduct said election at said time and place; and the purpose of said election is to submit to the persons entitled to vote at said election the question of whether or not bonds of said Union High School District shall be issued and sold in the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars (\$12,000.00), and of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), each bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and to run ten (10) years after the date of issuance thereof; the proceeds of said bonds shall be used and expended for the purpose of purchasing and leasing school lots, for building school houses and supplying same with furniture and apparatus, and for improving the grounds.

Dated this 21st day of April, A. D. 1926.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF PATAGONIA UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA.

By R. A. CAMPBELL, President;
J. R. COLLIE, Clerk;
A. C. DALTON, Member;
R. C. BLABON, Member;
ROBERT CARLSON, Member.

First publication April 23, 1926.
Second publication April 30, 1926.
Third publication May 7, 1926.
Last publication May 14, 1926.

In the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ATILANO P. MORENO, deceased.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

It appearing to this Court, by the petition heretofore presented and filed by Juana P. de Morvno, administratrix of the estate of Atilano P. Moreno, deceased, that it is necessary to sell a portion of the real estate of said estate, to pay the taxes due and to become due upon the property of said estate, and the expenses and charges of administration.

IT IS THEREFORE, BY THE COURT ORDERED that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Friday, the 28th day of May, 1926, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House, in the City of Nogales, Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be granted to said administratrix to sell the said real estate described in said petition, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published for four (4) successive weeks in the Santa Cruz Patagonian, a newspaper printed and published in said Santa Cruz County.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1926.
W. A. O'CONNOR,
Judge.

First publication April 23, 1926.
Fifth publication May 21, 1926.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, April 30, 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mathis Johnson, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on January 13, 1921, made additional stock-raising homestead entry, No. 041889, for the SE 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 3, Township 23 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. G. Fazio, Clerk of the Superior Court, at Tucson, Arizona, on the 27th day of May, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses: William Carson and Rudolph Black, of Tucson, Arizona; Charles L. Putnam and Lyle Sprung, of Elgin, Arizona.

L. L. FERRALL, Register.
First publication April 23, 1926.
Fifth publication May 21, 1926.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, April 13, 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert J. Hilton, of Sonoita, Arizona, who, on February 2, 1921, made forest homestead entry (112 3-4301), No. 050183, for the S 1/4 S 1/4 SE 1/4 NE 1/4, S 1/4 S 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4, E 1/4 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4, N 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/4 S 1/4 SE 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 23, Township 20 S., Range 16 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 28th day of May, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses: Sam White, Harry Rickwalt, A. M. Benjamin, and R. C. Larimore, all of Sonoita, Arizona.

L. L. FERRALL, Register.
First publication April 23, 1926.
Fifth publication May 21, 1926.



PORTO BELLO GOLD
by ARTHUR D. HOWDEN SMITH
COPYRIGHT by ARTHUR D. HOWDEN SMITH

GOLD, Jewels, Fights, Buckets of—, well, it's a pirate story and undoubtedly the best one that has come out since Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island." And the odd fact is that it is founded on that masterpiece of adventure; for Arthur D. Howden Smith, the amazingly clever producer of thrilling romances in his eager moments and of costume novels in his quieter moods, hit upon the unique idea of taking some of Stevenson's characters at periods in their career before "R. L. S." became acquainted with them and of plotting the stirring events that led to the placing of the treasure on the island. The consensus of critical opinion is that "Porto Bello Gold" is a fit companion to the other great story.

BEGINNING MAY 10TH IN THE PATAGONIAN

RADIO



Farm Radio Making Rapid Growth—There Are Nearly 1,000,000 Radio Sets on Farms in the United States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are nearly 1,000,000 radio sets on farms in the United States, the Department of Agriculture estimates in a report on the growth of farm radio during the past five years.

In some states, the department says, there are radio sets on 25 to 40 per cent of all farms. Estimates made by the department in 1923 showed 145,000 sets in use on farms at that time; 365,000 sets in 1924, and 533,000 sets early in 1925.

Increased power and improved broadcasting, together with better receiving sets, the department believes, "will do much to aid in establishing the permanency of the use of radio for the benefit of agriculture."

"One station alone in a period of three months' broadcasting of market and weather reports, received more than 3,000 letters of commendation from farmers, country banks, shippers of live stock, and small merchants in the towns in 12 agricultural states surrounding the station."

Interference among stations may gradually be eliminated, the department believes, as many of the less active stations are being discontinued, and technical improvements are being made in both broadcasting and receiving equipment. Of 1,458 radio stations of all sizes licensed to broadcast since broadcasting began, only 536 were active on January 1 this year.

Co-Operative Arrangements.

The department has made co-operative arrangements with more than 100 stations for broadcasting official market news gathered by department representatives in leading shipping and consuming areas. Since the first of the year the department has made arrangements with about 60 stations to broadcast on a regular schedule four additional services dealing with general agricultural information.

Literally hundreds of stations have requested the privilege of handling the government reports, but many of the requests have had to be refused the department says, because the stations are remote from the department's market news branch offices.

"When the experimental radio market news service was announced on December 21, 1920," the report states, "those in the Department of Agriculture who were directing the new activity hardly anticipated the wonderful possibilities of radio broadcasting as we now know it. A laboratory transmitter at the United States bureau of standards on a 400-meter wave length, a few enthusiastic amateurs within a hundred miles of Washington, and a 5 p. m. schedule of about 500 words by radio telegraph, composing what was called the 'radio market-gram,' constituted the elements of the experiment."

"The practical results of this first experiment could hardly be called conclusive, but they gave encouragement to those in charge of it to push on in the quest of more and more evidence. On April 7, 1921, an announcement was made that arrangements had been completed with the air-mail radio service of the Post-Office department to transmit by 'wireless' market reports several times a day from post-office stations at Washington, D. C., Bellefonte, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., and Omaha, Neb.

Amateurs Were Enlisted.

"Assuming an effective radius of audibility of 300 miles about each station, licensed amateurs in the areas covered were enlisted to copy the reports and to furnish them to shippers' associations, county agents, state bureaus of markets, farm bureaus and other agricultural agencies, banks, newspapers and local telephone exchanges. A number of licensed operators offered to copy the reports. By January 1, 1922, the market reports were being relayed and broadcast by radio telegraph from seven post office stations in a chain across the country.

"During 1921, reports were furnished to three of the then very few radio telephone broadcasting stations. Since then, the service has grown by leaps

and bounds until now there is practically no agricultural community in the country that is without official market reports on agricultural commodities. Well-established schedules of weather, crop and market reports are broadcast from more than 100 stations in all parts of the country."

Farmers, of necessity, the department says, have bought mainly high-priced sets capable of getting distant stations. The average cost of radio sets on more than 1,000 farms widely scattered over the country in 1923 was estimated by the department at \$175. Better and more easily operated equipment can be bought now for half this amount, the department says.

An authentic list of broadcasting stations the country over that broadcast market and crop reports has been prepared by the department for free distribution. Requests for the list should be mailed to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FOREFATHERS OF RADIO

By GEORGE LEWIS
of The Crosley Radio Corporation.

Developments in radio transmission went ahead by leaps and bounds, but the reception of signals was hampered by the lack of proper means for detecting them. Many men worked upon this problem. J. A. Fleming, for instance, invented the "valve," which was the forerunner of the radio tube developed by DeForest in this country. But the detecting device which became most popular in the early days of radio was the crystal detector, as developed by D. Woodbury and Picard and introduced in 1906. By means of the crystal detector the received electric current is so modified that it will operate a telephone receiver.

Up to this time there had been so few radio stations that there was little difficulty about the signals of more than one station being received at the same time and "interfering" with one another. However, such difficulties were anticipated by other factors which overcame them.

The length of waves sent out by the transmitting station depends upon certain constants of the apparatus. Just as the length of a water wave depends upon the object which causes the disturbance in the water and is responsible for the waves. Thus a cork dropped into a pond will send out little, short, choppy waves, while if a big ocean liner overtakes, the splash it makes will be followed by giant waves of great length. By adjusting certain parts of the transmitting apparatus the length of wave that it sends out may be controlled, and by adjusting similar parts of the receiving apparatus one may control the wave-length to which it will respond. This adjustment is called "tuning."

Thus, very early in the history of radio transmitting, stations near each other were tuned to different wave-lengths, so that the operator of a receiving set could tune to any one of them.



J. A. Fleming.

SANITATION SAVES LIVES OF CHILDREN

United States Aids Great Work in Santiago.

Washington.—Should a fire sweep through a children's hospital in Santiago, Chile, and snuff out the lives of 780 little children, millions would feel keenest sympathy and presidents and kings would send messages of condolence.

Less spectacular, but far more cheering, is the actual news that 780 lives of children under one year old have been saved in a six months' period in that one city.

And the United States had an important part in this magic boon of modern medicine.

The circumstances emerge into the news because of the announcement of the new sanitary code regulations and the decision of the United States public health service to permit Dr. J. D. Long of its staff to remain in Santiago as technical adviser to the Chilean ministry of hygiene.

Repaying Medicinal Favors.

"It seems only a bit of poetic justice that the United States should minister to the land whose deserts make the world's gardens grow, bind the sores and wounds of mankind, and alleviate the pain of intense suffering in hospitals from New York to Singapore—for those are the effects of the nitrates, the iodine and the cocaine that Chile exports," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

"Medicine has wrought powerful changes in the geography of the world," the bulletin continues. "Quinine, for example, has been man's chief ally in conquering the tropics. And recent applications of medical science have been estimated to have saved more lives among the allied nations since the World War than were lost in that titanic struggle."

"Now Chile, by the creation of its national health service, with the assistance of the expert from our country, has embarked upon a program which she believes, at a conservative estimate, will save her nearly 30,000 lives a year.

"Such a program, through the length of her 2,700 miles, from the nitrate beds of Tarapaca to the forests of Tierra del Fuego, and her rich intermediate belts of copper, iron, fruits and the only sizable coal deposits in South America, will have an important bearing upon her future geography and upon the world supply of the raw materials and resources she possesses.

"An official resume of the work performed by the national health service since its inception last year, just received at the headquarters of the National Geographic Society, tells how a fly elimination campaign, through refuse removal, and certain other sanitary provisions resulted in cutting down the infant mortality rate during the last six months of 1925 by 45.4 per cent over the deaths of 1924; and showed a falling of 31.4 per cent in the number of deaths in 1925 over those of 1924.

