

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

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PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1916

Volume XV, Number 8

MRS. CULBERSON PRAISES SPIRIT OF TEACHERS OF THIS COUNTY

In Her Report to State Industrial Superintendent She Says Much Has Been Accomplished.

But They Must Have More Room and Better Equipment to Accomplish the Desired Success.

The spirit of the teaching force of Roosevelt county fosters and inspires and snatches success from seeming defeat.

This is the glowing tribute paid the educators of that county by the county school superintendent, Mrs. S. F. Culberson, in an official report on industrial work accomplished in the past year. The report has just been submitted to State Industrial Supervisor L. C. Mersfelder. There has been lack of room and lack of equipment in Roosevelt county, Mrs. Culberson points out, but she says much has been accomplished nevertheless. Her report is as follows:

"The work of industrial teaching in the schools of Roosevelt county has been retarded because of inadequate rooms and lack of proper equipment. But the spirit of the schools favoring this branch of school work is so dominant that much has been accomplished even under these adverse conditions. The industrial branches of education are very popular with both pupils and parents, and in almost all the schools the interest in agriculture manual training, domestic science and art, foretells a greater industrial uplift in the county."

The public schools of Portales are doing excellent work in several industrial departments, but, better equipment is necessary to insure desired success. However, the future is promising much that is better for the school of tomorrow for which we rejoice. The city superintendent, W. M. Wilson, gives out the information that the \$30,000 bonds voted by the city of Portales for building and equipment purposes, are to be sold, and buildings erected supplied with adequate equipments to meet the required wants of an up to date school.

"I should like to mention other schools, but will close by briefly commending the spirit of the teaching force of Roosevelt county, that fosters and inspires and snatches success from seeming defeat."—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Equipment is one of the necessary essentials to the success of our schools. The News has been wondering for some time what had become of the \$30,000 bond issue voted by the taxpayers and patrons of this school district. We are fully aware that some complain that taxes are high enough and too high already, but you will find as a rule these same persons never complain on paying a fancy price for a horse, cow, automobile or any other thing that seems to strike their fancy, while the education of their children or their neighbor's children can be accomplished in the cheapest way possible, without regard to efficient equipment, teachers and accommodations in the school room. The News is in favor of selling the \$30,000 bond issue without delay and

providing better accommodations. The News is opposed to employing teachers on the sole basis of salary paid. If you needed a competent mechanic, bookkeeper, physician, or any other class of skilled laborer, you would not employ the one you could get the cheapest, or because he or she was a friend of yours or some other friend, but you would select them because they were competent and efficient. This does not apply so much to the present board or corps of teachers, but this is the way we feel and we would rather say so now than next summer when the question of employing teachers is under consideration, when some one will say, "Who are you working for, and why?" We feel that the school has improved under the existing conditions, but also feel that there is still room for improvement.

Portales School Notes

The Portales schools closed their first term and the fourth month of the schools December 22nd. A number of the rooms held very appropriate Christmas exercises and the rooms enjoyed the presence of many of the parents and patrons of the schools. Santa visited several of the rooms and made the children happy by bringing them remembrances of various kinds. In the high school department one of the literary societies entertained the other society and many visitors with a very appropriate program.

The enrollment at school has increased since the first. At the close of the fourth month the enrollment is 514, with 446 on the roll at the end of the month, and an average daily attendance of 414 for the month. There were 125 visitors during the month.

Elsewhere in the paper will be found a list of the pupils who have not been absent from school since they have enrolled. Prospects now are very flattering for a new building for next year.

The teachers desire to urge more regular attendance on the part of some. Your child will be more interested if present every day.

The teachers and superintendent appreciate very much the splendid co-operation given by the people during the past four months. Very little trouble is had with any student when the parents give proper co-operation. All pulling in one direction make us more powerful. If we continue to co-operate and work together for the remaining five months, our school will continue to run smoothly and these remaining months will even be better than the four just passed. The next term will begin January 2, 1917.

Two Husky Lads Candidates for Justice of the Peace

Judge J. P. Henderson is running for re-election and Capt. F. T. McDonald has thrown his hat in the ring as a candidate for the office. Whatever the outcome of the election is the people of the precinct will have an opportunity to vote for a mighty good man no matter which one he votes for; and either way the determine Portales precinct will have a good and efficient justice of the peace.

