

Patagonia is the center of one of the richest mineral belts in the world. Altitude 4053 feet. Rainfall 20 inches. Finest climate in the United States. Good schools. A place you'd like for a home.

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

Come to Patagonia for your summer vacation. Enjoy the cool nights and sunny days. Cattle raising, dairying, farming, mining, are its principal industries. Here you can enjoy all the freedom of the west.

VOL. XV

(\$2.00 a Year in Advance)

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1926

(Single Copy 5 Cents)

NO. 2

PERSONAL MENTION

Midd Gattlin and family of Clifton were Patagonia visitors this week. Mr. Gattlin is a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gattlin, and a nephew of Albert, Jess, and Woodie Gattlin of Patagonia. He is the eldest son of Harvey Gattlin, a well known former resident of Santa Cruz county.

Col. J. I. Jones of Parker Canyon was a week-end visitor here, the guest of his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Jones.

Frank Powers of the World's Fair mine returned Saturday from a business trip to Tucson.

Mrs. Sam White and daughter of Sonoma were Patagonia visitors today.

A J. Stinson of Elgin was in town Tuesday en route to Nogales.

Mrs. Emma Parker and son, Jeff, of Parker Canyon were Patagonia visitors Tuesday.

A. F. Dalton of Elgin was a visitor here Tuesday.

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

J. D. Rountree of Nogales was in town Tuesday on business.

Mrs. James Kane Sr. of Tucson is visiting here, the guest of her son, Joe Kane.

Don't miss the Patagonia Union High school play, December 23.

Dan Dawson of Salero was in town Wednesday and Thursday of this week visiting his family.

James Bouldin, owner of the north half of the Bacca Float, is here this week on business connected with the property.

Mr and Mrs. Frank B. Caaroon of Nogales were Patagonia and Harshaw visitors Thursday.

Miss Marie de la Ossa of Lochiel was a Patagonia visitor Thursday en route to Nogales to visit her sister, Mrs. V. J. Wager.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Kinsley of the San Rafael Valley were Nogales visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. A. C. Best, Mrs. Richard Farrell, Mrs. M. A. Hogan and son, Bus, and Will Farrell paid a visit Wednesday to the San Rafael Valley ranch of Miss Grace Van Osdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McIntyre and children of Parker Canyon were in town Wednesday. They took a load of turkeys to Nogales for the holiday trade.

C. H. Meneffee of Sunnyside was a Patagonia and Nogales visitor Wednesday.

Pat McCarty of Canille took a load of produce to Nogales Monday.

Charles Everhart of Vaughn was in Nogales Monday on business.

Carl Zinsmeister was a Nogales visitor Monday, accompanied by some of the guests at the Circle Z ranch.

Miss Louise Madsen of San Francisco is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Madsen, of the San Rafael Valley.

Dorothy and Louise Madsen were in Nogales Monday doing their Christmas shopping.

Mrs. O. V. Kinsley spent Wednesday visiting relatives in the San Rafael Valley.

Mrs. Mary Steen and son Harry of Mowry were shopping in Nogales Monday.

Mrs. Melvina Sorrells and daughters, Mrs. Pete Bergier and Mrs. G. N. Sayre, and granddaughter, Virginia Sayre, were Nogales visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Roath of Elgin were Nogales business visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed LeGendre of Sonoma were shopping Monday in Nogales.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Roberson and Mrs. Roberson's mother, Mrs. Sims, of Los Angeles, have purchased the old Miller ranch at Mowry from Bert Logan and will make it their permanent home.

SCHOOL NOTES

(Vivian Reagan, Editor)

The Third and Fourth grades have been making Christmas tree decorations in their art class this week.

The Fifth and Sixth grades wrote invitations to the Christmas program.

The Sixth grade girls are going to have a buttonhole contest. The maker of the best buttonhole is to receive a prize.

The Primary room is busy making Christmas tree decorations and preparing a program.

The Chart class will soon be ready for primers.

The Seventh and Eighth grade girls and boys made candy at Mrs. Boosinger's home Wednesday and Thursday evening for the Christmas tree.

Monday the girls and boys of Mrs. Boosinger's room are going to Burch's Canyon to get Christmas trees and mistletoe.

The Seventh and Eighth grades are practicing two plays to be given as their program at the school house Thursday afternoon.

County schools will close on December 22 for the Christmas holidays.

TEACHERS' ASSN. DELEGATES TO MEET DEC. 27-28 IN PHOENIX

C. E. Rose, president of the Arizona State Education Association and principal of the Tucson schools, has notified delegates to the state convention that the meeting of the association will be held in Phoenix Monday and Tuesday, December 27 and 28.

Many matters of vital importance to the association and to the cause of education will come before this meeting, says Mr. Rose, and delegates are urged to be present and to offer suggestions or proposals helpful to the association.

According to the constitution of the association, each branch is entitled to one delegate for every 20 members enrolled. Santa Cruz county is entitled to two delegates.

R. P. O. ELKS TO GIVE DANCE AT COSMOPOLITAN TOMORROW

The Nogales Lodge of Elks will give a big dance tomorrow (Saturday) night at the Cosmopolitan, Nogales, Sonora, to raise funds for the annual Christmas giving. Everybody should support this worthy endeavor to alleviate the sufferings of the poor at this time of the year when the more fortunate will give and receive gifts.

It has been the custom of Elks' lodges throughout the United States to act as "a big brother" to the poor at this time of the year and help brighten, as best they may, the lives of the unfortunates.

Special committees are selling tickets at \$1 each, but you don't need a ticket to attend the dance. Just pay your dollar at the door of the Cosmo Saturday night and have an enjoyable evening while doing your duty to the poor families of this county.

CAST OF CHARACTERS FOR THE P. U. H. S. PLAY, DEC. 23

The P. U. H. School play to be given at the Opera House December 23 will have two acts and will require about an hour and a half to conclude it. Between acts, Alfonso Valenzuela will entertain the audience with some crayon sketches. Following is the cast of characters for "Marriage a Lottery": Jacob Omnium (a retired stockbroker), Howard Dalton, Herbert Manifest (merchant's clerk), Gordon Farley, Grimsby (Omnium's servant), Fidel Valenzuela, Mrs. Pointer, Dorothy Madsen, Harriet Pointer (her stepdaughter), Nellie Kearney, Charlotte Manifest (sister to Herbert), Sarah Louise Pierce, Warner (Mrs. Pointer's servant), Norma Parker.

Some Chicken!

The minister and his bride were preparing to eat a bite at a luncheonette. They were busily engaged with the bill of fare when the waitress, who was much calmed and provoked, came up to take their order. Suddenly the young minister looked up from the bill of fare, smiled sweetly at the waitress, and said: "How is the chicken today?" "Pretty good, kid," she retorted, "How are you?"—Exchange.

The Patagonian, \$2; Worth the Price

Faith and Firm Purpose Create Women's Club Home



A new era has dawned for the woman who visits Los Angeles. Once she had to go to a hotel. Now she can go to her hotel. For by skill, energy and perseverance a group of Los Angeles women alone have put up a new million and a quarter dollar structure devoted to women and to their families—including men. It is more like a giant hospitable club than a hotel. The women have a plunge and a gymnasium at their disposal. If they wish to play golf the hotel will give them courtesy cards to their choice among the many famous Los Angeles all grass golf courses. More than a score of years ago some women in Los Angeles were given a modest piece of land on Figueroa street. It was then so far out in the country that orange orchards were very close to it. It was then that women with high faith and firm purpose resolved to convert that land into a treasure. They held to it. They guarded it against unwise building. They woke up almost literally one morning to find that their dream of a hotel was within reach. The growth of the city had surrounded the land with large buildings. Its value leaped skyward. It went so far skyward that the value of the land plus the value of the intended building permitted the women to sell bonds in the sum of three-quarters of a million dollars. With this and other money accumulated they put up a twelve story class A building and adorned it with a delicacy of taste that has made it generally admired. Mrs. Chester C. Ashley, shown in full face in the picture is the moving spirit of the Hotel. She is chairman of the Building Committee. Mrs. Maude N. Bouldin, shown in profile, is managing director. The profits of the Figueroa hotel are to be used in the creation of a new building fund. When it is of sufficient size it will be employed in the erection of a new hotel for employed women.

25 BELOW 0 IN MONTANA Bozeman, Mont., Dec. 14.—Temperatures in Bozeman and vicinity remain well below the zero mark. The lowest was 25 below at 6 o'clock this morning, the highest for the day 6.

WHITE BEATS DE FORD BY 25 John E. White, Republican, was re-elected mayor of Tucson Monday by a bare majority of 25 votes over H. A. DeFord, Democrat. The vote was 2293 to 2268.

America's Golden Rule Girl



MISS BETTY COMPTON of New York has been selected in a national competition to portray the spirit of the Golden Rule in connection with the forthcoming observance of International Golden Rule Sunday for the Near East Relief.

CHILDREN'S HOME ASSOCIATION APPEALS FOR AID

Tucson, Dec. 17.—Owing to its enlargement to accommodate a waiting list of children, the present year has witnessed 50 per cent more children in the home than during any former year, with the result—some unpaid bills.

With outstretched arms, the orphan and dependent children of Arizona appeal to you for help.

Will business firms, the various organizations, lodges and individuals heed the cry of these children?

Make checks payable to the Arizona Children's Home Association, 90 East Pennington street, Tucson, Ariz.—H. R. Middleton, State Superintendent.

Give a real Christmas gift. A child!

Let Santa Claus bring to your fire-side something that will renew faith, youth and interest in life. Let old Chris bring to some child of the Arizona Children's Home the biggest and best gift possible—a home and parents.

The Arizona Children's Home is only a temporary abiding place for children who are left alone in the world without parents and provision for their lives. The specialty of the organization is to seek homes, suitable homes, for the children.

