

The HOME BEAUTIFUL
Flowers and Shrubs
Their Care and Cultivation



New Ophelia Rose.

GROWING PERENNIALS

By BESSIE L. PUTNAM.

For those who have not much time to devote to the garden, there is no class of flowering plants more desirable than the hardy perennials and herbaceous plants like the peony. These plants require but little attention.

One does not have to acquire a liberal horticultural education in order to know how to take care of them. Most of us will do well to consider the merits of this class of plants, leaving the annuals to those who are here this season and somewhere else next year.

Not that we would advise neglecting annuals wholly, however, I do not want to be understood as meaning that, but simply that a collection of hardy plants will be found so much more satisfactory, all things considered, under the conditions of which I have spoken, that their cultivation is to be urged in preference to that of the other class mentioned, which is not satisfactory unless a good deal of time and labor is expended on it.

The impression seems to prevail that annuals require next to no care, and are therefore particularly adapted to the use of the woman who has but little time to devote to gardening.

The fact is, that to grow annuals well you must give them a good deal of attention, especially during the early part of the season, several times the amount of attention, indeed, that will be required by a good-sized collection of hardy plants.

Another argument in favor of this class is that, once established, your plants are good for an indefinite period. Your garden does not have to be made every season.

In spring the plants will need to be worked about, and freed from the grass which will encroach upon their territory, if allowed to do so; the soil will require fertilizing, and once in three or four years the old plants will be bettered by a division of their roots.

This is about all this class of plants will ask of you. A great many can be attended to in a day, you will find. And the work is much easier than that of making beds and pulling weeds.

One of the best perennials—perhaps I would be justified in saying the best—is the Hollyhock. This plant comes in a wide range of colors—white, rose, crimson, maroon, and yellow. It is a profuse bloomer, and it does well in almost any soil.

To secure the strongest effects from it, it should be planted in groups of from six to a dozen plants. If contrasting harmonious colors are planted together like white and pink, pink and yellow, maroon and yellow or white, the effect will be very fine. But don't expect harmony if you put the pink varieties alongside of the crimson or maroon sorts.

We have mostly double Hollyhocks nowadays, but the single kinds are well worth cultivation, especially where a very strong and stately effect is desired.

If the old flower stalks are cut off as soon as the buds on them have developed quite frequently, new stalks will be sent up late in the season.

In this way one may have flowers from the Hollyhock until the coming of cold weather.

A package of seed sown in May, June or July, will give one dozen of plants from which flowers can be expected the next season.

Delphinium, or Larkspur, is an excellent plant when used in clumps. We have no other flower of the same rich dark shade of blue. I have seen charming effects result from planting pale yellow Hollyhocks close by it—this color and the intense blue of the

other producing a most striking combination.

Where an exceedingly rich show of color is desired, nothing equals the Rudbeckia or "golden glow." Great clumps of it will be a solid mass of the richest golden yellow for weeks. For cutting, we have few better flowers.

This plant is so aggressive in character that it should have a place in the background where it can be allowed to spread itself.

Dicentra is a most lovely flower, and has the special merit of being an early bloomer. The foliage of this plant is almost as fine as its flowers, and the two combined make it one of the most desirable plants.

I often wonder why the herbaceous Spiraea are not more extensively grown. Certainly it is difficult to find a more exquisitely lovely flower than Spiraea with its great plumelike panicles and airy pink bloom.

The Peony need not be given special commendation here, because I only want to say that a garden without this flower is not "living up to its privileges."

If the Iris can be given a somewhat moist location, it should find a place in the amateur gardener's collection always. The German and Japanese varieties are simply magnificent in coloring and remarkably stately in general effect when grown in large groups.

Every collection ought to include at least a dozen of the most distinct varieties of perennial phlox. This plant is to the outdoor garden what the geranium is to the window garden. Anyone can grow it. It is a profuse bloomer. It comes in a wide range of colors. Group it in order to secure best results, but keep the lilac and magenta varieties away from the pink and scarlet sorts unless you want a color discord of the most aggressive sort.

Then there are hardy pinks, the Perennial Pea, Coreopsis lanceolata, Pyrethrum, Daisy, Achillea, all good, easily grown and readily obtainable.

If immediate effect is desired, it will be necessary to purchase plants, but nearly all the kinds I have mentioned will bloom the second season from seedling plants.