What Chile Has Done.

"The elongated republic, with its one-fourth area of islands, has been divided into ten sanitary zones, a corps of health officers has been created, quarantine regulations have been put into effect, physicians licensed and compelled to report communicable diseases, sewage disposal plants installed in small communities, municipal sanitary codes drafted and physical examinations of school children are being gradually provided.

"Infant mortality in Chile has been approximately one-third the total mortality. Of those babies that die under one year of age about 60 per cent die under one month old. Therefore, the report states, a great saving of life, perhaps from 80 to 90 per cent of these deaths, will be prevented by proper hospital maternity provisions for mothers.

"Four cities, Santiago, Los Leones, San Antonio and Talca, henceforth are to have their water supplies sterilized with chlorine. Certain cities which have had inadequate water for domestic purposes, including Valparaiso, are being surveyed for an augmented supply.

"In the water shortage, many towns suffer from a condition which makes for Chile's prosperity. Northern Chile is the one arid region of the world which doesn't want more rain. If the climate changed and heavy rains fell periodically the water would gradually dissolve the nitrate and wash away the country's unique reservoir of wealth."

Clock Gives Up After Running 400 Years

East Hendren, Berkshire, Eng.—Day in and day out for more than 400 years the church clock of this village has told the correct time, but at last it has been stopped for repairs, much to the inconvenience of villagers.

There is an ancient clock at Windsor Castle which, according to history, was given by Henry VIII to Anne Boleyn on the day they were married in 1533. It is still going. The oldest public clock now in service with its original mechanism is said by the Horological Journal to be one in the Rye parish church, which was set up in 1515.

OLD NEW ORLEANS IS QUIANT SPOT

Perfume and Antique Shops Intrigue Visitors

New Orleans.—The Vieux Carre—Old New Orleans—is known everywhere as one of the quaintest spots in America, but probably nothing else in this historic quarter so intrigues the stranger as the perfume and antique shops.

The tiny establishments are similar to those found through France, but there also are the larger shops. They are scattered throughout the quarter, but most of them are strung along Royal street.

In the antique shops, lovers of old things are in their glory, for unlike New England and other old sections of the country, the New Orleans establishments have not yet been cleared of their treasures.

Priceless pieces, many of them brought to Nouvelle Orleans by the first settlers, are on display, and the spirit of the owners is to welcome the strolling stranger whether he is on a buying mission or "just looking."

Feminine visitors get a real thrill from the perfume shops in which alluring bottles contain even more alluring odors. Many of the shops are operated by descendants of the old settlers and they have real family pride in the products they are offering.

In one or two of the places, special attention has been given to typically southern perfumes—magnolia, jasmine and orange blossoms—and the visitor who purchases one of those odors may be sure that when she returns to the "old home town" her hostess at the bridge party will not have "beaten her to it" in the way of perfume.

G. W. RIGHTMIRE



George Washington Rightmire was recently elected president of the Ohio State university. He has been a member of the faculty since 1902.

Woman Seeks Her Kin; Search Begins at 1828

Philadelphia.—In an effort to locate any surviving relatives who may still live in this vicinity, Mrs. Lewis Thorp has set a task for the bureau of missing persons, which dates back just ninety-eight years.

Mrs. Thorp writes that on August 16, 1828, her great grandfather, Samuel Crawshaw, accompanied by his wife and family, set sail from their old home in England, and on October 2, 1828, landed in Philadelphia.

Whether Mrs. Thorp is of the same or of another branch of the family her letter does not state, nor does it indicate why she begins her search with the landing of her great-grandfather in America just a fraction less than a century ago. She does state, however, that she is anxious to locate any relatives or possible heirs who may be living, so that apparent-ly the settlement of some long-standing estate is the basis of the search which the Illinois woman asks.

Only Lord Beatty and Wales Can Tilt Hats

London.—The tilt of Lord Beatty's hat is the copyright of two persons only in England—the prince of Wales and Lord Beatty himself.

Lieut. Gen. Sir William Furse is advising the boys of the Church Lad's brigade, who are to be inspected by the prince in June, to remember to put their hats on straight and keep them straight.

"There are only two officers in the whole of the empire," Sir William said, "who are allowed to wear their uniforms hats on one side of their heads. One is the great Admiral Lord Beatty and the other the prince of Wales."

"From the little I know of the prince of Wales, if he sees anybody mimicking him, he will not give them such a nice report as he might otherwise," the speaker added.

Needed Reform

New York.—Will Hays is making progress in ending misleading advertising by movie exhibitors, usually due to ignorance as in the following cases he cited: Special children's matinee for that great animal picture, "Black Oxen"; "A Doll's House"—bring the kiddies; "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse"—another great cowboy drama.

SIoux DEMAND MANY MILLIONS FROM U. S.

Tribal Claims Are Based on Treaty Rights.

Pierre, S. D.—Millions of dollars would come to the Sioux of the Dakotas if they can establish all their claims against the government in the action now before the court of claims on the showings they make.

This action started on the demand of the Sioux for compensation for the Black Hills, a territory which they allege was taken from them in violation of treaty rights and on the signatures of the heads of a few bands of the Sioux, instead of a general agreement. The value they put upon this tract is \$150,543,750, with interest from 1870.

Go Back to 1851.

Besides the claim for the Black Hills the action carries with it claims which have been made by the Sioux under different treaty regulations, dating back to 1851, with interest running back that far on some of the claims. The direct claims without interest amount to approximately \$217,000,000 for general tribal funds and approximately \$5,000,000 for various bands, and the interest charge will more than double this. The government will present offsets which will wipe out a portion of this claim, and just how much ever will come to the Indians is a problem.

These claims are the result of a demand made by the Sioux for pay for the Black Hills section. When the issue came up an agreement was reached by which they were to gather up all the old claims they made and put them into one action.

Claims for Hay.

Several claims are made for hundred thousand dollars each for fuel cut upon the reservations for forage for teams used by the early military expeditions in the upper Missouri river country, and another good-sized bill for wood cut for building forts and for fuel by these expeditions.

Still another item is an estimated amount which should have been spent for education of the roving tribes between the years 1888 and 1889, under a treaty of 1868. Then there is a charge for farming implements and teams which were to be supplied under another treaty of the distant past, estimating the number of Sioux who were ready and willing to farm but could not do so on account of lack of the proper equipment.

Irishman, 125 Years Old, Walks Mile for Pension

London.—Ireland, famous breeding ground of hale and hearty old men, has produced a supercentenarian. He is William Smith of Dromara, County Down, who has celebrated his one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday. He was middle aged, according to ordinary standards, when he went off to fight in the Crimean war. His most strenuous exercise nowadays is walking a mile each Friday to receive his pension.

Ireland has produced many long-lived persons, but women in the British Isles as a whole are much longer-lived than men. There are about ten times as many female centenarians as male. Clergymen and peers seem to live longest in these modern times of rush and stress, but even the oldest of them are young compared to Thomas Carn, a Londoner, who died on January 18, 1588, at the venerable age of two hundred and seven. At least, this is a record said to have been inscribed in the parish register of St. Leonard's church, Shoreditch, which was destroyed by fire.

Students of longevity say centenarians come from long-lived families, where the thing is a habit. They discount the many pet modes of living, the prejudices for or against tobacco, alcohol, tea, or this food or that, to which old persons often attribute their achievements in piling up birthdays.

Fear, Love, and Cow in Drama of Prison Escape

Ossining, N. Y.—Fear, love and a cow figured in the drama of Lawrence Hawthorne's escape from Sing Sing prison and his return to serve a sentence of 30 years.

Hawthorne fled from the prison because he feared another convict, he explained. The cow furnished him with food while he hid in a woods for ten days.

The convict went to Hollywood, Cal., where he got a job in the "movies." He fell in love with a girl who jilted him. Then he returned to prison to complete his term.

To Save Church

Burgos.—Spain's most beautiful church, the Burgos cathedral, built in 1221, is falling to pieces, but the government has voted funds to save it.

300 Clocks to Replace Noon Gun at Rome

Rome.—One of the most picturesque institutions of Rome, dating back several centuries, the firing of a noon gun on top of the Janiculum hill each day, will disappear soon.

Governor Cremonesi of Rome has decided to institute in its stead a system of 300 electrically controlled clocks through the city.

Old Superstition Dooms Girls to Spinsterhood

An old superstition of obscure origin is responsible for imposing a severe handicap on Japanese girls who are twenty years old this year. It is said that they must all be so handicapped as to be unsuitable for wives.

This unlucky time occurs every 61 years, and although the superstition is waning there are still large numbers of parents who will not allow their sons to marry girls under this cloud. A number of this year's unlucky girls have taken up professional work. In the belief that they are doomed to remain single.

To combat the superstition, efforts are being made by a society organized in Tokyo to help its members select their wives and husbands without parental help or interference. In the past, thousands of girls, fearing a lifetime of loneliness, have committed suicide.

COLOR IT NEW WITH "DIAMOND DYES"

Just Dip to Tint or Boil to Dye.

Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can tint soft, delicate shades or dye rich, permanent colors in lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings—everything!

Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.



Some Psychology

"I was introduced to a stranger as my partner in a bridge game last night by a gentleman who was friendly to both of us," said a Leslie Avenue resident. "Our friend characterized me as 'the worst player loose at this time,' and my partner as 'the man who put the spots on the cards.' The effect of this introduction, humorously given, caused me to hold down my bidding tendencies while it caused my partner, who was really a bit flattered, to go so high with his bid on two occasions that we were down three tricks on each. He was a good bridge player, too, and I'm not good, but the introduction ruined him, and spoiled me besides. That's how psychology enters into a card game."—Detroit News.

A Lady of Distinction

Is recognized by the delicate, fascinating influence of the perfume she uses. A bath with Cuticura Soap and hot water to thoroughly cleanse the pores followed by a dusting with Cuticura Talcum powder usually means a clear, sweet, healthy skin.—Advertisement.

Giant Turtles a Nuisance

Thousands of carnivorous, giant snapping turtles, averaging two feet in diameter, abound in the lake country between Fort William and Winnipeg, according to Joseph Spoon, full-blooded Indian trapper. This is something new in the natural history of this country, but Spoon says he should know because he lost hundreds of dollars through them. Beavers trapped under the ice are eaten piecemeal, he declared, and turtles are increasing in numbers. It would take a sledge hammer to crack their shells and some of the turtles found on lake shores have been declared to be a century and a half old.

