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SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

Come to Patagonia for Your Summer Vacation. Enjoy the Cool Nights and Sunshiny Days. Cattle Raising, Dairying, Farming, Mining, Are its Principal Industries. Here You Can Enjoy All the Freedom of the West.

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PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1926

(Single Copy 5 Cents)

NO. 1

PERSONAL MENTION

NOTICE TO USERS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN PAPAGONIA

Notice is hereby given that the electric service in Patagonia is intended for lighting only. The service will be discontinued where persons persist in using electric irons and other appliances. 11-19-4t

Old Baldy was covered with snow yesterday morning, following several days of rainfall. Nearly two inches of rain fell here during the period of precipitation, which began last Saturday and ended Thursday. The weather is still unsettled and more rain is expected.

Superintendent J. J. Peterson and wife were in town last evening. Mr. Peterson is expecting A. G. Keating, president of the company to arrive here tomorrow.

Munday Johnson and Maurice Burge of Nogales were Patagonia and San Rafael Valley visitors yesterday.

Due to the recent storm, the power line to the Big Jim mine was out of commission part of the week.

Ladies' silk hose, all colors, special sale, \$1.00. Washington Trading Co. -Adv.

W. J. Mitchell of San Diego, who is in charge of the Mowry mine, was a visitor to the property Tuesday. He also has mining property and Mexico and California, which he says is turning out good profits for himself and associates.

E. F. Bohlinger, O. D. Bleakley and Walter Miller were Tucson business visitors Wednesday.

Mr. Simpson of Chicago is visiting in Patagonia, the guest of his son-in-law, Ralph H. Zimmerman, principal of the Union High school.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kollberg and daughter, "Bobbie," were Patagonia visitors this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Etchells of Mansfield were in town this week.

John Madsen of the San Rafael valley was a Patagonia visitor Thursday morning.

Frank Myers of the San Rafael ranch was in town Thursday.

O. D. Bleakley and Walter Miller of Franklin, Pa., are here for an extended visit. Mr. Bleakley is the brother-in-law of the late Col. R. Richardson. Mrs. Bleakley is expected to join her husband here shortly.

Tom Gardner and family, former Patagonia residents, now residing at the Total Wreck mine, near Greaterville, are visiting Mrs. Gardner's sister, Mrs. Dick Rowe.

Mr. Leonard, a prominent broker and mine operator of Los Angeles is reported to have purchased the Marsteller group of mining claims adjoining the Big Jim property at Harshaw. Work will begin immediately on a deep shaft, it is said.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Lewis and children of Parker Canyon were Patagonia visitors today.

R. A. Campbell, county supervisor, attended the regular meeting of the board Monday in the county seat.

Frank Powers of the World's Fair mine was a Tucson visitor Tuesday, where he was called in connection with a deal that has been pending for some time for the sale of that famous old mine.

Joe Chapman of Cananea, Sonora, Mexico is spending a few days here, visiting his mother, Mrs. John Vandewalker.

Fred Barnett of Rockdale ranch was a Patagonia visitor Wednesday.

GOITRE REDUCED FIVE INCHES

And Health Improved for Spokane Lady

Mrs. Bertha Landberg, E. 2607 7th Ave., Spokane, Wash., says: "Since using Sorbol-Quadruple, a colorless liniment, a short time my Goitre is gone. My eyesight is good. I sleep nights, and feel like I did before. Will tell or write my full experience." Write Sorbol Company, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Sold at all drug stores. Locally at Evans Mercantile Company.—Adv.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Signs of increasing irregularity have appeared in the domestic business situation during the last few weeks, comments the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in the current issue of the Guaranty Survey.

While there is no doubt that the volume of trade, both at wholesale and retail, continues very large, comparisons with a year ago and two years ago are no longer so uniformly favorable as they have been during the greater part of the year, the Survey proceeds. There appears, moreover, to have been some weakening of confidence as a result of such influences in steel and automobile production and the increasing uncertainty regarding the future trend of the building industry.

But as 1926 draws to a close, a moderately optimistic outlook for 1927 seems warranted, on the whole, with reasonable assurance of well sustained business activity. Obviously, business statistics cannot go on indefinitely reaching new peak figures, but easy money, continued demand, high purchasing power and improved conditions in Europe all furnish sound reasons for expecting the maintenance of generally prosperous and sound conditions.

In some directions the distributive movement appears to be in greater volume than at this time last year, while in others a moderate decline is indicated. The movement of railway freight, for example, has continued to exceed all previous records. Railway car loadings in October were 8 1/2 per cent above the corresponding total for 1925, and in two weeks of the month the number of loadings was the highest ever reported. On the other hand, the level of commercial check payments has been alternately above and below that of last year. A similar tendency is apparent in the volume of sales by retail establishments.

Moderate Declines in Basic Industries

A definite tendency toward lower levels of activity has become evident in a number of basic industries in recent weeks. Of the numerous declines reported, the most pronounced is in automobile manufacture, in which curtailment has been under way since September.

Although the output of the iron and steel industry was seasonally larger in October than in the preceding month, the trend in the latter part of the month and in the last few weeks has been toward lower operating levels. Building activity continued to decline last month, notwithstanding the fact that seasonal influences, particularly in the last few years, favor a higher level of operations in October than in September.

There was a nominal decline of 2,573 bales in mill consumption of cotton last month. In view of the reduced price of cotton, a larger total was generally anticipated, and in some quarters the figure actually reported was regarded as disappointing. It must be remembered, however, that cotton textile manufacture is one of the industries which in the last few years have been constantly struggling against the effects of over-production, and that the safest course for the time being lies in the maintenance of reasonably profitable price margins rather than in the rapid expansion of output. The latter policy would probably result in the sacrifice of a large part of the improvement which has already occurred in the price situation—partly through an advance in the price of raw cotton and partly through depression of the prices of cotton fabrics.

While heavy rains fell generally over the metropolitan area and surrounding towns, snow blanketed the higher levels. Mountains back of Glendale and Pasadena received a covering ranging from a half inch to two inches thick. A terrific rain fell at Fullerton in the orange belt, preceded and followed by flurries of snow, the first ever known to fall in this section of the state, residents said. In one hour the precipitation measured 1.70 inches. Hail also was reported from several points in the vicinity of Fullerton.

MAY FENCE FOREST RESERVE ALLOTMENTS

Cattlemen of this district are to fence of their range allotments in the Coronado National Forest, if plans under discussion are approved by the forest service are carried out.

It is proposed to divide the forest reserve into separate pastures, which will be fenced and the cattle kept separated from a neighbor's herd.

The advantage of this plan over the old system is that a cattleman will be protected in his grazing rights by not having to pay for feed for cattle belonging to someone else. As things new are, all cattle run together and some permittees who desire to handle purebred cattle could not do so without furnishing purebred bulls for the entire number of cattle on the range. Many cattle have been shipped to market recently from this district and all are in fine condition. Ranges are in fair shape and the recent rains will add water and give the grass a good start in the spring.

Business Poor? Try Advertising

SYNOPSIS OF P. U. H. S. PLAY, "MARRIAGE A LOTTERY"

Mrs. Pointer is determined that her stepdaughter, Harriet, shall marry Mr. Omnium on account of his money, in spite of the fact that neither wishes it.

Mr. Omnium begins to realize too late the designs of Mrs. Pointer. She insists that he shall marry Harriet. He writes two letters—one saying that he will and the other a positive refusal. He shakes them up and sends one, not knowing which it is. The suspense he has to endure shows him that that was not a very good way to decide, but he is afraid to open the remaining letter.

In the midst of this misery his best friend, Herbert Manifest, and his sister, Charlotte, arrive. Herbert is in love with a girl who has a terrible stepmother, and asks Mr. Omnium what he should do. Of course, Mr. Omnium advises him to march right up to her and tell her what he thinks. He soon has his chance.

The servants add considerably to the comic situation. Grimsby, Mr. Omnium's valet, is given to argument, and Warner, Mrs. Pointer's maid is quite independent.

What is going to happen to Mr. Omnium?

Will any of them have the courage to contradict the mother-in-law?

You may find all the answer to these perplexing problems by witnessing "Marriage a Lottery," the Patagonia Union High School play, to be given at the Opera House Thursday evening, December 23.

The play should be given the support of everybody. The funds raised through this medium will be added to the High school's athletic fund.

STORMS OF MANY VARIETIES ON WESTERN COAST

Los Angeles, Dec. 8.—Freakish storms, including water spouts, thunder and lightning, hail, snow and heavy rains, visited southern California today.

At Santa Monica a funnel-shaped cloud, cyclonic in appearance, picked up columns of water from the ocean about four miles out, while on shore heavy rain punctuated by sharp flashes of lightning fell over the bay district.

Two other water spouts were reported from the vicinity of Catalina Island, disappearing over the eastern end of Long Beach, other residents saying it was the first time they had witnessed such phenomena.

Whittier reported a half inch of rain falling there between 12 and 1 o'clock, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Sewers and storm drains were choked up when streets were converted into rivers by the torrent of rain. Hail fell at various points, including towns in the area between Los Angeles and the harbor district. Hail stones as large as peas were reported at several places.

While heavy rains fell generally over the metropolitan area and surrounding towns, snow blanketed the higher levels. Mountains back of Glendale and Pasadena received a covering ranging from a half inch to two inches thick.

A terrific rain fell at Fullerton in the orange belt, preceded and followed by flurries of snow, the first ever known to fall in this section of the state, residents said.

In one hour the precipitation measured 1.70 inches. Hail also was reported from several points in the vicinity of Fullerton.

Liquor Suspects Leave California

Two hundred suspects in liquor cases in southern California left the state recently, many of them going across the boundary into Mexico, following the announced intention of the federal grand jury to return indictments against alleged members of a coastwise liquor smuggling ring.

CHRISTMAS TREE AT SONOITA

There will be a Christmas tree and short program given by the school and Sunday school at Sonoita school house on Wednesday evening, December 22.

SCHOOL STO CLOSE DEC. 23RD

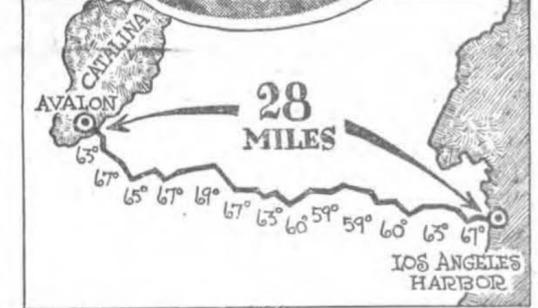
County schools will close December 23 for the annual holiday vacation and will reopen Monday, January 3.

Mexican Rebels Defeated in Battle

Defeat of two rebel groups was announced Wednesday by the Mexican war department in a dispatch from Mexico City.

At this rate, the Osage Indians will soon be able to buy back the country for the Indian.—Omaha World-Herald.

Relay Maps Route for World's Greatest Swim



The world's greatest swim for one of the greatest prizes ever hung up—\$25,000 in cash—is to be staged in Southern California January 15 and thereafter until the swim is accomplished.

The swim is the Catalina channel. It separates the island of Catalina from the California mainland. The nearest distance is approximately twenty-three miles.

In the English channel the big problem was rough water and tides. In the Catalina channel an entirely new problem comes up. It is currents and change of temperature in the water.

Along the California shore the temperature is, as noted, 67 degrees. This is ideal for swimming. It is a factor that has made the California beaches the most popular in the world. But as one gets out a mile or so from shore the temperature starts downward. There is always a variable of eight degrees and frequently a greater variable. The shore temperature remains steadily at about 67 degrees and the channel temperature dropping to ten or even twelve degrees lower.

That the channel can be crossed by a swimmer has been demonstrated. Recently Fred Cady, coach at the Los Angeles athletic club, who has been a large factor in turning out crack California swimmers, crossed it with a relay of swimmers. The first in the water was Viola Hartman Cady, his wife. After she swam a mile, another swimmer entered. Temperatures were taken as the swimmers stroked across the water. They are shown. The journey with fourteen swimmers in the relay took 23 hours and seventeen minutes, and the zigzag course measured 33 miles. This is indicative of the difficulty of the swim. Trudy Ederle swam the English channel alone in fourteen and one half hours.

But then the English channel swimmers stroked across the water. This swim is for \$25,000. The effort to cross on January 15 will be enormous. Will it be done?

Help Her Keep Her Feet!



The Armenian earthquake has left 50,000 people homeless. Near East Relief needs \$1,000,000 to meet this emergency.

At this rate, the Osage Indians will soon be able to buy back the country for the Indian.—Omaha World-Herald.

WINNERS OF PHOTO CONTEST ANNOUNCED

Phoenix, Dec. 9.—Out of 26 cities and towns represented in the list of contestants, Prescott and Tucson divided honors in the "See Arizona" scenic photo contest conducted from May to October by chambers of commerce of the state in cooperation with the Arizona Industrial Congress. Prize winners in the competition have been announced, as follows:

First prize, \$50 cash and loving cup from Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, Malcolm Carpenter, Prescott; second prize, \$25, Mrs. C. W. Gaver, 805 South Third avenue, Tucson; third prize, \$15, A. Boyd Newborn, University of Arizona station, Tucson; fourth prize, \$10, Forrest E. Doucette, Tucson; Anasco camera set offered for best group of photos entered by one person, Malcolm Carpenter, Prescott.

Honorable mentions—Hans Both, Prescott; H. P. Lamm, Tucson; Mrs. Henry Mayhew, Phoenix; Miss Elsie Toles, Tombstone; Mrs. Louis Ott, Phoenix; Paul A. Behn, Whittier.

Two months were required to judge the contest, as the judges, representing five different cities, found their task made difficult by the large number of extremely good views entered. The judges were John Ball, Bisbee; T. H. Bate, Prescott; A. R. Ashman, Tucson; L. I. Hirst, Phoenix, and Robert Rae, Douglas. Nine hundred and forty-three individual photos were entered.

The contest was conducted jointly by almost every chamber of commerce in the state, with the dual purpose of stimulating interest in the "See Arizona" campaign and bringing to light new scenes of value in state advertising work. The prize fund was made up by the Bisbee Chamber of Commerce, Douglas Chamber of Commerce, Globe Lanchon Club, Nogales Chamber of Commerce, Tombstone Commercial Club, Tucson Chamber of Commerce, Williams-Grand Canyon Chamber of Commerce, Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce, Yuma Chamber of Commerce, and the Arizona Industrial Congress.

PUREBRED BEEF BULLS IMPROVE COMMON-COW OFFSPRING BY \$20

A great preventable loss in American animal production is in the low quality of the sires used, says the United States department of agriculture. In no other phase of animal husbandry is it possible to make such direct, such marked, and such profitable improvement at such slight cost as in the use of superior purebred sires.

Records of the beef-cattle breeding work at Sals-Bar farms, Jackson county, Mo., furnish examples of the value of a good bull. Common cows in calf to common bulls were purchased as foundation stock for the demonstration farm. These cows were later bred to purebred beef bulls. The first-cross steers brought \$2 a hundredweight more than the common steers.