ABOUT ORNAMENTAL TREES

Ornamental trees and shrubs may be pruned any time during the winter if they need it. Bear in mind that pruning should not destroy the characteristics of growth peculiar to tree or shrub. Cut back the too prominent branches, remove those that grow too closely together.

If blooming shrubs are continually cut at the ends of the branches they will, in time, cease to produce flowers.

SOW LANTANA SEEDS

Sow lantana seeds on the north side of a picket fence and moisten the soil well; cover with newspaper to retard evaporation. The soil must not be allowed to dry out. The seeds germinate slowly, sometimes lying dormant for several weeks.

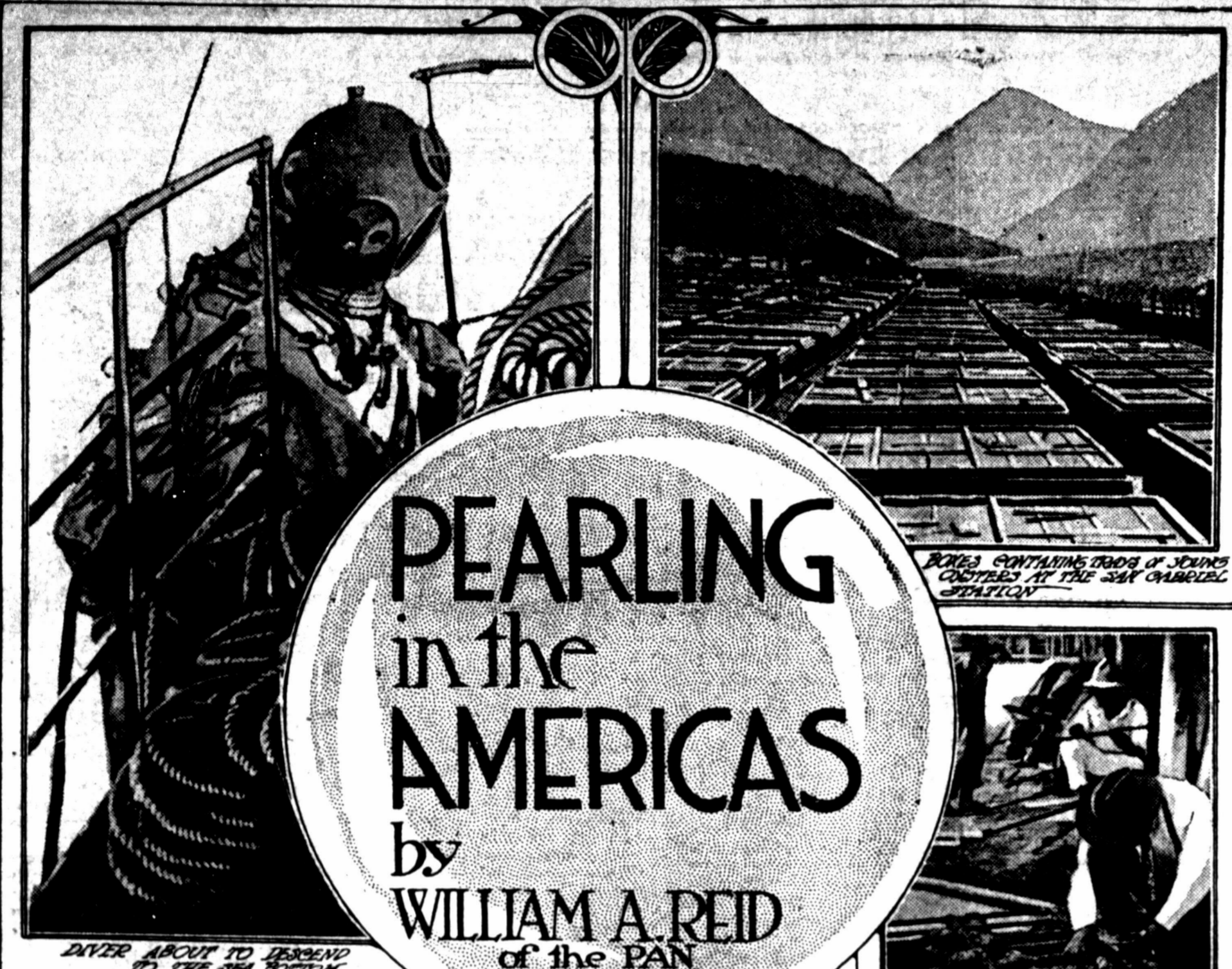
GET OUT YOUR NOTEBOOK

Plan now for next summer's work. Go into the garden, notebook in hand, and decide just what assortment of flowers you wish in each bed and border, then order accordingly.