Saving Burglars' Time

A tag with this inscription, "This safe is never locked, turn the handle and it will open," has hung on the knob of the strong box of a fuel company at Tulare, Cal., for the last seven years. Although the statement is perfectly true, burglars do not believe it and have ransacked the safe three times. It is used only for protection of records against fire, and no money is kept in the safe.

No Sight Unseen

"Sir, will you give me your daughter for my wife?" "Couldn't say, son, I never saw your wife."

Children Cry for



"BAYER ASPIRIN" PROVED SAFE

Take without Fear as Told in "Bayer" Package



Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-five years for

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| Colds | Headache |
| Nouritis | Lumbago |
| Toothache | Rheumatism |
| Neuralgia | Pain, Pain |

Each unbroken "Bayer" package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100.

Not a Bad Idea

"Here's an instructor teaches school faithfully for 40 years." "Let's make a scene head of that for a change," suggested the New York publisher.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sure Relief

BELL'S INDIGESTION TABLETS
6 BELL'S Hot water Sure Relief
BELL'S FOR INDIGESTION
25¢ and 75¢ Pkgs. Sold Everywhere

Laughs at Advancing Age

Despite her eighty-six years, there is no more enthusiastic lover of outdoor sports than Mrs. Olive Tobey of Eliot, Maine, and it is not an uncommon sight to see her and her daughter and granddaughters coasting on a double-runner bob sled. Mrs. Tobey apparently gets more enjoyment out of this than do the younger members of the group.—Boston Globe.

Ends pain in one minute CORNS

One minute—that's how quick Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads and the pain of corns. They do it safely. You risk no infection from amateur cutting, no danger from "drops" (acid). Zino-pads remove the cause—pressing or rubbing of shoes. They are thin, medicated, antiseptic, protective, healing. Get a box today at your druggist's or shoe dealer's—35c.
For Free Sample write The Scholl Mfg. Co., Chicago

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads Put one on—the pain is gone

Owner Having Good Farm or Ranch for sale at reasonable price, write D. Gipple, General Delivery, Rogers, Ark.

Variant

Guest—Mr. Smith, your wife is charming.

Mr. Smith (wearily)—Whom?

Captured

"That rich man built a big fence."

"To keep the public out?"

"No, to keep the cook in."

Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Wm. C. Fletcher* Absolutely Harmless—No Opium. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Honor Country Doctor as Discoverer of Anesthesia



MEMORIAL TO DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG International Photo

By PROEHL HALLER JAKLON

ADD to the galaxy of soldiers and statesmen honored with places in Statuary hall at the nation's capital, the Hall of Fame, a country doctor. He is Dr. Crawford Williamson Long of Georgia, declared by many authorities to have discovered the value of anesthesia in surgical operations as a preventive of pain.

Doctor Long is the first of Georgia's distinguished sons to be honored with a memorial in the Hall of Fame. Each state is permitted to honor two of its native sons with statues, and on March 30 a group of Georgians, headed by Gov. Clifford Walker, journeyed to Washington to unveil the statue cut from marble by J. Massey Rhind, and accepted by congress under a resolution introduced by Senator Harris.

This is the second memorial, however, placed in the Hall of Fame to the "discoverer" of anesthesia. Massachusetts already has put one there to the memory of William T. G. Morton, a dentist of Boston, who for a long time disputed with Doctor Long the right to be known as the first to use ether in deadening pain in a surgical operation. But various authorities have acknowledged Doctor Long's claim to the honor, and it seems to have been established thoroughly that the Georgia physician as early as March 30, 1842, performed a painless operation with the aid of sulphuric ether. The monument, therefore, was unveiled on the anniversary of that date.

This newest memorial is only one of several erected to Doctor Long in this connection. In the state capital at Atlanta, there is a life-size portrait of Doctor Long placed there by a friend to honor him for his great discovery. As early as March 30, 1842, the University of Pennsylvania unveiled a bronze medallion in the Georgian's honor. Two years before that date at Jefferson, in Jackson county, Georgia, where Doctor Long had lived and where his first use of ether in a surgical operation took place, his friends and old neighbors and admirers had erected a marble shaft in his memory.

On the campus of the Georgia State university at Athens there is also a marble tablet telling of Doctor Long's discovery, and the Republic of France has paid tribute to this country doctor of the South for the part he played in making surgery painless. They tell the story, too, of the late King Edward VII, who, when he awakened following an operation for appendicitis, asked who had discovered anesthesia. Those in attendance replied, "Dr. Crawford Long, your majesty." The king's phy-

sician recognized Doctor Long's claim to the honor. Doctor Long was the son of James and Elizabeth Ware Long, and was born in Danielsville, Ga., November 1, 1815. He was graduated from Franklin college, now the University of Georgia, in 1835, standing second in his class, and went from there to the University of Pennsylvania, to study medicine. He was graduated from that university in 1839 and for a year was employed in a New York hospital. This work did not appeal to him and he returned to Georgia to take up the practice of medicine. He settled in Jefferson, Jackson county.

After he began the practice of medicine in Jefferson as a young man, Doctor Long became popular. He was companionable, and his office was made the rendezvous for the younger people of the community, who frequented it for what they termed "ether frolics." They would inhale nitrous oxide gas and while under its influence do many ridiculous things. These parties became quite a fad. Doctor Long wished to encourage his young friends in their fun, but he found it difficult to supply them with sufficient nitrous oxide to meet their demands. With the inadequate laboratory equipment he possessed he found it impossible to prepare this element in quantities.

So he permitted them to use sulphuric ether, and "ether parties" became the rage in the winter of 1841-42. The young doctor observed that ether seemed to make those who partook of it insensible to pain. One night at a frolic a youth slipped and fell. He dislocated his ankle, but suffered no pain. Then the young practitioner concluded that if ether inhaled in fun could make a person oblivious to pain, it could be employed in a scientific way to stop pain in operations.

Among the young men of Doctor Long's acquaintance was James M. Venable, who suffered from tumors in his neck. Doctor Long suggested he could put him under the influence of sulphuric ether and remove the tumors without pain. The young patient was game; he consented to let Long do the job. Doctor Long administered the anesthetic, and when Venable awoke he would not believe that he had received relief. This operation was performed on March 30, 1842. It was followed by another as shown by the bill rendered for the service. This bill was as follows: James Venable to Dr. C. W. Long, Dr. 1842: Jan. 28th, Sulphuric Ether... \$ 25 March 30th, Ether and Excising Tumor... 2.00 May 13th, Sulphuric Ether... 25 June 6th, Excising Tumor... 2.00 It is recorded that within a few months' time Doctor Long performed

"The clown missed the company of the ventriloquist and asked the circus manager what had become of his friend. "Oh," explained the circus manager, "he found he could make more money selling parrots." **The Gas "Ghost"** One of the first to discover coal-gas was William Murdoch, who, about 130 years ago, made it by heating coal in a closed vessel with an open pipe connected to it.



OPERATING WITH ETHER

as many as eight painless operations through the employment of the new anesthetic. It was generally accepted in the neighborhood that he could do it. No great stir was made over it, and the practitioner exerted no effort to acquaint the medical world with his achievement.

In the meantime W. T. G. Morton was experimenting in the Boston office and laboratory of Dr. C. T. Jackson. He became interested in dentistry, and made several contributions to that science. First trying ether on animals, he extended the experiments to alcohol, laudanum and galvanic shocks had hitherto been used as anodynes in dentistry.

Being a dentist, he could not perform surgical operations, but on October 16, 1846, in the Massachusetts General hospital, in Boston, Dr. J. C. Warren, acting upon the idea of Doctor Morton, did perform a public operation upon a person anesthetized with ether, and the medical world of the East was advised of it.

This was more than four years after the Venable operation. There were four witnesses to the removal of the Venable tumor—young students in Doctor Long's office, but they seem to have kept as quiet about it as he did. Eventually the dispute as to the right of discovery and the honor of having performed the first operation reached congress. In 1849 Doctor Morton asked congress to recognize his claim, but Senator William C. Dawson of Georgia, fought so effectively for Doctor Long that Morton's ambition was defeated. No action was taken.

It must be said, in justice to Doctor Jackson, that before he died he admitted in full the justice of the claim of Doctor Long. Dr. J. Marion Sims of New York, in 1877, after a complete inquiry into the controversy, declared that Doctor Long's right to the honor was unmistakable and so reported to the Virginia Medical society.

The unveiling of the memorial in Statuary hall at Washington has placed in imperishable marble the story of this great achievement.

It is curious that every rival of Doctor Long for this honor came to a dramatic end. Dr. Horace Wells, overcome by the rejection of his claim by the French academy, committed suicide; Morton died from congestion of the brain, induced by excitement over an article seeking to deprive him of his honors, and Jackson, like Wells, became insane from the contention over the disputed honors and died in an asylum. Doctor Long himself, "in the fullness of service," was stricken with apoplexy at the bedside of a patient.

The discovery alleviating man's suffering came, not only from a scientist, but from a man of large sympathies. Doctor Long loved people and horses; enjoyed cards and the theater. In his reading, of which he was very fond, he shared his pleasure with the family circle.

Doctor Long died in attendance on an obstetrical case, his last words being directions for the recovery of the patient. Murdoch used to amuse himself by filling bladders with the gas and carrying them with him at night so that he could find his way about the countryside in the dark. We can well understand, says a writer in the Journal of the London Society, how frightened were country people, and they came to imagine him to be some kind of ghost. Twelve per cent of all people on the earth take their laws of life from Mecca.

The Kitchen Cabinet

(By 1926 Western Newspaper Union.)
In a sense love is everything. It is the key to life, and its influences are those that move the world. Live only in the thought of love for all and you will draw love to you from all. Live in the thought of malice and hatred and malice and hatred will come back to you.—Trine.

WHOLESUME DISHES

A waffle is good at any meal and usually well liked. Now that the fresh maple syrup is on the market it will be doubly enjoyed.