Since the dams of the two lots were essentially the same and the methods of feeding and marketing were identical, the difference of \$2 a hundredweight in their value may be fairly attributed to the superiority of the purebred sires used for the first cross as compared to those used on the farm from which the foundation cows were purchased.

At the average of 1000 pounds live weight for the animals, an increase of \$2 a hundredweight in the value at marketing time of the offspring of a purebred bull brings an increased value of \$240 a year on a crop of 12 calves, if it is assumed that the beefers improved equally with the steers.

Mrs. W.—Nora, was the butcher impudent again when you telephoned your order this morning?

Nora—Sure, but I fixed him this time. O! sez, 'Who the hell do youse think you're talkin' to? This is Mrs. W. talkin'.'

Mrs. Jangle's got lots of gall! You bet she has! Why, after beating up her husband so he couldn't work for two months, she tried to collect sick benefits from his lodge.

BIG JIM MINE STILL WORKING IN HIGH-GRADE ORE

Every time an employee of the Big Jim mine comes to town, the usual question is asked: "Have you struck the footwall of the ore body yet?" The answer is always the same: "We think we have struck it in one corner, but aren't sure."

With more than 20 feet of development on either side of the shaft—about 40 feet in all—the ore body is showing fine values. Work is going along satisfactorily, according to J. J. Peterson, superintendent, and an effort will be made to determine the extent of the ore. Drifting is continuing into the ore body and great hopes are held out that it will continue for many feet thus blocking out an immense tonnage.

Mr. Paddison, a mining engineer of many years' experience, examined the ore body recently and states that it is a remarkable find and that there is the making of an immense mine at the Big Jim plant.

Santa Nina Mine in High Grade

The Santa Nina mine, near Washington Camp, has been taking out ore that runs well above 30 per cent copper. There is said to be more than 30 feet of the ore in sight. The property was formerly owned by George Gross of Nogales, but is under lease at present. Geologists who examined this property some years ago said that there could not be a mine there, yet George Gross was shipping ore from the mine at the time. The property is getting better all the time—which proves that geologists may at times be wrong.

ANOTHER KIND OF FISH STORY

"How is it," asked an Englishman of an American friend, "that the Yankees get on well in business, while many Englishmen fall?"

"Brains, my boy!" was the reply. "You should eat more fish. Give me \$5 and I'll get you some of the fish my wife gets for me."

The Englishman parted with his \$5 and the fish was sent to him. Next day he met the Yankee again. "How did you get on?" the Yankee asked.

"Well, it was splendid fish!" "Do you feel any different?"

"No, I can't say I feel any different," said the Englishman, "but \$5 was a lot of money for a piece of fish."

"There you are," said the Yankee. "Your brain is beginning to work already."

Mr. Swartz of the Missouri Lead corporation was in the district recently inspecting several mining properties.

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

MICKIE SAYS—

"THE BIGGEST MONEY'S WORTH WE HAVE TO OFFER IS OUR WANT ADS. FOR A FEW CENTS YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF OUR BIG CIRCULATION TO HELP YOU FIND A JOB, SELL ANY OLD THING YOU DON'T NEED, OR HUNT FOR YOUR LOST DOG! GIVE THEM A TRY"



Subscribe for your home paper; \$2.

"Marriage a Lottery" Presented by P. U. H. S. AT THE PATAGONIA OPERA HOUSE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23RD, AT 8 P. M. ADMISSION, 50c and 25c Laughs Between Acts

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

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POPULARIZE MINING BY WIDE-SPREAD OWNERSHIP

Developers of mines and mineral lands ought to be treated fairly. Their business is speculative—no man can see very far into the ground. There has been some complaint about too rigid blue-sky laws. What such laws contemplate are not insured investments but merely honesty in company operations. This much any corporation doing business anywhere is morally and legally obligated to give.

It is as easy to be square with mining stock as with groceries or meat; as a matter of fact, there are probably no more dishonest mine stock sales than there are adulterated or short-weight grocery or meat sales.

Mine developers are entitled to encouragement mine investments need protection. The industry and its stock ownership ought to be widespread; that would be its best protection. The law that seeks to guarantee mining integrity and encourage legitimate mine development, is on the right track.

ENCOURAGE HONESTY; REMOVE TEMPTATIONS

The National Credit Association plans a \$1,750,000 fund to prosecute commercial crooks—fraudulent bankruptcies, inside robberies, arson for insurance, and similar business crimes. Estimates vary all the way from \$500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 loss every year through such frauds.

And yet the nation is essentially honest. Statistics show that of the millions of auto sales on deferred payments only .163 of 1 per cent fail after having paid one-third down on a 12-month contract. The percentage of loss in leases rapidly with the extension of time and the smallness of the down payment.

Credit is the foundation of American business; the country would starve to death over night, on a strict cash basis, even though America has more money per capita than any other nation on earth. The maintenance of credit, which is bankable honesty, is imperative, but the man who invites sales that tempt repudiation, is as potent a criminal as the thief himself.

EDUCATION PLUS INSPIRATION

To put all of the emphasis on the value of an education is a mistake in so far as education without inspiration is valueless. Only when you include inspiration as an element of education or one of its by-products can you rate education above all other advantages. There are educated men, well-read men and intelligent men who are of little value to themselves or to society because they have not that divine spark of inspiration which puts education to work and without which education can not work.

Education comes to man through reading, talking, listening, and thinking. Inspiration comes with it through the right kind of reading, the right kind of conversation and the deep and profound sort of thought. In other words, some literature conveys book learning and other literature proposes only to inspire the reader, to lift him out of his work-a-day stupor.

Unknown to many, the human mind, by proper impetus, is capable of kindling the divine spark of inspiration. There are many workmen who are stirring their creative ambitions by daily meditation on the ideals of their occupation and upon the vast possibilities lying dormant in their field of labor. No man ever suffered by imagining his job bigger than it really was. Of such imaginings is inspiration made.

Inspiration, hitched up to education or just plain knowledge, is making men, communities, nations, business enterprises and all the great inventive, industrial and commercial marvels of the 20th century.

"There can be no great and lasting work without inspiration," wrote Emerson.

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS!

The greatest gift is life, but man is not often privileged to give that. However, the next greatest gift is health, and that man can give by buying Christmas Seals again this year. If every man and woman will buy a few of the little health stamps the billion that must be sold this Christmas season will quickly be distributed and another year of effective warfare against the white plague will be assured.

The Christmas Seal is the standard of one of the most hopeful and dramatic fights ever made against disease. This fight is being made against one of the oldest plagues that have afflicted man. For 30 centuries the dread disease has gone steadily on, marking its victims and leaving them to a lingering death. The approach of the disease is so slow and gives so little warning that for many centuries no attempt was made to stamp it out or to prevent the spread of infection. Other plagues got in their devastating work so quickly and openly that man was moved to organize for self-protection, and succeeded in wiping them out. Finally, man launched his fight against the white plague and immediately began to gain ground.

It is estimated that tuberculosis in the United States wipes out a small-sized city every year. It is also estimated that to endure the disease in its present stage for the next 35 years would cost the nation \$26,000,000,000. In the last 20 years education and sanitation have combined to cut the death rate from tuberculosis in two. Medical experts estimate that keeping the disease under control for 35 years will mean virtually exterminating it.

Will the public give \$7,000,000,000 in the next 35 years to abolish tuberculosis, or will it permit tuberculosis to take from it \$26,000,000,000 and many thousands of lives? That is the challenge which the nation answers every Christmas.

LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS NEED UNIFORM MARKING SYSTEM

Marking of livestock in cooperative shipments is a very important feature in conducting the business of the shipping association, especially if the stock is to be sold according to ownership or if the commission firm is expected to prorate the returns to each owner. It would be advisable to establish a uniform system of marking livestock for use by all associations in the country, says the United States department of agriculture. Such a plan would reduce errors in regard to ownership to a minimum. A system of marking which is suitable to the needs of all associations has been suggested, and is, briefly, as follows:

Cattle and calves would be marked by using shears to clip 4-inch Roman numerals on one hip, preferably the right hip. Only the first 10 numerals would be used. A single bar, like a minus sign, placed before each numeral would raise the number by 10. Two parallel bars before each numeral would raise it by 20. Thus V, -V, -V-V, would mean 5, 15, and 25, respectively.

Hogs are marked by clipping the numerals on the top of the shoulder, back, or rump, using only such combinations as can be made with four marks or less. Or they may be marked on the side of the shoulder, body or ham, in which case not to exceed three marks would be used. Shears with curved blades about 8 inches long, commonly called "rosching shears," are most generally used for marking.

Sheep are marked by using branding fluid applied with a half-inch stiff round-bristle brush. The marks should be placed on the head, top of shoulders, back or rump. In no case should paint be used for marking any kind of livestock. It is detrimental to the wool of sheep and unsatisfactory on hogs because it smears.

Did anybody ever hear a flapper sing "Home, Sweet Home"?

Christmas savings funds are rife enough to pick.

Granddad may have been a sodbuster, but not on the golf links.

That big hole in the family budget is where the turkey went through.

Who remembers when a girl with an unattractive face had to let it go at that?

Mother kept that school-girl complexion by occasionally walking five or ten miles past a lot of drug stores.

Cheese, says a dietitian, is one of the oldest of foods, and no archaeological expedition was needed to unearth that fact.

Whatever became of the old-fashioned girl who, at this time of year, had a dressed drawer full of dollies and fancy work prepared for Christmas giving?

Business Poor? Try Advertising

U. S. Schools Building a Nation of Musicians

THE public schools are building for America a nation of musicians. This, in a sentence, is the explanation for the extraordinary interest in music at present displayed by all ages and classes of society offered by nearly a score of noted artists, educators and other leaders, included in a symposium compiled by the Conn Music Center, Elkhart, Ind. The Music Center was lead to secure the opinions on the value of music to the public school pupil that follow by the publication of government figures showing a large gain in the number of professional musicians, and further indicating that the sale of musical instruments throughout the country has more than doubled in the past twelve years.

According to the published figures, there are now in the United States as many musicians as there are clergymen or lawyers and five times as many as there are journalists. This, of course, does not take count of the thousands of semi-professional and amateur musicians who are doing part-time work teaching, singing in choirs, or earning extra dollars by working on the side with violin and saxophone. Figures from the same source also show that while the value of musical instruments turned out in 1914 was only \$115,000,000, in 1923 the figure had risen to \$242,000,000 and is steadily going up.

Of the millions of boys and girls who are entering high schools in America this fall, the Conn Music Center estimates that close to a million will have some sort of musical training before they enter college or commerce. These will form the bulk of the high school and university bands of tomorrow, later turning to lodge and community bands and orchestras, a few into symphonic orchestras and still others to grand opera. They will take the places now being filled largely by musicians brought in from abroad, and among them will be the great soloists to represent America in the world councils of music.

"Young Boy Can't Sing" Three striking viewpoints stand out in the symposium below. Several of the contributors make the point that Americans are no longer content with merely hearing music, but that they are showing unmistakable signs of wanting to take an active part in creating music. Sportively speaking, it might be interpreted to mean that the rising generation is tiring of watching a baseball game when the opportunity is there to go out and play golf. Unquestionably, there is a growing inclination on the part of Americans to develop their "musical bump."

Frederick Neil Innes, one of the greatest bandmasters of all times and now head of a unique institution in Chicago which aims to train band men as well as band leaders, thinks that the present amazing popularity of instrumental music among young folk is a reaction to the distress experienced by their parents in being forced to take vocal work in the schoolroom in their youth. The boy in the adolescent stage, he says, will not sing because he has "no voice to sing with," but given a trombone, cornet or any other instrument, it is amazing with what energy he will apply himself to it. Mr. Innes is a strong believer that band and orchestra are vastly superior to the vocal class as a training medium and in this he is seconded by several of the contributors to the symposium.

Another new thought on music in the schools is advanced by C. D. Greenleaf, for ten consecutive years president of the National Association of Band Instrument Manufacturers. He thinks instrumental music should be included in the manual training course of the school curriculum. "Our schools have been developed so that now a child can learn to be a carpenter, mechanic, printer or a member of a number of other professions, all at public cost," says Mr. Greenleaf; "why not extend the same sort of opportunity to children who desire to take up music as a life-work?"

Youth Blowing Its Horn Continuing, Mr. Greenleaf says: "Radio, the phonograph and the public school band are conspiring to make the United States the most musical nation in all the world. After hearing more music than any other generation has ever heard, America is expressing an ardent wish to blow its own horn in the actual sense of the phrase. The creative spirit is lifting its head and today the United States is developing more musicians and embryo musicians than ever before.

"No matter how far short he may be from the accepted standards of his instrument, the player derives far more satisfaction and pleasure in the knowledge that he is creating music than he could possibly feel from the strains of the modern masters, artificially reproduced.

"It is a serious problem with many parents these days to find wholesome methods of recreation for their children. The band and orchestra furnish an ideal outlet for the energies of the 'gang' which might otherwise be expressed in ways not nearly so healthful. It is pretty generally agreed that while the child is growing up is the best time to imbue him with a knowledge and love for music. The child has the time to devote to it, and learns music readily. By not giving him a musical education in childhood, we are probably depriving him of the joys of music forever."

Joliet (Illinois) High School Band, Winner of the 1926 National Contest.



Providence (R. I.) Bulletin—His arrival had been made known to the police before he arrived here.
Useful Lizzie Woodlawn (Ill.) Courier—WANTED—Man to milk and drive a Ford car.
Humbolt (Pa.) Republican—He had been in failing health for some time and was a very popular pastor.



JOHN PHILIP SOUSA



DR. HERMAN N. BUNDEZEN

Other contributors and contributions to the music school symposium are:
John Philip Sousa, recognized as "king of band leaders"—"What I should like to see in this country, what I believe would do more than anything else for its musical development, is the extension of the band idea along the lines developed by organized baseball. This game was once a rarely local thing; isolated teams dotted here and there in school or village or factory. We know what it has become. Why cannot the American band be made as vital and universal a part of our everyday life?"

The musical training of children is a most important part of any program for making America more and more musical, but I believe that, like other education, its place is in the school and not in the home. The reason why many children of past generations have found music drudgery is because it was made an extra task, an infringement upon their playtime instead of a part of their schooltime.

Frederick Neil Innes, director of the Conn National School of Music, Chicago—America is destined to be the leading nation of the world in the realm of music. It does not yet rank with Germany, France, Hungary, Italy or England. But she is climbing. It is the music in the public schools which will give America her supremacy. Fully eighty per cent of the high schools have some musical organization, orchestra or band. No other country offers her young people such opportunity to know, to appreciate and to play good music.

I believe the band or orchestra is vastly superior to the vocal class. Why? Because the boy in the adolescent stage simply will not sing. He may be compelled to go through the motions, but he will not actually sing. He refuses for the simple reason that he has no voice to sing with. But give him a trombone or a cornet, or any other instrument of the band, and watch his progress. It is amazing how he will work and study. There is no question but the public schools are wise in devoting more time to instrumental instruction. When music occupies a position in the school on an equal footing with mathematics and history America will have capable musicians.