Suitable homes certainly is meant a place where the adopted parent may become a real parent in spirit of loving interest and kindness, where education and personal welfare will be paramount in the minds of the adults, where realization that the greatest gift of all is giving opportunities to a child.

The children's homes at the present time is making an appeal to the state for homes for several children. There are three bright American boys, brothers, 7, 9 and 11 years of age, who want homes, together if possible. There are two other lads, not related, who are 8 and 11 years old, who also want homes. There are only two girls for adoption just now, and they are of American parentage. The officials of the home ask that applications for adoption be asked for at 90 East Pennington street, Tucson, Arizona.

NO ALIMONY FOR WIFE ASKING DIVORCE FROM DRUNKARD

Tonawanda, Ont., Dec. 15.—It's a man's right to get drunk when and as often as he pleases in this province, the appellate division of the Ontario supreme court ruled yesterday. The court dismissed the decision of a lower court sustaining an action for alimony brought by Mrs. Victoria Lang of Kitchener, Ont., against her husband, Jerome Lang. She sought to prove cruelty with the statement that he was continually drunk.

"That's not cruelty," Justice Riddell said in the court's decision. "A man may get drunk every day of his life. A man in this country, under certain circumstances, has a right to get drunk if he wants to, at least that has always been the law as I know it."

He suggested that Mrs. Lang should have exercised more discretion in selecting her husband.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN HOME

Queen Marie finally got her wish, says the Pathfinder. She was permitted to see the inside of a "typical" American home. The host was Charles Mitchell, president of the National City bank. Squads of detectives guarded the gates to make sure none but "typical" Americans got in. Including poor relations present—some of them worth only \$10,000,000—the queen found herself in the presence of men and women worth, it is estimated, not less than one billion dollars. Now she knows what we are like, just among ourselves.

KING FERDINAND BETTER

Bucharest, Dec. 14.—King Ferdinand, who underwent two operations within the last few days for a serious intestinal affection, was able to leave his bed for several hours today.

The Amigo mining claims, adjoining the Big Jim mine, at Harshaw, were recently acquired by A. J. Welty of Nogales, together with several other mining properties. Work has been started at various places by Mr. Welty and much activity is looked for in that part of the Patagonia mining field.

A. G. Keating, president of the Big Jim Mines, Inc., spent several days this week at the mine. He states that the Big Jim is looking better every day.

Scientists say small jovial women make the best mates. A short wife and a gay one—Wall Street Journal.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, Nogales, Arizona, November 1, 1926.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment of October 4th. Present: Members Robert A. Campbell and Hugo W. Miller, and Clerk A. Dumbauld. Absent: Chairman James L. Finley.

Robert R. Campbell took the chair and acted as chairman for the meeting, due to the absence of Chairman Finley.

Mr. H. W. Kelsey appeared before the Board with reference to personal property taxes of Marcus Proto, assessed against property sold by Schleimer to Proto.

Upon motion of Miller, seconded by Campbell and carried, the above matter was referred to the County Attorney for an opinion.

Mr. H. B. Thurber appeared before the Board with reference to work on the county road in the vicinity of the Tres de Mayo mine.

A communication from Mr. W. S. Bransford with reference to assessment of lands on the Bacca Float was read and the following action taken. Motion of Miller, seconded by Campbell and carried, it was

ORDERED, That in as much as Mr. W. S. Bransford claims an over-assessment for more land than he actually owns and he desires to pay his taxes before delinquent, if when lands are surveyed assessment proves to be excessive, that Mr. Bransford be not required to pay interest and penalties imposed by law.

Reports were filed by the following county and precinct officials: County Treasurer, Assessor, Superintendent of Health for September and October, Sheriff, Superintendent of Outdoor Indigent Relief, and Justice of the Peace Precinct No. 1.

A communication was presented from the State Highway Department with reference to the railroad crossing between the Ashburn ranch and Sonoma in which the State Engineer stated that the same had been referred to the division engineer for his consideration.

In the matter of the petition for the Patagonia-Salero road, the time for filing of viewers' report was extended until December 8, 1926.

Mrs. Charles Wheeler appeared before the Board with reference to assessment of First National Bank on cattle and livestock and real estate owned in Cochise and Pima counties. The same was referred to the County Attorney to be by him taken up with the State Tax Commission.

Fidel Acedo appeared before the Board asking that he not be asked to pay for improvements assessed upon Lot 14, Block 3, Herold Subdivision, as the same were destroyed by fire. It was the opinion of the Board that he should pay for the first six months of the year on the improvements as they were not burned for approximately that length of time, but that he should not pay for the last six months of the year on the \$600.00 valuation, and it was so ordered.

The following claims and demands were presented to the Board, and the same were audited, allowed and ordered paid out of the various county funds:

Wt. No. 191—Phil J. Clarke, road work	\$ 40.00
Wt. No. 192—J. M. Orusco, road work	8.00
Wt. No. 193—A. G. Yeary, road work	75.00
Wt. No. 193—J. A. Landers, road work	48.00
Wt. No. 193—Earl Yeary, road work	24.00
Wt. No. 194—E. C. Best, road work	44.00
Wt. No. 194—Gurney Dunham, road work	58.00
Wt. No. 194—George N. Sayre, road work	46.00
Wt. No. 194—E. L. Kinsley, road work	188.50
Wt. No. 194—Jim Martinez, road work	56.00
Wt. No. 195—T. G. Dunham, road work	169.50
Wt. No. 196—Herbert Ferguson, road work	40.00
Wt. No. 196—George Berch, road work	136.00
Wt. No. 197—Jesse W. Jones, road work	125.00
Wt. No. 198—J. J. Griffith, road work	65.00
Wt. No. 199—Ernest Stewart, road work	67.50
Wt. No. 200—Joe Stewart, road work	26.00
Wt. No. 201—L. T. Cox, road work	32.00
Wt. No. 202—D. L. Benton, road work	68.00
Wt. No. 203—Dave Shaffer, road work	69.00
Wt. No. 204—P. R. Fenley, road work	20.00
Wt. No. 205—H. H. McCutchan, road work	162.00
Wt. No. 206—Joe W. Taylor, road work	103.00
Wt. No. 207—E. S. Magruder, road work	36.50
Wt. No. 208—J. J. Griffith, road work	16.00
Wt. No. 208—Thos. J. Griffith, road work	52.00
Wt. No. 209—Thos. J. Griffith, road work	12.00
Wt. No. 210—J. J. Reagan, road work	44.00
Wt. No. 210—J. J. Reagan, road work	12.00
Wt. No. 211—W. H. Hathaway, road work	7.00
Wt. No. 211—W. H. Hathaway, road work	35.00
Wt. No. 212—Ernest Stewart, road work	22.00
Wt. No. 213—George Berch, road work	60.00
Wt. No. 213—Herbert Ferguson, road work	20.00
Wt. No. 213—Elliot & Co., auditing of accounts	750.00
Wt. No. 214—Joe Kane, road work	20.00
Wt. No. 214—Joe Corrales, road work	24.00
Wt. No. 214—Frank Seibold, road work	52.00
Wt. No. 214—M. Saidate, road work	28.00
Wt. No. 214—Joe Kane, road work	52.00
Wt. No. 215—E. S. Magruder, road work	12.50
Wt. No. 215—A. G. Yeary, road work	75.00
Wt. No. 216—J. A. Landers, road work	48.00
Wt. No. 216—Earl Yeary, road work	28.00
Wt. No. 217—E. L. Kinsley, road work	194.00
Wt. No. 217—B. B. Lewis, road work	4.00
Wt. No. 217—T. G. Dunham, road work	60.00
Wt. No. 217—E. C. Best, road work	56.00
Wt. No. 217—Jim Martinez, road work	4.00
Wt. No. 222—J. C. Longstreet, road work	8.00
Wt. No. 223—A. G. Yeary, road work	54.00
Wt. No. 224—D. Ramirez, road work	5.50
Wt. No. 225—Lewis Price, road work	60.00
Wt. No. 226—Good Roads Machinery Co., road equipment and supplies	37.43
Wt. No. 227—North Star Mixing Co., road work	160.00
Wt. No. 228—A. G. Yeary, road work	54.00
Wt. No. 12—Mrs. Ella Rothrock, widow's exemption refund	29.50
Wt. No. 391—Industrial Commission, insurance	89.85
Wt. No. 391—Industrial Commission, insurance	236.69
Wt. No. 391—Industrial Commission, insurance	5.21
Wt. No. 392—O. A. Smith, supt. outdoor indigent relief	50.00
Wt. No. 393—Southern Trust Co., insurance premiums	17.50
Wt. No. 394—Field-Parker Co., calculating machine, county treasurer	210.00
Wt. No. 395—Western Union Tel. Co., telegrams	16.73
Wt. No. 396—U. of A. Agricultural Ext. Service, county agent	125.00
Wt. No. 397—St. Joseph's Hospital, hospital care of indigents	92.00
Wt. No. 398—Ingham & Ingham, repairs, motorcycle	18.90
Wt. No. 399—Frank Krupp, plumbing, county jail	6.50
Wt. No. 400—O. A. Smith, outdoor relief	154.00
Wt. No. 401—U. of A. Agricultural Ext. Service, county agent	125.00
Wt. No. 402—Mountain States Tel. Co., phones and tolls	67.50
Wt. No. 403—Parker-Grimeshaw Co., burial of indigent dead	15.90
Wt. No. 404—J. B. Bristol, C. of C. Recy., advertising	113.71
Wt. No. 405—Sonora News, supplies	4.00

(Continued on page two)

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

HOWARD KEENER Publisher and Owner

Subscription Rates, in Advance: One Year \$2.00 Six Months 1.50 Three Months 1.00

Entered at the Postoffice at Patagonia, Arizona, as second-class mail matter.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Advertising Rates on Application GIVE MINES A SQUARE DEAL

Two important mine suits are now under way. One is that of a mining corporation against the state mine inspector of Idaho...

