THE HEDLEY INFORMER

VOL. XII | HEDLEY, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, DECEMBER 30, 1921 | NO 6

DONLEY COUNTY CLUB BOY HAS PRIZE WINNING KAFIR

Jeff Tanner, of Lelia Lake, one of Donley County's enthusiastic Club boys, planted seed kafir that was furnished him by the County Agent He won a trip to the Dallas Fair on the sample he had at the County Fair. An exhibit of his grain was sent to Dallas and won first over the State. It was taken from there to the Cotton Palace, at Waco, and took first there.

This boy is keeping this seed pure and is selling it to farmers to plant.

Hurrah for the Club Boys, our coming farmers and citizens.

DIED CHRISTMAS MORNING

Carrie Hill, the four year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs T. O. Hill. died of pneumonia Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, at the family home three miles north of Hedley. On this Christmas Day which brought joy and cheer to most of us, the hearts of these good people were burdened with inexpressible sadness. Funeral services were conducted at the Methodist church Monday by Rev. J. M. Fuller, and the little body was laid to rest in Rowe Cemetery. Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

LOST—A cameo ring. Finder please return to
Mrs. Paul Crozier.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Rev Verge McCanlies of Hamlin, Texas, lectured on Christian Education Thursday night at the Nazarene Church. He is working in the interest of Central Nazarene College, which is located at Hamlin.

All kinds of FARM LOANS.
Geo. A. Ryan, Clarendon.

NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS

On January 1st we will discontinue Any and All Charge Accounts. Govern yourselves accordingly, as we find we have to do this to stay in business.

Very truly,
Hedley Drug Co.

Bob Stroud came down from Amarillo and spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L, A. Stroud.

A letter came to us Tuesday from our friend and former townsman, Claude Furr, of Iowa Park, with money enclosed for subscription renewal Thanks.

NOTICE

Try Texhoma Electia Light Kerosene. There is none better. We do not claim that it is made in any other state. We do not claim that it is made of crude oil that came from Pennsylvania. No, but it is a Texas product, and we will test it in any way against any other Kerosene or Illuminating Oil sold in the state.

Texhoma Oil & Refining Co.
John Crow, Agt.

THE SEASON'S GREETINGS!

THE UNDERSIGNED BUSINESS MEN OF HEDLEY have, by their patronage and co-operation, enabled the Informer to enjoy a fair amount of prosperity during the year now drawing to a close, and we wish to express to them our appreciation of their patronage and friendship.

THE SEASON'S GREETINGS
TO YOU AND YOURS

May your tribe increase. Now let's all unite in an effort to accomplish some really worth-while things during 1922.

The men and firms who have kept the wheels turning, by buying and paying for our advertising space, are

W. A. Armstrong	Frank Kendall
A. W. Alexander	M. & M. Co
Barnes & Hastings	Moreman & Battle
City Meat Market	R. R. Mobley
Dr. J. C. Coffey	Moreman Gin
W. A. Chapman	D. C. Moore
J. T. Curtis	R. E. Newman
J. M. Clarke	Dr. J. B. Ozier
Dishman Gin	J. H. Richey
First State Bank	R. S. Smith
Forbis & Stone	Square Deal Garage
Guaranty State Bank	Cicero Smith Lbr. Co.
Green's Garage	J. Fred Smith
Hedley Drug Co	L. A. Stroud
Hedley Garage	Thompson Bros
Hedley Hardware	Tims & Culwell
Hedley Equity Union	Texhoma Oil & Ref Co
Hedley Telephone Co	Wooldridge Lbr. Co.
Hiway Filling Station	Dr. J. W. Webb
Huffman Barber Shop	Whitfield & Bennett
L. T. Hullum	Uncle Bob Watson

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to a mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, repect; to all men, charity.
—F. M. Balfour.

NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS

On January 1st we will discontinue Any and All Charge Accounts. Govern yourselves accordingly, as we find we have to do this to stay in business.

Very truly,
Hedley Drug Co.

Will Stroud came in several days ago from Denton, and is at the home of his parents, Mr and Mrs. L. A. Stroud. Will has spent much of his time the past several months in the Base Hospital at Houston, undergoing treatment for injuries incident to his activities in the world war, and which threatened to completely undermine his health. We are glad to see him again, looking much better, but we understand he must later return to the hospital for still further treatment.

Have your tailor work done by Clarke the Tailor, who knows how. Phone 77.

Miss Esta Shaw, who teaches at Vernon, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs J, D Shaw, and other home folks and friends.

Special at Nazarene Church

There will be an All-Night Prayer Meeting at the Nazarene Church Saturday night, December 31st. Every Nazarene in the world is expected to spend that night in prayer that God will send a mighty revival wave over the world.

The public has a cordial invitation to come, and if it is not possible to stay all night, stay as long as you can.

God Bless the People!
I L. Campbell, Pastor.

R. W. Scales came up several days ago from his Terry County ranch to mingle with friends and spend the holidays with his family.

FOR SALE—Sheet iron car house, not up See L W. Willis at Wooldridge Lumber Co.

THE JOY OF THE TRUE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS

Dr. Henry VanDyke

Are you willing to forget what you have done for other people and remember what other people have done for you; to ignore what the world owes you, and to think what you owe the world; to put your rights in the background, and your duties in the middle distance, and your chances to do a little more than your duty in the foreground; to see that your fellow men are just as real as you are, and try to look behind their faces to their hearts, hungry for joy; to own that probably the only good reason for your existence is not what you are going to get out of life, but what you are going to give life; to close your book of complaints against the universe, and look around for a place where you can sow a few seeds of happiness—are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

Are you willing to stoop down and consider the needs and the desires of little children; to remember the weakness and loneliness of people who are growing old; to stop asking whether your friends love you, and ask yourself whether you love them enough to bear in mind the things that other people have to bear on their hearts; to try to understand what those who live in the same house with you really want. without waiting for them to tell you; to trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke, and to carry it in front so that your shadow will fall behind you; to make a grave for your ugly thoughts and a garden for your kindly feelings, with the gate open—are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

Are you willing to believe that love is the strongest thing in the world — stronger than hate, stronger than evil, stonger than death—and that the blessed life which began in Bethlehem nineteen hundred years ago is the image and brightness of the eternal love? Then you can keep Christmas.

And if you can keep it for a day, why not always? But you can never keep it alone.

STRAYED —One fawn colored Jersey cow,
W. L. Butler & Son,
Lelia Lake, Texas.

A generation is growing up that will not know how to talk enthusiastically about horse racing.

Pretty Things that are made at Home

WOMEN are as much interested in dress accessories each season as they are in necessary clothing, and for very good reasons. They have long ago learned the value of finishing touches—trifles that can carry a costume out of the ordinary and into the distinctive class, and they are easily captivated by new developments in accessories. The designers of neckwear, veilings, gloves, jewelry, coiffure ornaments, fans and bags are quite as busy as the creators of suits and coats and find as ready a market for their ever-changing wares. This is a season of simplicity in gowns and there is a vogue for dark colors—two things that make accessories more important than ever.

There are many dressy scarfs and they are nearly all handmade, of various silk weaves, with crepes and satins the favorites. For more practical wear scarfs of knitted silk and those of wool are manufactured and on display in all dry goods shops.

Two pretty silk scarfs, for afternoon or evening, are illustrated here and they will interest the woman who likes to make such things for herself or as gifts. They may be made of silk or satin and lined with the same or with georgette crepe. Narrow ribbons, plain or figured or with metallic edges, are used for the plaitings and ruffles that decorate them and made flowers or fruits add cheerful points of color to them.