Dr. Herman N. Bundezen, Commissioner of Public Health, Chicago—David's harp drove away Saul's ill humor. Music plays a vital part today in the mind and body of the nation. We have learned that tones can play a vital part in the treatment of the mentally ailing. Hospitals have learned that with music they can ease the suffering patients.

The effect of music on sick children is remarkable. Musical games and calisthenics performed to music not only stimulate, but are disciplining agents in the training of convalescent and growing children.

Where there is life there is music, and where there is music there is life, love—and health. Thomas A. Edison, the "electrical wizard"—Campaigns should be inaugurated for the purpose of acquainting people with the advantages of musical training. Families should be induced to have all their children learn to play separate instruments and to form home orchestras. The effect of this on the musical life of our country would be immense. One of the reasons children should be taught music is that when they grow up they will have a taste for it and a means with which to occupy their leisure.

Edward W. Bok, editor, author and philanthropist—To be brought up in a home in which there is no music is a terrible deprivation. If I had my life to live again I should certainly want to make music a part of my early training. My two sons fortunately have a love for music. One plays the piano and the other plays the trombone. It has seemed to me that American musical training in the past has been far too superficial. Music has done me a wonderful and invaluable service. I firmly believe it is only a matter of time when we shall become in this country a great music-creating people.

Nation's Champion Horses To Compete in February



Nancy Highland, horse shown in the above picture which last year gained the title of the best three gaited saddle horse in the United States is to be shown again this year with the severest competition imaginable at the Los Angeles Horse show, February 5 to 12. Nancy Highland won the national championship at the New York Show last year detroning Bohemian Acres which had held the title for six years. The horse is owned by Maud Fawn Banks of Covina, California, and is trained and ridden by Roy Davis, shown riding. The Los Angeles show is to have 110 classes with a total of \$55,000 in prize money. This is more than ever awarded before in any show. It is to bring out the liveliest contest of them all when Edna May's King owned by Revol Lindsay English, and Easter Star owned by Marco Hellman, meet in the five gaited championship. Easter Star won last year after the judges were obliged to keep the horses in the ring for twenty extra minutes to determine which was the better. Since that time Edna May's King has won the \$10,000 stake at the Kentucky state fair. One of the horses will gain the distinction of being the best five gaited horse in the United States. The 110 classes, which include five \$2,000 stakes, will show a total of about 400 horses. More than 150 of these are from East of the Rocky Mountains.

RUBY WITH PORTRAIT FOUND

A member of the Bengal legislative council in India recently found a rare ruby, inside of which is a portrait made by nature. The stone is unique and said to be of surpassing value. It is not very large, but inside the outer surface, deep down behind a scarlet cloud, appears a tiny image of a man dressed in white with a darkish brown face and deep brown eyes. The natives consider it a gift of God and the jewel's importance cannot be estimated in terms of cash. The

more closely it is examined, the more the image comes out in detail. Because they are unable to explain the portrait, geologists have called it a freak of nature without a parallel.

Estelle—Ralph says he wouldn't marry the nicest girl living.

Doris—What a cheek! As if I'd have him!

He—Is your husband a traveling man?

She—Yes, but I have a date for tonight.

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Schools Pushing
Music to Fore

America Destined to Lead
World, Says Frederick
Neil Innes.

That the public school band movement is bringing America to the fore in the music world, is the belief of Frederick Neil Innes, director of the Conn National School of Music, Chicago, and internationally known band leader.

"America is destined to lead the world in music," says Innes. "It does not yet rank with Germany, France, Hungary, Italy or England, but we are climbing. Fully eighty per cent of the high schools have some musical organization, an orchestra or a band, or both. Music in the public schools



Frederick Neil Innes, Director, Conn National School of Music.

will give America this coveted musical supremacy."

Mr. Innes further believes that the time is near at hand when even the smallest community will have its band. He thinks that when this condition is brought about that it will be due largely to the incentive given musical training by the public schools of the nation. "The modern school is as proud when a musical championship is won by their band or orchestra as it is when their football heavies go down the field to glory in every game they play," he says.

"The band or orchestra is vastly superior to the vocal class," says Innes, "because the boy in the adolescent stage simply will not sing. He may be compelled to go through the motions, but he will not actually sing. He refuses for the simple reason that he has no voice to sing with. Give such a lad a trombone or a cornet, or any other instrument of the band and his musical progress will astound even himself."

This Town of 20
Has 44-Piece Band

A 20-man town with a 44-piece band has been discovered by the Conn Music Center at Elkhart, Ind. Forest Grove, Mich., is the town. The entire population of 20 is housed in five dwellings. Small boys throw stones from one end of the town to the other. Two stores serve the needs of the community. Yet Forest Grove's band numbers 44 pieces.

The hamlet lacked paved streets and population. It was not even mentioned on the maps, yet the "musical urge" was there. Several of the townsmen knew something of music, as did several of the boys on the surrounding farms. There were lots of others "raring to blow a horn. A meeting was arranged, attended by a 100 per cent representation of the town and by farm boys within a radius of many miles. The band came into being overnight.

Rehearsals are faithfully attended. "Band night" sees the one street lined with parked automobiles, and Forest Grove, once a jest, has become the envy of the surrounding communities.

Housewives Big Buyers
of Musical Instruments

Elkhart, Ind.—Sixty per cent of musical instruments sold to women are purchased by housewives. It is revealed in a survey made by the Conn Music Center here. The survey was made through music instrument dealers in twenty cities, and covered 320 actual transactions.

One out of every ten instruments sold were purchased by women, and their preferences for instruments was very much along the lines favored by the men, according to the survey. Of the total number of transactions, fifty-two per cent involved the purchase of a saxophone, sixteen per cent that of a trumpet, and nine per cent that of a trombone.

That youth will be served, especially in music, was well illustrated in the ages of the purchasers. Fully thirty-four per cent of those purchasing instruments were under twenty-one years of age, while nineteen per cent were between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five, and twenty-one per cent between the ages of twenty-five and thirty. Only twenty-six per cent of all transactions involved persons of thirty years and over.

College girls are taking up boxing. They wrestle, also, but it is called dancing.

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Cave Cafe

CUT IN SOLID ROCK

We specialize in Sea Foods and Game in Season. All kinds of Chinese dishes to your order.

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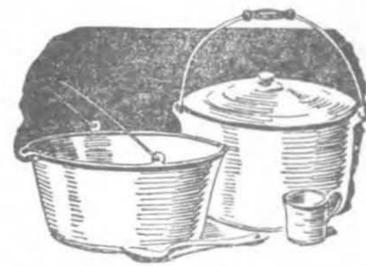
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- Peaches, each 75c
Blackberries, each 80c
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Apples, each 65c
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- Old Dutch, each 7 1/2c
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- CANDY**
- 2 1/2-Pound Box Fancy Chocolates, each \$1.49
Fancy Mixed, per pound 17c
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(A wonderful jam at a wonderful price.)
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MUSIC HELPS HIM



An accident that years ago left him a cripple has not prevented Melville J. Webster of Elkhart, Ind., from mounting to the position of one of the nation's most eminent clarinet soloists.

Webster started the study of his instrument at the age of fourteen, according to the Conn Music Center. For eleven years he was soloist with the famous John C. Weber prize band of America. For years he was the sensation of the Cincinnati Symphony orchestra.

"There is nothing unusual about my musical career," says Webster. "Almost any boy, at some time or another, cherishes a secret ambition to play a hand instrument. It just happened that I was given an opportunity to carry out that ambition. I was the happiest youngster in the world when my father bought me an instrument and secured for me a competent instructor. Music became my one interest. I plunged into it with all of the enthusiasm a boy can command, greedily absorbing as many as four lessons a week.

"When my unfortunate accident came I blessed those hours of study. I was able to 'carry on' in the game of life, and on my own.

"I would advise the boy who is contemplating a musical career to consider the clarinet. In our modern music it is becoming more and more an outstanding member of the band family."

Radio Boosting Music Business
Giving Nation Biggest Crop of Tune Purveyors, Musicians Find.

Elkhart, Ind.—Radio—feared in its infancy as sounding the death-knell of creative American music—is really giving the nation its greatest crop of tune purveyors.

This is the opinion of a large number of music men and musicians who have just ended their annual convention at the Conn Music Center here.

"It is the death blow," many musicians said five years ago when America awakened to find the lusty infant radio on its doorstep. "Our children will cease to create. They will only listen."

But from the convention delegates—and they represented every section in the United States—it was definitely learned that radio has done no such thing. The music men submitted facts in support of their new contention.

Heads of music schools report an attendance 100 per cent higher than that of the pre-radio era.

Music house owners report a sale of small instruments more than twice as large as that of five years ago.

The city of Chicago contributed more evidence. Where in 1923, only 3,000 men and women were enrolled in the Chicago Federation of Musicians, on the 1926 roster the 6,000 mark has been passed.

Follow Creative Instincts.

"Every time a competent band or orchestra broadcasts a radio program another musician is born," said James F. Boyer, supervisor of the Conn Music Center. "The normal boy or girl has, above everything else, the creative instinct.

"What happens after the circus comes to town? Why, immediately thereafter there is a trapeze in every shed in the town, and a juvenile circus in progress on every vacant lot. These youngsters are never satisfied with the role of spectators. They must take part.

"And so it has been with music. The American boy hears an instrumental solo on the radio. Perhaps he hears the player is paying his way through college with his instrument. One of his playmates has had a horn for a few months and he is talking of organizing a juvenile band. Right on the spot we have another embryo musician. And once music enters a neighborhood there is no stopping it.

Shy of the Piano.

"Your average boy fights shy of the piano and the singing lesson. He considers these the fields for girls. But just give him a horn, a saxophone, a cornet, a trumpet, a trombone or any of the other instruments of the 'brass band' and see what happens."

The only trouble with doing your Christmas shopping early is getting the wherewithal on the same schedule.—Dallas News



J. F. Boyer.

Cross Country Auto Roads Now Kept Open Through the Winter



The Federal government and the several states have made the automobile an all year instrument of pleasure and entertainment.

When winter comes with its chilling blasts and drifting snow the motorist need no longer put up his car and wait patiently for spring to bring back fair motoring days. All he need do, if he is in the north, is point the nose of the car southward. Soon he will come to a through transcontinental highway that leads to sunshine and flowers. The roads have been made not only adequate but splendid for all year driving.

This fact is revealed by a survey just completed by the Automobile Club of Southern California in conjunction with its thousands of sources of information from all over the United States. The club, in its survey kept ten cars on the road, each carrying two thoroughly experienced road information men. The cars went an average of 300 miles per day. This meant that the total per day of the cars was 3,000 miles. In a month they had traversed 90,000 miles and had covered every essential bit of road the United States in the winter time.

On the map shown above, all of the heavier roads are open through the year. Those that are farthest South are less troubled with storms and upward local conditions than those in the North. In order to facilitate the use of the roads during the winter months by the motorists of the United States the automobile club has instituted an unusual service.

Should any reader of this paper wish to make an automobile journey that touches Southern California over any of these roads, the Club will be glad to extend him every possible help and entirely without charge.

Prospective motor travelers should address the club at its headquarters Twenty Sixth and Figueroa streets, Los Angeles. If road maps are wanted, state the place of beginning the destination and the route home and the principal cities that are to be visited going and coming. The Club will then send a full set of detail road maps covering the entire journey. If information about hotels, motor camps, hunting, fishing or other forms of sport are wanted, state this clearly in the request and the information will be sent.

If the visitor wishes, he may tell the club only his place of start and destination and ask the club to route him over the best route. The time that the journey is to be taken should be stated as routes vary in desirability with the several winter months.

Once the visitor arrives in Southern California the Automobile Club will make him a guest member giving all services for six months without charge. On the Pacific Coast the motor visitor will find paved highway completely covering the Pacific Slope from Canada to Mexico.

Casserole Dinner is Most Satisfactory

A casserole dinner is one of the most satisfactory to serve when one is both cook and hostess. It can be cooked in the morning, and reheated at dinner time for half an hour or so. In this way the housekeeper is free to

finish the other details of her dinner and is spared that flustered and tired feeling that results from having too many last-minute foods on the fire.

Chicken, veal, beef, sweetbreads—any combination of meats and vegetables which go well together can be cooked in a casserole.

Big Apple Crop Bad for Doctors

DOCTORS will have an easy winter on the theory that "an apple a day keeps a doctor away," says the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, for according to the latest official figures, the apple crop will be a bumper one. A total of 242,000,000 bushels will be produced, the government report states. Last year the crop amounted to only 172,000,000 bushels, while the average crop for the last five years was 170,000,000 bushels, the Foundation points out. Most of the apples are grown in the Northern states. New York is the heaviest producer. The bulk of the crop is grown on general farms and less than 45 per cent goes into commercial channels. The commercial crop will total about 40,000,000 barrels, which is 33 per cent larger than the average crop of 30,000,000 barrels. On this basis, says the Foundation, each person will have to eat four apples, as compared to three a year ago.



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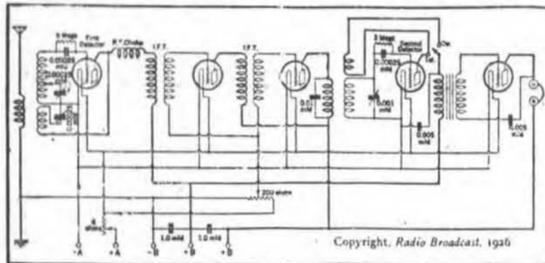
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In this group you find Coats of the finest quality—beautifully stylish—adorably becoming!

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RADIO



A Short-Wave Superheterodyne.

Receivers used for the reception of short-wave signals generally make use of a regenerative detector followed by one or two stages of audio frequency amplification. In the majority of cases r. f. amplification is not resorted to, the reason being that the use of r. f. stages becomes very difficult for the high frequencies involved. In the Radio Broadcast Magazine, however, is described by George J. Eltz, Jr., a superheterodyne short-wave receiver, efficient, and easy to handle. This receiver was first tried out just a year ago and has since been developed to that stage where it may be duplicated by the average set constructor without fear of any snags cropping up. It employs two intermediate stages of r. f. amplification.

The superheterodyne used for the reception of short waves differs somewhat from that used for the reception of broadcasting, although, of course, the general theory is identical. The superheterodyne method of reception consists of tuning to the incoming frequency, beating with it another frequency, and then amplifying and detecting the beat note. The actual signal listened to has in it none of the original frequency or the frequency which caused the beat note. In the reception of broadcast programs or other signals between 1,500 and 550 kc. (200 and 500 meters) the beat note selected is a frequency somewhere between 30 and 80 kilocycles. This relatively high frequency is selected to prevent the introduction of distortion by elimination of the side-band frequencies in the intermediate amplifier and filter.

Reception of Short Waves.
In the reception of short waves, particularly the reception of c. w., this element of distortion may be disregarded, and such has been the case in this receiver, the assumption being that most of the signals received will be c. w. The ordinary "super" used for broadcast reception has two tunings; first, the loop or antenna circuit; second, the oscillator circuit. This short-wave "super" has only one tuning arrangement, in which is combined both the tuning operations indicated above. This method of tuning was selected because of its simplicity and because it makes possible the construction of what is practically a single-control set.