Cards were received in Portales this week announcing the arrival of a fine baby girl, Ruth Lucille, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Otho Ferguson. These people were, at one time, residents of Portales but now live in Joplin, Missouri.

ROOSEVELT COUNTY CREAMERY STOCKHOLDERS WILL HOLD MEETING

L. L. Johnson, Agricultural and Industrial Agent of the Santa Fe, Will Be at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting and Outline Plan for Supplying Farmers with Milk Cows

Everyone Interested in the Welfare of the Roosevelt County Creamery and of Roosevelt County Is Invited to Attend this Meeting at the Court House in Portales Saturday, January 6th, to See and Hear this Expert on the Dairy Business

L. L. Johnson, agricultural and industrial agent of the Santa Fe Railroad company, will be here to explain whereby the farmers can buy more cows and better cows. It is very important that every stockholder of the creamery should be here in person, as this will be one of the most important meetings the stockholders have ever had. The question of the future management of the creamery is important—there is no doubt that the directors should place in charge of the creamery a competent manager whose duty it shall be to respond to the directors and stockholders of the plant, and relieve the directors of the various and sundry problems that continually come up which have to be met and solved at once. It is too much to expect a board of directors, who are scattered more or less over the county, to

Public Sale

I will sell at my place, at the Dora school house, nineteen miles south of Portales, on Tuesday, January 23, 1917, beginning at 12 noon, the following described property: 5 milk cows, be fresh in spring; 5 calves, 1 good Durham bull, 1 four year old horse, 1 light farm wagon, 1 light surrey, 1 set work harness, some farming implements, household and kitchen furniture.

Itp G. W. McMahan, Owner.

J. S. Long, former superintendent of Portales schools, was in town this week looking after business matters. Mr. Long is superintendent of the schools at Alamogordo and is vice president of the state teachers association. Mr. Long reports good progress at his new location.

Lieutenant Governor-elect W. E. Lindsey will leave for Santa Fe Saturday of this week and will be on hand to take the oath of office Monday, January first.

Emzy Roberts, of Garrigon, and T. A. Marchbanks, of Redland, both prosperous ranchmen, each are the owners of a new "Little Six" Buick.

Lee Langston, who is attending college at Albuquerque, spent the holidays in here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Langston.

Jack Howard, who has been visiting with homefolks for the past few days, returned this week to Columbus, New Mexico.

Don't fail to attend the meeting of the stockholders of the creamery at the court house January 6th, 1917.

American Lady Flour at the People's Store.

Wilson Wins Over Half Million

New York, Dec. 26. Complete official returns on the presidential election show that Mr. Wilson received 9,116,296 votes and Mr. Hughes 8,547,474, a plurality of 568,822 for Mr. Wilson. In 1912, Wilson, Democrat, received 6,233,019; Taft, Republican, 4,484,956; Roosevelt, Progressive, 4,119,507.

The vote for Benson, Socialist candidate for president, 750,000 with eight missing states estimated, against 901,873 for Debs, socialist, in 1912, and for Hanly, prohibitionist candidate, the vote was 225,101 against 207,028 for Claflin, prohibition candidate in 1912.

The total popular vote for the four candidates was 18,638,871, as against 15,007,282 in 1912. This is an increase of 3,631,589, accounted for by the increased population and the woman vote in new suffrage states.

Kansas Club Holds Meeting

The meeting of the Kansas Club at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thad Rice was one of the most delightful meetings we ever held Christmas day, early in the morning was beautiful and calm, but before noon the wind began to blow making it somewhat disagreeable, but the members of our club know something about the wind in Kansas, so it did not keep many from coming except those that lived several miles from town. One of our members and family had a jitney and came over ten miles, in fact there was several of them. About 11:30 a short program of songs and recitations was rendered by the children and it was fine. The next on the program was dinner—and such a feast! I have been to many a banquet at a dollar a

plate that was not equal to this dinner, and it was so delightfully served. The ladies of our club are noted for bringing well filled baskets but it seems to me they did outdo all former occasions. There was enough and to spare, so the ladies filled a basket for some in our little city that did not have the good things we had. Next was a treat for the children and all were given a generous supply of candy, nuts, oranges and other dainties.

There were about sixty-five present and to say we had a good time is putting it very mild. I know I voice the sentiment of all present in thanking our host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, for the delightful time we had.