One-Egg Waffles.—Break the yolk of an egg into a bowl and beat well, add two cupfuls of buttermilk and two cupfuls of flour sifted with one teaspoonful of soda and two of baking powder. Beat the egg white and add to the batter after adding a tablespoonful of melted butter. Heat the waffle iron for some time slowly, then grease quickly with a brush or cloth tied to a stick, turn and grease the other side, now add the batter—just enough to fill after the rising of the dough. Cook well on one side before turning on the other. Most recipes make six to eight waffles. Serve cold sirup with a hot waffle, or it will make the crisp, hot waffle soggy. Wipe the iron with tissue paper before putting it away.

Liver Soup.—Take half a pound of cold cooked liver, put through the meat grinder. Fry one small onion in two tablespoonfuls of butter, then add the liver. Add one cupful of sifted bread crumbs, season with salt, pepper and add six cupfuls of soup stock. Cook fifteen minutes, press through a colander and thicken with the yolk of an egg. Serve at once.

Boston Brown Bread.—Take one cupful of whole wheat flour, corn meal and graham. Mix two cupfuls of sour milk and one-half cupful of molasses, a teaspoonful of salt, and one of soda. Stir in the dry ingredients, beating thoroughly. Turn into well-buttered pound baking powder cans and steam two hours. Remove the covers and roll into a hot oven for fifteen minutes to dry out. Add raisins if desired to the batter.

Use maple sirup with one cupful of sugar and one of the sirup in making butter scotch. The flavor is especially good and different. Strained honey mixed with chopped fruit and whipped cream makes a delightful dessert.

Vegetable Combination.—Cook a whole cauliflower in salted water until tender. Place the cooked cauliflower on a hot chop plate and surround with alternate mounds of the following vegetables, cooked and seasoned: Small onions, sliced carrots, sliced beets, sliced turnips and shredded beans. Prepare and serve with the following sauce poured over hot: Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, stir until smooth, add gradually one cupful of boiling water, seasoned with one-half teaspoonful of salt and cayenne to taste and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Pour this over two well-beaten egg yolks, stir and pour over the cauliflower.

Hot Soups. The expert soup maker will obtain different flavors for the soups she serves by using leftover meats and vegetables. **Corn Chowder.**—Try out four tablespoonfuls of fat salt pork cubes, add one sliced onion and cook five minutes, stirring to keep the onion evenly cooked. Parboil four cupfuls of potato slices, drain and add the potatoes to the fat and onion, with two cupfuls of boiling water; cook until the potatoes are soft, add a can of corn, a quart of milk, salt, pepper to taste and serve with buttered crackers.

Quick Egg Soup.—Stir a teaspoonful of beef extract into a quart of boiling water, add a grated onion, celery salt, salt and pepper, let the mixture boil up; remove and pour boiling hot over four tablespoonfuls of cooked rice and two well-beaten eggs. **Split Pea Soup.**—Wash and put to soak one cupful of split peas in plenty of cold water. Add, after soaking all night, enough water to make two quarts and with a two-inch cube of salt pork and a sliced onion cook until the peas are soft enough to put through a coarse sieve. Thicken if necessary with flour and butter cooked together, add milk or cream and serve well seasoned.

Cream of Peanut Soup.—Add a quart of peanut butter to a quart of milk, season with salt, cayenne, a tablespoonful of grated onion, a bay leaf, and celery salt, and cook ten minutes. Moisten a tablespoonful of cornstarch with cold milk, stir until smooth, add to the soup and cook ten minutes. Serve with cubes of toasted bread.

Cream Soup.—Put thin slices of bread as thin as shavings with butter in a saucepan to brown. Pour over enough boiling water to make the soup needed, add salt, remove and add a cupful of thick cream; season well and serve hot.

Take Precautions in Producing Milk

Dairymen Adding Safeguards to Protect Material From Contamination.

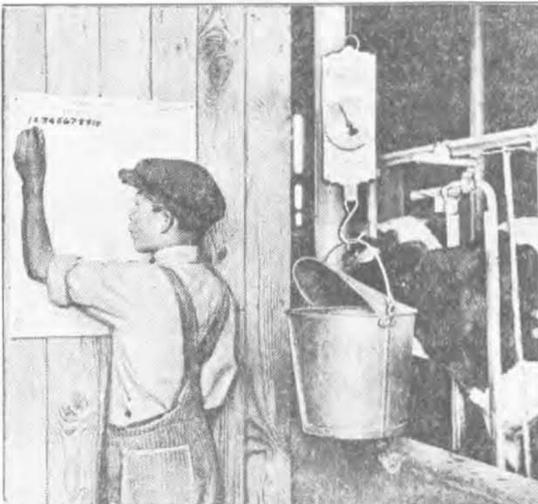
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Up-to-date dairymen are using the most sanitary methods known for producing market milk. They realize that milk is easily contaminated and are adding to their systems of production such additional safeguards as are necessary to protect this essential human food from contamination.

Such dairymen no longer permit large numbers of flies in the milk house. They clean the utensils thoroughly, wash their hands before milking and even go so far as to clip the under part of the cow's body so that loose dirt and dust that might cling to long hairs will not find a place to lodge and later fall into the milk.

Groom Their Cows. Practically every farmer grooms his horse; and good dairymen now groom their cows because they know it is beneficial to the health of the animals and especially is it a means of removing dirt that might get into the pail when the cows are being milked. In addition, just before milking, these dairymen wipe the udders and flanks of the cows with a damp cloth. Such precautions are sure to reduce the number of bacteria that would get into the milk.

The best dairymen also see to it that cows are well bedded. They remove the manure often, and in every way possible prevent the cows from getting dirty. Ample ventilation is provided, and the barn is so constructed as to allow as much sunlight as possible to get into the stalls. A concrete floor is one essential of an up-to-date dairy barn because it can be easily kept clean and does not absorb liquids that cause bad odors in stables.



Keeping a Record of Each Cow—Note the Covered Pail Which Keeps Dirt Out.

as is the case with those floored with wood. The walls and ceilings of such barns are whitewashed twice a year to purify the stables and keep them light.

Good dairymen recognize the fact that a small-top pail as shown in the picture is of great assistance in keeping milk clean, for while milking, in spite of the precautions taken, some bacteria will get into the pail; and of course the smaller the opening the less dirt will be found in the milk. Pails of this kind are on the market, but any tinner can convert an ordinary pail into a small-top pail by the addition of a hood.

Convenient Milk House. Milk houses where the milk is cooled, and in some cases bottled, are located at a convenient distance from the barn and so situated as to be free from dust and stable odors. These buildings are screened to exclude flies. Some are divided into two rooms, one for handling the milk and the other for washing the utensils. This is advisable since it makes it easier to keep the milk free from contamination. Ventilators also are put in to keep the air in the milk room fresh and to carry off steam from the washroom.

It is now a matter of common knowledge among good dairymen that clean utensils may be a common source of bacteria in market milk. To prevent contamination from this source, these dairymen use plenty of hot water, an alkali washing powder, a stiff brush, and steam for cleaning the utensils. They are thoroughly cleansed before being sterilized, since sterilization is not a substitute for washing. This sterilizing process not only kills bacteria but heats the utensils thoroughly, causing them to dry immediately, thus preventing rust.

Steam for Sterilizing. Large dairies use a good steam boiler for furnishing the steam supply for sterilization. Small dairies use a more simple steam sterilizer or boil the utensils in water for five minutes. Information relative to the construction of sterilizers may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Another important process that good dairymen use in the handling of milk is to cool it properly during storage, transportation, and delivery. This prevents the rapid multiplication of bacteria in market milk. The milk is cooled to a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit or below. The best

way to do this is by means of a surface cooler, using the coldest water available, and then setting the cans of milk in a well-insulated tank, the water of which is below 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

Other measures that are employed by these dairymen for safeguarding the milk supply are yearly testing of cows for tuberculosis by a capable veterinarian; exercising proper care in the disposal of wastes from human beings and domestic animals; giving special attention to the purity of the water supply, especially that used for washing utensils, its purity or impurity being determined by a laboratory examination; allowing only healthy people to handle milk or anything with which it may come into contact; and permitting no one coming from a sick room where an infectious disease exists to take part in any dairy operation.

Secure Best Yields From Native Seed

Advantages Clearly Shown in the Fields.

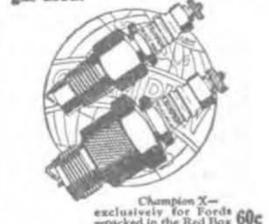
Despite the higher cost of red clover seed produced in the United States, such seed is better for use than foreign imported seed.

E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at the North Carolina State college, finds that red clover seed grown in the United States now costs about five dollars a bushel more than the French-grown seed. "But," he says, "the native-grown seeds are best and well worth this difference in price. Although the French seeds are among the best of the foreign seeds brought into the United States, our native seeds have several advantages over them. These advantages do not show so much in a test for germination and purity, but they do appear in the field."

For instance, Mr. Blair states that

CHAMPION NATIONAL CHANGE WEEK MAY 2 TO 9 Install CHAMPIONS Now!

Hundreds of thousands of motorists will make certain of better engine performance for another year by installing new Champion Spark Plugs during National Change Week, May 2 to 9. They will bring back engine power and speed, forestall tinkering and costly repairs; and save their cost many times over in less oil and gas used.



Champion X—exclusively for Fords—packed in the Red Box 60c
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CHAMPION Dependable for Every Engine Toledo, Ohio



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WANT TO HEAR FROM OWNER GOOD farm or ranch for sale. A. A. Ackerman, Charles Bible, Denver, Colorado.

HOMESICKERS—SEND FOR FREE LIST farms and land in any state. Price, owner's name, address, simply say what you want, in what state. The Homesicker, 617 Charles Bldg., Denver, Colo.

\$100 or More Per Week. Sell to stores or individuals. Experience unnecessary. Expertly fine for crew managers. Secure territory. Box 825, Richmond, Virginia.

A Nude Horse Dorothy and Sally, age five and three, were visiting their grandparents in a southern Indiana town. One morning they had been out playing when they suddenly burst into the house very much excited and frightened. Being asked the reason for their hurried entrance, Dorothy gasped out: "Oh, there was a horse went running down the street and nobody was with it. And it didn't have a thing on, not even a strap—nothing but just its skin and its tail!"

Play is work that we do voluntarily.

25c L-V DUST CLOTH

made of especially woven fabric "Crepe" for only 25 cents and

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haarlem oil has been a world-wide remedy for kidney, liver and bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago and uric acid conditions.