The intermediate frequency chosen is 22 kilocycles which, while too low a frequency for good telephone reception, when simple tuned circuits are used, is satisfactory for c. w. or telegraph signals. The selection of this frequency necessitates detuning the set 22 kilocycles from the incoming signal, but at the frequencies corresponding to wave lengths of 100 meters or under, this detuning is of no importance as decreasing signal strength.

The reader will recognize the description above as applying to the "antodyne" or "self-heterodyne" type of "super." The beat note of 22 kc. is created in the same manner as in the broadcast set, but at a lower frequency. For the reception of short-wave telephone signals, the amplification and detection of the 22-ke. beat note is in the usual manner. When c. w. signals are to be received, another beat note must be created either by means of another oscillator tube or by a self-heterodyne beat note in the second detector tube. The latter method has been selected, a beat note of 1,000 cycles being chosen as the most satisfactory. This detuning of the second detector circuit, while it may appear to be inefficient because of the low intermediate frequency, is not so bad as it seems since the amplification in the intermediate circuit is very great and there is plenty of energy to spare.

Two Variable Condensers.
In the accompanying diagram two variable condensers are shown, but all the tuning is done with the one in the grid circuit. The condenser in the plate circuit must be set for each band of frequencies covered, for instance from 7,000 kc. to 6,933 kc. (40 to 45 meters), 6,667 kc. to 5,900 kc. (45 to 50 meters), etc. This setting is not critical, the only requirement is that the tube oscillate strongly, but not so violently that it blocks. The variable condenser across the secondary in the filter circuit is not considered a major control.

made by winding bare copper wire of No. 16 gauge over a form on which are placed four narrow strips of celluloid, equally spaced. The wire is spaced with string, and when completely wound, the string is removed and the wire cemented to the strips by means of liquid celluloid. The construction of this type of coil is familiar to anyone who has followed the development of the short-wave regenerative receiver.

The Coils.
The diameter of the coils is 3 inches for whatever frequency band the coil is designed to cover. In the Radio Broadcast article, details are given for making coils for the 40, 50, and 80 meter band. In the first detector circuit, for forty meters, the antenna coil has six turns; the grid coil, seven; the filament end, and the plate coil, three turns. The figures given for the coils are only approximately correct, as the method of wiring, mounting, etc., all affect the capacity of the coils and, in consequence, the number of turns required to cover a given frequency range.

Where the operator or constructor has a satisfactory regenerative receiver already in operation, there is no need to change, even though the circuit differs from the one shown. The only requirement is that the primary of the intermediate transformer be free of a capacity shunt greater than 0.00025 mfd.

The filter circuit, which precedes the second detector tube, is of special design. The primary coil consists of 414 turns of wire on a 1 1/2 inch spool; the secondary, of 2,032 turns on a 2 1/2 inch spool; the tickler, of 1,900 turns on a 1 1/2 inch spool, No. 32 d. s. c. wire is employed. The spacing between these three coils should be varied until best results are obtained. It will be about 1 inch between tickler and secondary and 1 1/2 inch between secondary and primary.

Auto Batteries Are Not Suited for Radio Tubes

Many people who use automobile starting batteries of the regular six-volt type to light the tubes in their radio sets notice that a charge does not seem to last long, and that the batteries are continually running down. They are especially puzzled because these batteries usually have a rated capacity of 100 ampere-hours, which should be sufficient to insure at least two weeks of service without charging.

The trouble is due to the fact that automobile batteries are not designed for radio use. They are constructed to supply a heavy rush of current for a short time, just to turn the engine over a few times before the magneto starts to work. Radio sets, however, require a small amount of current over a comparatively long period. When an automobile battery is employed for lighting the filaments of radio tubes the plates are not sufficiently worked, and the active chemical materials imbedded in the plates take on a state of stagnation, explains Radio News. The charge and discharge rate for an automobile battery is very high; decrease one or both and battery suffers in consequence.

The radio set owner is advised to purchase a storage battery having a capacity of 60 or 80 ampere-hours. These medium sizes being plenty big enough for even the largest receivers.

Insulated Wires Prove Best for the Aerials

Aerial wires may be either insulated or not. The only effect is upon the durability of the wires, and not upon the reception. Bare copper wire, No. 14, has been used extensively for amateur aerials. This is perfectly satisfactory when new, but as it soon becomes corroded from exposure to the weather, it is uneconomical in the long run. Phosphor bronze is sometimes used, but this has a rather high resistance. Many amateurs have been recently installing aerials made of the regular weather-proof insulated wires used for long-distance power lines.

Selecting Tube Sockets

Tube sockets should be made of the best of insulation materials and the springs should be so constructed and of such material that proper contact will be maintained at all times with the tube prongs. These are important points.

Battery Voltage

The "A" battery should always be maintained above one-half full charge, while "B" and "C" batteries should be discarded when they drop to four-fifths their normal voltage.



JACK had not been home in seven years. They had gone quickly enough in the way that years will go, but now that he was back, it seemed as though they had been longer. He had missed so much.

It was not that things had changed. Of course, there were changes in the looks of the town. There were few sleighs lined up along the main street; instead there were automobiles.

He had been thinking how the sleigh-bells would jingle as the horses pulled the sleighs over the crisp winter snow. But instead of sleigh-bells there were the sounds of firm rubber tires creaking over the frozen, snow-covered streets. There had been automobiles used in that winter of seven years past but they had not been predominant. The sleighs had a chance.

Now the sleighs were quite missing. The automobiles had changed. He wondered if he stayed away for another seven years if he would see lights from airplanes and hear them buzzing over the buildings. Yet, even if he did, he did not feel as though the place would really change.

There was something about the town that would never change. They might build more modern shops, airplane landings might take the place of so many garages as the garages had taken the places of blacksmith shops, but the essential qualities of the town would never change.

Always Christmas would be Christmas here with its holly-filled windows, its wreaths over doors, its trees for Christmas lining the main street. Doubtless that was the way Christmas would always be in many places. But here it would seem more important. Christmas would be deep in the whole heart of the town which always expanded and became so generous and big and open at this season of the year.

Probably because it was, Christmas did seem different here from that of any other place.

He remembered the Christmas before. There had been gayly decorated shops, hurried, happy shoppers, lighted Christmas trees in the streets, crisp snow and Christmas greetings.

But it hadn't been the same. Christmas seemed to belong so much more to his own home. In that other place he had felt a little lonely and a little out of it. But here he had no feeling of loneliness. Even though he was just back and as yet had met few of the people he knew and had vaguely recognized some who were grown up now who had been children before he left, he did not feel out of it.

They might not recognize him, but he was at home and he was happy and loneliness had been banished from his heart in a gloriously complete fashion.

He had gone home as soon as he had arrived. And now he had come up to get the mail. It was not that he expected any mail. His Christmas cards and boxes of cigars and neckties and such would be sent to his business address, for it was not until the last minute that he had been sure he could make the long trip and reach home in



It Surely Was Wonderful to Be Back Again.

time for Christmas Eve. His telegram had come before him, but his presents had already been sent out, and his mail would be waiting for him at his office. To be sure, he knew the family would quietly and unobtrusively find little gifts to put at his place on the Christmas gift table. But the going for the mail was simply a desire to do what he had always done, to mingle with the people, to see his own town-folk.

It surely was wonderful to be back again. Wonderful beyond even what he had dreamed it would be. How lucky that the train had been on time and he had been able to have a long Christmas Eve.

Christmas trains, he thought, should always be on time. Moments at Christmas mean so much.

He was leaving the post office. He had seen a number of people he knew. Just outside he met a group of men who had been graduated from high

school in his class. They were picking up some of the now falling snow and throwing snowballs at a group of laughing, red-cheeked girls.

"You remember them," he was told. And then it was explained to him that these grown-up young people were the youngsters of seven years ago.

He joined in the snowball battle. Evidently he was a good shot, for a loud shriek from one of the girls proclaimed that fact.

"Oh, oh, that's not fair! Your snowball went right into my face. Lucky it was fresh snow or I'd have finished you!"

"I'm so sorry," he said to her and recognized her then as that nice little Adams kid he used to touch to balance on her bicycle and whose school bag he sometimes carried home for her.

She had been younger than he but she had always been such a good fighter, sport, ready to enter into everything, eager to try.

"I'm Jack, you remember me, don't you, Connie?"

Constance Adams gasped just a little. "Why, of course I do!" she exclaimed. "But I didn't expect to find you biting me with snowballs. That's a fine kind of greeting!"

How beautifully she had changed. All her same nice essential qualities seemed the same, but her changes were merely additional attributes. She dressed with more taste than she had when a youngster, she was graceful now instead of tom-boyish.

She was like the town. In its spirit, its hominess would always be the same, no matter with what succeeding fashions and customs it kept pace.

"Look here," he said abruptly. "Would you mind if I left the mail home and then came around for a nice chat with you?"

"I won't be home until ever so late," she said, "so only for a moment at any rate. I should be there now to



It Was Late When They Got Back to Her House.

get the baskets with the presents. I haven't delivered any of my gifts yet."

"Couldn't I come, too?"

"Indeed yes, you'd be a great help in carrying the baskets. I always did like school-bags and baskets carried for me."

She looked up at him and laughed. The general snowballing had stopped. Groups were going off together, all bent on their Christmas Eve activities.

"I'll be obliging," Constance said. "You take the mail down and I'll be ready as soon as you come. I won't keep you waiting. They do that, don't they, in stories?"

She stopped, a little embarrassed. "Besides I want to get through," she added firmly. "I've so many places where I must go."

It sounded in his ears like a beautiful refrain, almost like a melody. "I won't keep you waiting. I won't keep you waiting."

He said it over and over again to himself. Nor did he keep her waiting. He was there in scarcely any time at all. His family had understood. They had seemed happy that he had found himself so quickly at home in the town. It was what they had dimly feared he would not be.

What a gay thing that was—taking around Christmas presents in baskets, in wishing, people Christmas cheer and holiday greetings, in having doors opened to one where a whiff of incense and shadows of bright sent a glow over one's whole heart and mind and soul.

It was late, very late, when they got back to her house. He supposed he should keep quiet—for a little longer than this. But he couldn't. Besides, it was Christmas and at Christmas, feelings weren't supposed to be hidden. One wasn't ashamed of sentiment, one didn't hide one's affections.

"Conceal, you may say I don't know, but I do," he began. "I knew at once. I think I've always known. It has been there, unrealized perhaps, but you know even as a kid you were unusual. You weren't like any of the others—all nice enough—but you!"

"I wish I'd made a hit with something other than a snowball!" he added.

"I'm rather glad it was with a snowball," Constance answered slowly. "It was like getting back at once to the days when I was a child and you were so nice to me and let me be included in so many of the other boys' and girls' games."

"I'd like to include you, to exclusively include you, in my whole life," he said gently. "Couldn't you tell me that you wouldn't keep me waiting?"

"Well, maybe I could," she said, very seriously, "and maybe I'd mean it, too! Merry Christmas, old dear!"

"Only six years older, young sonny, but Merry Christmas just the same!"

And the old town just seemed to sparkle and twinkle that Christmas Eve as it never had before.

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The Kitchen Cabinet

100, 1200, Western Newspaper Union.

No one is beat till he quits. No one is through till he stops. No matter how hard failure hits, no matter how often he drops, a fellow's not down till he lies. In the dust and refuse to rise. —Edgar Guest.

SOMETHING ABOUT FISH

When we order fresh fish the mental picture of most housewives is of a fish just out of the water. The average person does not know that fish is fresh for months—twelve months to be exact—although most of it is sold before that length of time has elapsed. If the housewife wants fish which is out of the water twenty-four hours or so, she should ask for "green fish," the correct term for freshly caught fish.

The reason fish is fresh for so long a period is that it is frozen as soon as it is taken from the fishing boats and decomposition stops immediately. It is kept frozen for months at a time, in refrigeration plants, and shipped in the same state to the local market.

As a matter of fact, this frozen fish is more wholesome than many of the "green" fish unless you are absolutely sure of the local fish market. Green fish are simply packed in ice, but not frozen, and while decomposition is somewhat retarded, it is not definitely stopped as when fish are frozen.

Remember, fish is fresh and wholesome for months, but is green, for only a few hours.

After a frozen fish has thawed it should be used at once, as decomposition sets in at once. Freezing and thawing makes such fish dangerous for health.

Smoking fish is an art as well as an industry. Each individual who smokes fish in a small way as well as each manufacturer who cures on a large scale, has his own secret process, and his own formula. There are two methods—hot smoking and cold smoking. In the hot smoking process, the fish are hung close to the fire and during the few hours in which they are exposed to the smoke they are partially cooked by the heat, as well as flavored by the smoke. Cold smoking often requires several weeks to complete the process. Hard woods are used chiefly; soft woods contain too much resin which imparts a bitter flavor.

The United States government watches over all our food products and has sanctioned refrigeration plants to keep fish frozen up to twelve months. Statistics prove, however, that most of this frozen fish is consumed in from four to five months.

What to Eat.
A good luncheon dish which is substantial enough for a lunch dish is:

Luncheon Macaroni—Cook three-fourths of a cupful of macaroni broken into inch lengths in boiling salted water until tender; drain, rinse in cold water and drain again.

Melt three tablespoonsful of butter, cook in it a slice of onion and carrot until somewhat softened, then remove the vegetables and two tablespoonsful of flour, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of red pepper, cook until frothy, then add one-half cupful each of beef broth and tomato purée, a full cupful of either, stir and cook until boiling, add the macaroni and one-half cupful of grated cheese, then with two forks mix the macaroni and cheese with the sauce. Cover and let stand over hot water until thoroughly hot. Serve hot.

When serving fish the following sauce will add much to the flavor of the dish:

Almond Horseradish Sauce—Blend and chop fine twenty-four almonds. Press the cheese from four table-spoonfuls of horseradish, season with salt and cayenne and add the almonds and two table-spoonfuls of thick sweet cream. Mix well and serve.

Salmon Salad—Mix together one and one-half cupfuls of salmon (cooked) with one-half cupful of every one fine, two table-spoonfuls of chopped green pepper, one small onion and salt and pepper to taste. Peel two tomatoes and cut them into dice and mix with the salad or cut them into quarters and use as a garnish. Arrange on a bed of lettuce and garnish with mayonnaise.

Blackstone Dressing—Take four table-spoonfuls each of mayonnaise and whipped cream, two table-spoonfuls each of chili sauce, tomato catsup and vinegar. Refrigerate unless it liked may be added.

Here is a salad which will serve twenty-five portions:

Molded Crab Salad—Take one-fourth cupful of granulated gelatin (four table-spoonfuls), soften it in one pint of chicken stock, dissolve over hot water. When well dissolved add one-fourth cupful of lemon juice, and slowly beat in a quart of mayonnaise. Drain two cupfuls of grapefruit pulp, two cupfuls of crushed pineapple and two small cans of crab meat; mix all together in the mayonnaise jelly. Pack in molds and chill. Serve on lettuce and pass more mayonnaise.