Baseball Helps Farmers. Farmers ought to think well of baseball. They are blessed with many a spring rain that they might not get but for the national game.—Toledo Blade.

PEARLING
in the
AMERICAS

by
WILLIAM A. REID
of the PAN
AMERICAN
UNION



DIVER ABOUT TO DESCEND TO THE SEA BOTTOM

ROWS CONTAINING BEDS OF OYSTERS COVERED AT THE SEA CHANNEL ENTRANCE



TRANSFERRING OYSTERS FROM THE NETS TO WOOD TRAYS



PEARLING VESSELS BOUND FOR THE SHORE OF THE COAST OF CEYLON



TRADING MARKET IN CEYLON

OVER in Ceylon the loyal natives have long called their beautiful island "Pearl-drop on the brow of India." A name most appropriately bestowed when we recall that in Ceylon waters lie probably the oldest pearl-fishing grounds known to man. For thousands of years they have sent forth the choicest gems to add luster to the crown of royal ruler or to adorn the bosom of the fairest queen of culture and wealth.

Shortly after nightfall of a pleasant evening our little steamer sailed out of the harbor of Colombo, bound for the "pearly shores," for an anchorage a few miles off the port of Aripupu, near which place the pearl-fishing fleet was to begin operations at the rising of the sun. In Ceylon, the oyster beds are under government supervision, and about March of each year a great pearl-fishing expedition hovers over the waters of the Gulf of Mannar. The personnel of the fleet is made up of Malays, Arabs, Indians, Singalese, and those from various other branches of India's teeming millions.

The experience of the stranger with the unique fleet is not disappointing. The sight of thousands of divers from hundreds of little boats, plunging into the water or riding downward astride heavy weights, rising with their treasures, others returning to the watery depths, the babel of strange voices combine to paint a picturesque and lasting impression upon the mind of the visitor.

The waters around Ceylon and those of the Gulf of California have the richest pearl-producing oyster beds in existence. Situated on opposite sides of the earth, it is interesting to compare the work of the pearl hunters or divers, so far separated, yet pursuing many methods in common in the search for precious gems beneath the waters. In Ceylon upon a given signal the diving begins; the boats are small and hold comfortably eight or twelve persons. The men wear few clothes, and each man takes a turn at diving, for all of them appear to be experts. A rope with weight attached is thrown over the side of the boat, the diver attaches himself to the rope, and his assistant lowers him into the water. Other divers plunge downward unassisted. Around the diver hangs a bag, within which he places the oysters as rapidly as he can pick them from the sea bottom.

On the Mexican coast, of which La Paz is the general rendezvous, the method of pearling is much the same as in Ceylon. Many of the vessels used are larger, and the modern diving suit is more in evidence. There is usually a large sailboat called the "mother," and probably half a dozen smaller ones termed "luggers." The latter are manned by a crew of six or eight men, one or two of whom are divers. The small boats transfer their catches at frequent intervals to the larger vessel standing by, where the shells are opened and carefully examined for pearls.

What is a pearl? Before considering other pearl-fishing grounds, especially those of the Americas, it may be of interest to know just how the pearl is produced; that is, so far as the scientific reader is concerned. One of the shortest and most striking definitions is that suggested by a French scientist, who says "a pearl is the brilliant sarcophagus of a worm." Others go more into detail and declare that the growth of the pearl is often associated with a possible degree of annoyance or pain. "The tiny deposit that finds itself within the shell of a mollusk or oyster may be introduced accidentally or purposely, as we shall see later. The foreign substance within the shell is believed to irritate the oyster and he begins to cover it with a series of thin layers of calcium carbonate. Little by little these peculiar layers are formed, and in a few years a beautiful pearl may be the result, or the formation may prove absolutely worthless.