Scarfs of crepe de chine, or other crepes, wide and long, are not lined and may be hemmed or picoted along the edges. Usually the ends are finished with deep fringes or tassels. Chenille and beads used together make rich fringes and wide fringes of very small beads are effective. There is plenty of opportunity for originality in making these fringes and very narrow braids or ribbons may be used for them.

When the goddess of the looms inspired the weaving of taffeta, she recorded a great achievement. No other silk fits in so well with youth and its gayeties, and none is more adaptable and versatile, for it is used by womankind of all ages. Little tots of three are proudly conscious of their splendor in gay little coats and bonnets of taffeta, and when they pay their formal visits to grandmamma they are more than likely to find her spending the afternoon in a charming black frock of this same fabric.

Taffeta finds itself in increased demand this season for the clothes of young misses. In plain colors or black it forms the bodice for frocks with skirts made of wool materials, the favorite combination of this kind having proved to be the taffeta bodice with plaid skirt. The color for the bodice is the same as that which predominates in the skirt and its finish is usually feather stitching or other simple stitchery about the neck and sleeves done in one of the colors in the plaid.

A pretty party frock, and one that will serve for almost any dress-up occasion, is shown in the illustration. It is so simply designed that anyone can make it and so effective that its maker may be proud of it. Many color combinations are possible in this design, the very pretty one photographed can be imagined in navy blue taffeta with clusters of embroidered flowers in rose red, primly set on slender stems and leaves, outlined in green. The running stitch that finishes the neck and sleeves is in the same color as the flowers and the wide sash of satin ribbon matches them also.

The plain straight skirt must be set on to an under-bodice that is short-waisted, and the over-bodice, cut longer and scalloped at the bottom, is tacked to the under-bodice at the arm's-eye. The scallops are bound with a bias strip of the silk.

Julia Bottomley

Silk Scarfs for Afternoon and Evening.

Sprightly Party Frocks.

THE DAIRY

MAKING MILK IN NEBRASKA

Figures Obtained Probably Approximate Requirements in Other Sections of West.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Here is what it costs, in labor and feed, to produce 100 pounds of market milk in eastern Nebraska: Winter, six months—concentrates, 41.2 pounds; dry roughage, 95.3 pounds; silage and other succulent roughage, 93.6 pounds; bedding, 11.1 pounds; human labor, 2 hours; horse labor, 0.06 hour; hauling and grinding concentrates, $0.016; pasture, $0.108; total costs, except depreciation on cows, $0.788; depreciation on cows, $0.018.

Summer six months—Concentrates, 11 pounds; hauling and grinding concentrates, $0.004; dry roughage, 51.2 pounds; silage and other succulent roughage, 29.3 pounds; pasture, $0.653; human labor, 1.9 hours; horse labor, 6.08 hours; total costs except depreciation on cows, $0.805; depreciation on cows, $0.084.

The work of determining the cost of producing milk in this section covers two one-year periods. It was begun by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the department of dairy husbandry of the University of Nebraska, in September, 1917, discontinued at the end of the first year, and resumed in September, 1919. The figures reported were based on actual records obtained by regular monthly visits of 24 hours each to eight farms for two years, and to 2[illegible] other farms for one year.

The requirements for keeping the average cow one year were: Concentrates, 1,529 pounds, hauling and grinding concentrates, $0.60; dry roughage, 4,275 pounds; silage and other succulent roughage, 3,593 pounds; pasture, $22.01; bedding, 340 pounds; human labor, 113.6 hours; horse labor, 3.2 hours; other costs except depreciation on cows, $46.35; depreciation on cows, $4.78.

During the first winter and summer the average incomes from milk were not sufficient to meet the average costs. In the second year the incomes were above the average costs in both seasons. The greater percentage of the year's income was received in the winter, but the feed, pasture and bedding costs exceeded the summer costs by a greater percentage than the winter receipts exceeded the summer receipts.

Feed for Dairy Cows Should Be Carefully Weighed.

Although the figures obtained show what was required to produce milk for the Omaha market under the system of dairy management found in the section studied, and probably approximate the requirements in similar localities, it is pointed out by the department that they, of course, do not apply to dairying in sections where different conditions and methods of management prevail.

Additional details of the record and work are contained in department Bulletin 972, "Unit Requirements for Producing Market Milk in Eastern Nebraska," recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Copies of the bulletin may be had by addressing a request to the department at Washington, D. C.

MOLD REPORTED IN SILAGE

Trouble Occurs Only Where Air Is Present, Generally Caused by Lack of Water.

The usual number of complaints are coming in regarding the presence of mold in silage. Mold can grow only when air is present. Air generally gets in as the result of the silage being too dry when put into the silo. If water was added, not enough was used. Poor packing may cause the same trouble. Mold around the doors and against the wall is the result of poor construction of the silo which allows air to enter. Nothing can be done now to remedy the condition. At the next filling time special care should be taken to see that the corn contains enough moisture and that it is well tramped. It is always safest to reject moldy silage especially for horses and sheep, although for cattle there seems to be little danger.—C. H. Eckles, chief of the division of dairy husbandry, University Farm.

"I will" is the motto of Chicago. "I can" is the motto of the fruit preserver.

Don't wait for your happiness until others hand it to you on a silver platter.

Most men hate cleaning up their desks as much as women hate dish washing; but it has to be done.

Music has charm in the country where the houses are a mile apart.

Perils of the Locker.

"You would hardly call golf a dangerous game?"

"I don't know about that," said Gadspur. "I never accept an in[illegible] tion from a fellow player to sh[illegible] a recent purchase that I don't feel [illegible] if I were taking my life in my hands."

Palestine's Promising Future

MOUNT ZION FROM THE WEST
Photo ©International

© Western Newspaper Union

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL

NEW JEWISH SETTLEMENT
Photo by Underwood & Underwood

PALESTINE'S promising future! Certainly Palestine is at the beginning of a new era. And although there are many difficulties in plain sight, this new era is promising.

"The view of Jerusalem as one leaves the Garden of Gethsemane draws the heart with sympathy," writes William D. McCracken in Asia. "The walls rise severely above bare slopes where nothing grows, for it is outside the city proper that biblical prophecies of the desolation of Jerusalem seem to be fulfilled.

"Today the city stands midway between the horrors of the Turkish regime and the promised good of the British mandatory rule. Nothing has been done as yet in a public way to beautify the city. North and west the houses straggle outside the walls; on the south forbidding slopes border the road to Bethlehem; and on the east lies the terrible valley of Jehoshaphat—a valley of dry bones.

"Seventeen times destroyed—bitterly hated—anxiously sought—how desperate a history since Nebuchadnezzar captured it more than twenty-five centuries ago.

"Redeemed today, but in her nakedness, Jerusalem waits to be clothed. She has as yet no grace, no covering for her ugly wounds. Some day her sides will glisten with the brightness of a heavenly radiance; she will be washed and anointed like a bride waiting for the bridegroom."

The prophetic part of this is written, of course, in Oriental imagery. Sir Herbert Samuel, the British high commissioner, puts the situation in plain English and says, in his report to parliament:

"Undeveloped and underpopulated, Palestine has possibilities of far more prosperity than the standard attained before the war."