The next meeting will be with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Moss, and I believe the committee has decided to have an oyster supper.

"YE SCRIBE."

Pretended Deafmutism.

A French medical journal, Le Caducee, reports a strange case, the simulation of deafmutism by a young soldier, following the explosion of a great shell. The case is given by M. Beruyer. In consultation the man seemed to be an absolute deafmute. Before the explosion his speech and hearing were normal. He had at once been told that he would recover, information that did not appear to afford him any special pleasure. Close watching did not disclose any evidence of simulation. He was then placed in a state of semi-consciousness with chloroform, and in this condition conversed without difficulty. A dressing was applied to his throat for the psychic effect. Afterward he admitted recovery, but exhibited no delight over his good fortune. It was supposed that the original shock was genuine and that after this came the thought of deliberate malingering in order to keep out of the fighting line. He had played the part of a mute for six weeks.

Spooning Wastes Time.

"Spooning is a waste of time," Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand, chemistry professor at the University of California, told his freshman class. Then he added:

"Physical attraction should be secondary. Men and women should meet on the common ground of intelligence and fellowship. Their interests should be genuine. To commence a friendship with spooning puts the relation on a false foundation. Both are concealing their better selves, their real interests behind the mask of conventional silliness."

"It is the beauty of the soul and not of the skin that a man should seek. No marriage founded on sense beguilement can be happy, for those charms are short-lived. The bond should be such that a man could love his wife even though she became blind and her hair fell out, for these external beauties are the smallest part of the foundation upon which true love rests. A wife does not need to be a Venus."

Dangerous War Souvenirs.

Gun shells are not proving a success as souvenirs if we are to gauge the new custom by the number of accidents reported in the newspapers. The last affair of this kind seems to have occurred in London, England, near Paddington, at the home of an army captain away on foreign service, who, as a polite attention to his wife, sent her a shell with a time fuse, obtained as a trophy from a field of battle. On receiving it the lady gave it a prominent place in the drawing room, but not knowing its dangerous character omitted to warn the servant girl. The latter, by some clumsy maneuver with the broom, managed to knock it over, and it exploded, fracturing her right leg and elbow and demolishing part of the house.

I. R. Greathouse and son, Clarence, returned this week from an extended visit through Texas in the latter's car. They report everything in that part of the country as being in good shape, but that they have nothing on the Portales Valley.

J. J. Williams and wife, of Midland, Texas, are spending the holidays with relatives in Portales.

Come to the Creamery Stockholders' meeting at the court house, January 6th.

CITIES WHERE LOAN BANKS ARE TO BE ESTABLISHED MADE KNOWN

New Mexico Placed in District With Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma, Headquarters at Wichita.

Applications for Loans Have Already Been Made and a Large Business is Expected.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Twelve cities in which are to be located federal farm loan banks, were announced today by the farm loan board and it is expected that within sixty days the new system will be in operation, ready to make the loans for which applications are already pouring in from every part of the country.

Omaha, Neb., Berkeley, Calif., Spokane, Wash., Springfield, Mass., Baltimore, Md., Columbia, S. C., Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., New Orleans, La., St. Paul, Minn., Wichita, Kans., and Houston, Tex., have been chosen.

The twelve districts into which the country is divided were announced by the farm loan board today as follows:

District No. 1.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey.

District No. 2.—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia.

District No. 3.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

District No. 4.—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.

District No. 5.—Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana.

District No. 6.—Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas.

District No. 7.—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota.

District No. 8.—Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming.

District No. 9.—Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico.

District No. 10.—Texas.

District No. 11.—California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.

District No. 12.—Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho.

The banks will be established as soon as practicable. Under the law each will have a capital of \$750,000. Applications for loans have been pouring into the board in great volume recently and it is estimated that a sum of more than twenty times in excess of the combined capital stock could be used in making loans.

Notice to Stockholders

The annual stockholders meeting will be held Saturday, January 6th, at the court house and it is very important that every stockholder be present.

Mr. L. L. Johnson, agricultural and industrial agent of the A. T. & S. F. Railway company, will be on hand and deliver an address, and he has a pleasant surprise to deliver to you. Mr. Johnson did the best days work for the farmers of Portales December 28th that has been done for a number of years. Come and hear about it.

Non-stockholders are invited to be on hand to hear Mr. Johnson at this meeting.