Pearl-forming mollusks are widely distributed over the world, and they may be univalves or bivalves; in the former shape we sometimes find them in conchs and in the latter classification in clams and oysters. The subject in various ramifications has proved interesting and fascinating to investigators; but this story is only a general talk about the pearl, and the scientific details are left to those who make a serious study of the nature of this famous and much-prized ornament.

Salt-water pearl fishing in the Americas has been pursued from our earliest history, and while these pearling waters may not be as ancient as

the fisheries of Ceylon or those of the Persian gulf, Columbus and those who followed in his wake often found uncivilized natives wearing pearls of great value. Indeed, so many pearls were found off the Venezuelan coast that early explorers gave the name of "El Golfo de las Perlas" to certain waters where the pearls appeared to be plentiful.

Today the pearl fisheries of Margarita Island, off the Venezuelan coast, become active each autumn, when hundreds of small boats present a scene not unlike that of the pearl season of California or Ceylon.

Many of the expert divers of Venezuela have engaged themselves to an Ecuadorian company which is developing pearl fishing along the coast of that country. Near the little port of Manta the results have proved quite satisfactory, and during a recent year about \$20,000 worth of pearls were shipped to European markets.

About the shores of numerous islands in the Bay of Panama there are pearl fisheries. One of these islands, to which the name of Pearl has been given, has long been supplying pearls of greater or less value. The work about this and other islands of Panama bay is carried on like that of Lower California. One of the great difficulties encountered is the heavy tides of this section of the Pacific, which prevent steady work.

There are various other sections of the oceans that supply fine pearls, such as the shore of Queensland (Australia), the Red sea, New Guinea waters, about the island of Madagascar, and elsewhere. Generally speaking, an ordinary fishing boat party expects to secure several tons of shells a day, and possibly one shell in a thousand contains a pearl. The Mexican waters in which fishing is done are from 30 to 50 feet deep, and the fleet is active four to six months in the year beginning operations in the autumn. A pearling expedition as equipped for the Mexican waters often costs \$10,000 to \$15,000 to outfit, and possibly at the end of the season the catch may not be worth half the amount expended. But if no mishap occurs to any of the little vessels the supply of mother-of-pearl shells obtained should be of sufficient value to repay the general outfitting expenses.

One of the allied industries of pearl fishing is that of obtaining valuable shells, which we know as mother-of-pearl. The latter are found generally along with the pearl fisheries; and often when no pearls exist within the oyster the shells themselves may be of considerable value.

Mother-of-pearl is defined as the "internal nacreous lining of the molluscan shell." This shell, as is well known, is in general use in our homes, where it is highly prized for toilet articles, for handles to knives, for buttons, and countless other services where a high polish and lasting qualities are desired. The monks and other inhabitants of Bethlehem are said to be among the world's most skilled workers in mother-of-pearl shells; the beautiful ornaments that come from that ancient city are highly valued in leading cities of Europe and America.

Pearls in the Americas, as in other countries, should now be within the reach of those of modest means. Today in world markets of London, Bombay, Paris or La Paz the pearl is selling for about half its ordinary value.

It is said that pearls from waters of the Americas are to be seen in the crowns of most Euro-

pean rulers. One of the most valuable pearls ever obtained in Mexican fisheries was sent to Paris and there sold to the emperor of Austria for \$10,000. On another occasion the government of Spain presented to Napoleon III a black Mexican pearl valued at \$25,000. The combination tints of black, blue and green are quite rare, and the Mexican and Panama pearls often combine these colorings, and apparently have reached pearl perfection.

The Venezuelan fisheries produce annually more than half a million dollars' worth of pearls. Many of the world's most beautiful gems have come from that country, and it is said that in 1579 King Philip of Spain obtained from near Margarita Island a pearl weighing 250 carats, which was variously estimated to be worth from \$40,000 to \$100,000. The most perfect pearl in the world is said to be "La Pellegrina," a rare gem that is preserved in the Zoosma museum in Moscow; it weighs 28 carats, is globular in form, and originally came from Indian waters. The world's largest pearl is in the Hope collection in the Victoria and Albert museum, London. It weighs three ounces and has a circumference of 4 1/2 inches.