In both cases, the officials undoubtedly tried to inform the investing public of the actual facts. The verdicts may say they were over-zealous.

Our mining laws are not intended to discourage intelligent, honest mine financing or development. Instead, they should encourage honest mine promotion and development.

Making and enforcing blue-sky laws is a hazardous, thankless task; for even those who are saved from fleecing along one line are pretty sure to reject counsel and hunt another rat-hole down which to pour their money.

IMPORTANCE OF MINING AND OIL

The wealth of mining and quarrying corporations is estimated by the Federal Trade Commission at 10.1 billions of dollars, or nearly 10 per cent of the total estimated for all corporations.

The estimated value of land, buildings and equipment of these corporations is given at 8.5 billions, or 12.5 per cent of the total for all corporations.

Metal mining and oil and gas mining are said by the commission to be the two most important of the mining industries, and representing 62 per cent of the total wealth of the mining group.

Land, buildings and equipment held by oil and gas mining companies represented 32 per cent of the total; those of metal mining companies 28.5 per cent, and those of coal mining companies 25 per cent.

SEVEN MISTAKES

There are seven mistakes of life that many of us make. They are:

- 1. The delusion that individual advancement is made by crushing others down.
2. The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.
3. Insisting that a thing is impossible because we ourselves cannot accomplish it.
4. Refusing to set aside trivial preferences, in order that important things may be accomplished.
5. Neglecting development and refinement of the mind by not acquiring the habit of reading.
6. Attempting to compel other persons to believe and live as we do.
7. The failure to establish the habit of saving money.—Pullman News.

Probably the nicest thing about freckles is they are real. And in an age of drugstore faces that is a great deal.—Lebanon Reporter.

London papers think America overdid the reception of Marie, but they didn't complain when Wales was over here.—Tucson Citizen.

McAdoo says he doesn't yearn to be president. Now, Al, you tell one.—Birmingham News.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of J. C. H. Hatcher

Official Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors

Table with columns for various precincts (Ward No. 1-3, Calabasas No. 2, Tubac No. 3, Patagonia No. 4, Harshaw No. 5, Santa Cruz No. 6, Lochiel No. 7, Canille No. 8, Montana Camp No. 9, Elgin No. 10, Soperi No. 11, San Rafael No. 12, Sonolita No. 14, Vaughn No. 15) and rows for various officials and their vote counts.

Scattering votes were cast for the following persons, respectively: For Superior Judge—E. R. Thurman, 4 votes; A. Dumbauld, 2 votes. For Constable of Precinct No. 1—Charles P. Lopez, 1 vote; W. S. Larcom, 2 votes; Dan Foltz, 1 vote; Charles Mayfield, 2 votes.

Official Proceedings of Bd. of Supervisors

Table listing various warrants (Wt. Nos.) and their amounts, such as Wt. No. 406-A. L. Peck Jr., gas, oil for motor cop. 4.65; Wt. No. 406-A. L. Peck Jr., auto service for sheriff's office. 350.00.

Table listing various warrants (Wt. Nos.) and their amounts, such as Wt. Nos. 508-533—James V. Robins, County Attorney. 208.32; Wt. Nos. 509-534—Anna B. Ackley, County Treasurer. 187.50; Wt. Nos. 510-535—Agnes G. Hamlin, Deputy County Treasurer. 125.00.

Latest scientific figures show that light travels 186,173 miles a second, which is nearly 20 miles a second slower than the original calculations. But still that seems to fast enough.

Wt. No. 557—Howard Keener, J. P. Precinct No. 2. 25.00
Wt. No. 558—James G. Kane, Constable Precinct No. 2. 5.00
Upon motion duly made and carried, the County Treasurer was instructed and ordered to transfer the sum of \$3,792.48 from the county general fund to the county salary fund, and a further sum of \$2,921.01 from the county general fund to the county expense fund.

There being no further business to come before the Board, they adjourned to meet November 8, 1926. JAMES L. FINLEY, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, Nogales, Arizona, November 8, 1926. The Board of Supervisors met as provided by Paragraph 3003 of the Statutes of Arizona to make official canvass of returns of the general election held on November 2, 1926.

Table showing total vote cast in various precincts: Nogales Precinct No. 1—Ward No. 1 387, Ward No. 2 245, Ward No. 3 248, Calabasas No. 2 100, Tubac No. 3 44, Patagonia No. 4 150, Harshaw No. 5 43, Santa Cruz No. 6 47, Lochiel No. 7 22, Canille No. 8 19, Montana Camp No. 9 36, Elgin No. 10 32, Soperi No. 11 39, San Rafael No. 12 32, Sonolita No. 14 36, Vaughn No. 15 36.

The tabulated returns by precincts will be found on this page. There being no further business to come before the Board, they adjourned to meet December 6, 1926. JAMES L. FINLEY, Chairman.

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN and Any 5 of this list of leading MAGAZINES \$2.75 Why Pay More? Get Your MAGAZINES NOW AT COST! Take Your PICK 19 to Select From. Never before and probably never again will you have such an extraordinary money-saving opportunity. Note carefully the large selection of choice reading—all at a price to fit your pocketbook. Renewals will be extended one year from date of expiration. No need to wait.



Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

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

Constipation Wind Colic
 Flatulency To Sweeten Stomach
 Diarrhea Regulate Bowels

Aids in the assimilation of Food, promoting Cheerfulness, Rest, and Natural Sleep without Opiates

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.



Checks Are Receipts

Checks are the best receipts in the world for paid bills. Our record of the canceled Check as it is paid and passes through our books forms a chain of evidence that cannot be surpassed or disputed. Starting a Checking Account with us is a simple matter. Let us tell you how.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NOGALES
 NOGALES, ARIZONA
 Assets Over \$3,000,000

TRADE AT HOME!

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

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY
 NOGALES, ARIZONA

WE HAVE A STOCK OF

Kelly-Springfield Tires AND TUBES

We Also Carry
 AUTO ACCESSORIES, GAS, OILS, ANG GREASES

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

PATAGONIA ICE & LIGHT PLANT

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

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

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

B. P. O. E.
 NOGALES LODGE NO. 1397
 Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Elks' Home on Morley Ave. Visiting brothers always welcome.

HERBERT CHATHAM, Exalted Ruler
 ROBERT E. LEE, Secretary

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

MANY STATES HAVE BAND TAX LAWS

Question Put Up to Voters With Provision for Repeal.

Elkhart, Ind.—Only 22 of 48 states in the Union are without laws, allowing taxation for the support of municipal bands. It is shown in a survey by the Conn Music Center. Even in states without such laws the survey shows that a number of cities have of their own volition appropriated funds to provide free band concerts for their citizens.

The 26 states having laws under which municipalities may appropriate funds for music either by action of the common council or after authorization of voters are: Alabama, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Wisconsin. Movements for similar legislation are now under way in Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky and New Mexico.

Iowa was the pioneer state in band legislation, and the laws of many of the states now having such statutes on the books are modeled after the Iowa plan. That law provides that the band tax may be levied only after it has received the sanction of the voters. The question is submitted for vote upon petition of a certain percentage of the qualified voters of the towns and cities. Provision is made for repeal of the tax in the same way.

Spirit Behind School Band Makes Champion

Elkhart, Ind.—It's the spirit of a town, and not the number of its inhabitants that determines the size and quality of its high school band, according to James F. Boyer, widely known musician and supervisor of the Conn Music Center here.

As proof of his contention, Mr. Boyer cites the case of Joliet, Illinois, home of America's 1923 champion high school band. Census figures give the population of Joliet as under 50,000, yet public-spirited fathers and musically ambitious sons have here made possible a 65-piece prize-winning band. In their natty full-dress uniforms, the boys made a sensation as they marched down the streets of Joliet, Ohio, on their first lap toward national band honors.

Find Poor Pupils Eager as Rich to Study Music

That the school children of the poor are just as eager to learn music as their more wealthy schoolmates is shown in a survey of school music in the high schools of Springfield, Mo., by the Conn Music Center. Three per cent more pupils were found to be studying music in the freed Junior high school, located in the poorer section of Springfield, than in the Jarrett Junior high, in the more wealthy section of the city.

The survey also brought out that in Springfield high schools, pupils studying music are twenty-five per cent more efficient in their school work than children who have never taken music lessons.

FREEZES—BURNS FACE AT ONCE

Superior, Wis.—Standing on a ladder in a bitter cold wind with the thermometer registering 12 below 0, Andrew Jonsen, 35, fireman, had one side of his face badly burned and the other side frozen while fighting a hotel fire. He will be confined for several days.

Englishmen are learning the American language. They no longer ask for a sausage and a roll with mustard when they mean a hot dog.—Boston Transcript.

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Quake Destroys "Golden Rule Orphanage"



CABLED dispatches from Armenia indicate that "Golden Rule Orphanage," one of the Near East Relief institutions in Leninakan, formerly Alexandropol, Armenia, has been destroyed by the series of earthquakes that cost hundreds of lives and made thousands of persons homeless.

The above picture was taken a short time before the earthquake and was intended in the nature of an appeal to the people of America to observe International Golden Rule Sunday again this year in order that funds might be provided for the maintenance of the orphanage.

The building in the picture has been wrecked and the six hundred children who framed the message are living in tents with snowstorms raging and the temperature at zero.

More than a million dollars will be required to aid the earthquake victims and to care for the 9,000 children in Near East Relief care in Leninakan until June.

To aid them people are asked to observe Golden Rule Sunday by serving the simple menu of a Near East Relief orphanage in their homes and then contributing to the organization at 151 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Official reports confirm a total of at least 500 dead, 80,000 homeless, the destruction of 12,000 homes, much property and a large part of the country's food supply. Again the Armenians win their sad distinction to the title of the "martyr nation." But already the work of reconstruction has commenced, under American leadership.