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.

Using His Talent

The psychoanalyst had been called in to address the Wednesday evening "pet meeting" of the salesmen. He related many incidents of men and women who "wasted" their lives by doing work to them unbecomingly. Others, he said, were half-way successful, enjoying their work but not using their ability in a line that gave them the highest rewards. Then he told the story:

Nellie Maxwell

FILMY GOWNS FOR EVENING; SUMMER AFTERNOON GOWNS

THAT lively French fancy which always seems to be capering about and doing unexpected and interesting things, finds its best playground in the field of evening gowns. There is no such thing as a brief summary of the modes, for Paris apparently has determined to suit—and flatter—all types of figures and appeal to all kinds of taste. The authoritative couturiers have provided gowns made of every known filmy fabric and adorned in every conceivable way. But they have emphasized, by repetition, some important style points so that we may pick

across fashion's stage. It is the becomingness of afternoon dresses that places them first in our affections and everything conspires to help them to success in this regard. Beautiful colors, in supple or sheer fabrics, new skirt and neck lines and unending variety in sleeves, are all contributing their part toward making afternoon frocks that will prove flattering to their wearers. The trick is simply to make the right choice in all these matters—to select a becoming color, a graceful silhouette, the proper neckline. There is so much variety in de-



Two Models From Paris.

them out as smart and as characteristic of the new season. Should American women not relish the taste of some of these accented features, there are plenty of others which they will find to their liking.

First of all one may note the definition of body lines in bodices that seem to mold themselves to the natural figure, ending in rippling skirts—with the ripple achieved in many ways. Then there is the very low back decolletage—and the transparent yoke, all to be considered only by women who have good figures. But free for everyone are the rippling and the uneven hemlines, the flying scarf ends, the moderate oval and "V" shaped necklines, the godets and set-on panels, circular skirts and shaped flounces

signs to choose from that there is no excuse for failure.

The factors that account for the daintiness of the new modes begin with the fabrics used—georgette, chiffon, taffeta and other silks, crepe de chine and similar crepes—and is furthered by the vogue for lingerie accessories and for laces used in combination with materials. Nothing is more popular than bandings of lace on georgette dresses, unless it is the combination of plain and printed materials, which is developed in many ways. A pretty combination of this kind is shown here in a model that is recommended for the slender woman's consideration. A crepe dress with straight bodice and skirt with shirred fullness, in apron fashion, across the



Features Daintiness.

that make up the fluttery evening modes.

Laces and filmy materials, plain or figured, satin and much taffeta silk, are the foundation of dresses that call upon beads, paillettes, brilliants and hand painting, as well as upon fabric trimmings, for adornment. Cherill presents the graceful dance frock shown at the right of the two imports sketched. It is made of coral-colored silk muslin, with narrow platings edging the scalloped hemline and the short sleeves. A more elaborate gown, made of rose-colored satin, shown at the right, has a rich embroidery traced in gold and black outlined with flat gold galoon and fine platings in the skirt.

No report of the styles in evening frocks is nearly complete if it fails to mention the numerous models with fitted bodices and bouffant skirts made of silk and laces.

Enthusiasm for new modes in afternoon frocks mounts and mounts as the season advances and one dainty and pretty gown follows another

front, introduces printed silk in collar and bandings and in puffs for the sleeves at the wrist. Crepe, like the dress, makes the narrow girde and the prim bow at the neck. Circular or platted skirts of plain material are joined to tunics in printed patterns and occasionally narrow lengthwise panels of the printed material are inserted in the plain skirt. Or the dress may be made of a printed fabric with long sleeves and deep border at the bottom of the skirt, introduced in a plain material.

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

Great Personages of the Bible

By
REV. LEONARD A. BARRETT

Nebuchadnezzar

NEBUCHADNEZZAR was in many respects the greatest of the eastern kings. Though a pagan ruler, he had a strong personality, a courageous character, and a mind open to conviction.

Even before he ascended to the throne of Babylon, he won many victories. For eighteen months his strong army besieged the city of Jerusalem and finally won the victory. For thirteen years he waged war against Tyre, winning a glorious victory in the combat. His fame was rapidly spreading. The people everywhere began to know about this young ruler.

A still greater success awaited him. He was soon to fall heir to the throne of the mightiest empire in the world. From his father he inherited a vast estate and was soon to succeed him on the throne. In magnificence and splendor he reigned in the great city of Babylon. He truly was monarch of all he surveyed, for "All people, nations and languages trembled and feared before him; whom he would, he slew; and whom he would he kept alive; and whom he would he set up; and whom he would he put down." He led the entire nation in captivity to Babylon.

His ambitious attacks were not even spared against the houses of God. Into Babylon he brought all the holy vessels of the temple and put them in the heathen temples, which was in the land of Shinar.

The beautiful city of Babylon was probably entirely built up by Nebuchadnezzar. He planned the laying out of the parks and magnificent gardens which contributed to the fame of the city. He was surrounded by great wealth, pomp and power. His heart was big with pride. His boast was: "Is not this great Babylon which I have builded?" His dreams were dreams of a vivid imagination, influenced by the magnificence of his environment. The second year of his reign was especially marked as a year of dreams. His soul was greatly troubled and he could not sleep. He commanded the presence of the astrologers and wise men and exacted of them that in their failure to interpret the dreams they should be cut to pieces and their houses be made a dunghill. The rebuke of the wise men so angered Nebuchadnezzar that he declared that all the wise men of Babylon should be slain. But, like in all great crises of the world's history, when hope seems to be on the verge of despair some person comes upon the scene to guide the people over the difficulty. This person was Daniel, who interpreted the dream of Nebuchadnezzar as follows:

"Forasmuch as thou sawest that the stone was cut out of the mountain without hands, and that it brake in pieces the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver, and the gold; the great God hath made known to the king what shall come to pass hereafter; and the dream is certain, and the interpretation thereof sure."

The pride of Nebuchadnezzar, even in spite of his dream, was not subdued, for we find him now setting up a golden image for people to worship.

This idolatrous image he set up in the province of Babylon. He called before him the priests, the governors, and the captains and all who held any office in the administrative affairs of the government. The people were assembled. In the midst of the throng he heard the cry of the herald sent by Nebuchadnezzar, "O, people, nations and languages at the time you hear the sound of the cornet, flute and harp, fall down and worship the golden image which Nebuchadnezzar hath set up." There was a penalty attached to the disobedience to the command. Should any one dare to disobey they would be cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace. Many obeyed the proud king's behest but Shadrack, Meshach, and Abednego, would not worship the image of gold. They were ordered brought before the king. In the king's presence they declared their loyalty to Jehovah. The decree was pronounced and they were cast into the burning fiery furnace. What is this we see—"Did we not cast three men bound into the midst of the fire—Lo, I see four men loosed, they have no hurt, and the form of the fourth is like unto the Son of Man." The king called to the three men he condemned, and in response to his demand they came out of the furnace and not even the odor of fire had passed over them.

One of the great faults of Nebuchadnezzar was his pride. He thought his kingdom was greater than that of the Jews. His proud Babylon outshone in splendor and magnificence all the other nations of the known world. "Is this not proud Babylon which I have builded?" But, the day came at last when Nebuchadnezzar was brought to realize the power of the God of the Jews, and the crowning event which wrought the change was the incident of the golden image. Nebuchadnezzar at last was forced to realize that, "Those that walk in pride He is able to abase." Here is his decree:

"Therefore I make a decree, that every people, nation, and language, which speak anything amiss against God of Shadrack, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut to pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort.

KITCHEN CABINET IS GREAT CONVENIENCE



Cooking Materials and Utensils Easily Assembled.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is no need to demonstrate to the modern housewife the value of having most of her supplies grouped near together, so that she can prepare foods with the fewest possible motions and steps. A kitchen cabinet, either bought in a store or home-made, answers this need perfectly, although its usefulness is not always realized until work with it has actually begun. A glance at the illustration, which shows how easily materials and utensils for cake making are assembled when one has a cabinet, will suggest many other ways of using this very convenient piece of equipment.

Convenient Position of Cabinet.

You have, of course, a stool in your kitchen, to sit on as often as work

permits. Notice the convenient position this cabinet occupies with respect to the sink, which is just to the left of the cook. Used bowls and mixing tools can be laid on the drain board without an extra step, and the working surface of the cabinet is thus easily kept clear. The United States Department of Agriculture suggested this particular arrangement.

Improvised Cabinet.

If you do not wish to buy a cabinet it is quite possible for the "handy man" of the house to improvise one which will fulfill the main requirements: a place to keep the supplies and a counter to work with them easily. If this is a built-in feature it should be located so as to save steps in moving about the kitchen from sink to cabinet and cabinet to stove.

TO SECURE TIME FOR EXTRA TASKS

Various Odds and Ends Are Confronted at Once.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A period of spring freshening is inevitable in every good housekeeper's calendar, no matter how careful and systematic she may be about cleaning throughout the year. The furnace fire is dispensed with; screens go up; portieres and many window curtains come down or are exchanged for those of more seasonal fabrics; slip covers appear, and best rugs as well as winter flannels are put away with moth marbles. Such changes as these, as well as miscellaneous tasks of turning out boxes and cupboards, mending furnishings and getting rid of articles no longer wanted, confront one almost simultaneously, and while many of them are not, strictly speaking, cleaning processes, doing them frequently reveals corners that have been overlooked or that need attention and rearrangement.

In the home that is always kept reasonably clean the actual washing of woodwork, windows, floors or furniture may be less of an extra task in the general spring freshening than attending to these other requirements. If the housekeeper's time is already largely consumed by the ordinary duties of her home it becomes a problem to get in such additional jobs. As nearly all of them require some decision on her part, they cannot be delegated successfully to anyone else, so she must find some way of gaining time for them without neglecting the daily needs of the family.

The bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture suggests that in such cases a time schedule or plan of work may be of real assistance. It should be made several weeks before the period of spring change is due, and followed until the transformation of the house is completed. Begin by keeping a record for one week of the time actually spent in your successive activities each day. Include housework, sleeping, dressing, care of the children, talking or telephoning, and any other ways you spent your time.