One of the world's leading authorities on pearls is Dr. George F. Kunz. According to a recent writer, the former says that a pearl of the finest grade should have "a perfect skin, fine orient or delicate texture, be free from specks or flaws, and be of translucent white color, with a subdued iridescent sheen. It should be perfectly spherical, or if not, of symmetrical shape. White or pink pearls are the finest, owing to their delicate sheen."

In China and Japan the mention of the pearl occurs in the history of those countries as early as 1000 B. C. Pearling industry in both nations today it gives employment to many workers, skilled and unskilled. Visitors to Japan will be especially interested in Mikimoto's pearl farms at Argo bay; they are marvels of scientific accomplishment in the propagation of pearls. The methods pursued are more or less as follows: The young oysters are brought from the water, a serum is injected into the shell; this substance sets up irritation within, and the oyster, it seems, then begins to coat the offensive foreign matter with layer after layer of calcareous deposits. A few years pass and the same oyster is fished from the waters and his pearl-making work examined. Possibly a beautiful pearl may have been formed.

Many so-called pearls seen today are but imitations of the genuine article, and some of them are so cleverly constructed that a trained eye is required to see the deception.

River or fresh-water pearls are found quite generally in temperate climes of the northern hemisphere, especially in the British Isles, Saxony, Bavaria, Bohemia, Canada, and in many states of the Union. In several of the rivers of Ohio, in those of Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Michigan and other states, mussels have been found from time to time that contained good pearls.

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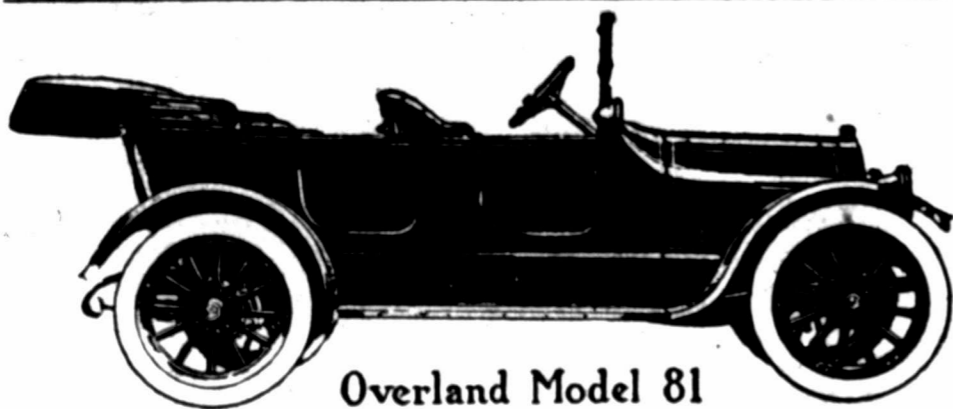
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"Brother Josiah"

A comedy in three acts will be given at the Cosy Theater, by local talent

Wednesday Evening, July 21st, 1915

Proceeds will go to make payment on the new piano at the Methodist Church. : :

Cast of Characters

Josiah Armstrong, a wealthy farmer	Geo. C. Deen
Wellington Armstrong, a wealthy broker	P. B. Timmons
Benjamin Butler Armstrong, Josiah's son	C. W. Knapp
William Le Blanc, a wealthy broker	Edward Patterson
Henry Newcombe, a rising young author	L. R. Hough
Hiram Penstroke, Wellington Armstrong's confidential man	Bascom Howard
James, Wellington Armstrong's Butler	C. E. Brown
Mrs. Wellington Armstrong, wife of Wellington	Miss Deli Wilson
Jemmimy, wife of Josiah	Mrs. W. H. McDonald
Gladys Armstrong, daughter of Wellington	Miss Cornie Smith
Edith Le Blanc	Mrs. C. W. Knapp

Synopsis

ACT I. The fashionable "lawn party." Business troubles anticipated. The warning. The return from the west of the Le Blancs. The "affair of the shoe." The forlorn lover again rebuffed. The gavotte. The interruption. The arrival of "Brother Josiah." General consternation. Benjamin Butler Armstrong and his "pet." Josiah "dressed up" the staturary, dances a "breakdown" with Jemmimy and breaks up the "lawn party."

ACT II. The family council. Mrs. Armstrong advises Gladys. Josiah looking for the pantry. Le Blanc makes a strange request of Edith. Josiah an unwilling witness. The plot to "fleece" Josiah. The broker's failure and attempted recovery from ruin. Josiah gets his breakfast. The favor denied. The "lie" discovered. "Goodbye forever."