And Palestine's future is the concern of half the world. Christian, Jew and Moslem see in Palestine a holy land. It is a most interesting situation that is being worked out under our very eyes. It is an obvious chance for the punster; Palestine is indeed the "Promised Land." To whom is it promised? That is what Jew, Arab and Christian in Palestine are asking of the British government. The British government replies that under the mandate there will be complete freedom and equality for all religions and equal justice for all, regardless of religion, race or position.

Sir Herbert's report to parliament makes interesting reading, some of which must be done between the lines. Concerning the policy followed under the mandate he says:

"The policy of His Majesty's British government contemplates the satisfaction of the legitimate aspirations of the Jewish race throughout the world in relation to Palestine, combined with a full protection of the rights of the existing population.

"For my own part I am convinced that the means can be found to effect this combination. The Zionism that is practicable is the Zionism that fulfills this essential condition.

"It is the clear duty of the mandatory power to promote the well-being of the Arab population, in the same way as a British administration would regard it as its duty to promote the welfare of the local population in any part of our empire. The measures to foster the well-being of the Arabs should be precisely those which we should adopt in Palestine if there were no Zionist question, and if there had been no Balfour declaration. There is in this policy nothing incompatible with reasonable Zionist aspirations.

"[illegible] contrary, if the growth of Jewish in[illegible] accompanied by Arab degradation, [illegible] to promote Arab advance[illegible] one of its essential pur[illegible]

"A[illegible]rab would be a discredit [illegible] the moral influence [illegible] impaired.

[illegible] satisfaction of [illegible]pe—a worthy and [illegible]creasing degree, [illegible]00,000 of people [illegible]tered. They ask [illegible] "a "home" in the [illegible]d has always been [illegible]e. They ask that [illegible]tional characteristics [illegible] in intellectual inter[illegible] institutions.

[illegible]wish immigration is to [illegible] that the greater prosperity of [illegible]ugh the development of Jewish enterprises, is to be at the expense, and not to the benefit of the Arabs, that the use of Hebrew is to imply the disappearance of Arabic, that the establishment of elected councils in the Jewish community for the control of its affairs is to be followed by the subjection of the Arabs to the rule of those councils.

"In a word, the degree to which Jewish national [illegible] can be fulfilled in Palestine is conditioned by the rights of present inhabitants. These have been the principles which have guided the policy of my administration.

"It is the policy of the administration to continue, wherever possible, to apply the Turkish laws, to which the people are accustomed. Changes are made only when they are indispensable. Efficiency is essential to good government, but there is a point where efficiency may become harassing. The danger of passing that point is foreseen.

"The many faiths and sects which find in the Holy Land their origin or their inspiration are free to maintain their teachers and pastors, and to practice their cults, without let or hindrance. In the controversies that occasionally arise between them the policy of the administration has been strictly to maintain the status quo."

Nevertheless, native Christians and Moslems are appealing to the British government not to put into effect the Balfour declaration, because, they say, the Zionists wish "to evict and dispossess the Arab population of Palestine." The Balfour declaration, issued in November, 1917, approves "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people," and states that the British government will use their best endeavors to facilitate this object, while at the same time reserving to all non-Jewish communities their full civil and religious rights.

The Zionists assure the native peoples that their fears are groundless. "Our policy in regard to the Arabs, as in regard to all our problems, is clear and straightforward," said Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president, in his address to the Twelfth Zionist congress, recently held at Carlsbad. He declares, furthermore:

"We intend to abate no jot of the rights guaranteed us by the Balfour declaration, and recognition of that fact by the Arabs is an essential preliminary to the establishment of satisfactory relations between Jew and Arab. Their temporary refusal to recognize that fact compels us to give thought to the means by which we can best safeguard our Yishub against aggression. Self-protection is an elemental duty. But we proclaim most solemnly and unequivocally that we have in our own hearts no thought of aggression, no intention of trespassing on the legitimate rights of our neighbors. We look forward to a future in which Jew and Arab will live side by side in Palestine, and work conjointly for the prosperity of the country. Nothing will stand in the way of such a future, when once our neighbors realize that our rights are as serious a matter to us as their rights are to them."

That there are troubles of many kinds is evident from the report. Some of these are referred to thus:

"The methods of agriculture are, for the most part, primitive; the area of land now cultivated could yield a far greater product. There are in addition large cultivable areas that are left untilled. The summits and slopes of the hills are admirably suited to the growth of the trees, but there are no forests. Some industries have been killed b[illegible]urkish laws; none has been encouraged; the m[illegible]s of Palestine and of the neighboring countrie[illegible]e supplied almost wholly from Europe.

"The s[illegible]rne commerce, such as it is, is loaded and dis[illegible]arged in the open roadsteads of Jaffa and Haifa; there are no harbors.

"The country is underpopulated because of this lack of development. There are now in the whole of Palestine hardly 700,000 people, a population much less than that of the Province of Galilee alone in the time of Christ.

"The long delay in the formal settlement of the international status of Palestine has tended to disturb the minds of the people. Even more serious has been the consequence that it has not been possible to issue a government loan. Without a loan, many public works that would be directly or indirectly remunerative, cannot be executed.

"The financial conditions of eastern and central Europe and internal difficulties within the Zionist organization in the United States have prevented the Zionist movement from providing as yet any large sums for enterprises of development or colonization—although, indeed, several land purchases have been completed and many preparations made for the future. As a consequence, while there has been much pressure to admit Jewish immigrants there has been comparatively little expansion in opportunities for employment.

"The agricultural development of the country, and, indeed, its urban development, also, are greatly hampered by the condition of confusion into which the titles of ownership of land were allowed to fall during the Turkish regime. There is here a tangle which will need years of patient effort to unravel."

Of the total population of 700,000 the Jewish element numbers 76,000, almost all of whom have entered Palestine during the last forty years. The success of the Jewish agricultural colonies attracted the eager interest of the masses of the Jewish people scattered throughout the world.

In many countries they were living under the pressure of laws or customs which cramped their capacities and thwarted their energies; they saw in Palestine the prospect of a home in which they might live at ease.

Profoundly discontented, as numbers of them were, with a life of petty trade in crowded cities, they listened with ready ears to the call of a healthier and finer life as producers on the land. Some among them, agriculturists already, saw in Palestine the prospect of a soil not less fertile, and an environment far more free, than those to which they were accustomed.

Emigration of Jews to Palestine is increasing rapidly in central and eastern Europe, and the new Palestine immigration regulations would allow of a controlled immigration of about 17,000 Zionists of the pioneer class during the coming year, said S. Landmann, secretary of the Zionist organization, in an interview.

Mr. Landmann, who is now in Vienna on a special mission in connection with Jewish emigrants to Palestine, said the selection of the emigrants is being made by the Zionist organization, which has established Palestine offices in the important Jewish centers. Preference is given to young people, strong in body and determined in spirit, who have had actual experience in agriculture or other annual work, and who know Hebrew.

Several thousands of such pioneers—known by the Hebrew name of Chalitzim—have already left, and others are waiting in the large centers until proper arrangements for their transport can be made and until new openings for employment in Palestine are reported.

One of the features of the pioneer movement is that it includes a fair proportion of girls of well-to-do families, who have decided to devote their lives to the new Palestine. They act as land girls and take care of the domestic arrangements in the Jewish colonies.