J. P. DEEN, Pres. Roosevelt Co. Creamery.

When You Build a BUILDING

you don't go ahead with the work without knowing what it will cost, but you sit down beforehand and figure it up. It is not the materials that cost the least that are the cheapest; the quality should be thought of as well. Our building materials have the quality about them, and our prices are not high. Figure with us before you build.



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NEW MEXICO STATE NEWS

COMING EVENTS.
Jan. 8-15—Annual Farmers' Week at State College.
Feb. 18-21—Twenty-third Annual Reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons at Santa Fe.
June 14-17—Cowboys' Reunion at Las Vegas.

Carlsbad is to have a new, modern hotel.

Additions to Estancia school buildings will cost \$12,000.

Charles Haas of Tucumcari is perfecting a machine for stripping bear grass fiber.

Guy E. Mason, the Y. M. C. A. evangelist, will go to Santa Fe for two weeks in January.

George Adial Feather, student at the University of New Mexico, received the Rhodes scholarship.

Rev. Sydney M. Bedford of Waverly, Ill., the new pastor of the First Christian church at East Las Vegas.

The big oil well rig taken to Columbus by E. C. Kniffin has been set up at the old well there which is down to a depth of about 800 feet.

The body of Joseph Romero Young Joe Rivers—who died following a prize fight in Denver was taken to Albuquerque for burial.

The Mountainair State bank of Mountainair, capital \$25,000, has been incorporated, making the sixty-first state bank in New Mexico.

At a meeting in Tucumcari taxpayers of Quay county practically arranged for an election to vote on an issue of \$160,000 in road bonds.

It is stated that a new edition of the Summer county bill, vetoed by Governor McDonald, will be one of the first introduced at the coming session of the Legislature.

J. D. Blair, the Santa Fe brakeman who fell from a box car at McClellan, two stations west of Williams, Ariz., about ten days ago, died in the Santa Fe hospital in Los Angeles.

Never in the history of Grant county have mining operations been more active than now, this being largely due to the high price of copper and other metals.

For the recent campaign the Republicans received \$70,026 and expended over \$73,000, while the Democrats received a little over \$30,000 and expended \$31,792.67.

The poultry show conducted by the Eastern New Mexico Poultry Association attracted much attention at the Elks' auditorium in Clovis, and was a success in every way.

The fifth carload of sugar beets grown on the test patches of the Mesilla valley this season has just been shipped to the factory of the Holly Sugar Company at Swink, Colo.

A second attempt on the life of Thomas J. Belisle of Raton was made by an unknown person who fired through the glass door of the room where Mr. Belisle was at work.

The state of New Mexico spent almost two million dollars for education in the year 1915-1916, according to State School Superintendent Alvan N. White's annual report submitted to the governor.

The Austin-Amazoa Copper Company, capitalized at \$1,500,000, with headquarters at Silver City, is getting ready to begin operations, the company having recently incorporated under the laws of New Mexico.

The State Corporation Commission has secured from the El Paso and Southwestern a more favorable rate on fire wood for Columbus from Victoria, Hachita, Playa and Rodeo, the rate to range from \$22.50 to \$35 a car.

Logan, in Quay county, is to have a new national bank.

In less than two years the total resources of the state banks of New Mexico have increased to the extent of \$4,769,936.87; the total deposits, \$3,844,590.74; the total loans, \$3,266,375.25, and the number of depositors, 12,674.

James L. Porter, the man who was tried for the killing of Ralph Connell, the New Mexico poultry king, in Otero county on June 17, 1914, and who was acquitted at Las Cruces in September, 1915, died suddenly at his ranch home near Tularosa.

R. W. Hefflin, who served in the Territorial Legislature, and is at present treasurer of San Juan county, is to be deputy state treasurer under Treasurer J. L. Hall. Miss Lella Galaher will be stenographer in the treasurer's office.

Miss Margaret C. de Baca, eldest daughter of Governor-elect E. C. de Baca, will christen the great United States dreadnought "New Mexico" when it is launched early in the coming year. Miss de Baca was named by Governor McDonald.

The prison sentence of Lewis O. Gardner of the New Mexico National guard has been remitted by President Wilson. He was court-martialed and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and a year in prison at hard labor, for failure to obey the federal call for border duty last June.