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Where the Tourists eat their meals in the cool recesses of dining-rooms cut into the rock hill-side.



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 PATAGONIA ARIZONA

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

Berlin Kettles \$1.00 to \$1.50
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- 2 1/2-Pound Box Fancy Chocolates, each \$1.49
Fancy Mixed, per pound 17c
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- FANCY MIXED NUTS, per pound 33c
Fancy Walnuts, per pound 35c
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Shelled Pecans, half-pound package, each 59c
- CANNED MEATS**
- Potted Meat, per can 4c
Corned Beef, each 28c
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- No. 2 Cans, each 29c
(A wonderful jam at a wonderful price.)
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- Each 7c
- FANCY MICHIGAN CORN**
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- CANNED PEAS**
- Bell of Heart Brand, No. 2 Cans, each 20c
(A fancy, high-grade Michigan Pea—a quality article at a low price.)

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING FOR YOUR TABLE AT PIGGLY WIGGLY AND YOU WILL HAVE A MERRY CHRISTMAS

PIGGLY WIGGLY
NOGALES, ARIZONA

We Have Valuable Gifts For

Father Mother
Sister Brother
at
Sonora News, Nogales
Jesse Anderson

More to read in The Patagonian than found in most weeklier

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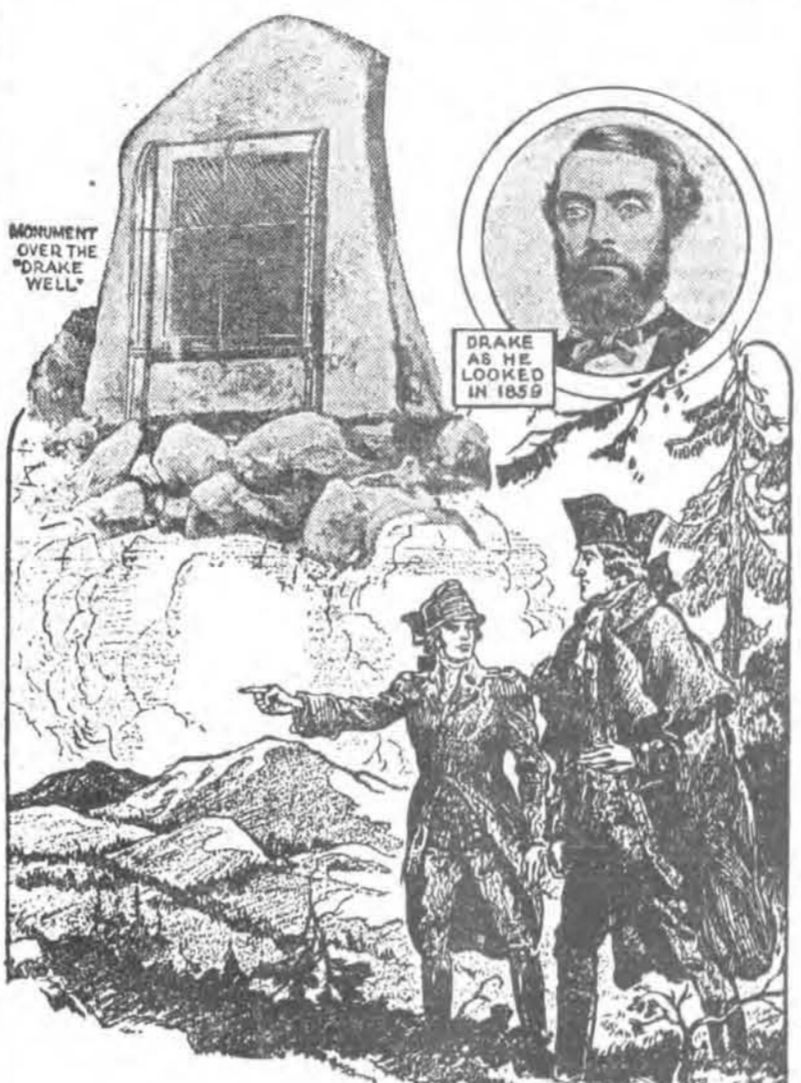
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NOGALES, Box 257 ARIZONA

Washington's Early Adventures Now Assuming New Significance



By HENRY BOTSFORD

AFTER well nigh a century and three-quarters a new interest has recently been aroused in the earliest military adventures of George Washington.

When barely twenty-one years old, in 1753, Washington was sent by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia into the far northwestern wilderness—that is, northwestern Pennsylvania—to warn the French that they must cease their efforts to occupy that region. Recent researches have given a new historical significance to that expedition, during which Washington, always reckless of his personal safety, had one of his narrow escapes from death at the hands of a treacherous Indian guide.

The French at that time occupied Canada and claimed the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. Though the fringe of English speaking colonies along the Atlantic contained the chief European population, France maintained sovereignty over most of North America's area. They were apparently determined to occupy northwestern Pennsylvania, partly because it was known even then to be rich in petroleum.

Region's Wealth Known

Pioneers and missionaries, English, French, German and Dutch, had all reported to their governments that the petroleum was of great potential value. There is, however, no reason to believe that Washington knew of its existence or value until his adventure of 1753. Then he learned that the oil had long been used by the Indians and the pioneering whites for fuel and light, for medicine and in making war paint. Washington was so much impressed with its possibilities that he later became owner of a large area of oil-bearing lands. Although the petroleum industry in its modern form was then undreamed of, Washington was so sure that a fortune resided in his oil-bearing lands that in his will he listed them as his most valuable holdings. In the property schedule attached to the will he wrote:

"This tract was taken up by General Lewis and myself on account of the bituminous spring which it contains, of so inflammable a nature as to burn as freely as spirits and as nearly difficult to extinguish."

The Will of Washington

Some historians declare that in an earlier will Washington dedicated this "burning spring" to the public. At any rate, it had passed from his ownership before his death. He sold this tract for \$200,000, but, suspecting it might revert to his estate under a mortgage, he warned his heirs that should it do so it would be worth much more than the \$200,000.

Although Washington's first knowledge of petroleum was gained within a few miles of the place where the first oil well in the world was drilled, that first well was not opened until one hundred and six years later, 1859. In that year Edwin Laurentine Drake bored the first well, just south of Titusville, Pennsylvania, and really started the modern petroleum industry.

A Development Wonder

Today the American industry is the major part of the world's oil business. Americans are directing oil developments all over the world. It is all part of the huge problem: to make sure that the tomorrows shall see America's requirements met. Every decade the production of petroleum has doubled. Science and technical progress have met all demands. Foreign investment and development are in the nature of insurance for the future.

In the days of Drake and the industry's beginnings petroleum's value lay in lubricants and kerosene. The age

of machinery was only beginning, with its insatiable demand for lubricants, while kerosene, though the best illuminant ever known, was dangerous because poor refining left gasoline that was liable to explode. It is difficult nowadays, when the world is being combed for more petroleum to make more gasoline, to realize that gasoline was once a nuisance and a menace. The internal combustion engine created the demand for gasoline, now the primary product of petroleum. The demands of millions of motor cars increasing constantly, invention and chemistry were set at work by the captains of the industry to make the barrel of petroleum turn out a larger and larger proportion of gasoline. This was done by the cracking process, through which every year now sees a larger proportion of crude oil turned into gasoline.

High and Growing Demands

Today well-nigh 2,500,000 barrels of petroleum are required every day to satisfy the demand for motor cars, tractors, trucks, buses, artificial gas plants and the innumerable by-products. Invention is constantly finding new uses, as enterprise just as constantly finds new supplies of petroleum. The wonderful and rather mysterious fluid has revolutionized social habits and industrial methods; yet it is only two-thirds of a century since the industry had its feeble beginning in the Pennsylvania oil country.

This year the country will use about 750,000,000 barrels of petroleum. The country will use 700,000,000 gallons of gasoline and will export 1,900,000 more. The production, processing and marketing of petroleum is probably second only to agriculture among American industries.

Roughly, 70 per cent of the world's petroleum industry is American. Ten billions of capital is invested in it—half the valuation of the national railroad system. It employs just about 1,000,000 people. The petroleum pipeline system, gridironing a good share of the country, aggregates about 85,000 miles. Petroleum revolutionized naval warfare by bringing in the oil burning ship; it is fast revolutionizing merchant marines in the same fashion. Multiplication of motor cars, along with the special taxation of their gasoline, has made possible the modern highway system.

A True Social Service

Perhaps the most nearly revolutionary result of Drake's modernization of the petroleum industry is to be found in the change it has brought in the life of rural America. It has carried the city to the country, the country to the city. It has, by making possible the cheap and quick transportation that everybody nowadays enjoys, enabled country and city to know and understand each other as they never did before. It has brought social and educational privileges to country dwellers that a few decades ago seemed absolutely denied to them. On the one hand it has enabled the cities to spread out into suburban areas and the zone of country estates; on the other, it has enabled the people of the open country to have neighbors, society, church and school privileges, intimate acquaintance.

It is a historic fact that the tendency toward division of interest and understanding between city and country is the most serious internal menace to the security of nations, to the integrity of society.

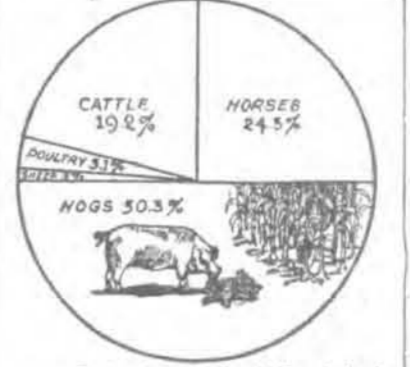
More than anything else, country and city need to know and understand each other and each other's problems. The easy transportation, the ready opportunity for association and acquaintance that have come with the Age of Petroleum have made possible, in this favored country at least, exactly this new intimacy and understanding.