Reviewing the whole field in "Zionism and World Politics," Dr. Horace Meyer Kallen concludes that at least the cornerstone of the future Zionist edifice has been laid. And Dr. Kallen believes that this is an event of profound and hopeful significance for the Jewish race. He feels that the Jew has too long been compelled to choose between the unwelcome alternatives of sinking his rich cultural and spiritual heritage in thoroughgoing assimilation with the life of the country in which he lives and of leading the starved, unhappy [illegible]istence of a suspected outcast, a man with [illegible]nite racial consciousness but without a cou[illegible]

The Point of View.

His friends say: "What a breezy personality." His enemies say: "What an awful blow."—Wayside Tales.

It is up to the bookkeeper to keep posted.

Just say to your grocer Red Cross Ball Blue when buying bluing. You will be more than repaid by the results. Once tried always used.—Advertisement.

Discretion in Business.

"Who was the lady that just bought a package of insect powder?" "I'm sorry, but that's a business secret."

A Surmise.

"Why isn't there more building?"

"Looks to me like the capitalists are on a strike."

W. N. U., DALLAS, NO. 50—1921.

Contemptuousness of pleas for the principle of liberty is not a good sign.

When a girl is afraid a young man will flirt with her she wishes he would.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

"Our day is that of short cuts, labor-saving devices and greater efficiency in all forms of labor. In steam and electricity man has come into possession of well-nigh unlimited possibilities."

WHAT SHALL WE HAVE TO EAT?

Those who have once tried tuna fish will always be a friend of it. It lacks the fishy taste of the ordinary canned fish, making it most acceptable for salads and various dishes.

Tuna Fish Salad.—Take one cupful of shredded tuna, three-fourths of a cupful of boiled salad dressing, one-half of an envelope of gelatine, one-fourth of a cupful of water, one-half cupful of chopped celery, one green pepper chopped, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of paprika. Soak the gelatine in the cold water, then add it, with all the other ingredients, to the hot salad dressing. Turn into individual molds that have been dipped in cold water. When molded turn out on crisp lettuce leaves.

Sponge Pudding.—Take one and one-half cupfuls of milk, four tablespoonfuls of flour, a pinch of salt and cook together until thick. Add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and when cooled a little the yolks of three eggs well beaten. Fold in the beaten whites and bake in a buttered baking dish until well puffed. Serve with the hard sauce above.

Baltimore Pudding.—Take one-half cupful each of molasses, milk and beef suet finely minced, a cupful of flour and a cupful of raisins, the juice and rind of a lemon, one-half teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of cloves, mace and cinnamon. Steam five hours and serve with an egg or hard sauce. Prepare the hard sauce with two tablespoonfuls of butter creamed, one cupful of powdered sugar added gradually and two or three tablespoonfuls of whipped cream. Flavor with vanilla.

Hermits.—One might well be willing to be a hermit if fed on such cakes. Take one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of shortening, using butter if possible; three well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of finely chopped raisins and flour enough to roll. Roll and cut as for any cooky. Bake in a quick oven.

A simple lettuce salad with French dressing will be good, with an apple pie for dessert. Other good things for the rest of the week will be found in the following:

"The things that haven't been done before,
Are the tasks worth while today.
Are you one of the flock that follow, or
Are you one that shall lead the way?
Are you one of the timid souls that quail
At the jeers of a doubting crew,
Or dare you, whether you win or fail
Strike out for a goal that's new?"

NOVEL WAYS WITH FRUITS.

When oranges, grapefruit, kumquats and lemons are plentiful in the market, we like to use them in other ways, even if we enjoy them best as fresh fruit.

Florida Orange Sticks. — Cream one-quarter of a cupful of butter; add three-quarters of a cupful of sugar and beat until smooth. Then add two egg yolks, one-quarter of a cupful of orange juice and the grated rind of one-half an orange. Mix and sift three-quarters of a cupful of flour, one-quarter of a cupful of cornstarch and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add to the first mixture, and when well blended fold in the well-beaten whites of two eggs. Grease a shallow pan, sprinkle with powdered sugar and one cupful of finely-chopped walnut meats. Pour in the cake batter and bake in a moderate oven 25 minutes. Remove from the pan, cut in half crosswise and put together with orange filling; cover with orange icing and cut in narrow strips for serving.

Orange Filling.—Cream together one tablespoonful of butter and three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Mix two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-third of a cupful of sugar, one egg yolk until smooth. Add one-quarter of a cupful of orange juice, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one teaspoonful of grated orange peel, one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Add the butter mixture and cool before spreading.

Orange Icing.—Mix the grated rind of one orange with one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one tablespoonful of orange juice and one egg yolk. Beat in confectioner's sugar until the mixture is stiff enough to spread. This will take about one and one-half cupfuls of sugar.

Molded Rice With Oranges.—Cook enough rice to serve the family, mold in a small bowl. Unmold and garnish with sections of orange with all the membrane removed. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve with whipped cream.

Nellie Maxwell

POULTRY

CRATES FOR PRIZE WINNERS

Proper Care is of Big Importance in Arranging and Handling Exhibition Coops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Not infrequently improperly built and unsuitable coops have resulted in accidents and damage to the fowl in transit, or have presented the birds in such objectionable surroundings that they have been neither pleasing to the general spectator nor to the judge.

Where fowls are shipped by express, in order to have them reach their destination in the best possible condition, they should be transported in special shipping coops, which should be substantially built and able to withstand rough handling. Such a coop may be made from waste lumber salvaged from dry-goods boxes or second-hand half-inch material. Boards more than one-half inch thick should not be used, as they make the coop too heavy and the express charges excessive. The coop should be nailed together with the supports of the slats or cover on the top, which should be put on with screws or hinges and hooks, so that it may be easily opened. This is important, as the top or cover must be opened each time the coop is used, and if put on with nails it is soon broken and the coop spoiled.

There are standard sizes of coops which commonly are used for shipping poultry, the dimensions of these containers varying according to the number of fowl to be transported. The following dimensions should be used in constructing the coop: For one hen or cock, 12 inches wide, 18 inches long, and 24 inches high; for two hens or one hen and cock, 12 inches wide, 24 inches long, and 24 inches high. In preparing for shipment, a small quantity of hay, straw, or dry shavings should be placed in the bottom of the coop to absorb moisture, and two cups or cans should be provided—one for feed and one for water. The cups should be fastened securely to the side walls in opposite corners.

Special exhibition coops should be used by poultry-club members in exhibiting fowls at county and school fairs or other exhibitions, or by adult showmen in displaying their champion poultry. Such coops should not be used for shipping poultry, but may be employed to take the birds to the show, if carried by wagon or motor car. The floor should be solid and the framework of wooden strips, 2 inches wide and 1½ inches thick. The top back and sides may be covered with lath, wire netting, or any kind of thin strong cloth. The front should be of 2-inch wire netting. If it is impossible to obtain netting, however, laths may be used, but the strips should be placed about 2½ inches apart, to afford as much opportunity as possible to see the birds. The coop should be made in the form of a 2-foot cube, and will accommodate one mature bird or a pair of chickens. If more than this are to be exhibited together the coop should be made larger in proportion to the number of fowls it is to accommodate.

An Attractive Show Ring Coop Helps Wonderfully in Displaying Fowls.

Every poultry-club member or other fowl fancier, who intends to exhibit birds, should construct one or more exhibition coops of this type, according to the number of specimens he intends to exhibit. Birds can be trained and conditioned in these coops before the exhibition, and after becoming accustomed to them they will appear to better advantage when being judged.

Furthermore, when birds are shown in coops of this kind that are uniform in size and type, not only is the appearance of the showroom improved, but the individual exhibit is more attractive. Training and exhibiting some of the best specimens of both old and young birds every fall is an interesting and important part of boys' poultry-club work.