The Santa Fe railway was a benevolent Santa Claus to many of its employees, distributing approximately \$2,750,000 among them during the holidays, says an announcement of President E. P. Ripley.

CATTLE IN NEW MEXICO

SANITARY BOARD ESTIMATES 1,100,000 HEAD, WORTH \$40,000,000.

Total of 270,000 Head Shipped Out of State During Year, Compared With 250,000 in 1915.

Santa Fe.—One million, one hundred thousand cattle are on the ranges and in the pastures and feed lots of New Mexico, according to the estimate of the cattle sanitary board of the state, made in its biennial report, now in the hands of Governor McDonald. The board does not estimate the total value of the cattle, but at present prices it is believed the 1,100,000 head represent in value close to \$40,000,000.

The board reports that cattle shipments, interstate and intrastate, during the fiscal year 1916, ending Nov. 30, last, were below those of 1915. In the last fiscal year 306,661 head were inspected for shipment, while in the year preceding the total was 360,325. However, the board estimates that shipments out of the state were greater in 1916, the total reaching 270,000 head, as against 250,000 head in 1915.

Scottish Rite Reunion.
Santa Fe.—The Twenty-third annual reunion of the co-ordinate bodies of the Scottish Rite Masons in New Mexico has been set for Feb. 19 to 21 when the Legislature is in session and when it is hoped to confer the degrees from the Fourth to the Thirty-second, inclusive, on some hundred candidates. An elaborate program is being arranged, beginning with a sacred concert and organ recital at the cathedral on Sunday and winding up with the festivities of Washington's birthday. In addition to holdovers fourteen petitions for the degrees are already in hand, all of them from Grant county. If the other twenty-five counties do as well, the reunion will be a record-breaker. The Lodge of Perfection will hold its annual meeting on Monday evening Dec. 18, and the Chapter, Council and Consistory on Friday evening Dec. 22, at which time officers will be elected.

DeBaca to Return for Inauguration.
Las Vegas.—A San Francisco dispatch says: E. C. DeBaca, governor elect of New Mexico, who came here ill a month ago, will return to Santa Fe in time to take the oath of office if he has to be carried there on a stretcher, according to announcement Mr. DeBaca, according to his physicals, has shown improvement, largely through a determination to be ready for his inauguration. Since his arrival Nov. 19 three transfusions of blood have been made.

Tyrone to Be Fine Mining Camp.
Silver City.—The Phelps-Dodge Company is building for a city of 20,000 at its mines in the Burro mountains, thirteen miles southwest of Silver City. The camp of Tyrone, when the improvements under way are planned for the immediate future are completed, will be probably the greatest and most beautifully built of any mining camp in the world.

Guardeman's Sentence Remitted.
Santa Fe.—The prison sentence of Lewis O. Gardner of the New Mexico National Guard, has been remitted by President Wilson. He was court-martialed and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and a year in prison at hard labor, for failure to obey the federal call for border duty last June.

Hanna to Be Chief Justice.
Santa Fe.—Richard H. Hanna will succeed Clarence J. Roberts as chief justice of the New Mexico Supreme Court on Jan. 1.

Officers Make Biennial Reports.
Santa Fe.—A total of \$27,745.56 was collected the past two years by the state game warden's office, of which \$14,809.91 came in this year. The biennial report of Game Warden de Baca declares that the office has distributed 5,276,825 fish, or a dozen fish for each man, woman and child in the state. Secretary of State Antonio Lucero collected, during the past two years, \$81,278.83 in fees, of which \$77,489.67 came from motor vehicle licenses. The fees paid by notaries public amounted to \$2,072.50.

Tax Collections Break Record.
Santa Fe.—The tax collections made by Treasurer Celso Lopez the past two weeks break all records in the history of Santa Fe county. More than \$60,000 have been taken in, a sum that exceeds the total collections of five years ago. Santa Fe county was the first among the twenty-six counties to have its assessment rolls ready and the only county that collected more than \$40,000 of this year's taxes before December 1.

Search Continues for Clyde Armour.
Santa Fe.—The Armour brothers and their brother-in-law, M. L. Sawyer, decided to continue the search for the body of Clyde D. Armour, supposed to have been murdered Oct. 23 somewhere between Las Vegas and Santa Fe. They will employ a number of Indians in their search, it is said. An effort will be made in Las Vegas to ascertain more about the actions of the chauffeur, "Blauvelt," who is said to have been in a saloon brawl there the night of Oct. 22.