ACT III. Edith tries to initiate Benjamin into the ways of "our set." The promised loan. Josiah reveals the true situation. Impending ruin. Josiah to the rescue. Le Blanc attempts to coerce Gladys. Foiled by Josiah. Gladys horrifies Mrs. Armstrong. Le Blanc and his "terms." Brothely love. The declination. The cancelled notes. The "turn of the tide." Josiah relates a story. The disgrace of Le Blanc. The indignation of Jemmimy. The victory of "Brother Josiah."

...Remember the Date and the Place...

Notice

All persons are warned not to hunt nor fish within the enclosure and pasture of the following lands, to-wit:

Northeast quarter, west half of northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, section 3, township 2 south, range 34 east. OWNER.

Aviso

Todas personas son avisadas de no casar ni pescar adentro mi propiedad y tierras de pastura, esto: Norte este 1-4, poniente 1-2, de norte-este 1-4, sur 1-2, de norte poniente 1-4, 3 pueblo-fuque 2, sur rancho 34 este. Esto 16 dio de Junio, 1915.

DUENO.

North half section 35, township 1 south range 33 east.

LESSEE.

Norte 1-2 seccion 35 pueblo-fuque 1, rancho 33 este.

RENTADOR.

East 1-2 northeast 1-4 of southwest 1-4 southeast 1-4 of northwest 1-4 section 4 township 2 south range 34 east.

LESSEE.

Este 1-2 norte este 1-4 de sur-poniente 1-4 sur-este 1-4 de norte-poniente 1-4 seccion 4 pueblo-fuque 2 rancho sur 34 este.

RENTADOR.

Southeast 1-4 of northeast 1-4 of southeast 1-4, north 1-2 of northwest 1-4, west 1-2 of southwest 1-4 section 3 township 2 south range 34 east.

LESSEE.

Sur-este 1-4 de norte-este 1-4 de sur-este 1-4, norte 1-2 de norte poniente 1-4, poniente 1-2 de sur-poniente 1-4 seccion 3 pueblo-fuque 2 rancho sur 34 este.

RENTADOR.

Northwest quarter section 2 township 2 south range 34 east.

LESSEE.

Norte-poniente 1-4 seccion 2 pueblo-fuque 2 rancho sur 34 este.

RENTADOR.

W. O. DUNLAP,
Owner and Lessee.

34-3t

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These two models are among the most popular of "College Clothes." They were designed by a college man, today among the leaders of crack custom tailors. Their clean cut lines and brisk, snappy look is not an accident, it was designed and worked into them by the highest grade tailoring skill that money can employ. The result is that indefinable thing called "class." It is put there, and put there to stay, by men who know their business, men who know how to get the finest possible results from cloth, thread and linings. The finished job measures up to the best known in tailoring craft.

So, when we recommend and tell you to buy these beautiful models, it's not just because we sell them, but because WE KNOW, and know that YOU OUGHT TO KNOW, they're the very best "BUY" there is. Come in for your new summer outfit and let us show you why.

We have now on display a splendid showing in white goods and everything for summer wear. Don't fail to take a look at our ladies' and gent's furnishings. we are certain we can please you in price and quality

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PORTALES
THE HOME OF GOOD GOODS

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We recommend to the citizens of this county the purchase of some stock in the Roosevelt County Creamery. 1st. Because it will be organized and operated on strict business lines. There will be no inflated stock, no water in stock, every dollar invested in stock will be put into the creamery. 2nd. Because it will pay good dividends; 12 per cent is good dividends, it will therefore be a good investment. 3rd. Because the purchase of stock in this creamery will help local business and make our community stronger financially. 4th. Because a successful creamery will make a good cash market for cream, and a steady market for every farmer; enable the farmer to get from 25 to 30 per cent more for his cream, buy for cash at the stores. This creamery will turn into this county from \$3,500 to \$8,000 per month cash.

There is enough cream going out of Roosevelt county right now to make 1000 lbs. of butter per day. A creamery is essentially a farmer's enterprise. All profits go back to the farmers. By all means investigate this matter. See the data gathered.

...Portales Power and Irrigation Company...

THE

Volume II

Commissioners P
Proceedings of
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