GRIT IS MOST ESSENTIAL

Many poultry raisers gradually begin to slight the importance of grit. Lack of grit means poor digestion and impaired health. Regular poultry grit should be kept before the fowls [illegible]xes or hoppers at all times. [illegible]ddition, a load of gravel [illegible] the chickens' home would [illegible]e the health and increase [illegible] yield on many a farm

FARM STOCK

BEST LOCATION OF HOG LOT

Simple Precaution May Be Means of Preventing Spread of Cholera—Isolate New Stock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When hog cholera sweeps through a neighborhood, causing the death of hundreds of animals, a simple precaution, as the proper location of the hog lot, may be the means of preventing infection. Where not to have the hog lot is pointed out and other suggestions on the control and eradication of this disease are given in a leaflet published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Hog lots should be located away from streams and highways. Free range, streams, irrigation canals, etc., help in the spread of cholera outbreaks. Don't visit neighbors' hog lots or allow neighbors to visit yours if they have sick hogs. Infection may be carried by teams and wagons from highways; don't drive into hog lots. Isolate for at least two weeks all new stock hogs and those just returned from exhibitions and sales. Don't borrow or lend hogs for breeding purposes if cholera is in the community.

Burn to ashes or bury four feet deep all animals that die on the farm and the unused internal organs of slaughtered animals, since they attract dogs, which may carry infection. If cholera appears in the neighborhood, confine your dog and encourage others to do likewise. Immunize herds located dangerously near infected centers. Careful attention to the feeding and handling of the herd after immunization is an important matter. Mange, lice and worms lower the vitality of hogs and render them more susceptible to disease.

If cholera appears in the herd, post warning notices so your neighbors will know about it, suggests the department. Have all susceptible hogs immunized at once by some one with special training and experience, preferably to a competent veterinarian. Insist that the temperature of all hogs be taken at time of treatment and an increased dose of serum given to those showing a temperature of 104 degrees F. or over. Confine all treated hogs to limited, clean quarters; keep on light restricted diet for at least two weeks and give plenty of pure drinking water. Anti-hog-cholera serum is not a cure, but when used as soon as cholera appears in a herd it seems to have a favorable effect on some animals in the very early stage of the disease. Don't rely on serum to cure sick hogs; it is primarily a preventive.

A Healthy Pork Family in the Alfalfa Field.

If the disease comes to your farm and runs its course, disinfect thoroughly afterwards all places where sick hogs have been. First, remove all infected manure and spread on fields inaccessible to hogs. Burn all litter rubbish and old troughs from infected pens and lots. Turn over portable hog houses, exposing the interior to sunlight. Thoroughly clean pens and buildings in which sick hogs have been kept, and disinfect by spraying with compound cresol solution, one part to 36 parts of soft water. In summer, pastures and lots are usually made safe within three weeks by the action of sunlight. Fill, drain, or fence off mud wallows. Disinfect and board off all runs underneath buildings. Destroy hogs that don't fully recover; they may carry cholera infection.

SHOULD NOT MATE TOO SOON

For Best Results, Angora Goats Must Be Allowed to First Attain Full Maturity.

Angora goats of both sexes will sometimes mate when five months old and often at six months, but from the fact that they are at this age but a month or two from weaning time, and are not nearly full grown, it is obvious that they should not be permitted to mate. They reach maturity when about 10 or 18 months old, and they ought not to mate before that time. If mated earlier the kids will not be so strong or so well developed. They are in their prime when two or six years old, but with proper feeding in winter they have been known to breed regularly until 15 years old. The average life of a goat is about 12 years. There should be no tendency to keep does until they are very old, unless they bring extra good kids.

MAKES MERRY WITH PUBLIC

In His Book, "Windmills," Gilbert Canaan Pokes Fun at Many Venerable European Institutions.

Gilbert Canaan admits a misunderstanding of his pacifist attitude toward the war in his preface to the American edition of "Windmills," but avows firmly that "the attempt to remove militarism and military conceptions from among human preoccupations is a good cause and I will serve with the only weapon I know how to use—the pen—which they say is mightier than the sword or even the howitzer. Having applied myself to this service before the outbreak of the great war, which for me began in 1911, I was not to be diverted from it by the panic confusion of those who were overtaken by the calamity rather than prepared for it."

With a solemnity which is grotesque, he recounts in "Sannays Island" the wars between the Fattish empire and Fatterland. The reader will recognize many European institutions and events at which Mr. Canaan is poking fun. A second reading reveals more of his sly allusions, remarks the Springfield Republican.

Good Enough.

"I think Soandso will make a good man to appoint as judge."

"But, governor, he is not a profound lawyer."

"Maybe not, but he has a large fund of common sense."

Way of the transgressor is hard, but some transgressors think the excitement is a recompense.

Civilization will be at hand when every bedroom has a bathroom.

May Repair Liberty Bell.

Announcement was made in Tivoli, Dutchess county, that George Waelde has just repaired a bell that has not rung for 140 years, and that, inspired by this success, he is planning to go to Philadelphia and try to repair the cracked Liberty bell that announced the Declaration of Independence.

The old church bell just repaired was sounded for the first time in 140 years on Armistice day. The bell is to be replaced in the steeple of the Old Red Church in Tivoli. It was installed there when the church was erected 162 years ago. It was cracked by a sexton, who used a hammer to sound it when the bell rope broke. Waelde, who is a welder, tinkered with the bell until he finally closed the crack and restored its sound.—Philadelphia Ledger.

At the Top of the Stairs.

During my service in the army I was one day corporal in charge of quarters. One of my duties was to escort the officer of the day on his tour of inspection, preceding him into the men's quarters and loudly calling them to attention.

This particular day I preceded him up the stairs to the upper floor of our barracks, and when about half way up loudly shouted, "Attention."

Upon reaching the top of the stairs I discovered the colonel and a dozen other officers of the regiment rigidly standing at attention. They had picked the place out as a quiet one to get some gas mask drill, and burst out with a wild shout of laughter when they saw me and the second looey in the rear.—Chicago Journal.

Tight shoes and worry produce exactly the same expression of the face.

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SPANISH DOUBLOONS

By CAMILLA KENYON

CHAPTER XIII.

—15—

Mr. Tubbs Interrupts.

I had determined as an offset to my pusillanimous behavior about the cave to show a dogged industry in the matter of the Island Queen. It would take me a long while to get down through the sand to the chest, but I resolved to accomplish it, and borrowed of Cookie, without his knowledge, a large iron spoon which I thought I could wield more easily than a heavy spade.

But that afternoon I was tired and hot—it really called for a grimmer resolve than mine to shovel sand through the languor of a Leeward island afternoon. Instead, I slept in my hammock, and dreamed that I was queen of a cannibal island, draped in necklaces made of the doubloons now hidden under the sand in the cabin of the derelict.

Later, the wailing of Cookie was heard in the land, and I had to restore the spoon to free Crusoe of the charge of having stolen it. I said I had wanted to dig with it. But of course it occurred to no one that it was the treasure I had expected to dig up with Cookie's spoon.