Neenie Maxwell

Children Cry for



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 *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. Absolutely Harmless—No Opium. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

One Way
Teacher (questioning class after lesson on preservation of food)—Mary, tell me one way of preserving meat.
Mary—Putting it on ice, teacher.
Teacher—What do we call that?
Bright Girl of Class—Isolation, teacher.

World's Largest Producers
The electric power plants of the United States produce as much electrical energy as all the plants in the rest of the world.

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN
Take Tablets Without Fear If You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 26 years. Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

No News
"Doctor Blank has a new car."
"I know it; I helped pay for it."
Detroit News.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio.
Having cleared your skin, keep it clear by making Cuticura your everyday toilet preparations. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume. No toilet table is complete without them.—Advertisement.

Power Cable Under Sea
Electricity at 50,000 volts pressure is now being carried by a submarine cable across the Baltic sea from Helsingfors, Finland, to Copenhagen, Denmark, where it is used for lighting and industrial purposes.

"DANDELION BUTTER COLOR"
A harmless vegetable butter color used by millions for 50 years. Drug stores and general stores sell bottles of "Dandelion" for 35 cents.—Adv.

Use of Water Power
In 1924, according to the best estimates, the water power of the world was about 23,000,000 horsepower. In 1920 it was estimated at 23,000,000 horsepower. This is an increase of 26 per cent in about three years.

Life's Scales True
Life is constantly weighing us in very sensitive scales and telling every one of us precisely what his real weight is to the last grain of dust.—Lowell.

The Cat's Out
Sister—Peter, what do you mean by coming in here like that?
Peter—I heard mother say you had been fishing for Mr. Waverly a long time, and I just wanted to see if that was a fishing smack I heard.—Passing Show, London.

The New York housing report says that five persons can live in a two-room kitchenette apartment without had effect.

Don't Be Gray
Dress your gray hair, gradually, evenly and attractively, in permanent wave form. Used over 20 years by millions. Money back guarantee. DOUGLASS FIBER.

SKIN BLEMISHES
pimples, blackheads, etc., cleared away easily and at little cost by

Resinol
W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 50-1926.

ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN"—Genuine

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets, you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over 25 years for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

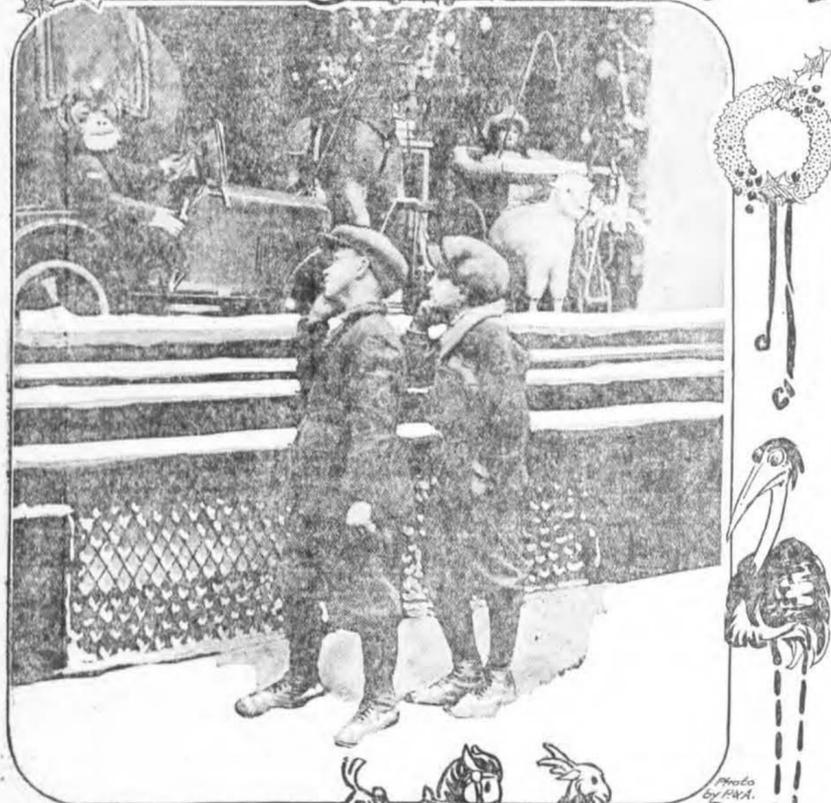
DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100.—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade name of Bayer Manufacture of Monocristallinester of Salicylic Acid

About Gift Giving



WITH the world absorbed just now in the process of making and buying gifts for Christmas, how many of us stop to think what it is all about? So simply and naturally has gift-making slipped into our scheme of things that we scarcely recognize it as a thing in itself.

Gift-making has a history as old as time, and there are many occasions on which we deem it fit and proper, nay, even obligatory, to give and receive gifts. Nearly every exchange of gifts at Christmas time, and this year we expect to see the custom observed to its fullest possibilities.

Glancing over the ages, we find that gift-making has always existed in some form or other. Our savage ancestors were great hands at the game. But gift-giving in primitive times did not spring from any thought or idea connected with generosity. His was not the simple desire to please. Being selfish and unutterably superstitious, he feared and distrusted strangers, just as some of us do today. He scorned the weak and cringed before the strong. The conditions of life forced him to these reactions.

Whatever impulses primitive man may have had to share his possessions or to make a gift of something which he really preferred to keep for himself, grew out of fear. From what we know about the nature of our earliest ancestors we cannot believe that he would have parted with anything he wanted unless he was afraid. When the lightning flashed and the thunder roared, an overwhelming fear possessed him. Unable to reason that these were natural elements over which he could not possibly exercise control, he shot at the storm with arrows and shouted at the thunder. When these efforts failed, his fear increased. What had he done to anger the gods? Perhaps a gift would appease this anger. To him the giving of a treasured possession meant real sacrifice. For instance, if he made a bouffant and burned some of his hard-earned food, he expected the gods to appreciate his sacrifice and turn off the thunder.

The Egyptians made great gifts to their kings. The Israelites gave a tenth of all their grain, their vine, their cattle to the king. This custom spread everywhere, and even Christ-anity failed to wipe it out. Ambassadors, visiting foreign countries, brought gifts. We are told that Queen Elizabeth received thousands of gifts from her subjects at New Year's.

There remains little doubt that, what other purposes may have induced the making of a gift, there lurked behind it an unconscious desire to win the friendship of the person of power to gain one's own ends—even as the weak man of the primitive tribe made a gift to the tribal

strong man in the desire to gain his friendship and protection.

The Bible gives expression to this thought. Says Deuteronomy 16:19: "A gift doth blind the eyes of the wise." Meaning, of course, that it is easy to obtain what one wants if one distributes gifts judiciously.

Among many peoples, the making of a gift became a sort of ceremony. A gift meant much more to primitive man than it does to us. When he brought himself to part with a choice headdress or a sharp flint spear, he felt that he was parting with something akin to himself. Thus the exchange of gifts came to be a common way of formally binding two persons together. When the Dasuns of North Borneo exchanged weapons they were sworn friends. In central Celebes, even today, the exchange of gifts is recognized as a ceremony for establishing friendship. In Patagonia, no chief is allowed to enter into the territory of another until gifts have been exchanged.

The exchange of gifts at Christmas time possibly grew out of the desire to emulate the amazing unselfishness of Christ. The custom was nurtured in Germany. Here it became the habit to make periodic exchange of gifts among friends, relatives, acquaintances. It became an obligation, and to escape it the man with many friends sometimes took an extended trip at this period.

From Germany, the custom of Christmas gift giving spread over Europe. It crossed the sea and was brought to the struggling colonists who had cut loose from all Old World influences. It has become more and more an institution, as the generations have slipped by, and today we exchange gifts as a matter of course.

It was a custom among the Romans for the priest to put a box on all outgoing ships. The people were required to put something into it. When the ship was ready to sail, the box was sealed and went to sea with it. On the return the box was turned over to the priest who placed it aside until Christmas, at which time mass was said and the box opened. Sometimes the contents were kept by the church; sometimes distributed to the poor. It is related that frequently at the opening of this box those who had not placed anything in it came forward and offered gifts in the form of money or jewelry.

During the early period of Christianity it was customary for poor men and women to sing carols in the streets at Christmas time. They would be given food, clothing and money, not because of the songs they sang, but because it was the custom to do

the edges. Wreaths cut from green cardboard, a few red berries painted among the leaves, make unique covers for bare droplights. Use two wreaths, placing one on each side of the light and fasten edges together with paper clips or paste together after inserting light bulb. Paste rose or yellow tissue paper over the cut-out wreath centers or crush tissue paper over the light bulb and snap a rubber band around the neck.

A beautiful star to hang above the Christmas tree is made by enclosing

so. And custom, among superstitious peoples, is sacred. They were afraid that evil would befall them if they did not make gifts to the singers who caroled Christ's praise.

From actual records we know that gift making to children goes far back into prehistory. At various museums here and abroad there are on view dolls, animals, and other toys which have been taken out of the long buried tombs of children.

We can easily picture a savage father of long ago bringing a curious shell for his child to play with. We can see a savage mother carefully fashioning a flint or bone toy that her child might have something with which to busy himself. Among these primitive peoples, marriage was not considered binding until a child was born. The birth of the child therefore must have been an occasion of great celebration, and perhaps all the clansmen presented gifts to the newcomer. It would have been a ceremony—to show the child he was welcome and among friends.

Painted clay dolls, some in the form of humans and some in the form of animals, were given to early Egyptian children as playthings. Among the early Romans, the man who adopted a child gave it rich gifts to prove that he was able to take care of it.

Gifts have always accompanied christenings. In the Middle Ages the godparents usually presented the child with gold or silver spoons. It is barely possible that the phrase, "born with a silver spoon in his mouth," may have come from this custom.

The custom of presenting children with gifts at Christmas time was most pronounced among the Germans in early life. Kris Kringle is their name for Santa Claus. It is derived from Krist Kindl, which means Christ child. We can understand why the holiday would have been recognized as being particularly a child's festival.

Saint Nicholas, or Santa Claus, is regarded as the patron saint of Christmas. The old nursery myth is that he comes down the chimney with a pack on his back to leave gifts for good children.

It is possible that this myth originated with the custom of cleaning the chimney at the beginning of the new year to enable good luck to enter the household. A housewife, busy cleaning the chimney at or about Christmas time, might have whispered to her children, to keep them out of mischief, that if they were good Santa Claus would come down the chimney and bring gifts to them. Impressed, the children hurried to spread the news among their playmates, and so we have the myth today.

Let such a star shine welcome from the big wreath in door or window. On the door extension cord should run to the hinged side and through screw hooks to the point from which it drops to the wreath.—Frances Grinstead.

"Trembles" and "Milk Sickness"

Recent Discoveries May Reduce Mortality From This Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The close relation between the disease known as "trembles" in cattle and "milk sickness" of persons has been the subject of scientific investigation for many years. A recent outbreak of the disease in Illinois caused the death of 15 persons, according to reports reaching the United States Department of Agriculture early in October. The outbreak is a repetition of many similar ones throughout the country and recalls heavy death losses among early pioneers from a mysterious disease.

Recent experiments by Dr. James F. Couch, of the bureau of animal industry, have resulted in new information that promises to be beneficial to the public and the live stock industry. The experiments, supplementing those of other investigators, show conclusively that poisonous plants cause trembles in cattle, sheep, horses and other animals, that animals also may be poisoned without showing symptoms of trembles, and that milk and butter from cows so poisoned are dangerous to the consuming public. The results explain also a condition which observing farmers had been reluctant to believe, namely, that milk sickness among persons may occur in the winter, when the poisonous plants are dormant.

Summary of Findings.

A summary of the bureau's latest findings includes the following facts: Two plants are responsible for trembles in live stock. In the East and Central West the poisonous plant is the richweed, also known as white snakeroot. In Texas and New Mexico, where the animal malady is called "alkali disease," the poisonous plant is the rayless goldenrod. Richweed is a slender plant, from 2 to 4 feet high, with leaves from 3 to 5 inches long, pointed and thin. It is widely distributed in the eastern part of the United States and as far west as Minnesota and Nebraska, and as far south as Louisiana. It is found generally in rich soil in damp woods. Rayless goldenrod, known in some localities as Jimmy weed, is a stout, erect, tufted perennial herb, commonly from 1 to 2 feet, but it may grow taller under favorable conditions as on the banks of irrigating ditches. The leaves are narrow and about 1 to 2 inches long, usually with stout, stiff hairs on the margins.

Animals may be poisoned by the dry richweed plant—such as in hay—in winter, but still not have trembles. This fact is due to the presence of three poisonous substances in richweed, only one of which causes symptoms of trembles in cattle and milk sickness in human beings. This poison, which is a complex alcohol, has been named "tremetol." The other two poisons are a resinous acid and a volatile oil.

The poison of the rayless goldenrod has not been studied so completely, but is known to be dangerous when the plant is either green or dry.

Products Dangerous.

Authentic records of numerous illnesses and deaths furnish abundant evidence that the products of poisonous animals are dangerous for human consumption. In some localities doctors have specialized in treating milk sickness and medical reports contain frequent references to the mystery of the disease, and of heavy "fatalities" and "panic" among settlers. Milk and butter from dairy cattle that have consumed either of the plants mentioned are considered gravely dangerous, though a conclusive chain of evidence leading directly to these products has not yet been established. This fact is due perhaps to the tendency of scientific workers to keep within their respective fields of animal and human pathology.

Even when milk sickness is not fatal to man, there usually follows a long period of illness and reduced vitality. Stock owners are advised to combat the poisonous plants mentioned by pulling or digging them up wherever found. Especially during the fall, animals also should be kept out of pastures infested with the poisonous plants.

As a further means of combating milk sickness and diagnosing suspected cases, Doctor Couch has developed a laboratory test for tremetol. Directions for making the test, which is best performed by laboratory workers, physicians, or druggists, will be furnished on application to the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Hens Running in Snow Do Not Lay Many Eggs

Hens that run freely in the snow must not be expected to lay eggs. The chill that is constantly communicated to their bodies will use up the extra heat and energy that are needed for egg production. A few very vigorous fowls may have the power to overcome the influence of snow and run under the feet; but most fowls will simply stop laying and will forget to begin under such circumstances. Ordinarily fowls will stand still in snow or ice or on cold wet ground. This intensifies the chilling process. Keep them in, therefore, on dry clean litter and keep them busy and they will be ten times as likely to lay eggs as they would if left to roam about all day in the snow. They will be better off in every way, too.

Damage in Transit Cause of Egg Loss

Tests Show Injury Amounts to 1.65 Cents per Case.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The average money loss in value per case of eggs resulting from damage in transit amounted to 1.65 cents, according to tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The average loss per case ranged from .34 cents to 2.46 cents for the eight different kinds of packs described in detail in Department Circular No. 291-C. Tests to compare the merits of eight different methods of packing eggs for shipment and of straw and hay bedding in comparison with wood bedding of cases in carload shipments are reported. Data were obtained on twelve carloads shipped from points in Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Indiana to eastern markets.