Missouri has solved the corn problem. The farmers raise the corn for the cobs for Missouri meerschaums.—Jackson City Patriot.

An electric waffle iron should never be greased.

Subscribe for your home paper; \$2.

Cutting Down Corn Surplus



(Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation)

Whether you prefer your corn nicely buttered on the ear, or in the form of roast pork with fried apples, there are on the average 25 1/2 bushels of corn coming to each person in the United States every year, according to experts of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. In 1925 there was a bit more; this year there will probably be a few ears less apiece but plenty for all of us just the same.

Less than a 60th of all this corn leaves the farm. Excluding a small fraction of the best grade that is kept out for seed purposes, 81% of those 2,850,000,000 bushels runs around on legs in the following forms: Hogs, 50.3%; horses, 24.5%; cattle, 19.2%; poultry, 5.1% and sheep, 0.9%.

EVE(NING) DRESS

A little tulle, a yard of silk;
A little skin, as white as milk.
A little strap, how dare she breathe!
A little cough—"Good-night Eve."
—Exchange.

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Large Type Barron Strain White Leghorn baby chicks, \$8.75 per hundred. These are imported direct from Tom Barron, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes of leading strains, \$10 per hundred. Young pullets of any of these breeds now laying, \$1.25 each. We pay postage on chicks anywhere and guarantee 100% live delivery. We pay express on pullets on lots of ten or more. Include money order for prompt shipment.

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True-Blue Values in Frocks!
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But he didn't know that at this store charmingly stylish Silk Frocks could be bought at this low price!

Greatest Value In Dresses
These Won't Last Long!

The fortunate reader of these words will do well to come right down to our Store to see these chic Silk Frocks—priced so low!

\$11.90

You, too, can have a new Dress of lasting charm—in newest of modes and colors.

Sizes for Women and Misses

Christmas, 1926



The atmosphere in the kitchen is close and warm and fragrant. Dishes, pans and utensils are scattered all over the place. Flour dust is in the air. And so is the Christmas spirit! The most glorious dinner of the year is on the fire!

That Christmas is a time of gaiety and festivity is traditional. This account by some forgotten writer of long ago brings to mind the Christmas of yesterday and how it was celebrated:

"Now capons and hens, besides turkeys, geese and ducks, with beef and mutton—must all die; for in twelve days a multitude of people will not be fed with little. Now plums and spice, sugar and honey, square it among pies and broth. Now or never must music be in tune, for the young must dance and sing to get them a heat, while the aged sit by the fire."

The Christmas cookies, the leek cakes and gingerbread figures which are part of our Christmas goodies are survivals of the confectionery gifts presented to the senators of Rome in the early times. The cakes were in the forms of animals and humans. Later the cakes became more elaborate, and were adopted as Christmas cakes. In early England these cakes were very popular. They were given to the poor women who sang carols in the street, or who went from house to house with images of the Virgin and of Christ.

To put the "merry" in "Merry Christmas" today, the hostess must borrow a bit of old-fashioned revelry, add to it the flavor of steaming plum pudding and popcorn, sprinkle it with a measure of good cheer, and serve with a sprig of mistletoe!

Not so long ago it was customary to have huge wreaths and laurel ropes drooping from every corner. Now a sprig of mistletoe and a bit of holly with its "berries like reddened pearls" are used for Christmas decoration. A custom delightfully old-fashioned is to have an untrimmed evergreen flanking the side of the front door outside the house.

Another old-fashioned custom, which is said to have originated in Colonial days, is to include a tiny bit of mistletoe with the invitation. It is slipped into the envelope with the card "to carry the season's good tidings." It is really meant as a wish or omen for happiness and prosperity throughout the coming year.

Decorations for the Christmas table are not difficult to arrange. One may have a flat bowl of colored glass piled high with fruit. Or one may have a slender silver vase with a cluster of holly in it, or perhaps a lower vase with cut winter flowers. An old custom is to have a miniature tree in the center of the table bearing gifts or favors for the guests. Of course, can-

dles are used for illumination at the Christmas dinner, whether it be formal or informal, because they serve to carry out the Christmas tradition.

Many old superstitions still cling to the popular Christmas foods. To refuse a piece of mince pie at a Christmas dinner, for instance, means ill luck for the year. To eat apples at midnight on Christmas eve, however, is to enjoy great health during the year. If a loaf of bread is allowed to remain on the table after the Christmas eve celebration, there will be no lack of bread in the house for the next twelve months. According to the old tradition, "by all means you must have a plum pudding—a plum pudding, brown rich and black and solid."

Otherwise, it seems, you will lose a friend between this Christmas and next.

If you wish, you may have an English Christmas party, observing all the many English customs which have contributed to our own Christmas observances. The invitations are printed in Old English text. The house is decorated with mistletoe, holly, ivy, wax tapers, in brass, iron, or pewter candlesticks add the proper touch in illumination. For the centerpiece a hearth's head, made of dough, should be used. If it be made large enough it can be used to cover the little roast pig with the traditional apple in its mouth which constitutes the main course of the dinner.

At such a party the wassail cup must be passed around. Drinking the wassail is an old English custom. Dickens says:

"They sat down by the huge fire of blazing logs to a substantial supper, and a mighty bowl of wassail, something smaller than the ordinary wash-house copper. In which the hot apples were hissing and bubbling with a rich look, and a jolly sound that were perfectly irresistible."

Instead of containing the brew, ale, or steaming punch of the old-time wassail bowl, the cup at our modern

English dinner may contain any mild punch or soft drink that the hostess likes. It is passed around to carry out the old custom and to "wish cheer with the brimming cup."

After dinner the guests repair to the drawing room, which is illuminated solely by candles and is decorated with mistletoe suspended from unexpected places. Here the famous old English games are played, old Christmas carols sung, and old Christmas stories related. If possible there should be a glowing yule log in the fireplace.

Perhaps you would prefer a German dinner with all its pretty customs. Use for a centerpiece a miniature representation of the Nativity, and have a tiny Kris Kringle or a small, decorated Christmas tree at each place. Have gifts packed and marked with the names of the persons for whom each is intended, and then hide them throughout the house. After dinner start your guests off on a search for these treasures, which they exchange among themselves as the packages are found, until each guest has his own. This is an old German custom, and is always good fun, especially if the guests are young people.

Another variety of Christmas dinner carries out all the traditions of the Druids. There should be a crackling fire in the fireplace. Sprigs of mistletoe should be distributed generously. For dinner provide a jolly feast, nuts and apples and all good things to eat. And after this repast there should be dancing, music and entertainment.

The Scandinavian Christmas dinner could be made most delightful. The menu may be the same as for any ordinary Christmas dinner—turkey, roast meats, mince pie, apple fritters, nuts, raisins, apples—whatever one likes. In addition there should be a huge Christmas tree in the drawing room hung with colored balls of glass and made beautiful with tiny lighted candles—or, to be up-to-date—with electric lights. There would be gifts on the tree for each guest, and in each package a card bearing some delightful bit of wisdom or cheer from the old Scandinavian writings. And of course, there would be the yule log, a great roaring fire, and perhaps the host, in the part of Thor, would quote interesting bits of Scandinavian mythology.

Whatever form the Christmas entertainment takes, it must be free of formality. There must be plenty of good cheer and fun; the day is given over to rejoicing. For generations it has been customary to play favorite old games on this day and to make merry with one's family and friends.

As Dickens has Mr. Wardle say to Mr. Pickwick: "Everybody sits down with us on Christmas eve, as you set them now—servants and all; and here we wait until the clock strikes twelve, to usher Christmas in, and while the time away with forfeits and old stories. Trundle, my boy, rake up the fire!"

THE GIFT OF GOD

CHRISTMAS would be strange to most of us if there were no gifts. It was the infinite gift of God to us in the person of His only Son that made the first Christmas for our world. If we have not accepted this gift we have not yet learned the meaning of Christmas.—Herald and Presbyter.

Well Worthy Reward

The Cross of the Legion of Honor is being sought for a clerk in the Paris markets, Raymond Briez, twenty-nine years old, who recently underwent his one hundred and first operation for blood transfusion. Medical men in Paris regard the young Frenchman as a unique specimen of manhood and several surgeons call upon him regularly for blood. M. Briez demands no compensation and asks no questions.

He has saved the lives of a President of a South American republic, a prince of a European state and numerous poor workmen.

Nietzsche's Gifted Sister

Tea, intellectual discussions, manuscripts, friends and memories are the pleasures of Frau Elizabeth Foerster-Nietzsche, the sister of the Philosopher, who recently celebrated her eightieth birthday. This kindly-faced and gentle-mannered lady, though she admittedly never understood Nietz-

sche's lofty flights of imagination nevertheless showed remarkable adaptability in helping to immortalize her great brother's name, even studying philosophy after his death so as to be better qualified to popularize his works.

Always Listeners

Another strange thing is that every fellow who comes along and predicts the end of the world can get a hearing from some persons.—Milwaukee Journal.

Show Value of Pure-Bred Sire

Results Given of Thirty-Year Breeding Tests With Beef Cattle.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Ten years of the thirty-year breeding demonstration with beef cattle at Sni-Bar farms, Grain Valley, Mo., have been concluded and the results made available in printed form to the public. The demonstration farm, which is primarily for the purpose of showing the profitable results that can be obtained by the use of pure-bred sires bred to common cows, was established by W. R. Nelson, a public-spirited citizen interested in live stock. Since his death in 1915 the farms have been operated by the trustees of his estate.

The breeding work on the farms is conducted along scientific lines, although conditions such as are found on the average live-stock farm are adhered to in the handling of the stock, feeding and marketing. Public demonstrations have been held annually in recent years have been attended by about 10,000 visitors. The results of the progress made in the first decade are the basis for Miscellaneous Circular No. 74-M, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Foundation Female Stock.