Now go over these time records day by day to see how long you spent on routine work, and what free times are available, even in spaces as short as five minutes, or half-hours. Decide, first, whether any of the tasks recorded could be eliminated altogether, at least for the period of extra spring work, or delegated to some one else, permanently or temporarily. Could one of the children set the table, sort the laundry or dust the living room? Could you send the washing out for a few weeks, to gain time for those tasks no one else but yourself can possibly do? Then see whether time could be gained by speeding up any of the regular work. Your method of dishwashing may be at fault; you can at least simplify meals for a while, so as to have fewer dishes and cooking utensils to wash. Fifteen minutes gained on several little tasks daily will prove worth while. Think it all out clearly. Look at the location of the scattered short periods of free time. Could any of these be brought together by combining other duties in a different order? The longer the space of time available the more one can accomplish. Such a slight change as rising a little earlier (offset, of course, by going to bed earlier!) may enable you to prepare part of dinner early in the day while getting breakfast and so leave a longer space free later.

Mercerized Fabrics Now Are Strong and Durable

Some confusion exists in the minds of many housekeepers as to distinctions between "mercerized" cotton goods, and those fabrics having more or less temporary glossy finishes produced by paste mixtures. "Paper cambric" is an example of a fabric with the paste finish. Artificial silk, or rayon, is a more lustrous fabric than either of these, but should not be mistaken for mercerized cotton.

Many years ago, says the United States Department of Agriculture, John Mercer, for whom the process is named, discovered that when cotton yarn or cloth was dipped in strong solutions of lye for a short time and then washed, neutralized, and dried, it became much stronger. In later years it was noted that if the yarn or cloth was held under well-regulated tension during the process it was rendered glossier as well as stronger. Hence, mercerization is a process that adds not only durability but beauty. There are today on the market many cotton fabrics in which the entire cloth is glossier and stronger than ordinary cotton materials, or in which bright mercerized yarns have been introduced to form stripes, checks, or figures. Some of the best known mercerized fabrics are batiste, mill, cotton damask, cotton foulard, satene, venetian, and cotton poplin. Each of these is valuable for some special purpose, according to its character—the sheer, fine fabrics like batiste for underwear and infants' dresses, and the heavier ones for linings or household uses.

Vary White Sauce Used in Serving Many Dishes

To vary the white sauce used in serving such dishes as creamed potatoes, eggs, toast or vegetables, or in making scalloped dishes, try adding half a cupful of cottage cheese to each pint of sauce. Cool the sauce slightly before adding it to the cheese, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Stir till well blended, and then reheat in a double boiler. Avoid boiling the sauce after the cheese is added.

If the cheese is strongly acid it may be necessary to add a small amount of baking soda to it before mixing with the sauce. If a half a cupful of cheese is to be used dissolve a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda in a little hot milk or water and blend with the cheese, then combine the latter with the sauce.

Variations in the flavor of the sauce may be made by seasoning with cayenne pepper; by mixing a dash of curry powder with the flour used to thicken the sauce and adding a few drops of onion juice; by adding a little Worcestershire sauce and some finely chopped parsley; or by adding chopped parsley and pimientos.

Condensed Milk

When milk is heated the water in it is readily driven off, and if the heating is continued long enough, the milk becomes thick and creamy. Advantage is taken of this fact in the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk.

POULTRY

DIFFERENT CAUSES FOR POOR HATCHES

Many small factors in the management of the flock can often affect the results which are attained in hatching eggs. With the present development of the incubators the expert operator is usually able to secure good results if the original hatching quality of the eggs is satisfactory. In the large hatcheries it is often observed that different trays of eggs run side by side will show a marked difference in the number of chicks hatched. The reason for this difference lies in the original eggs.

Some of the factors that help to secure satisfactory eggs for hatching are as follows:

Mature breeding stock. The usual age agreed upon is nine months. Many prefer females in their second year. Plenty of male birds. Many supply one cockerel to ten hens, but the majority agree that one cockerel to fifteen hens is sufficient with the light breeds.

Remove diseased birds from the flock.

Birds which are otherwise confined should be given an outside runway when it is possible to do so without endangering the health of the birds. Direct sunlight should strike the birds.

Floors should be covered with a litter of straw and changed whenever it shows any indication of dampness, mustiness or filth.

Artificial light should not be used to stimulate laying for 60 days previous to date of saving first eggs for hatching.

A balanced ration of approximately equal portions of scratch feed and mash should be furnished.

The hens should be supplied with some type of green feed such as mangels or sprouted oats as well as hoppers filled with oyster shell and grit.

Regularity and good care for a month or six weeks prior to saving of eggs as well as during the period of saving of eggs for hatching, combined with the above essentials, should produce eggs which will hatch a high per cent of live chicks.

Turkeys With Diarrhea

Diarrhea is one of the prominent symptoms of blackhead in turkeys, though it may also occur from other causes. It is a pretty safe guess that blackhead is present when diarrhea appears and the turkeys begin to drop dead, one by one, as the disease progresses. No remedy of any considerable value has yet been found for this trouble. Each turkey may be given a dose of castor oil, one to two teaspoonfuls, when any looseness of the bowels appear. This will clear out any irritating matter.

Improvement of Flock

One of the most economical methods of improvement of the poultry flock is by the purchase of a few settings of hatching eggs. From these may be raised a few females and enough breeding males to head the flock during the succeeding year. Care should be taken to make sure that the stock from which one is purchasing eggs is superior to his own.

Nests Easily Cleaned

Nests for laying hens can be easily cleaned if they are built in sections, or tiers, of three or more nests, without bottoms, and set on shelves. When the nests are pulled from the shelf all the straw and dirt will fall to the floor.

Poultry Notes

Teach birds to roost early—prevents crowding.

Put young chicks in clean house on fresh ground.

Rest chicks in boxes for a few hours before putting into brooder.

Have brooder house ready before the chicks arrive.

Segregate cockerels from pullets as soon as possible. Keep forcing pullets along with mash, even when on range.

Look out for overheated brooders and brooder house fires. Make an inspection of all apparatus regularly and take no chances.

Do you know why big dressed chickens will not sell readily? The city man is a frugal buyer—he has to be—and chicken soon runs up the price when heavy.

If disease is in your flock, there is a cause. Hunt for it; and burn or bury all dead chicks without a second's delay.

If you have "a good old mother hen for chickens" don't kill or sell her. Even if she only lays five eggs a year, she earns her feed in brooding.

To throw away the added eggs at nesting or hatching time is to teach some animal bad habits, or pollute the air. Bury them deep or burn them at once.



It's easy

to get perfect walls with Alabastine. Alabastine is a dry powder in white and tints. Packed in 5-pound packages, ready for use by mixing with cold or warm water. Full directions on every package. Apply with an ordinary wall brush. Suitable for all interior surfaces—plaster, wall board, brick, cement or canvas. It won't rub off, properly applied. Ask your dealer for color chart and suggestions or write Miss Ruby Brandon, the Alabastine Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

save money

Never Before

A speeding motorist had been hauled up before a southern Indiana justice of the peace. The motorist evidently thought it was a trumped-up charge with a fine as the reward for the local department of justice, and his conduct before the justice bore this out.

"Were you ever in a court of justice before?" the justice asked him, to impress him with the gravity of his situation.

"No, never," was the retort, "but I've been before a justice of the peace before."

Mad at It

He—Look, our captain is going to kick the goal!

She—What did the goal do?

You don't win men to your views by insulting their political beliefs.

CALUMET THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER



35 years of unflinching service on bake-day has made CALUMET the world's greatest baking powder.

Retains its great leavening strength in every climate to the very last spoonful. Always dependable and pure.



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BEST BY TEST



Cuticura Loveliness A Clear Healthy Skin

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 18-1926.

The Wife-Ship Woman

By HUGH PENDEXTER

Author of "Kings of the Missouri," "Pay Gravel," "A Virginia Scout," etc.

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WSU Service

CHAPTER XIII—Continued

"Only a scout," he whispered in my ear. "I'll swing off to the left to stop them from coming through the woods."

Away he glided on the south side of the trail and taking a course parallel to it. Until the enemy passed him he controlled the strip between his line of advance and the trail.

For several minutes the forest was quiet except for some droning bees in the open trail; then sounded a whistle.

"Why don't you answer him?" asked the girl.

I knew it was none of Labrador's signals, and motioned for her to be still. A musket shattered the silence. Labrador was exultantly shouting:

"I got a good one!"

"Mon Dieu!" moaned the girl, pressing both hands to her head.

I peeped from behind the tree and beheld a hideously striped face, white and yellow even as the girl had described it. I sent a ball crashing through the fellow's head and he made a grewsome business of dying, kicking about and expiring with his two legs showing through the bush. I heard Labrador's musket again, quickly followed by a pistol-shot. Then Damoan's high voice howled:

"Now you have him!"

I picked up the girl and tossed her high into the forked branches of the oak and watched her to remain perfectly still, and darted after Labrador. I came upon him as he gave ground, his face toward the invisible enemy.

"The woman!" he growled as we came together.

"Hidden in the tree. Fall back!"

He passed on, and I remained to cover his retreat and give him time to load. Damoan yelled again, and a Choctaw brave came bounding through the woods, flourishing ax and knife, and I sent a ball through his painted chest just as he was springing over a log.

Then I gave ground, passing Labrador, who was ready for the next onslaught.

"Get the girl and make up the trail!" he muttered.

I ran to the oaks and reloaded and said something reassuring to the girl. The dead man in the trail would hold others back, as they could not know I had left my post to reinforce my friend. I decided we stood a better chance of escaping if we stood our ground and did not make a running fight of it. Off to my left sounded a whistle and the crack of a gun, followed by another which I took to be Labrador's. Damoan was shouting orders. There was no danger of an attack up the trail so long as the Fox led the fighting against the Canadian. Repeating my warning to the girl, I ran the second time to help my friend.

I softly called my name, that he might not shoot me for a Choctaw and joined him. He was wiping blood from his forehead and I had a shaft through the flesh of the lower leg. Breaking off the feathered end, I pushed the barbed head through and straightened up in time to nick a brawny warrior who was creeping in on my right.

With a scream of rage Damoan betrayed his hiding-place. The next moment he was urging four savages at us; and I said to Labrador: "Now for some good work."