In each test the eggs were handled and packed at point of shipment and rehandled at point of destination. The damaged eggs were classified as "blind checks," "leakers" and "tenkers." In loading cases of eggs in the refrigerator cars the straight-joint method was used in each test, and two cars, one straw or hay bedded and the other braced with wooden frames, were coupled together throughout the trip to market.

Impact-recording instruments were placed in each car and a record obtained of the shocks received. Accurate measurements also were made at destination of the shifting of the loads. The money loss from damage of eggs in transit was calculated by assigning the following values to the eggs: Sound-shell eggs, 32 cents per dozen; checks and blind checks, 25 cents per dozen; and leakers, 10 cents per dozen.

The average damage per case during shipment was 1.37 new leakers, 2.22 new checks, 1.33 new blind checks, .41 blind checks changed to leaker, and .1 checks changed to leakers.

A copy of the new circular may be obtained free of charge, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Unproductive Land Best Site for Growing Trees

"Farmers are overlooking a good bet when they allow unproductive land that might be growing trees to remain idle and fallow over a number of years," says the department of forestry of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

Inquiries concerning reforestation of idle lands lead the forestry men to believe many farmers have the idea that tree planting pays well only on large tracts, such as are owned by the government, communities, or large land holders. Actually, say foresters, more wood is cut from farmers' woodlots every year to "keep the home fires burning" than is cut for building material by lumbermen.

Farmers are near the time when a large and well-managed woodlot will be almost like so much money in the bank. Native trees, in farm woodlots which have been well cared for, are not unlike so many dollar bills standing on edge ready to be harvested and used to pay the feed bill.

Ohio Timothy Seed of Low Quality This Year

Timothy seed of this year's harvest is making a very poor showing in germination tests at the Ohio agricultural experiment station.

An average of only 62 per cent of the seeds in samples thus far tested have sprouted, the samples ranging from 50 to 90 per cent. The quality of the 1925 seed is far lower than that of the 1925 seed, the samples of which are averaging 92 per cent.

Much of the seed of this year's crop is small, discolored, and moldy or molds readily in the granulator or in the ground.

As timothy seed does not lose its viability for several years it would seem advisable for those who have a supply of last year's seed, to sow it in preference to this year's seed. If this year's seed is sown it will be necessary in many cases to increase the rate of seeding to insure a good stand. With the poorer quality seed it would be necessary to double or even triple the usual amount of seed per acre.

Farm Hints

Apples or apple pomace may be fed to dairy cows as a substitute for corn silage.

New York is the first state in the Union in the production of cabbage and onions.

Milk neat phosphate, at the present prices, is 30 per cent cheaper than that which is bagged.

Mulch the strawberry bed with material that is as free from seeds as possible, or the bed will become foul with weeds.

It is good practice to put lime on fall-plowed out ground that is to be seeded with clover or alfalfa in the spring, if it is sour.

Grapevines and berry bushes are often protected in localities where the winters are severe by bending them to the ground and covering them with straw and earth.

FANCY FEATHER TRIMS POPULAR; ORNATE SLEEVES A NEW FEATURE

BY WAY of diversion and because millinery is ever capricious, mid-winter hats have quite suddenly begun assuming cunning and unusual novelty feather trims. To be sure the vogue had its initiation in Paris, the celebrated Rebonx being one of the first to launch toques and turbans remarkable for their unique use of little feathers. One of these snug-fitting hats displayed wee feather birds pasted as flat as if they had been painted, marking the intersection where two shades of velvet met.

It is a flat feather trimming most stylists, sleeves have become the outstanding feature of dress. They are the object on which creative genius lavishes its choicest gift of design. The deep armhole-sleeve is sounding a new note in dress fashioning this season. For the simple daytime frock, these sleeves are usually of the same material as the dress, but for the afternoon gown, they contrast in striking effect. It would seem as if no color was too vivid, no handwork too ornate for these novel sleeves. For the dress in the picture the de-



SOME PIQUANT WINTER HATS.

which gives color and novelty to the modish hat shown last in this group. These floral appliques made of pasted feathers present an interesting new phase of the trimming theme.

As to the hat shown first in this group, it also exploits the feather-trim idea, in that twelve flat wings are applied on a background of glazed blue antelope felt.

Accentuating the theme of embodying flat feathers as an intrinsic part of the making of the hat rather than in a showy trimming way, also carrying out the idea of odd and curious effect, the black soiled velours model at the top to the right shows gilded ostrich bandings combined with gold and green galleon.

Feather tassels and brushes, which drop from the hat over one ear, give

signer chooses black satin, sleeving it with red crepe, embroidered with gold.

Now that elaborate beading and much glittering tinsel embroidery is so in fashion's favor, the woman of deft fingers and fine imagination could profitably devote her time to designing and making a pair of handsome sleeves, cut to the latest deep armhole patterns. These, sewed into a last season's straightline frock, of black satin or velvet, would provide a smart costume for midwinter dressy afternoon wear.

There is also a growing favor for the all-over lace sleeve, especially with the black velvet gown. Another idea of economy for the home dressmaker is to match the material of one's last season's crepe dress, making sleeves shaped like those in this picture.



DAINTY AFTERNOON FROCK.

piquant style to many a petite chapeau, just as they did in days of yore, for we like the becomingness thereof. The model in the center accents the effectiveness of feather-brush trimming. It is a ruby-colored felt bound in self-tone velvet and trimmed with two flame-colored ostrich brushes.

Vari-colored pheasant feather motifs appear on the hat with a brim in the picture, reflecting the glow of the peony red felt which it trims. Time was when sleeves were just sleeves. Today, according to fore-

Elaborate them by patterning with an all-over braiding accurately matched to the crepe foundation.

Sometimes the material and not the color is contrasted in sleeve and gown. For instance a velvet dress may have georgette sleeves, a cloth frock is enhanced with satin sleeves of same color.

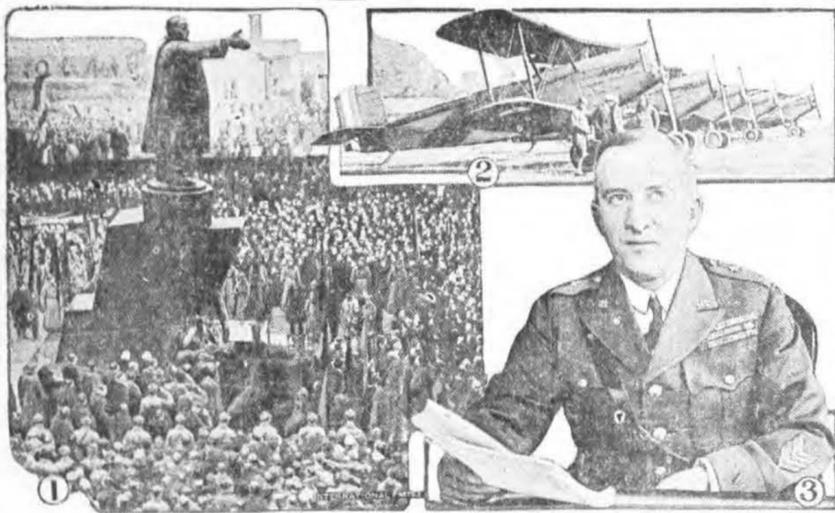
The vogue for metal cloth is responsible for the many handsome velvet gowns, sleeved with gold or silver fabric. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

(© 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)

Gay Christmas Lights and How to Make Them

MUCH of Christmas cheer comes from glowing lights that throw mystery over familiar things. Replace your usual electric light shades with Christmas ones of heavy rose-colored paper brushed with linseed oil to make it transparent. No frame is necessary if they flare widely and fit close at the top of the light bulbs. Finish them with poinsettia seeds or sew green paper rope along

the edges. Wreaths cut from green cardboard, a few red berries painted among the leaves, make unique covers for bare droplights. Use two wreaths, placing one on each side of the light and fasten edges together with paper clips or paste together after inserting light bulb. Paste rose or yellow tissue paper over the cut-out wreath centers or crush tissue paper over the light bulb and snap a rubber band around the neck.



1—Scene at unveiling of statue of Lenin in Leningrad on ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution. 2—First American airplane purchased by the Mexican government for military service. 3—Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, new commander of Second corps area, at his desk on Governors Island, N. Y.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Schemes to Grab Rumanian Throne Are Foiled by King Ferdinand.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

EVEN though he be sick almost unto death, King Ferdinand of Rumania has no intention of permitting the former crown prince, Carol, and his friends, or any other clique to seize the throne or otherwise get control of the government. The king, whose death was rumored several times, issued an edict to the nation warning against any attempt to interfere with the regency established after Carol eloped with Magda Lupescu and renounced his rights to the succession in favor of his little son, Michael. Ferdinand said he felt his strength was returning, and undoubtedly his condition is much improved for the time being.

Meanwhile Queen Marie reached Paris, had a long private conference with Carol, and left hurriedly for Bucharest, abandoning her plans for two days of shopping because Ferdinand sent a pathetic plea for her quiet return home. Decision as to an operation on her husband was postponed until after her arrival.

In Bucharest Foreign Minister Mitiulea deplored the rumors of the danger of a revolution or military coup d'etat, with Prince Carol attempting to seize the throne at the king's death. He said it is not true that the military hierarchy supports the ex-crown prince. Nevertheless, the newspapers hinted that there was likely to be a great shakeup among the high army commanders as a safeguard to prevent treachery or a sudden shift to the support of Carol. It was said Premier Averescu and Bratiano, generally considered dictator of the country, had agreed on a coalition cabinet.

DESPIITE charges of excessive campaign expenditures, Arthur H. Gould, Republican, was elected senator from Maine to succeed the late Senator Fernald, and the control of the senate was thereby assured to his party. With Gould in the upper house will have forty-eight Republicans, forty-seven Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite. The last, Senator Shipstead of Minnesota, is expected to line up with the Republicans because he formerly belonged in that party and the Farmer-Laborite party of Minnesota has now dissolved. Senators Brookhart of Iowa and Frazier of North Dakota, who supported LaFollette for President two years ago, have been taken back into the fold of regularity.

AS MEMBERS of congress gathered in Washington for the short session, now opened, there was general agreement that nothing in the way of farm relief legislation could be enacted this winter and that the problem would be left for the next congress to tackle. Leaders of the corn and wheat belts, still insistent on the way of farm relief legislation could be enacted this winter and that the problem would be left for the next congress to tackle. Leaders of the corn and wheat belts, still insistent on the way of farm relief legislation could be enacted this winter and that the problem would be left for the next congress to tackle.

NICARAGUA'S troubles are not over by any means. Last week General Sacasa, the former vice president who was supported for the presidency by the revolutionists, landed at Puerto Cabezas with men and arms and announced his cabinet. He expects that Mexico and Guatemala will recognize him as president. The press of San Salvador is protesting against the American recognition of President Diaz. Sacasa arrived with two schooners from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, and was escorted by a Mexican gunboat. General Moncada, commander of the rebels, has rejected the government's surrender proposals transmitted through Admiral Letimer.

AFTER trying for nine years to enforce its prohibition law, the province of Ontario, Canada, went to the polls on Wednesday and voted overwhelmingly in favor of substituting a system of liquor traffic under government control. The dry law will be repealed at the next session of the legislature in February, for out of a membership of 112, about 80 of the new legislators are pledged to take this action. It was a great victory for the Conservative government headed by Premier G. Howard Ferguson. Only one cabinet member, Dr. David Jamieson, was defeated. Sinclair and Raney, respectively the Liberal and Progressive dry leaders, won by narrow margins. William Nickle, until recently Premier Ferguson's attorney general, who left the government to support the dries, was beaten in Kingston by a majority of more than 2,000. His downfall was a demoralizing defeat for the dries. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are the only provinces of Canada that still cling to prohibition.

FOREIGNERS in Foochow, China, who are numerous, were in dire peril for some days while the Cantonese and northern troops were fighting for control of Fukien province. However, calls for protection were speedily answered and Japanese, British and French gunboats were hurried to the scene. To protect American lives and property the mine detachment vessel Hart was sent from Manila to Foochow. Latest reports of the fighting indicated that the Cantonese were having the best of it and would soon capture Foochow, Chekiang and the entire province.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary, told the house of commons that the government opposed armed intervention in China and had taken all the steps it deemed necessary to protect British nationals in the war zone. As opposed to the recent pronouncement of the Cantonese commander is the report of the international commission headed by Silas H. Strawn on extraterritoriality in China. After eight months of study the commission recommends that extraterritorial rights be retained by the powers for the present, being progressively abolished only as changing conditions warrant, and that the administration of the laws be entrusted to a judiciary independent of the executive or the military authorities.

SECRETARY OF STATE KELLOGG has devised and formally proposed a plan which he believes will settle the age-old dispute between Peru and Chile over Tacna and Arica. He suggests that those provinces be ceded to Bolivia, now shut off from the sea, and that Peru and Chile receive compensation for public works constructed there. The provinces, under his plan, would be maintained as a perpetually demilitarized zone, the city of Arica would be made a free port and the Morro promontory would be established under international control as a memorial to the valor of both Chile and Peru with a monument on the headland commemorating the friendly settlement of the question. Prompt resumption of diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru would be expected under the formula, which, Secretary Kellogg explained, "does not call for a moral surrender or anything that can be so construed, by one country to the other." Further, he said, its acceptance would embody "a settlement which South America as a whole would welcome as one insuring permanent peace and stability."

REVOLT in Albania, of which not much has been heard over here, has grown serious. But the news is now given out that Italy has signed a treaty of amity and co-operation with Albania, and Mussolini's government indicates that it will go the limit in supporting Ahmed Zogu, head of the Albanian government, Yugo-Slavia, Greece and other neighbors are warned off.

HENRI BERENGER having refused renoument as a French ambassador to Washington, Paul Claudel, at present ambassador to Tokyo, has been selected for the place and the French cabinet has approved the appointment. M. Claudel is an author of considerable note and of delightful personality. Born at Lyons in 1870, he began his diplomatic career as attaché to Washington 30 years ago. Later he was consul to Canada. He lived in China nearly twenty years as consul. He was transferred to Frankfurt in 1912 as consul general, and later served as minister to Brazil, minister to Denmark, and was named ambassador to Japan in 1923.

FOREIGN MINISTER BRIAND, successfully defending his policy of re-establishing friendship between France and Germany, told the chamber of deputies that a peace policy is the only means of averting another calamitous war. He said the policies of Locarno and Thoiry were merely steps toward peace, adding that he and Herr Stresemann differed on many points but were trying to get together. Regarding the Rhineland, he said: "We are not on the Rhineland to throttle Germany, we are there to see that the treaty stipulations are carried out, and we have every reason to withdraw when we are satisfied. I am convinced the substitution of the League of Nations for the interallied control commission instead of weakening France's security would strengthen it."

M. Briand also took occasion to warn Italy not to get too gay. He said it was all right for the Italians to lose their tempers, but that they must not do it too often.