The foundation female stock for the breeding work consisted of 200 "common red cows," showing evidence of Shorthorn breeding, selected by Mr. Nelson at the Kansas City stock yards. The cows were of fair to good quality, judged from a market standpoint, and of good size. They were from four to five years old, most of them with calf and dry. A few had calves at side. This basis for selection insured having animals that would breed.

The equipment and arrangement of the farm were typical of what the average farmer could provide. Mr. Nelson decided that his stock should have no better feed or care than would be possible on any farm. He had a preference for roan steers, believing that they possessed superior feeding qualities. Since one method of obtaining the roan color is to breed white bulls to red cows, he selected white Short-horn bulls to use with the red cows. Later breeding work, however, included many roan bulls. The original female stock has been added to from time to time by purchase of similar cows. By the fall of 1922 the breeding stock at Sni-Bar farms had increased to more than 1,000 head.

Summary of Conclusions.

A summary of the conclusions drawn from this study by the authors of this circular includes the following:

The use of pure-bred sires of acceptable quality results in successive improvement in the quality of the calf crop, as shown by conformation and market price.

The greatest single step toward improved quality, compared with common stock, occurs in the first cross. Subsequent crosses increase quality and market value still more.

Quality and the best market prices are approximately in proportion to the number of crosses of pure breeding.

After the third or fourth cross the offspring compare very favorably with pure-bred stock in conformation, and only exceptionally good sires can bring about further improvement.

Steers sired by pure-bred bulls at Sni-Bar farms have topped the market sixteen out of twenty times and have four times been the highest for the year to date of sale on the Kansas City market for fat yearling heifers.

Early maturity is a conspicuous result of beef-cattle improvement through the use of pure-bred sires.

Steers raised at Sni-Bar farms as a part of the demonstration have sold consistently for about \$2 a hundred pounds more than the average of other cattle on the same market, and during the period of high prices in 1918 for as high as \$7.35 a hundred above the market average.

Show-ring results are in general agreement with market preferences as far as indicated by the successful showing of Sni-Bar stock in market classes and by sales of similar cattle on the market.

The demonstration shows clearly that breeding is a dominant factor in the production of high-quality beefes and that good feeding and management will not return best results unless the element of good breeding is present also.

In grading up farm cattle the quality of calves is approximately in proportion to the individual excellence of the sires used, hence the importance of selecting bulls possessing qualities sought for in the offspring.

Give Pullets Plenty of Ventilation and Roosts

Many pullets that weighed but two ounces in April are now trying to fit their two pounds into the same two-ounce space to roost. Such crowding is not a help in building a strong vigorous body for the pullet to starve the winter with. Give your pullets plenty of ventilation and room in the house, and shade on the range.

A good poultryman will allow his pullets to attain full growth and continue production naturally. Forced house products are always tender and cannot stand cold weather. They can and will do the natural way better themselves than with the help of an ordinary feeder. Place mash on grain in a hanger and keep it before them all the time and the pullets will help themselves as they need it.

State Activity in Forestry Movement

Urged for Main Progress in Timber Growing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

State rather than federal activity in forest conservation must be looked to for the main progress in timber growing from now on, W. B. Greeley, chief of the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture, told the meeting of state foresters assembled at Washington to confer on federal cooperation in forestry. The federal forest policy for a good many years to come, according to the chief forester, was completed with the enactment of the Clarke-McNary law in 1924, providing for financial co-operation in forest fire control between the federal government, the states and private land owners, and the chief development henceforth should be in the forestry undertakings of states, local institutions and individuals.

Fifty million acres of forest land should be acquired by the states, counties and municipalities, in addition to their present holdings of eleven million acres, said Mr. Greeley, and the federal government should add eight or ten million acres to its present forest area of eighty-nine million acres. "Perhaps the greatest single obstacle to the rapid spread of timber growing in the United States," he continued, "is the unstable ownership of forest land; and it is incumbent upon public agencies to put greater stability into our forest land situation by a vigorous extension of public forest ownership, not only as meeting an urgent problem in land utilization but as offering substantial public returns in the long run. Moreover the more demonstration we can get in all parts of the country of good forest practice and profitable forest management the more will the whole process of reforestation by all agencies be stimulated."

Select Breed of Fowls for a Certain Purpose

In selecting your breed of fowls for fattening and market purposes, it is well to remember that the mid-weight and heavy breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Whites, Orpingtons, Brahmans, etc., will stand confinement better and will put on more weight than will the lighter breeds such as the Leghorns, Anconas, Andalusians, etc. These lighter-weight breeds are of a more nervous disposition and seem to fret it off faster than you can feed it on.

Many experiments prove that where a bunch of Leghorn cockerets have had a small range they made nice gains and did much better than those that were confined in the crates. There has been a great deal printed the last year or two about the low prices paid for Leghorns. On account of the rapid development of the specialty egg farms, most of which use Leghorns, there have been a lot of Leghorns dumped on the market, more so than in years gone by.

No one will blame Leghorn breeders for wanting to get all they can for their surplus males and old hens, but there is no use trying to make a meat fowl from them that will top the market. The meat is of longer fiber, is harder, and there is not so much of it.

Profitable Sheep Flock Is Result of Hard Work

A profitable flock of sheep is the result of careful culling, selection, and breeding along a well planned program. The goal of the fine-wool sheep grower should be a lamb and a 12 to 14-pound fleece a year from each ewe. The down breeds ought to average fleeces weighing from 9 to 11 pounds and lambs marketable at five months of age.

About two-thirds of the income from Merino flocks is derived from the sale of wool and one-third from lambs, generally, with flocks of mutton breeding, this order is reversed; one-third of the income comes from the sale of wool and two-thirds from the lambs. This emphasizes the fact that, regardless of the breeding of the sheep, heavy fleeces and a large percentage of lambs are worth while.

FARM NOTES

Every child in America should have a quart of milk a day and every adult at least a pint.

Experiments have shown that the highest-producing hens mature early. They should, however, be vigorous and have good size too.

Artificial light will stimulate the egg production of normal hens. It makes little difference to which end of the natural day it is added.

Loading hens in the farm flock eat the pullets the busy biddies make good poultrymen keep them just long enough to consign them to a butcher.

Use oats as a nurse crop for sweet clover rather than barley. In other words the nurse crop should be seeded at about one-half the normal rate of sowing.

Clover and alfalfa have about the same effect in building up the soil both are good. Clover is most generally used for that purpose, because it is cheaper and in many places is easier to get a stand of clover.



his Christmas Dream
by WALTER MARGUISS

NATHAN BERGER knew that the people of Hempstead despised him, and he returned their feelings with interest. It was not altruism, he reasoned, that made them frown when he seized the property of some improvident individual to liquidate an honest debt; it was nothing more than their envy of his wealth. If the idiots were so careless as to become insolvent, they must be prepared to take the consequences.

Berger never smiled. His appearance bore out the general estimate of his character; everybody said he was a close-fisted miser. His long, sour face was sharper and more cunning than usual as he faced the attorney across the desk. The lawyer shook his head, and ventured a bit of advice. "It wouldn't be a wise thing to do just at this time, Mr. Berger," he argued. "Mrs. Trotter is not well, and to be turned out of her home would be a hard blow. . . . And tomorrow is Christmas."

"If you don't mind," Berger snapped, "I'll run my own business!"

"Oh, of course," the attorney returned with a shrug; "only the people of this town have been in an ugly mood since you evicted the Babbitt family. You haven't forgotten that there was some hot-headed talk of tar and feathers—"

"Mr. Raine," Berger snarled, "I pay you to obey orders, not to tell me how to conduct my affairs. This Trotter woman has not paid her rent, and I do not intend to be swindled out of it."

Out she goes; and if you won't attend to it, I'll find another attorney who will, sir!"

"But tomorrow—Christmas Day—" "Out she goes, sir! Not another hour will I give her. I must have a return on my investments!"

"All right," said the lawyer with a sigh, and Berger stalked out. As he trudged through the streets, paying back scowl for scowl as he passed his enemies—the citizens of Hempstead—the words of the attorney recurred and goaded him to new bitterness. Christmas! What was Christmas to him? He turned in at his great, barn-like house, muttering, and dropped into a chair in his cold living room.

Christmas! A day of torturing memories! It was just twenty years ago—or was it twenty-one?—that young Horace Berger had stamped out of his father's house in a temper, vowing never to return. He had driven the boy out, Berger reflected; his tyrannical interference with the young man's life had resulted in this disaster, which had left him alone.

Twenty years of lonely h—!! How it had hardened him! Then he had been respected, a model citizen in moderate circumstances. In those twenty years—was it twenty-one?—he had grown rich . . . rich! Gouging the poor, the rabble called his methods. . . .

like menace throbbed in the air. There was shouting down the street—hoarse cries that chilled. It was coming nearer. . . .

Berger went to the window and peered out from behind the curtains. There was a mob! A half-block away, in the thick shadows! Something bright glinted in the light from the street lamps. Tar! Buckets of tar!

Berger shrank back from the window, white with fear. He glanced at the telephone; he must summon help. But, God! He had ordered the instrument disconnected after a row with the operator. He was always having rows with somebody!

Isolated! He was cut off from the world! A mob howled before his door, a mob with tar and feathers—and he was alone—alone with his wealth! He laughed insanely, then shrieked aloud. A band burst into view before the house. . . . He felt himself falling.

Nathan Berger slowly came back to consciousness. He was lying on his

bed, and at first he recalled nothing of the night's terror. It all swept back. He held his hands away from him, afraid that they would feel feathers, sticky with tar.

Those shouts! They had sounded like a hand playing. . . . He opened his eyes cautiously and looked about. His gaze fixed itself upon the face of a man beside the bed, obviously prosperous, strangely familiar. Berger's gaze became a stare.