My musket was empty and my pistol missed fire. I hurried the pistol into a savage's face and grappled with Damoan. I heard Joe's pistol explode, so close it deafened me; and in the first gyration with Damoan I nearly tripped over the beggar Joe had shot. He was now clubbing his musket and two Choctaws were trying to get inside his guard with their knives. The man I had knocked down with my pistol now slashed at my legs with his knife. I sent the heel of my moccasin into his face, but lost my grip on Damoan, who leaped to help his men finish Labrador, thinking to do this and have the help of the two in a last struggle with me.

I jumped after him just as one of the savages received Labrador's iron-shod musket butt between the eyes, his head caving in like an eggshell. But the other lunged in with his knife and left it sticking between poor Joe's ribs. I had raised my ax to do for Damoan, but even as it started to descend I shifted my aim and caught Labrador's slayer fair on the scapular so that he fell beside his victim. And then Damoan was on my back.

The sight of poor Labrador, watching our struggle with dying gaze, gave me the strength of several men. I must finish with Damoan and receive my friend's last words. My left arm was behind the fellow's neck. He was trying to get at his knife. I gave him a chance for the sake of getting my right wrist under his chin. He grunted with joy as he pulled his blade free, and I gave a pull and push and snapped his neck in a most tidy fashion before he could even send his point through my shirt. Labrador stared to one side and I wheeled in time to behold the savage I had twice knocked down raise on one knee to hurl an ax. I dropped and came up with a dead man's ax and chopped him to the chin. There was a gleam of applause in Labrador's eyes as I gained his side.

"Red rings on a red pole," he muttered, referring to the Natchez style of counting coups. "Get the girl away. Don't stop to bury me. There may be more of them."

"You shall be buried if there were a million," I panted.

I thought he was gone, but he rallied and whispered:

"My wife was a better woman than I was man. She will understand. She was very wise for a red woman. Ah, those Natchez!"

I scaped Damoan, as I had promised him I should do, and stuck his hair to a tree with his own knife. Then I went back and comforted the girl and told her she must remain in the tree for a bit longer; this last that she might not discover the bloody plight I was in. Returning to the scene of the fight I dug a grave with my knife and buried Joe.

Mademoiselle wept bitterly when I rescued her from the tree and told her that Labrador had gone away. Narbonne, Six Fingers, Labrador and Damoan, not to mention the Choctaws, the Huma woman and the Natchez word-bearer. Taking mademoiselle north had cost much blood.

I bandaged my leg and shoulder with her assistance and we covered a quarter of a mile when we ran into a band of Chickasaws, who had been at-

tracted by the gunfire. I told them of the battle and gave Joe all the credit except for the men in the trail. They hastened on to gather the scalps and to leave a hieroglyphic picture carved on a tree by Joe's grave which would keep his resting-place undisturbed for all time so far as the red men were concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

One Line From Mademoiselle.

Something of peace came to the girls as, after a brief stop at Chukatalaya, we followed the windings of the Cherokee. While in the Indian town mademoiselle secured new garments of soft deerskin. Our travel was slow, and we were a long time in following the eccentric river through its meanderings. But so far as I was concerned there was no need of hurry. The governors of Virginia and the Carolinas would be very impatient to receive my reports; yet if I were tardy in finishing my journey so, also, would Birmingham wait over-long to hear from Damoan the Fox.

The Chickasaws provided an escort

until we were well within the Cherokee country. Mademoiselle never spoke of the past, of the time when we first met on Ship Island, or of her life in France. Whatever half-formed impressions I had entertained regarding her life overseas were wasted away by the murmuring current of the Cherokee. Sometimes she was a child, sometimes a woman, and whichever her mood there was a satisfaction that amounted to happiness in seeing her before the evening campfire and in knowing she was behind me in the light back canoe. This feeling of contentment in her presence grew upon me amazingly as we finally drew toward the end of the journey.

One night, with the Cherokee escort chanting some medicine-songs in their nearby camp, I gave way to an impulse, and, bending forward to watch her thoughtful face through the smoke of the fire, I said:

"Once down the river I asked you something, Mademoiselle Dahlsgaard. I wish to repeat that after when we reach home."

"Home?" she whispered, lifting her head and staring at me strangely.

"I wish to make it home for you," I awkwardly explained.

She smiled sadly and lifted a hand to prevent further talk of the kind, and firmly said:

"That is all finished, my friend. We will not speak of it more."

This second refusal left me feeling entirely different than had the first. It dawned on me that my proprietorship was about to end; that the days of my arranging for her comfort were soon over. If I had been prompted by an exaggerated sense of chivalrous duty when I first asked her to take my name at least I had not been deceived by her refusal. Her tears had forced the offer from me. This, my reentrance into the forbidden subject, had no such unselfish incentive. My face must have grown very long, or else my trick of pulling at my beard gave her the suggestion. For she said:

"In leaving it once for all I will say this to monsieur, even though it is not madely to speak of it further. You pitied a poor girl who was entirely unknown to you. You heeded her plea to be taken North when you had all you could do to save your own life. Her company has forced you into many dangers and has cost you a dear friend. It has greatly delayed your arrival home. In addition to all this, through your sense of duty, you offered marriage to this wife, who has no family, no history. Monsieur, you have exhausted all the sacrifice that the most tender of heart could be called upon to make. I won't try to thank you with words; but my heart will always thank you."

"I don't ask for any thanks," I glumly replied. "That other time, you spoke of your pride, of pride standing between us."

"A pride that forbids me allowing anyone to make every sacrifice for me," she evasively corrected.

"I did not read your belts that way," I doggedly retorted.

"Belts?" And her hands flew to her girle.

"Your talk," I interrupted. "The pride you meant was that which one feels when thinking an inferior is making advances."

Her face was as scarlet as the northern maple when the frost lays on the vermillion. She tried to be angry, and there was a flash in her eye that bespoke a shrewd temper.

"Claire Dahlsgaard, a nobody, so proud she feels hurt when an honest gentleman offers her marriage? Oh, la, la! Surely some English as well as all the French believe in fairy stories!"

"It is what I believed then," I insisted, refusing to be laughed out of the notion.

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The Man I Had Knocked Down With My Pistol Now Slashed at My Legs With My Knife.

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Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER! Fletcher's Castoria is a harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of

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Arizona Packing Company's meats are from cattle raised in Arizona. Cactus brand Bacon and Ham is as good as can be procured anywhere, and we cure them from the meat of Arizona-raised swine. Patronize Arizona industries whenever possible and help your state grow. The money you send away stays away.

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We deal in Wood, Hay, Grain, and Poultry Feed, and do Hauling, both light and heavy. See us FIRST.

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BEFORE IMPROVING PROPERTY be sure your title is clear. Title to much land in Nogales, Patagonia and other parts of this county is cloudy.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ABSTRACT AND TITLE COMPANY
F. A. French, Mgr.
Nogales, Arizona

NOTARIES PUBLIC
Legal papers requiring a Notary's Seal and acknowledgment will receive proper attention if brought to Miss Grace Van Osdale, San Rafael Valley.

B. P. O. E.
NOGALES LODGE NO. 1397
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V. J. WAGER, Exalter Ruler
ROBERT E. LEE, Secretary

It's better to insure your property than to wish you had. See Howard Keener at the Patagonian office.—Adv

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AND ITS AGRICULTURAL UTILITY

Economists and others familiar with the remaining unreserved public domain are general agreed that its principal agricultural value lies in its usefulness for grazing. They are also agreed that the conservation of this grazing value is a matter of vital interest. Much of the diversity of opinion as to ways and means of best using such grazing lands is probably due to the wide variations in the conditions encountered in different areas. These conditions in one of the largest areas are outlined in a memorandum for the press recently issued by the department of the interior through the geological survey, entitled "Agricultural utility of unreserved public domain in Nevada," by A. E. Aldous and J. F. Deeds.

As set forth in this memorandum, Nevada contains the largest area of unreserved public lands in the so-called public land states, approximately 74 per cent of its total area of 111,000 square miles being vacant and available for entry under the homestead laws. The physical features of this area consists of rough, rugged mountain ranges alternating with gently sloping open valleys that for the most part are tillable. The climate is marked by very low precipitation, the average being less than 10 inches a year in the valleys, and the maximum in the highest mountains rarely exceeding 20 inches. The memorandum is illustrated by a rainfall map that shows the distribution of the precipitation throughout the state. In southern Nevada the summers are long and exceedingly hot, whereas in northern Nevada the winters are severe and the summers short. The variation in climate is reflected by the vegetation, of which seven groups or associations are identified in the memorandum, which also contains a description of the principal types of vegetation found in each group and a brief discussion of their economic significance.

The aridity of the climate limits the production of cultivated crops almost entirely to irrigated lands, and a description of the areas irrigated and irrigable and the crops produced is therefore given. In other parts of the state the only practicable agricultural industry is stock raising. As generally carried on this industry has two component parts—first, a home ranch that contains irrigated hay land, and, second, an area or areas of grazing land. The grazing land is of five types—summer range, spring and fall range, winter range, transition desert range, and desert range. A stockman

BABY CHIX—Golden Buff and White Leghorns (Tanned strain), Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds (even color and red to the skin). ENOCH CREWS, Seabright, California. 2tp

FOR SALE—500 ft. of 3-in. and 300 ft. of 2 1/2-in. pipe; reasonable price. Write or call EAST SIDE GARAGE, Patagonia, Arizona. 423-4t

FOR SALE—Maize and cane seed, and pink beans for planting. Write or call. BUD BALDWIN, San Rafael Valley.

HATCHING EGGS from pedigreed Reds. Ask for mating list. Large double Dahlia bulbs, 15c each or \$1.50 per dozen. S. M. BRIMBERRY, Lewis Springs, Arizona. 4t

FARROW CHIX—The world's greatest chix. Leghorns \$13.00, Barred Rocks and Reds \$15.00, in 100 lots. April delivery. Postpaid. Big Catalog free. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Phoenix, Ariz. 6t

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using summer or spring and fall ranges must have an area of each adequate to graze the number of stock that can be fed at the home ranch during the winter. The winter range is used very largely for sheep in areas that have a snowfall adequate to provide a water supply but not so great as to render the feed inaccessible. The transition and desert ranges are of small economic value. The location of these ranges is indicated on a map accompanying the memorandum.