A more serious obstacle to my explorations on the Island Queen presented itself next day. Instead of putting to sea, Mr. Shaw and Captain Magnus hauled the boat up on the beach and set to work to repair it. The preceding day had been filled with hardship and danger—so much so that my heart sank a little at the recountal of it. You saw the little boat threading its way among the reefs, tossed like seaweed by the white teeth of gnawing waves, screamed at by angry gulls whose homes were those clefts and caves which the boat invaded. And all this, poor little boat, on a hopeless quest—for no reward but peril and wounds. Cuthbert Vane had a sprained thumb which could not be ignored, and on the strength of which he was dis- from the boat-repairing con- d thrown on my hands to o of course I had to re- thoughts of visiting the ould not have dared to go with Mr. Shaw and the e or less to overlook the beach, for I was afraid of attracting at- derelict. It seemed to acle that no one but en any interest in her, to ask by what chance at had come to be these desolate shores. her position in the e cliff she was incon- that she might easily taken for the half of a large stead of the whole of a small r she must before this have drawn the questioning notice of the Scotchman. As to the captain, his attention was all set on the effort to discover the cave, and his intelligence as not lively enough to start on an ely new tack by itself. And the ble Cuthbert viewed derelicts wed the planetary bodies; the course of nature they

bling my excitements and swung placidly in my ham- nearby sat the beautiful his thumb carried tenderly age. Was it merely my be- ing so distrait, or was it quite another reason that led him to open up so suddenly about his Kentish home? Strange to say, instead of panting for the title, Cuthbert wanted his brother to go on living, though there was something queer about his spine, poor fellow, and the doctors said he couldn't possibly— Of course I was surprised at Cuthbert's views, for I had always thought that if there were a title in your family your sentiments toward those who kept you out of it were necessarily murderous, and your tears crocodile when you pretended to weep over their biers. But Cuthbert's feelings were so human that I mentally apologized to the nobility. As to High Staunton manor, I adored it. It is mostly Jacobean, but with an ancient Tudor wing, and it has a chapel and a ghost and a secret staircase and a frightfully beautiful and wicked ancestress hanging in the hall—I mean a portrait of her—and quantities of oak paneling quite black with age, and silver that was hidden in the family tombs when Cromwell's soldiers came, and a chamber where Elizabeth once slept, and other romantic details too numerous to mention. It is a little bit run down and shabby, for lack of money to keep it up, and of course on that account all the more entrancing.

The present Lord Grasmere lived up to his position so completely that he had the gout and sat with his foot on a cushion exactly like all the elderly aristocrats you ever heard of, only when I inquired if his lordship cursed his valet and flung plates at the footmen when his foot hurt him, his son was much shocked and pained. He did not realize so well as I—from an extensive course of novel-reading—that such is the usual behavior of titled persons.

It was delightful, there in the hot stillness of the island, with the palms rustling faintly overhead, to hear of that cool, mossy, ancient place. I asked eager questions—I repeated gloatingly fragments of description—I wondered enviously what it would be like to have anything so old and proud and beautiful in your very blood—when suddenly I realized that, misled by my enthusiasm, Cuthbert was saying something which must not be said—that he was about to offer the shelter of that ancient roof to me. To me, whose heart could never nest there, but must be ever on the wing, a wild bird of passage in the track of a ship—

I sat up with a galvanic start. "Oh—listen—didn't you hear something?" I desperately broke in. For somehow I must stop him. I didn't want our nice jolly friendship spoiled—and besides, fancy being cooped up on an island with a man you have refused! Especially when all the while you'd be wanting so to pet and console him!

But with his calm doggedness Cuthbert began again—"I was a bit afraid the old place would have seemed too quiet and dull to you—" when the day was saved and my interruption strangely justified by a shrill outcry from the camp. I knew that high falsetto tone. It was the voice of Mr. Tubbs, but pitched on a key of quite insane excitement. I sprang up and ran, Crusoe and the Honorable Cuthbert at my heels. There in the midst of the camp Mr. Tubbs stood, the center of a group who were regarding him with astonished looks. Mr. Shaw and the captain had left their tinkering, Cookie his saucepans, and Aunt Jane and Violet had come hurrying from the hut. Among us all stood

"Eureka!" He Repeated, "I Have Found It!"

Mr. Tubbs with folded arms, looking round upon the company with an extraordinary air of complacency and triumph.

"What is it, oh, what is it, Mr. Tubbs?" cried Aunt Jane, fluttering with the consciousness of her proprietorship.

But Mr. Tubbs glanced at her as indifferently as a sated turkey-buzzard at a morsel which has ceased to tempt him.

"Mr. Tubbs," commanded Violet, "speak—explain yourself!"

"Come, out with it, Tubbs," advised Mr. Shaw.

Then the lips of Mr. Tubbs parted, and from them issued this solitary word:

"Eureka!"

"What?" screamed Miss Higglesby-Browne. "You have found it?"

Solemnly Mr. Tubbs inclined his head.

"Eureka!" he repeated. "I have found it!"

Amidst the exclamations, the questions, the general commotion which ensued, I had room for only one thought—that Mr. Tubbs had somehow discovered the treasure in the cabin of the Island Queen. Indeed, I should have shrieked the words aloud but for a providential dumbness that fell upon me.

"Friends," Mr. Tubbs began, "it has been known from the start that there was a landmark on this little old island that would give any party discovering the same a line on that chest of money right away. There's been some that was too high up in the exploring business to waste time looking for landmarks. They had rather do more fancy stunts, where what with surf, and sharks, and bangin' up the boat, they could make a good show of gettin' busy. But old Ham Tubbs, he don't let on to be a hero. Jest a plain man o' business—that's old H. H. Consequence is, he leaves the other fellers have the brass band, while he sets out on the q. t. to run a certain little clue to earth. And, ladies and gentlemen, he's run it!"

"You have found—you have found the treasure!" shrilled Aunt Jane.

Contrary to his bland custom, Tubbs frowned at her darkly.

"I said I found the clue," he rected. "Of course, it's the thing. Ladies and gentlemen, appear to be a hot-air artist, I will tell you in a word, that I have located the tombstone of one William Halliwell, deceased!"

Of course. Not once had I thought of it. Bare, stark, glaring up at the sun, lay the stone carved with the letters and the cross-bones. Forgetting in the haste of my departure to replace the vines upon the grave, I had left the stone to shout its secret to the first comer. And that happened to be Mr. Tubbs. Happened, I say, for I knew that he had not had the slightest notion where to look for the grave of Bill Halliwell. This running to earth of clues was purely an affair of his own picturesque imagination.

I wondered uneasily what he had made of the uprooted vines—but he would lay them to the pigs, no doubt. In the countenance of Mr. Tubbs, flushed and exultant, there was no suspicion that the secret was not all his own.

Miss Higglesby-Browne had a closed umbrella beneath her arm, and she drew and brandished it like a saber as she took a long stride forward.

"Mr. Tubbs," she commanded, "lead on!"

But Mr. Tubbs did not lead on. "Oh, no indeed," he said. "Old H. H. wasn't born yesterday. It may have struck you that to possess the sole and exclusive knowledge of the whereabout a million or two—ratin' it low—is some considerable of an asset. And it's one I ain't got the least idee of partin' with unless for inducements held out."

Aunt Jane gave a faint shriek. I had been silently debating what my own course should be in the face of this unexpected development. Suddenly I saw my way quite clear. I would say nothing. Mr. Tubbs should reveal his own perfidy. And the curtain should ring down upon the play, leaving Mr. Tubbs foiled all around, bereft both of the treasure and of Aunt Jane.

Little I dreamed what surprises ensuing acts of the play were to hold for me, or their astounding contrast with the farce of my joyous imagination.