"Horace?" he whispered; then cried, incredulous, yet glad: "Horace! My son!"

Horace Berger reached down and gripped his father's hand, hard. The features of the miser softened and he smiled.

Then terror leaped at him again. His eyes grew wide. "Horace!" he gasped. "The mob? You came in time to save me from the mob?"

The younger man smiled and pressed his father's hand once more. "It wasn't a mob, father," he said. Berger was unbelieving. "No mob?" he echoed. "No mob? No tar; no feathers?"

Horace shook his head. The old man covered his face, trembling. "Conscience!" he whispered. "Guilt! Conscience! It has hounded me all day. . . . and tomorrow is Christmas!"

He was weeping openly, while his son sat beside him. Presently: "But what?" "I've been taking liberties with your name, father," Horace explained. "I turned over some money—oh, quite a bit of money—to the mayor, and told him to arrange a merry Christmas for the poor—a real merry Christmas. I heard about the Babbitt family—you turned out; and I bought the Carson cottage and told the mayor to give it to them—Christmas present. I told

Christmas Sketches from Dickens



DON'T be cross, uncle!" said the nephew.

"What else can I be," returned the uncle, "when I live in such a world of fools as this? Merry Christmas! Out upon merry Christmas! What's Christmas time to you but a time for paying bills without money; a time for finding yourself a year older, and not an hour richer; a time for balancing your books and having every item in 'em through a round dozen of months presented dead against you? If I could work my will," said Scrooge indignantly, "every idiot who goes about with 'Merry Christmas' on his lips should be boiled with his own pudding, and buried with a stake of holly run through his heart. He should!"—Christmas Carol, Stave 1.

The noise in this room was perfectly tumultuous, for there were more children there than Scrooge, in his agitated state of mind, could count; and, unlike the celebrated herd in the poem, they were not forty children conducting themselves like one, but every child was conducting himself like forty. The consequences were uproarious beyond belief; but no one seemed to care; on the contrary, the mother and daughter laughed heartily, and enjoyed it very much; and the latter, soon beginning to mingle in the sports, got pillaged by the young brigands most ruthlessly. What would I not have given to be one of them! Though I never could have been so rude, no, no! I wouldn't for the wealth of all the world have crushed that braided hair, and torn it down; and for the precious little shoe, I wouldn't have plucked it off, God bless my soul! To save my life. As to mauling her waist in sport, as they did, bold young brood, I couldn't have done it; I should have expected my arm to have grown round it for a punishment, and never come straight again. And yet I should have dearly liked, I own, to have touched her lips, to have questioned her, that she might have opened them; to have looked upon the lashes of her downcast eyes, and never raised a blush; to have let loose waves of hair, an inch of which would be a keepsake beyond price; in short, I should have liked, I do confess, to have had the lightest license of a child, and yet to have been man enough to know its value.

But now a knocking at the door was heard, and such a rush immediately ensued that she, with laughing face and plundered dress, was borne toward it in the center of a flushed and boisterous group, just in time to greet the father, who came home attended by a man laden with Christmas toys and presents. Then the shouting and the struggling, and the onslaught that was made on the defenceless porter! The scolding him, with chairs for ladders, to dive into his pockets, despoil him of brown-paper parcels, hold on tight by his cravat, hug him round the neck, pompadour his back, and kick his legs in irrepressible affection. The shouts of wonder and delight with which the development of every package was received! The terrible announcement that the baby had been taken in the act of putting a doll's frying pan into

his mouth, and was more than suspected of having swallowed a fictitious turkey, glued on a wooden platter! The immense relief of finding this a false alarm! The joy, and gratitude, and ecstasy! They are all indescribable alike. It is enough that, by degrees, the children and their emotions got out of the parlor, and by one stair at a time, up to the top of the house, where they went to bed, and so subsided.—Christmas Carol, Stave 2.

Oh, a wonderful pudding. Bob Cratchit said, and calmly, too, that he regarded it as the greatest success achieved by Mrs. Cratchit since their marriage. Mrs. Cratchit said that now the weight was off her mind, she would confess she had her doubts about the quantity of flour. Everybody had something to say about it, but nobody said or thought it was at all a small pudding for a large family. It would have been flat heresy to do so. Any Cratchit would have blushed to hint at such a thing.

At last the dinner was all done, the cloth was cleared, the hearth swept, and the fire made up. The compound in the jug being tasted, and considered perfect, apples and oranges were put upon the table, and a shovel full of chestnuts on the fire. Then all the Cratchit family drew round the hearth, in what Bob Cratchit called a circle, meaning half a one; and at Bob Cratchit's elbow stood the family display of glass, two tumblers and a custard-cup without a handle.

These held the hot stuff from the jug, however, as well as golden goblets which had done; and Bob served it out with beaming looks, while the chestnuts on the fire sputtered and cracked noisily. Then Bob proposed:

"A merry Christmas to us all, my dears. God bless us."

Which all the family re-echoed.

"God bless us every one!" said Tiny Tim, the last of all.—Christmas Carol, Stave 3.

"I don't know what day of the month it is," said Scrooge; "I don't know how long I have been among the spirits, I don't know anything. I'm quite a baby. Never mind, I don't care. I'd rather be a baby. Hallo! Whoop! Hallo here!"

He was checked in his transports by the churches ringing out the lustiest peals he had ever heard. Clash, clash, hammer; ding, dong, bell. Bell, dong, ding; hammer, clang, clash! Oh, gloriors! gloriors!

Running to the window, he opened it, and put out his head. No fog, no mist; clear, bright, jovial, stirring, cold; cold, piping for the blood to dance to; golden sunlight; heavenly sky; sweet fresh air; merry bells. Oh, gloriors! Gloriors!

"What's today?" cried Scrooge, calling downward to a boy in Sunday clothes, who perhaps had loitered in to look about him.

"Eh?" returned the boy, with all his might of wonder.

"What's today, my fine fellow?" said Scrooge.

"Today!" replied the boy. "Why, Christmas day."

"It's Christmas day?" said Scrooge to himself. "I haven't missed it. The spirits have done it all

in one night. They can do anything they like. Of course, they can. Of course, they can. Hallo, my fine fellow!"

"Hallo!" returned the boy.

"Do you know the porter's, in the next street but one, at the corner?" Scrooge inquired.

"I should hope I did," replied the lad.

"An intelligent boy!" said Scrooge. "A remarkable boy! Do you know whether they've sold the prize turkey that was hanging up there?—Not the little prize turkey, the big one?"

"What, the one as big as me?" returned the boy.

"What a delightful boy!" said Scrooge. "It's a pleasure to talk to him. Yes, my buck!"

"Is it?" said Scrooge. "Go and buy it."

"Walk-er!" exclaimed the boy.

"No, no," said Scrooge, "I am in earnest. Go and buy it, and tell 'em to bring it here, that I may give them the directions where to take it. Come back with the man, and I'll give you a shilling. Come back with him in less than five minutes and I'll give half-a-crown!"

The boy was off like a shot. He must have had a steady hand at a trigger who could have got a shot off half so fast.

"I'll send it to Bob Cratchit's," whispered Scrooge, rubbing his hands and splitting with a laugh. "He shan't know who sends it. It's twice the size of Tiny Tim. Joe Miller never made such a joke as sending it to Bob's will be!"

The hand in which he wrote the address was not a steady one; but write it he did, somehow and went down stairs to open the street door, ready for the coming of the porter's man. As he stood there, waiting his arrival, the knocker caught his eye.

"I shall love it as long as I live!" cried Scrooge, putting it with his hand. "I scarcely ever looked at it before. What an honest expression it has in its face! It's a wonderful knocker!—Here's the turkey. Hallo! Whoop! How are you! Merry Christmas!"

It was a turkey! He never could have stood upon his legs, that bird, he would have snapped 'em short off in a minute, like sticks of sealing wax.

"Why, it's impossible to carry that to Camden Town," said Scrooge. "You must have a cab!"

The chuckle with which he said this, and the chuckle with which he paid for the cab, and the chuckle with which he recompensed the boy, were only to be exceeded by the chuckle with which he sat down breathless in his chair again, and chuckled till he cried.

Shaving was not an easy task, for his hand continued to shake very much; and shaving requires attention, even when you don't perceive while you are at it. But if he had cut the end of his nose off, he would have put a piece of sticking-plaster over it, and been quite satisfied.

He dressed himself "all in his best," and at last got out into the streets. The people were by this time pouring forth, as he had seen them with the Ghost of Christmas Present; and walking with his hands behind him, Scrooge regarded every one with a delighted smile. He looked so irresistibly pleasant, in a word, three or four good-humored fellows said, "Good morning, sir! A merry Christmas to you!" And Scrooge said often afterward, that of all the blithe sounds he had ever heard, those were the blithest in his ears.

Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. H. FITZGERALD, D.D., Dean of Day and Evening Schools, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

Lesson for December 19 SAMUEL THE JUST JUDGE

LESSON TEXT—1 Sam. 7:1-17, 12:1-25.

GOLDEN TEXT—Prepare your heart unto the Lord and serve Him only.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God Bless the People at Mizpah.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Victory at Mizpah.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What Samuel Did for His People YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How the Lord Helps.

I. Samuel Called the People to Forsake Their Idols (7:1-6).

Under the administration of Eli, the nation rapidly deteriorated. For their sins, God permitted the nation to be bitterly oppressed by the Philistines. Samuel promised them deliverance on the condition of repentance.

II. Samuel Prayed for the People (7:7-14).

Moved by fear of the Philistines the people besought Samuel to cry unto God for them. In response to his prayer God miraculously delivered them from the Philistines.

III. Samuel Judging Israel (7:15-17).

Bethel, Gilgal, Mizpah and Ramah were his circuit, to each of which he made annual visits. These centers were for the accommodation of the people.