Under existing laws grazing on the unreserved public domain in Nevada is theoretically a right exercised in common by all, without let or hindrance. This condition has developed a great variety of evil, principally overgrazing, which causes reduction of the more palatable forage plants. This reduction of the vegetative cover not only curtails the carrying capacity of the range but exposes the surface to erosion during rainstorms and causes the removal of the fertile soils. The possibility of grazing on these public lands is a resource that should be conserved and wisely administered. To benefit from such action would be mainly local, for it would insure to the local stockman a certain amount of grazing that would be no more subject to invasion than his home ranch.

If you can't boost this mining camp, don't knock it. It's going to boom!

The Difference Between the Cost of Good and Cheap Printing

is so slight that he who goes shopping from printer to printer to secure his printing at a few cents less than what it is really worth hardly ever makes day laborer wages at this unpleasant task.

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R. C. Blabon, Proprietor
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"Bill" Finley and Sam (Chappo) Torres, Props.
NOGALES SONORA MEXICO
Next to Hotel Abadie

First Show Kid—Ain't the bearded lady your mother?
Second Show Kid—Naw, she's my old man.

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Attorneys-At-Law
Nogales, Arizona

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Steam Heat, Telephone and Running Water in Each Room—Free Auto Parking Space

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WILLIAM FESSLEK, Proprietor
Children's Hair-Cutting a Specialty
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Why get along with makeshifts in the kitchen, where so many hours of work are done each day, when you can come here and, at very small cost, choose kettles and pans that will make your kitchen complete and lessen materially your kitchen work?

WHITE ENAMEL WARE

The following special values will prove especially interesting to thrifty shoppers:

Berlin Kettles \$1.00 to \$1.50
Coffee Pots \$1.25 to \$1.60
A full line to choose from; all sizes.

THE CORNER STORE
Patagonia, Ariz.

SUPPORT BILLS

Every Legionaire in the state has been urged to write to any member of congress he knows urging the support of the Green bill, the Fitzgerald bill, and the Johnson bill in the house of representatives; the Tyson bill and Bills 3694 and 3695 in the senate, which provide necessary relief for the disabled veterans and their dependents.

GROWING BEARDS

Members of the Morgan McDermott Post of the American Legion, of Tucson, are in for a long siege of hair-growing on the face because they lost the membership contest with the Phoenix post, 345 to 400. After the hair gets long enough, a city block in

Phoenix will be swept by the Tucson Legionaires.

PARIS TRIP

Many Arizona Legionaires have signified their intention of making the trip to Paris next year to attend the 1927 convention of the Legion. As there will probably be but 50 reservations allowed for this, applications should be made as early as possible.

The Clarksdale post has raised funds for the purchase of a small canon which will be used by the Boy Scouts at Camp Taylor for saluting.

More to read in The Patagonian than found in most weeklies

Political Announcements

DEMOCRATIC

Sheriff

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-nomination for the office of Sheriff of Santa Cruz county, subject to the will of the voters at the Democratic primary, September 7, 1926. I solicit your votes on the strength of having given, during the past two terms, an economic and efficient administration of the Sheriff's department.

HAROLD J. BROWN.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Santa Cruz county subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the September primaries. I solicit your support for the nomination.

ARTHUR D. PAGE, Nogales.

State Senator

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of State Senator, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the September, 1926, primaries.

ANDY BETTWEY, Nogales.

County Supervisor

To the voters of Supervisorial District No. 3, Santa Cruz County, Ariz.: I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Supervisor on the Democratic ticket. If you can vote for me I will greatly appreciate it, and, if elected, promise in return a just and faithful service. Respectfully,

ELBERT L. KINSLEY.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Supervisor of Santa Cruz county, to represent District No. 1. I respectfully solicit your support at the forthcoming Democratic primary, September 7, 1926. I stand for a business administration of the affairs of the county.

A. E. SANDERS, Nogales.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Supervisor in District No. 1, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the September 7 primaries. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to give the people of Santa Cruz County a business administration of their affairs.

C. C. CRENSHAW, Nogales.

Judge—To jury having acquitted you of the charge of bigamy, you are free to leave the court and go home.

Prisoner—Thank you, your honor, but I want to be on the safe side—which home?

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

In making my formal announcement to be a candidate for Representative in Congress from Arizona, I do so with a full realization of the responsibilities attached to the position. I will seek the nomination on the Democratic ticket at the primaries, to be held September 7, and will appreciate your support for the office.

Sincerely yours,
FRANK J. DUFFY, Nogales, Ariz.

FOREST FUNCTIONS AND FIRES

Forests as well as other things of nature perform certain works and exercise influential powers in the regions in which they are situated.

National forests, through the law by which they were created, have specific objects sharply defined and particular tasks laid out. Among other things they are to secure favorable conditions of waterflow and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of the citizens of the United States.

American farms, and especially the southwestern farms, have a dependence upon forests that make them a part of every picture that comes into the mind of a constructive forester. Forests may be thought of as far away from cities, but it is only a slight swing of the compass from the steep wooded hillside, dense and full of shadwoods, to a comfortable farmstead in the valley below. There the forester sees squares of growing crops watered by streams that are fed by mountain springs. There he sees, in fences and cross fences, multitudes of posts that came from mountain woodlands. There is a house and a barn to the making of which, regardless of the material of which they are mainly built, the forests contributed.

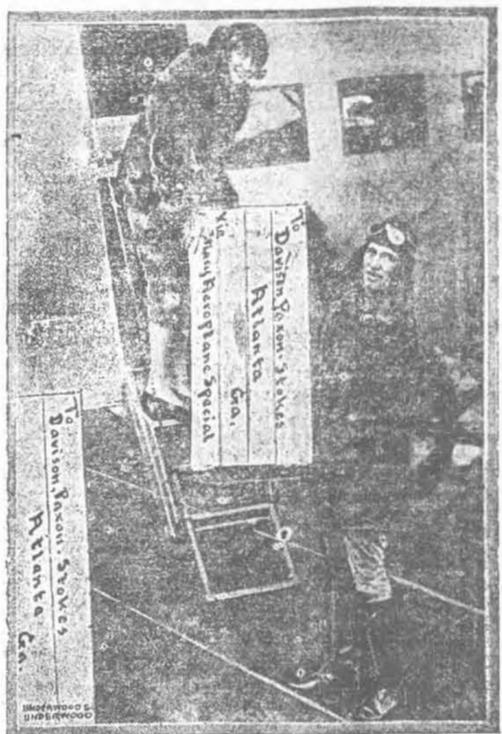
It is but a farther view from a higher point to such expanses as the Pecos, the Mesilla, and the Salt River valleys. The single farm is multiplied into communities but the forest functions remain the same.

Water and wood enter into every day of human existence. They are essential to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Scarcely can a business transaction be accomplished without them, and certainly they are necessary to the production of farm crops. They are the things that make the southwest tenable.

It is often asked whether forests induce rainfall in their regions in greater amounts than would occur were the forests not there. This has not been proven, but the fact that forests conserve the moisture that falls upon them and secure a favorable condition of waterflow has been demonstrated time and again. It has been demonstrated with equal certainty that floods from forested areas are not as severe as floods from barren lands. They are generally smaller in volume and carry less of silt and fewer boulders.

Runoff from forested lands may be counted upon to be less than the runoff from barren country which receives the same amount of moisture. Winter snows melt more slowly in shaded places than where exposed to wind and sun and the humus that covers the forest floor is highly absorbent so that even after heavy rains the water is held back and fed

Paris Linked With Atlanta By Plane



Latest Paris Fashions were shipped by the Giant Sikorsky Plane from R. H. Macy & Co., New York to Davison-Paxon Stokes at Atlanta, Ga. Photo shows Miss Janet Salling of New York with Capt. Roscoe Turner, who piloted the plane.

contains a season's supply of mul-laden water that may arrive all at once and the eventual cost of removing the silt therefrom, or unless there be reckoned the long haul lumber freight bill that farmers will have to pay if there is not close at hand "a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessity of citizens."

Forest values to southwestern farms possibly cannot be written into a balance sheet. They may be intangible values, but they are values just the same. To say that the forest values are the assets that make successful farm agriculture possible in Arizona and New Mexico is a strong statement, but it is a statement that challenges investigation.

PIRATES!!!

Porto Bello Gold

By A. D. Howden Smith
Author of "The Doom Trail," "The Treasure of the Buccaneer," etc.

Without a doubt this is the pirate romance of the decade. Action takes place a few years previous to Robert Louis Stevenson's famous novel "Treasure Island" and tells of how Captain Flint and Murray raided the Spanish Gold Galleon and buried their ill-gotten treasure on the lonely island known as the Dead Man's Chest. Long John Silver again thumps his ominous way through the pages of breath-taking adventure, and there are Pew, Billy Bones, Gunn and others made famous by Stevenson, along with many of the author's own creation.

Watch for the Opening Chapter in

The Patagonian

If It's Merely A Matter Of Price

IF IT'S MERELY A MATTER OF PRICE Most retailers want to sell pants at prices that represent big value. Many of them think they are obligated to sacrifice tailoring and be satisfied to sell a cheaper make.

That isn't the case at all.

Our odd trousers are tailored as well as any suit or coat in our store.

But we sell them in a good grade of tailoring at prices that are practically no higher than you are accustomed to paying for a cheaper make.

If you are not acquainted with our trousers, we would like to show you our Summer Clothing and Sports Suits.

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No. 2 1/2 Can, each 19c
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2 Pounds for 25c
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PER PACKAGE 10c
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PRESERVES
Four-Pound Jars
APRICOT, PEACH, PLUM,
BLACKBERRY, Each 98c

- ALPINE MILK
TALL CANS, Each 11c
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Vacuum Packed
1-Pound Cans, each 53c
3-Pound Cans, each \$1.55
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We Are Paying 35c Per Dozen

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Discounts on large amounts.
ORES BOUGHT Loc. Nogales, Ariz., at 90% of smelter value less \$5.00 per lot sampling and assay charge.
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RELIABLE QUALITY GOODS ALWAYS AT HONEST PRICES

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Everything for the Wee Infant!



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May Day! Buy something new and lovely for your own—or somebody else's Baby! We have gathered such a completely fascinating display of everything the Baby needs in clothing to start life!

Complete Layettes May Be Assembled Here Economically

A Layette of unusual appeal may be easily gathered here. And we have just the gifts which you will like most to make to the wee Babies! We invite you to visit this Department!