I took no part in the storm that raged round Mr. Tubbs. His face adorned by a seraphic, buttery smile, he stood unmoved, while Miss Higglesby-Browne uttered cyclonic exhortations and reproaches, while Aunt Jane sobbed and said, "Oh, Mr. Tubbs!" while Mr. Shaw strove to make himself heard above the din. He did at least succeed in extracting from the traitor a definite statement of terms. These were nothing less than fifty per cent of the treasure, secured to him by a document, sealed and delivered into his own hands. To a suggestion that as he had discovered the all-important tombstone, so might some one else, he replied with tranquillity that he thought not, as he had taken precautions against such an eventuality. In other words, as I was later to discover, the wily Mr. Tubbs had contrived to raise the boulder from its bed and push it over the cliff into the sea, afterward replacing the mass of vines upon the grave.

As to the entrance to the tunnel, it was apparent to me that Mr. Tubbs had not yet discovered it. Even if he had, I am certain that he would have been no more heroic than myself about exploring it, though there was no missing Peter to haunt his imagination. But with the grave as a starting point, there could be no question as to the ultimate discovery of the cave.

I was so eager myself to see the inside of the cave, and to know whatever it had to reveal of the fate of Peter, that I was inclined to wish Mr. Tubbs success in driving his hard bargain, especially as it would profit him nothing in the end. But this sentiment was exclusively my own. On all hands indignation greeted the rigorous demands of Mr. Tubbs. With a righteous joy I saw the fabric of Aunt Jane's illusions shaken by the rude blast of reality. For where was the Tubbs of yesterday—the honey-tongued, the suave, the anxiously obsequious Tubbs? Gone, quite gone. Instead, here was a Tubbs who cocked his helmet rakishly, and leered round upon the company, deaf to the claims of loyalty, the pleas of friendship, the voice of tenderness—Aunt Jane's.

Manfully Miss Higglesby-Browne stormed up and down the beach. She demanded of Mr. Shaw, of Cuthbert Vane, of Captain Magnus, each and severally, that Mr. Tubbs be compelled to disgorge his secret. You saw that she would not have shrunk from a regimen of racks and thumbscrews. But there were no racks and thumbscrews on the island. Of course we could have invented various instruments of torture—I felt I could have developed some ingenuity that way myself—but too fatally well Mr. Tubbs knew the civilized prejudices of those with whom he d to deal. With perfect impunity ould strut about the camp, sure no weapons worse than words be brought to bear upon him. e would not even be turned rom the general board to coconuts in solitude.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SUNNY HOME FOR THE YOUNG PIGS

Substantial Frame Construction on Concrete Foundation.

HOUSES 12 PIGS AND SOWS

Inexpensive Building Provides Proper Shelter for the Young Brood—Windows Supply Light and Ventilation.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

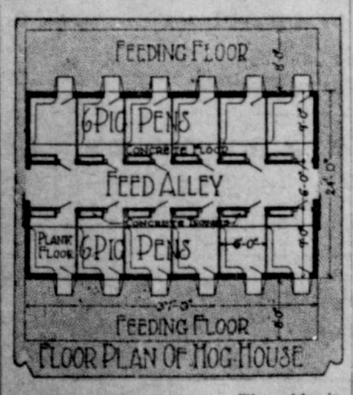
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Sows bred in November will farrow during the month of March, which gives the young pigs an early start, a thing sought by all successful swine raisers. But when young pigs come along in March, both they and their mothers need a weather-tight, sunny house, or not many of the youngsters will be brought to maturity.

It is this profitable method of breeding—that is, breeding for early spring farrowing—that has caused farm building architects to design such hog houses as the one shown in the accompanying illustration. This building is of substantial frame construction, set on a concrete foundation. Its outside walls are of matched siding, so that the wind and cold cannot get in. At the same time it is so designed that a maximum of spring sun will be admitted to all parts of the house, adding the sun's heat to the heat thrown off by the sows. The windows also permit good ventilation, which prevents the air in the house from becoming moist and "clammy."

The hog house shown in the illustration is 37 feet long and 24 feet wide. This size will accommodate 12 pens, each 6 feet wide and 9 feet long. A six-foot alley, or passageway, extends through the center of the building, for the convenience of the caretaker in feeding and removing the litter. Each pen has a feed trough at the feeding alley. A part of the pen floor is covered with planks, raised from the concrete so as to permit a circulation of air underneath. This plank floor holds the plentiful supply of bedding that little pigs need and prevents the youngsters from coming in contact with the cold cement floor. Around the three sides of the pen is a rail, raised slightly from the floor, to give the pigs a place where they will be safe from being crushed by the mother.

The building should be set on a site slightly higher than the ground around it, so as to provide good drain-



FLOOR PLAN OF HOG HOUSE

age for surface water. The side in which the windows are set should face south, so as to get the full benefit of the late winter and early spring sun. The windows in the side wall admit the sunlight to the pens on the near side, while the upper windows perform the same service for the pens on the far side. Connected with each pen is a door at the grade line, which permits the sows and the pigs to go outside as the weather becomes warmer. A concrete feeding floor, for outdoor feeding, adjoins the building on the sunny side.

From this description it will be seen that the needs of the sows and the pigs are well taken care of in this building design. Every provision is made for their comfort and health, and for convenience in caring for them. While the building is substantially built, it is not of the expensive type, but will house the swine profitably.

Farmers in the corn belt, and in every part of the country, are turning more and more to live-stock raising, now that the prices of farm products are low. Feeding corn to hogs and cattle, and thus marketing it "on the hoof" brings a better price than though the grain was sold in its natural state. It is proven by records of prices that live stock have depreciated in value far less than grains.

However, there is not much profit in hog raising unless a maximum number of the pigs farrowed are saved. The first few weeks in a pig's life are the most important, for upon the start the youngsters get depends the speed with which they can be fitted for market. Unless they have the proper housing, are protected from cold, dampness and drafts the pigs are apt to die, or their growth be retarded.

Such a building as the one shown can be built in winter as well as summer. The concrete for the foundation may be laid in a day, when the temperature is above freezing, and then should be well protected from frost. It requires at least three days for concrete to properly set in winter, when the temperature is at freezing or lower. But under no circumstances should wet concrete be allowed to freeze. If it does it will crumble and be of little value as a building foundation.

After the foundation for the building is set, the work of framing and enclosing the building can go ahead regardless of the weather. When the building is complete the concrete floor can be laid, as the building can be kept warm with a stove. By using these methods the farmer may have a good, warm house in which to place his cows and when the pigs arrive they will find a healthful place in which to get a good start in life before spring comes. Farrowed in March the pigs will be weaned about the time pasture is ready.

Mooring Mast for Airplane.

A mooring mast for nonrigid dirigibles, constructed at the United States naval air station at Pensacola, Fla., consists of a lattice-steel mast on a concrete base, supporting a semicircular inverted arch, or crutch, of trussed-steel construction. The mast rotates within a collar guyed to concrete footings. A wire rope extends from a winch at the base of the mast to a pulley in the crutch and then to the ground. The dirigible picks up the free end of this rope by means of a line dropped to the ground, and it is made fast to the ship. The ship is brought down to the crutch by means of the winch. Two lines, from small winches at the top of each crutch arm, are snapped to eyes on the envelope of the ship and it is pulled firmly against bearing pads by the winches.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Experimenting With Lumber.