IV. Samuel's Farewell Address (12:1-25).

When Saul, the new king, was crowned, Samuel turned over to him his authority, and gracefully retired.

1. Samuel's challenge to the people (vv. 1-5).

(1) A reminder of the way the king had been given (v. 1).

He showed that they were directly responsible for the change in government. Though keenly feeling the reflection upon himself, and their ingratitude to God in their demand for a king, he had not resisted their wish.

(2) Review of his own administration (vv. 2, 3).

a. Walk from childhood (v. 2). Samuel's was a remarkable life; from childhood to old age he had lived an upright and pure life.

b. Career as judge and ruler (v. 3).

He boldly challenged them to show where and how he had ever oppressed anyone.

(3) The vote of confidence by the people (vv. 4, 5).

It was Samuel's right as he laid down the reins of government to have his record vindicated and to have his integrity established beyond a doubt, so that no evil-minded man should ever be able to cast reproach upon him.

2. Samuel reviews God's dealing from the time of Moses (vv. 6-15).

He reasoned with them concerning the good hand of the Lord upon them from the time of Moses. Though they with ingratitude turned from the Lord and demanded a king like the other nations, He had acceded to their request and set a king over them.

(1) National prosperity conditioned by obedience (v. 14).

Though they had displeased God in choosing a king, if they would fear the Lord and render obedience, national prosperity would still be given.

(2) Disobedience to God meant the nation's ruin (v. 15).

It is folly to ask God's blessing upon a nation while it is living in rebellion against Him.

3. Samuel's own vindication (vv. 16-19).

This was such a critical hour in the history of the nation that Samuel sought to indelibly impress its meaning on their hearts. This he did by means of the thunder and rain out of season. Harvest time was not the season for thunder and rain, so when it came at the call of Samuel, the people were affrighted. They saw it as an example of God's mighty power, which if directed against them, would destroy them in an instant.

4. Samuel's gracious response (vv. 20-25).

(1) "Fear not—serve the Lord with all your heart" (vv. 20-22).

Samuel did not minimize their sin but assured them that if they would serve the Lord wholeheartedly He would not forsake them. The ground of their hope was the faithfulness of God in keeping His covenant.

(2) "God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you" (v. 23).

The people had rejected Samuel, yet he had such magnanimity of soul that he did not allow their ingratitude to cause his intercession for them to cease. He assured them that in spite of their sin their one concern should be to fear the Lord and serve Him wholeheartedly.

Pleasure

The pastor says: To expect adequate refreshment for the human spirit from mere pleasure is like gathering dewdrops and blowing upon them to keep them moist.—John An drew Holmes.

Repentance

Repentance is a hearty sorrow for our past misdeeds, and a sincere resolution and endeavor, to the utmost of our power to conform our actions to the law of God.

WEEKLY South-West NEWS ITEMS

A special meeting of the League of Municipalities of New Mexico has been called in Las Vegas for December 20. Ten New Mexico cities are members of the league.

Arizona Alpha Chapter of Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering scholastic society, has been installed at the University of Arizona at Tucson. Dean G. M. Butler was installing officer.

Fire damaged the gillows frame, ore bin, tramway terminal and shaft of the Big Jim United Eastern property at Oatman. A loss of between \$25,000 and \$30,000 was covered by insurance.

Scouting the treatment of a white sarcoptic and American hospital service, an Apache squaw who had been run over by a truck near Winkelman.

Because a corporation has paid good money for mining claims, it does not follow that the buyer is bound to spend more money on assessment work, the Arizona State Supreme Court held recently.

The one-half ton safe in the office of the Mesa Milling Company at Mesa was blown open by yegmen who operated at the milling plant unknown to officers or citizens and \$250 was carried away in cash.

The governor of Utah and the governor of New Mexico met in Albuquerque for a conference regarding western state water interests and particularly the Colorado river situation. Governor Dern of Utah had just come from a conference on the same subject with Governor George W. P. Hunt of Arizona.

The recent withdrawal by the federal government of thirteen townships situated in the southern part of the state of New Mexico from homestead entry is taken in Las Cruces to be indicative the government will in a short time test drills for potash, beds of which are known to underlie a greater portion of southeastern New Mexico and a considerable part of West Texas.

An even million baby fish will have been turned loose, or "planted," in streams in the White mountains and in Coconino and Yavapai counties in Arizona by the middle of the coming year. D. E. Pettis, Arizona state game warden, has ordered that many trout eggs for hatching to the state's two hatcheries near Springerville, 400,000 for January delivery and 600,000 for April delivery.

The Douglas, Ariz., school board has a right to segregate any children on the basis of color or any other basis as regards buildings, so long as like facilities are accorded each group of students in the degree of instruction, it has been decided by the Cochise County Superior Court in a test case on complaint of the father of a negro student, demanding admittance to the Douglas high school.

The revolutionary movement in Mexico is gaining force in all states of the country, and that there are thousands of Mexicans in the United States who are willing to return to Mexico to aid in overthrowing the present government, was the statement made in Tucson by Adolfo de la Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico and admitted opponent of the present Mexican regime.

Reduction of the valuations placed on grazing lands and sheep were asked the State Tax Commission by representatives of the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association and New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association who appeared before the commission recently at Santa Fe. The cattlemen said they were satisfied to have the present figures continued on cattle, but asked that the grazing lands valuation be cut 50 cents an acre.

A table released by the Santa Fe Railroad shows that the value of New Mexico's agricultural crops, including fruit and vegetables, was \$38,000,000. The value of livestock produced in the state in 1926, including poultry and dairy products, was \$27,000,000. The value of minerals, including oil and gas, was \$35,000,000. The value of lumber production in the state was \$7,000,000. The total value of all the products of New Mexico for the year was \$107,000,000.

That the arctic ptarmigan is not extinct in New Mexico is the discovery made by J. Stokley Ligon, now engaged in taking a wild-game census of the state, who discovered and shot a pair on Castilla peak in Taos county last week. He is having them mounted and they will be exhibited by the State Game Department for the education of the public, preliminary to plans for re-establishing these beautiful birds in New Mexico mountains by bringing them in airplanes from Colorado.

A. M. McCreary of the Tempe Teachers' College was elected president of the Arizona Coaches and Officials' Association at a meeting held in Phoenix. Jess McCune of Phoenix high school was elected vice president, and J. W. Garmes of Phoenix secretary-treasurer.

Roscoe E. Hill of Albuquerque, N. M., American high commissioner to Nicaragua, has been appointed chairman of the Nicaraguan mixed commission, which is to settle claims arising out of the recent revolution estimated total of \$3,000,000.

Help Kidneys By Drinking More Water

Take Salts to Flush Kidneys and Help Neutralize Irritating Acids

Kidney and bladder irritations often result from acidity, says a noted authority. The kidneys help filter this acid from the blood and pass it on to the bladder, where it may remain to irritate and inflame, causing a burning, scalding sensation, or setting up an irritation at the neck of the bladder, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night. The sufferer is in constant dread; the water he passes sometimes with a scalding sensation and is very profuse; again, there is difficulty in voiding it.

Bladder weakness, most folks call it because they can't control urination. While it is extremely annoying and sometimes very painful, this is often one of the most simple ailments to overcome. Begin drinking lots of soft water, also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from your pharmacist and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast. Continue this for two or three days. This will help neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer are a source of irritation to the bladder and urinary organs, which then act normal again.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is used by thousands of folks who are subject to urinary disorders caused by acid irritation. Jad Salts causes no bad effects whatever.

Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink which may quickly relieve your bladder irritation.

Cuticura Soap Pure and Wholesome Keeps The Skin Clear



Waiter—"What's the matter, Mator, you look as though you weren't enjoying your food."

Diner—"I'm enjoying it well enough, only I'm thinking how I must suffer with indigestion afterwards. Wish I could eat everything I want as other folks do."

Waiter—"May I suggest the use of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER?"

A blessing to those with weak stomachs, constipation, nervous indigestion and similar disorders. When the stomach and bowels are in good working order good health usually prevails. When not in working order, use August Flower, one and one-half bottles, at all drug stores. If you cannot get it, write to G. G. Green, Inc., Woodbury, N. J.

Need for Scrub Team

The freshman was watching his first football game. The field was muddy beyond the least trace of slickness and after a few downs the gridirons were dripping wet. Before long the freshman commented to his neighbor: "These fellows are sure muddy, aren't they?"

He revolved no answer, and so in a minute he ventured again: "Those guys certainly got muddy, don't they?"

Again the neighbor was silent, and for a third time the freshman spoke. "I say," he blurted, "why don't the scrub team get to work?"

Answering bursts of laughter silenced the confused freshman.

"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.

Bees' Life Made Public

A colony of Italian bees, about 40,000 strong, has been installed in a glass observation hive in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Within the hive itself, thousands can be seen feeding the young, depositing honey, making wax, or themselves eating. In short, the exhibit presents an example of one of the most perfect communal organizations known to nature.

Many a woman who doesn't know her own mind gives her husband a piece of it.

\$4,000 IN PRIZES 1,055 PRIZES IN ALL

Enter the great Liquid Veneer Contest. All you have to do is write us in less than 150 words what you consider the outstanding characteristics of Liquid Veneer, or tell us of an unusual use for Liquid Veneer.

You may win the first prize of \$500 or one of the 1,044 other prizes. Three prominent business men will act as judges. Contest closes December 31st, 1926. But don't delay. Get necessary entry blank and full particulars from your dealer. If he can't supply you write us. Don't miss this big opportunity.

Liquid Veneer is sold by hardware, furniture, drug, paint, grocery and general stores.

LIQUID VENEER

PATENTS—Send model or drawing for Preliminary Examination. Booklet sent free. Highest prizes awarded. Write E. Cole, M. & N., Patent Lawyer, 210 N. Washington, D. C., Denver, Colorado, Office, 310 Quincy Building.