HERBERT HOOVER, secretary of commerce, says in his annual report that the year has been one of unprecedented progress for American industries and never has been surpassed in the volume of production and consumption, in the physical quantity of exports and imports, and in the rate of wages. There has been practically no unemployment. He adds: "As in the preceding year there were a few points where conditions were less satisfactory, as in the New England textile industry, two or three sections of the agricultural industry, and the bituminous coal industry. "On the whole, however, the country was able to maintain the highest standard of living in its history, a standard far above that in most other countries of the world at this or any other time. This represents a remarkable recovery from the great losses incurred by the nation in the World War."

Agriculture still lags behind other industries, Secretary Hoover concedes. "The steady advance in prices of agricultural commodities from the time of the great fall in 1920-21 up to the crop year 1924-25 has contributed to the restoration of agriculture, although there are still weak spots," says Mr. Hoover.

ONE of the most important attacks yet made on the Volstead act was rejected by the Supreme court of the United States in an opinion that upheld that section of the act which limits to one pint in ten days the amount of spirituous or vinous liquor a physician may prescribe for a patient. Five of the justices held that this restriction is clearly valid under the power granted congress in the eighteenth amendment to enforce prohibition by appropriate legislation. Justices Sutherland, McReynolds, Stone and Butler in a dissenting opinion asserted that not only is the restriction an unlawful interference with the medical profession and the right of individual states to control medical practice, but that it is plain, from a reading of the eighteenth amendment, that congress and the states which ratified the amendment, sought only to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor for beverage purposes.

Supreme Blessedness
As long as we remain the ultimate owners and disposers of our goods we miss the supreme blessedness of life.—F. B. Meyer, D. D.

Obedience
Obedience to God's command is the gateway to high experience and large blessing.—Christian Monitor.

Life
Life is a constant want, therefore it should be a constant prayer.

Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

By REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of Day and Evening Schools, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
(© 1924 Western Newspaper Union)

Lesson for December 12 THE BOY SAMUEL

LESSON TEXT—1 Sam. 1:10-14.
GOLDEN TEXT—Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Boy Samuel.
JUNIOR TOPIC—God Calls the Boy Samuel.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Boyhood of a Great Leader.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Hearing and Heeding God's Voice.

In order to grasp the story of Samuel's boyhood life, a survey should be made of 1 Samuel, ch. 1-3.
I. Samuel Given in Answer to Prayer (1 Sam. 1:19, 20).
The name Samuel means "asked of God." He was given to Hannah in answer to her prayers. In connection with her asking this gift from God, she vowed to give him to God. He was to be therefore a Nazirite all the days of his life.

II. Samuel Given to the Lord (1 Sam. 1:24-28).
For a time he was cared for by his mother in the home. The best nurse and teacher for a child is his mother. According to her vow when she asked the Lord for this child, at an early age she took him to the sanctuary and gave him over to the charge of Eli, the priest, to minister in the sanctuary.

III. Features of Israel's History in This Period (2:12-36).

1. The demoralized priesthood.
(1) They were actuated by greed (2:12-17).
It was God's will that those who ministered at the altar should live of the things of the altar, but they broke through the divine regulations touching this matter, even to securing their selfish ends by force.

(2) Gross immorality (2:22).
The courts of God's house were thus polluted. The condition of the nation was most appalling: Degradation and ruin follow rapidly when God's ministers are under the sway of lust and greed.

2. An alienated people (2:30-32).
Their sins separated them from God. God's holiness is such that those who practice sin are alienated from Him.

3. The cessation of divine revelation (3:1).
The Word of God was precious in those days. "There was no open vision." This shows that God was silent. The message from the Lord was more a memory than a present experience. The same thing in principle is true of the individual life today. Some who once enjoyed fellowship with God no longer hear His voice speaking to them.

IV. God Called Samuel (3:2-10).
In striking contrast with the degeneracy of the nation, we have before us the beautiful life of Samuel. Dwelling within the sacred courts and ministering before the Lord with Eli is the innocent Samuel who is to become the savior of his people. In Samuel we have a striking pattern of child religion. The Lord gave him in answer to Hannah's prayer. From his birth he was dedicated to the Lord. While quite young his mother took him to the sanctuary of the Lord where he served and slept. Two traits in Samuel's character stand out in this call, namely, his cheerful obedience to the Lord's call and his surrendered will. He expressed his willingness before he knew what was required. He did not inquire what was wanted and then let his obedience depend upon its suitability. We should believe that the Lord knows what is best and be willing to yield glad obedience to His commands.

V. Samuel's First Prophetic Message (3:11-18).
Up to this time Samuel obeyed the one who was over him, but the time had now come when he must directly hear and obey the Lord. The first message entrusted to him was a most terrible one. To deliver it was a most trying task. He hesitated to tell it to Eli, but when pressed by him he manifested the true courage which was lying back of his fear. It must have been a bitter experience to Eli to see Samuel recognized and himself passed by, but he was submissive. He knew that the slight was just. He could not fail to interpret it thus in view of the appearance of the man of God to him (2:27-36). This fearful visitation upon Eli's house was due to the sins of his sons. He was held accountable for not restraining them.

VI. Samuel Established in the Prophetic Office (3:19-21).
"And Samuel grew and the Lord was with him and did let none of his words fall to the ground and all Israel from Dan even to Beersheba knew that Samuel was established to be a prophet of the Lord."

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Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER
CONSULTED BY WILLIAM WENDELL PHOENIX

JOLLY SNOW KING

"There had been a great, great snowstorm during the night," commenced Diddy, "and everything in the woods was heavy with snow."
"The branches of the big pine trees looked as if they would break with the huge packs of snow on them, and all the little bushes looked like fairyland with the snow covering them."

"To be sure, it was fairyland, for early in the morning all the fairies gathered together in their favorite part of the woods near a running brook, which they used as their playground and which they called Brookwood."

"But this time the brook had half-frozen. Lovely icicles hung from the stones in the brook, and over some parts of it were thin sheets of ice."
"Oh, isn't it marvelous?" cried the Fairy Queen.

"We'll have a dance!" cried the Queen of the Fairies.
"Little elves, little brownies, all of you come!" she shouted.

"Soon they all came, being carried by chariots of snow, with the north wind as their steed."
"Oh, oh," cried they all, "how wonderful! Did you do all this beautiful work with your magic wand, lovely Queen of the Fairies?"

"No, I must admit that the old snow king has made a lovelier scene than even my magic wand can make."
"Where does the old snow king live?" asked one of the brownies.

"Why, he lives up in the snow cloud," the Fairy Queen answered.
"Let's ask him to the dance," suggested one of the brownies.
"That's a splendid idea," said the Fairy Queen.

"So she waved her magic wand and called in her lovely clear voice, 'Come to the dance, snow king; come to the dance!'"
"The snow king needed no urging, for flakes of snow began to fly about in the air, and soon a jolly old person who looked like a great big snowball on first glance jumped down on the ground."

"Here I am," he said, "and I thank you so much, little fairies, elves and brownies, and you, too, beautiful Fairy Queen, for inviting me to the party."
"For, though I arrange many a party, I've never been asked to one before, and I certainly am pleased!"

"And as he said this he made a low bow to the Fairy Queen."
"In doing so he fell over, for he was so fat and round."
"How they all did laugh, and he laughed, too, for, as he said, he loved a merry party."

"I'll give you lots more parties," said he, "if you think they're so beautiful."
"And we'll ask you to come to all!" they shouted.

"That's fine!" cried the snow king.
"We'll have one again tomorrow, and oh, ever so many more, and I'll come to them all!"
"Hurrah, hurrah!"

Two Halves Not Whole
Little Freddie had difficulty in understanding fractions. His teacher explained at great length that the fractional parts of a whole totaled that whole. When she thought she had driven home the explanation, she asked Freddie whether he would rather have a whole apple or two halves, expecting him to answer that the two halves were the same.

He replied, "Two halves."
"Why would you prefer two halves?" she asked.
"Because then I could see if the apple was bad inside!"

Efficiency
Eight-year-old Margaret, who dislikes dishwashing and bed-making, has given much anxious thought to the problems of domestic life. A caller asked her what she meant to do when she grew up.

"Oh, get married!" she answered.
"But suppose nobody asks you?" she replied, decidedly. "My mind is made up. I shall be married and have six children, four white ones, and two black ones to do the work!"

Lesson in Subtraction
"In order to subtract," said the teacher, "things have to be of the same denomination. You cannot take three apples from four pears nor eight marbles from ten buttons."
"Please," said the grocer's son, "couldn't you take three quarts of milk from two cows?"—Exchange.

KEROSENE IS USED IN MANY RURAL HOMES



Well-Arranged Kitchen on Massachusetts Farm.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
In many rural homes kerosene lamps are still a necessity. One of the inescapable daily duties of the homemaker is to see that the lamps are filled, cleaned, and ready for use, one at least for each room in the house. It is a good plan to have a few extra lamps on hand in case the work of filling those in use has for any reason been postponed.

The actual handling of the kerosene is best done out of doors or in some outside building that will not be marred by the chance spilling of oil, nor affected by its odor. The large kerosene can, funnel, clean rags, and sissors for trimming wicks, as well as pliers for handling them easily, should be kept together in this place in a tray or box. Owing to the danger of fire from oily rags, it is best to discard those which have been used or keep them in tightly closed metal containers.

Care of Lamps.
The reservoir of each lamp should be filled to within an inch of the top and wiped clean. The charred portion of the wick should be rubbed off, the char removed from the wick tube and the burner, and the wick turned down just below the top of the tube.

MASHED POTATO PUFFS ARE GOOD

World of Difference in the Way of Preparing Them.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The most noticeable difference in the food in one home as compared with that of another in similar circumstances is not what goes on the table, but what has been done to it—how it has been prepared, seasoned, cooked, and served. In a given locality almost everybody has the same general foods, but there is a world of difference in the way these are presented to those who eat them.

Take mashed potatoes, for example. Probably there are few common foods served more frequently. In one home they taste absolutely uninteresting. Perhaps they are watery, or lumpy, or not salt enough, or unattractive in color. Another housewife knows how to make in her potatoes smoothly fluffy and light, creamy with butter and milk as well as perfectly seasoned with salt and pepper, and how to pile the result temptingly in a serving dish, sprinkled with paprika, or topped by a jaunty bit of parsley. She hasn't worked any harder than the first housewife, and although the butter and milk she has used may increase the cost of the dish by a cent or two, the added nutriment thus received by the family is worth the difference, and may make it possible to serve less of something else. The unconscious pleasure in a meal given by an attractive, appetizing dish is one of the factors in good digestion, we are told, and certainly the family eats better and more willingly if the appearance of everything is pleasing.

After preparing mashed potatoes properly, you can make all sorts of variations on the way they look when they come to the table. The cook who must serve white potatoes a great many times in the course of a year may easily appear to be serving something different if she is ingenious. Here is one of these appetizing variations, suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture:

Mashed Potato Puffs.

Begin by making a sufficient amount of mashed potatoes. Allow one and a half or two potatoes for each person, or the amount you generally require. Pare them thinly and cook whole in boiling salted water. Drain them as soon as they can be pierced to the center, or they will absorb too much water and become soggy. The potato water contains part of the nutriment we get from potatoes, particularly the easily dissolved minerals, so do not throw it away. Use it as the basis of a soup, or in gravy making. If you make your own bread, you will make the potato water valuable for that.

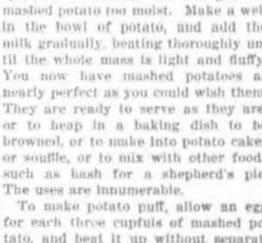
Put the potatoes through a ricer—not too many at a time—or if you haven't a ricer, mash them thoroughly, getting out all the lumps. Meanwhile put the milk, butter and seasonings over the fire to warm. Use two or three tablespoonsful of milk for each cup of rice potatoes, and one tablespoonful of butter. Do not get the mashed potato too moist. Make a well in the bowl of potato, and add the milk gradually, beating thoroughly until the whole mass is light and fluffy. You now have mashed potatoes as nearly perfect as you could wish them. They are ready to serve as they are, or to keep in a baking dish to be browned, or to make into potato cakes or soufflé, or to mix with other foods such as hash for a shepherd's pie. The uses are innumerable.

Unworn wicks should be trimmed a little. The chimney should be cleaned either by rubbing with tissue paper or by washing in hot soapy water, rinsing in clear hot water, and wiping perfectly dry; if there is any moisture on the chimney when the lamp is lit, it will crack. This work is probably best done at the kitchen sink. As it is advisable to bring the lamps into the house when they are filled, so as to avoid going out of doors when one is needed, a shelf near the sink is a good place to keep them until wanted.

Well-Arranged Kitchen.

The illustration, taken by the United States Department of Agriculture, shows a well-arranged farm kitchen in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, which has a shelf for the lamps over the work counter and near the sink. Here the clean chimneys are replaced and the lamps and shades dusted. As basin, soap and towels are also close at hand for greasy hands after the lamps have been attended to, this arrangement saves many steps for the one who has the care of the lamps. It is well to reserve a special towel for use after handling lamps and to wash the hands again before preparing food. Nobody likes the flavor of kerosene.

Mashed Potato Puffs



Mashed Potato Puffs

ing. Fold this lightly into the hot mashed potato, and if you like the puffs very fluffy add a pinch—one-quarter teaspoonful—of baking powder. This is not necessary, however. Drop the mixture by large spoonfuls on a greased baking pan and bake. Start with a moderate oven so that the puffs will rise a little, and then increase the heat. The puffs should be delicately brown on top when done. Brushing them with a little cream or melted butter will help to color them nicely.

Spanish Cream Enjoyed by All Young Children

Spanish cream is one of the most delicious desserts one can make. It is also delicate and easily digested and especially suitable to give to children. As it is necessarily made early in the day to give the gelatin time to set, this dessert is one that the housekeeper will welcome. Many flavors may be used in a Spanish cream, such as chocolate, citron, butterscotch, almond, orange, vanilla or different fruit flavors.

To make a quart of Spanish cream use one ounce of gelatin in one quart of milk. Put the gelatin to soak in half a cupful of cold water. Add half a cupful of sugar and a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt to the milk and put on to heat in a double boiler. Beat five egg yolks and gradually add the hot milk to them. Mix well, pour back into the double boiler and cook this mixture until it thickens like a soft custard. Then add the softened gelatin to this hot mixture, stir well, strain and cool. Meanwhile beat the five egg whites until light and fluffy. Fold them into the custard after it has begun to set and add a teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into individual molds or a pudding dish, wet with cold water, set away to become firm. Serve with cream or a fruit syrup.



The GIRL in the MIRROR

By Elizabeth Jordan

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STORY FROM THE START

Laurie Devon, a gay young chap somewhat inclined to wildness, has recently succeeded as a playwright. His wealthy sister Barbara, who has helped him to succeed, has just been married and is going to Japan, leaving Laurie on his own. Epstein and Bangs, his theatrical partners, have promised Barbara to keep an eye on Laurie. They scold him for his laziness of late, and he retorts that he seeks adventure. From his window in New York he sees the reflection of a beautiful girl in a mirror in the house opposite. From the elevator boy in the girl's house Laurie learns the girl's name is Mayo. Again in the mirror's reflection he sees her with a revolver and fears she means to commit suicide. He rushes into her apartment, and, winning her confidence, induces her to lunch with him, though she warns him of danger. At lunch she admits there is a mystery in her life. She says also that her funds are almost exhausted, but refuses Laurie's offer of financial help. As a stranger enters the restaurant, the girl mutters "He has found me." Upon learning that the man has no claim on her, Laurie swears the stranger not to molest the girl, whose name, Laurie learns, is Doris.