A forest-products laboratory is about to be established in West Australia which, it is hoped, will develop into an institution similar to those at Madison, Wis., and at the McGill university, Montreal, Canada. Investigations have already shown that without doubt there exist forest growths in Australia from which a satisfactory paper pulp can be made. The supply of raw material is plentiful, and a pulping mill could work on some of the native woods without in any way reducing the supply of merchantable timber. At present the wastage of good timber is so extensive that it is estimated that about 60 per cent of the timber felled for milling purposes never reaches the form of salable lumber.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Lively Sense of Gratitude.

W. G. Wills, the English novelist, one night allowed himself [illegible] dragged to the theater by [illegible] end, when he would far rather have stayed at home. The young man at the door would not admit them, though Wills had a standing invitation to the house, but the proper official was afterward found, and gave the necessary permission. Wills endured the performance with stoical calmness, but, on going out, said pathetically: "I am looking for that kind-hearted young man who was for not letting me in. I should like to give him a shilling."

Use Plane for Ambulance.

Recently one of the continental air expresses was converted into an ambulance for a woman patient traveling with a nurse from London to Paris to undergo an urgent operation. The woman, after being taken to the air station in a motorcar, was carried in an invalid chair and lifted into the salon of the airplane, which had been specially prepared for her.

In Wrong.

"Our esteemed colleague showed himself to put some rather questionable language into the Congressional Record."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "I am afraid he has made a mistake in applying his talents to politics. He ought to be writing dialogue for some of the musical shows."

Hardly the Thing.

"When I want to let an author down easy," remarked the magazine editor, "I tell him the story was too sad for our publication." "Good enough. But you can't use that argument in returning jokes."

No. 352

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To the Sheriff or Any Constable of Donley County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to cause the following notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation which has been continuously and regularly published for a period of not less than one year preceding the date of this notice in the County of Donley, State of Texas, and you shall cause said notice to be published for a period of two weeks prior to the return date hereof.

NOTICE

To all persons interested in the welfare of Catherine McElroy and Author McElroy, Minors.

On the 22nd of December, A. D. 1921, J E McElroy made his application to the County Court of Donley County, Texas, to be appointed Guardian of the persons and estate of Catherine McElroy and Author McElroy, alleging that they have a personal estate in money and Liberty Bonds of the probable value of $3500 00, and that said J. E McElroy is named as Trustee for said Minors estate in the Will of Willis Williams, the deceased Grandfather of said Minors; that said Minors are residents of Donley County, Texas, and that applicant is not disqualified under the law from accepting appointment as such guardian.

You are commanded to cite all persons interested in the welfare of said Minors, Catherine and Author McElroy, to appear at the next regular term of the County Court of Donley County, Texas, to be held at the court house thereof in the city of Clarendon, Texas, on the first Mon- [illegible] in January, A D. 1922, same [illegible] day of January, A. [illegible] if they see [illegible] plication [illegible] for ap- [illegible] fore- [illegible]

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NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS

On January 1st we will discontinue Any and All Charge Accounts. Govern yourselves accordingly, as we find we have to do this to stay in business.

Very truly,
Hedley Drug Co.

J D McCants was here Tuesday from Giles, and left $1 50 with us for subscription renewal. Thanks.

NOTICE

We are handling the best line of Oils and Gas is Texas. Try them, and if every drop of Kerosene you buy from me does not burn, bring it back and get your money. This is the guarantee on everything you buy from the Texhoma Oil & Refining Co.

John Crow, Agt.

No. 351

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To the Sheriff or Any Constable of Donley County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to cause the following notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation which has been continuously and regularly published for a period of not less than one year preceding the date of this notice in the County of Donley, State of Texas, and you shall cause said notice to be published for a period of two weeks prior to the return day hereof.

NOTICE

To all persons interested in the Estate of Thomas N. Clayton, deceased.

Mrs. Mary E Clayton has filed in the County Court of Donley County, Texas, an application for the probate of the last will and testament of said Thomas N. Clayton deceased, filed with said application, and for letters testamentary of the estate of Thomas N. Clayton, deceased, which will be heard at the next term of said court, commencing on the first Monday in January, A D. 1922, same being the 2nd day of January, 1922, at the Court House in Clarendon, Texas, at which time all persons interested in said estate may appear and contest said application should they desire to do so.

Herein fail not, but have you before said Court on the said first day of the next term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court at my office in Clarendon, Texas, this the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1921.

W. E. Bray, Clerk
of the County Court of
Donley County, Texas.
By W. E Nelson, Deputy

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original Writ now in my hands.

J. H Rutherford, Sheriff
Donley County, Texas

THE HEDLEY INFORMER

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
ED C. BOLIVER
Publisher

Entered as second class matter October 28, 1910, at the postoffice at Hedley, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising locals run and are charged for until ordered out, unless specific arrangements are made when the ad is brought in.

NOTICE.—Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of The Informer will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the publisher.

The Informer man received a very interesting letter the past week from our good friend, N. A Simmons, Logan, N. M., enclosing a $3 00 check to set his subscription figures 'way up ahead. He says they have plenty of feed, and almost makes us envious telling of the home grown milk, butter, syrup, hogs and other "good eatin" they have on hand. Says they are "living at home and boarding at the same place," and invites us to call and see them, which we'll surely do if we ever get up in that country. The family are in good health, and wish all their Hedley friends a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Subscribe for The Informer.

CLARENDON C. OF C. HELPS FINANCE RED CROSS WORK

At the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Clarendon Chamber of Commerce the likelihood of losing the Public Health Nurse maintained by the Donley County Chapter of the American Red Cross was discussed, and it was the unanimous voice of the board that a monthly donation of $50 for the first six months of 1922 be paid to the maintenance of that splendid work.

The resolution carrying the appropriation as adopted said in substance that "following the lead of the patriotic citizens of Donley County in their hearty support of the Public Health Service now maintained by the Donley County Chapter of the American Red Cross, be it resolved that the Clarendon Chamber of Commerce, beginning with January, 1922, apply $50.00 per month out of its treasury to the support of the Public Health Nurse, if said nurse is continued in the work."

Pledge was further made that the Chamber of Commerce put its organization behind any effort projected by the Executive Committee of the Red Cross to provide the needed funds to keep the Nurse in the field.—Clarendon News.

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Very truly,
Hedley Drug Co.

We are in receipt of an appreciated letter from J. Ring, at Weslaco, with a big subscription check enclosed. He sends best wishes to his friends, and adds the pleasing information that they will probably be in Hedley about May. Welcome home!

Bring your old clothes to Clarke the Tailor, who knows how to fix them. Phone 77.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

Song 76.
Scripture lesson, Romans 12—Jewel Mobley.
Prayer. Song 319.
The Most Important People in the World—Velma Newman.
Song 50.
Picking Up Dropped Stitches—Melba Johnson.
Song 22.
Joy of Our Work—Porter Pierce.
Song 31.
Confusion—Ralph Moreman.
Song 35.
Privilege vs. Duty—Ruby Mobley.
Song 111.

County Agent Roy W. Hendrix visited at the Informer office Saturday and renewed his subscription to this paper.

NOTICE TO NIGHT-HAWKS

The City Council of Hedley has employed an alert Night Watchman, to patrol the streets from dusk to dawn, seven nights in every week, and this notice is given as fair warning to any and everybody bent on mischief or crime, to "watch your step." Otherwise, trouble will likely overtake you.

Attention of boys who have formed the habit of loafing on the streets at night, is especially called to this notice. Better stay at home at night, boys.

By order of
The City Council.

Many Informer subscriptions are due. If yours is, pay us.