CHAPTER V—Continued

"Shaw," she answered, unwillingly. "Is it spelled P-s-h-a-w?" Laurie asked the question with polite interest. Then, realizing that in her preoccupation she did not follow this flight of his mercurial spirits, he sobered. "It's a perfectly good name," he conceded, "but there must be more of it. What's the rest?" "He calls himself Herbert Ransome Shaw."

Laurie made a mental note of the name. "I shall call him Bertie," he firmly announced, "to show you how unimportant he really is. By the way"—a sudden memory struck him—"he told me your name—Doris."

"He added the name so simply that he seemed to be calling her by it. A faint shadow of her elusive smile touched her lips. "I like it—Doris," Laurie repeated, dreamily. "I am so glad," she murmured. He ignored the irony in her tone. "I suppose you have several more, like our friend Bertie, but you needn't tell them to me. If I had to use them every time I spoke to you, it might check my inspiration. Doris will do very nicely. Doris, Doris!"

"Are you making a song of it?" "Yes, a hymn."

She looked at him curiously. "You're a queer boy. I can't quite make you out. One minute you're serious, and the next—" "If you're puzzled over me, picture my mental turmoil for you."

He helped her out of the cab and escorted her into the studio building, where he rang the elevator bell and waited, but in hand, until the car came down. When it arrived Sam was in it. Before it stopped he had recognized the waiting pair through the open ironwork of the door. To Laurie, the elevator and Sam's jaw seemed to drop in unison.

The next instant the black boy had resumed his habitual expression of indifference to all human interests. Dead-eyed, he stared past the two young things. Dead-eyed, he ignored their moving lips. But there was fellowship in the bound youth of all three. In an instant when Laurie stepped back into the hall as the car shot upward, the eyes of the negro and white man flashed a question and an answer:

In Sam's: "You done took her out an' fed her?"

In Laurie's: "You bet your boots I did!"

CHAPTER VI

Laurie solves a problem Laurie walked across the square to his own rooms. A sudden gloom had fallen upon him. He saw himself sitting in his study, gazing remotely at his shoes, until it was time to dress for the evening and his formal call on Doris.

The prospect was not attractive. He hoped Bangs would be at home. If so, perhaps he could goad him into one of the rages in which Bangs was so picturesque; but he was not sure of even this mild diversion. Rodney had been wonderfully sweet-tempered the past three days, though preoccupied, as if in the early stages of creative art. Laurie had suspected that he had begun work on his play. The suspicion aroused conflicting emotions of relief and half-jealous regret. Why couldn't the fellow wait till they could go at it together? He ignored the fact that already the fellow had waited six weeks.

Bangs was not at home. The square, flat-topped mahogany desk at which the two young men worked together blinked up at Laurie with the undimmed luster of a fine piece of furniture on which the polisher alone had labored that morning. Without taking the trouble to remove his hat and coat, Laurie dropped into a chair and tried to think things out. But the process of thinking eluded him, or, rather, his mind shied at it as a skittish horse might shy if confronted on a dark road with shapes vaguely familiar yet mysterious.

Frankly, he couldn't make head or tail of this mess Doris seemed to be in. His memory reminded him that such "messes" existed. He had heard and read of all sorts of plots and counter-plots, in which all types of humans figured. His imagination underscored the memory. But, somehow, Doris—he loved to repeat the name even to himself—somehow Doris was not the type that figured in such plots.

Also, there were other things hard to understand. She had let herself starve for four days, though she wore around her neck a chain that she admitted represented a month's support. And this fellow, Herbert Ransome Shaw—where the devil did he come in? A fellow with a name like that and with snaky eyes like his was capable of anything. And yet—

would do him good. Or, by Jove, he'd go and see Louise Ordway! He had promised his new brother-in-law, Bob Warren, to keep an eye on Bob's sister while Warren and Barbara were in Japan, and Laurie had kept the promise with religious fidelity and very real pleasure. He immensely liked and admired Mrs. Ordway, who seemed, strangely, to be always at home of late. He had formed the habit of running in several times a week. Louise not only talked, but, as Laurie expressed it, "she said things." He had spent with her many of the afternoons and evenings Bangs checked up to the cabarets.

He glanced at his watch. For an hour he had been impersonating a gentleman engaged in profound meditation, with the sole result that he had decided to go to see Louise. It was quite possible he could enlist her interest in Doris. Now, that was an inspiration! Perhaps Mrs. Ordway would understand Doris. Every woman, he vaguely believed, understood all other women. He smoothed his hair, straightened his tie, and hurried off.

He found Mrs. Ordway reclining on a chaise longue before an open fire. In the boudoir in which his sister Barbara had spent so many hours of the past year, playing the invalid to sleep. She wore a superb Mandarin coat, of soft and ravishing tints, and her love for rich colors was reflected in the autumnal tones of her room and even in the varicolored flames of her driftwood fire. To Louise these colors were as definite as mellow trumpet-tones. She had responded to them all her life. She was responding to them still, now that she lay dying among them. Something in their superb arrogance called for an answering note from her own arrogant soul.

She greeted her brother's young brother-in-law with the almost disdainful smile she now turned on everything, but which was softened a little for him. Ignorant of the malady that was eating her life away, as

bade either understanding or sympathy. "The real problem is why you ever come." She spoke lightly, but looked at him with genuine affection. Laurie was one of her favorites, her prime favorite, indeed, next to Bob and Barbara. He smiled at her with tender significance. "You know why I come."

"I do," she agreed, "perfectly. I know you're quite capable of flirting with me, too, if I'd let you, you absurd boy, Dearie!—for a moment or two she was almost serious—"why don't you fall in love?" "And this from you?" "Don't be foolish. You know I like your flax," she interpolated kindly. "But, really, isn't there some one?" Laurie turned his profile to her, pulled a lock of hair over his brow, clasped his hands between his knees and posed esthetically.

"Do you know," he sighed, "I begin to think that, just possibly, perhaps, there's a slight chance—that there is?" "Be serious. Tell me about her."

"Well, she's a girl." He produced this confidence with ponderous solemnity. "She lives across the square from me," he added. "Things brighten," commented Louise, drily. "Go on."

"She's mysterious. I don't know who she is, or anything about her. But I know that she's in trouble."

ROULIERY

FEEDING LAYING HEN IS REAL ART

Much of the success in winter egg production is obtained from a bucketful of feed in one hand and a bucketful of common sense in the other. Feeding the laying hen is a real art, for so much depends upon the poultryman's decision each day in the matter so that his birds will work most efficiently.

The feeder is a skilled mechanic who systematically holds the birds up to 50 to 60 per cent production from November 1 to the following fall, without causing a slump in egg production and at the same time maintaining their health and vigor.

One of the first prerequisites in feeding is to understand what the egg consists of. It is made up of a yolk, white, shell, and is two-thirds water. The yolk is fat and is made from feeding fatty or starchy foods, as corn, wheat and oats.

The white is animal protein, which is made from material such as meat and milk. The shell is made mostly of calcium, which is found in certain kinds of stone and oyster shell. In order to aid in the digestion of all of these foods some bulk is desirable which is green and succulent, such as sprouted oats, mangel beets, cabbage, etc.

In order for these foods to be properly digested, an abundance of grit should be available, as this acts as the hen's teeth in grinding the food in the gizzard. Water is cheap. Have it before the birds at all times.

Legume Hay Helps Solve the Green Feed Problem

Legume hay helps solve the winter green feed problem for the chickens. Experiments in Ohio, Kansas, Texas, and California seem to indicate definitely that where no other source of green feed is available the addition of a legume hay will increase the number of eggs produced and their hatchability. It will also reduce the mortality from nutritional troubles, points out G. S. Vickers, extension specialist in poultry at the Ohio State university.

Save the hay with the most leaves and the greenest color for the chickens. An easy way to feed chickens hay is to provide a rack along the wall and keep hay before them all the time. A trough along the bottom of the rack will catch all the leaves that would otherwise be wasted. These can be fed from the mesh hopper.

Alfalfa meal may be used if good hay cannot be bought at reasonable prices. The meal should be used in the mash. About 10 per cent alfalfa meal will substitute for a like amount of bran. A combination of mangel beets and legume hay makes a good winter combination to use instead of sprouted oats. It may be that hay is about to take the place of our old reliable, but troublesome, sprouted oats as a winter green feed.

Poultry Hints

The laying hen never loaf. Soy beans can be used in a poultry ration if minerals are added. Poultry raising brings quick returns and involves a small capital investment in land, buildings and equipment.

WEEKLY South-West NEWS ITEMS

Bonifacio Trujillo was shot and killed by Under Sheriff Cirillo De Vargas at Encinada, Rio Arriba county.

Many alumni of the Tempe State Teachers' College attended homecoming day, which was held at the school Dec. 4.

Carlot shipment of lettuce from Mesilla valley have started and shippers estimate that a total of fifteen cars will be shipped before the end of the season.

Mrs. Helen Clancy of Santa Fe has been appointed secretary to the governor by R. C. Dillon, who takes the office of chief executive on New Year's day.

The last meeting of directors of the Arizona Industrial Congress for the year 1935 was held in Phoenix on Dec. 4. The principal business of the meeting was winding up the year's program and starting preparations for next year's work.

Professor W. Lutz, superintendent of the Morenci, Ariz., public school system, was elected to head the eastern section of the State Teachers' Association when the election of officers took place at the wind-up of the 1935 session at Globe.

Actual construction of the \$1,000,000 veterans' bureau hospital at Tucson will start not later than Feb. 1, in the opinion of Director General Frank T. Hines, expressed in a letter from Col. A. J. Daugherty, head of the American Legion in Arizona.

Warrants charging Miss Jean Drake and George Ball with the slaying of Night Marshal John J. Noonan have been issued at Deming on the strength of an alleged confession obtained from them by Wm. R. Walton, district attorney of Silver City.

Robert C. Dow, Democrat, was elected over R. P. Barnes, Republican, for the office of state attorney general of New Mexico, according to the official count made by the New Mexico state canvassing board in Santa Fe. Dow's majority was but thirteen votes.

If Back Hurts Begin on Salts

Flush Your Kidneys Occasionally by Drinking Quarts of Good Water

No man or woman can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Too much rich food creates acids which clog the kidney pores so that they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood. Then you get sick. Rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders often come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage, or attended by a sensation of scalding, begin to drink soft water in quantities; also get about four ounces of J&J Salts from any reliable pharmacy and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine.

This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity, also to help neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer cause irritation, thus often relieving bladder disorders.

J&J Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, which everyone can take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby often preventing serious kidney complications.

Stop Coughing The more you cough the worse you feel, and the more inflamed your throat and lungs become. Give them a chance to heal.

Boschee's Syrup has been giving relief for sixty years. Try it. 50c and 75c bottles. At all drug stores. If you cannot get it, write to G. G. Green, Inc., Woodbury, N. J.

Try the New Cuticura Shaving Stick Freely Lathering Medicinal and Emollient

Colds Will stop tomorrow Colds break in 24 hours for the millions who use Hill's. Fever and headaches go. La Grippe yields in 3 days. This is the quick, scientific way to end these dangers and discomforts. Don't trust lesser brands, don't wait. Get back to normal at once.

Stop Coughing

Be Sure It's HILL'S Price 30c CASCARA QUININE Get Red Box with portrait

Throat Tickle? The exclusive menthol blend soothes dry, irritated, inflamed throats like magic. 5c

LUDEN'S MENTHOL COUGH DROPS

Bad Loser Suzanne Langton said in an interview in New York: "Amateurs sometimes play a lost sportsmanlike game than professionals. I have met lots of amateurs who play in the spirit of old Donald Hill. 'Old Donald' was playing in a match game of golf. He and his opponent were tied at the seventeenth hole; each had nine-five strokes. 'Well, Donald's opponent at the eighteenth hole had a stroke at par; yikes and old Donald made his count 10."

Government figures indicate that 20 states out of 29 had a lower birth rate in 1935 than in 1934.

Total ginings of eight cotton gins in the Carlsbad vicinity amounted to 9,332 bales on Nov. 23. Cotton pickers are badly needed on the Carlsbad irrigation project, and the failure to secure sufficient labor may delay the completion of the harvest until Jan. 15.

Backekin is one of the vital necessities to an Indian. The craving for deer hides is believed responsible for the recurring trouble with the red men who shoot deer in violation of the law.

Sure Relief BELLANS INDIGESTION 25 CENTS 6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION 25c and 75c Pkgs. Sold Everywhere



He Found Mrs. Ordway Reclining on a Chaise Longue Before an Open Fire.

Indeed all her friends were ignorant of it, save Barbara and her doctors. Laurie delighted in the picture she made. He showed his delight as he dropped into a chair by her side. They fell at once into the casual banter that characterized their intercourse.

"I wonder why I ever leave here?" he mused aloud, as the clock struck six. He had been studying with a slight shock the changes that had taken place in the few days since he had seen her. For the first time the suspicion crossed his mind that she might be seriously ill. Throughout their talk he had observed things, trifles, perhaps, but significant, which, if they had occurred before, had escaped him.

Susanne, Mrs. Ordway's maid, though modestly in the background, was rarely out of sight; and a white-capped nurse, till now an occasional and illusive vision in the halls, flew in and out of the sickroom like a breeze, bringing liquids in glasses, which the patient obediently swallowed. Laurie, his attention once caught, took it all in. But his face gave no hint of his new knowledge, and the eyes of Louise still met his with the challenge they turned on every one these days—a challenge that definitely for-

quicker than any other man in the state. "It is quite simple," said he. "Godde wishes to tie up with some girl. That is all right. He gives me \$5 and I write down his marriage in my book."

"After a while he don't like it? He wants to be free? That is all right again. For \$10 more I tear out the page."—Novell Henshaw in Adventure Magazine.

Fate is about to turn a trick, but Laurie is too practical and hard-headed to worry over "mysteries."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Cajun Justices Not Ruled by Blackstone

The old Cajun justices of southwestern Louisiana were important personages. The trials, which were held in the justices' homes, were made all-day affairs, the neighbors driving in from miles around. Evidence was taken informally, although the verdict was usually based upon the justice's point of view rather than upon any mere point of law.

For example, I know of a planter who brought suit against one of his tenants for the recovery of a calf. His ownership being proved, he was awarded possession of the animal. Next he was ordered to pay the costs of the court.

"You say you want a whole roast chicken?" asked the waiter. "Yes," snapped the weary-looking man at the table. "I said a whole one—w-h-o-l-e one."

"Are there to be others at your table?" inquired the waiter. "No," shouted the man, "there are not! For once I am going to carve up a chicken and serve myself the parts I like. If I just ordered chicken you'd serve me pieces of the hack, a wing or the neck, and that's just the kind of chicken I enjoin—"