Announcement!

To My Customers and Friends:

On account of the extremely high prices of all kinds of merchandise, I have decided that after January 1st, 1917, I will put my business on a CASH basis, or cash within 30 days at least. I feel that by adopting this method, I can make better prices and serve the trade much better. Thanking my friends for past patronage and assuring you that your future trade will have careful attention with better goods and better prices

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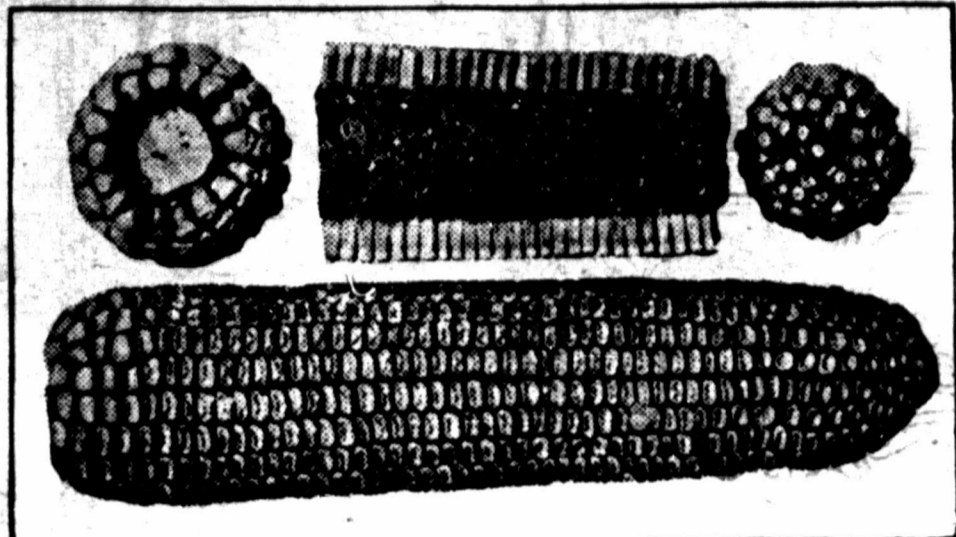
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SELECTION OF SEED CORN IN AUTUMN



SEED CORN EARS OF HIGH YIELDING VARIETY.

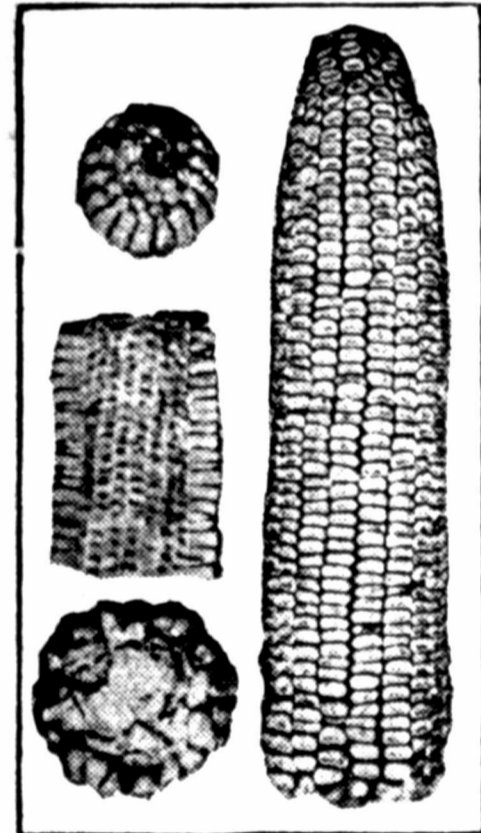
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is each spring a scarcity of good seed corn. This condition is all the more regrettable, because it need not exist; and it is much more serious than commonly supposed, because many do not realize fully the tremendous loss to themselves and the country due to planting inferior seed. A full stand of plants may be obtained from inferior seed, but the yield will not be the best possible. The loss is due to delay or negligence. It can be prevented by the selection of seed corn in the autumn.

Seed corn that comes up but produces an unprofitable crop is worth less than seed that will not grow at all, because a greater amount of labor and the use of the land are lost. The seed corn that produces the best crop is the cheapest. A bushel of seed corn will plant six acres. Seed that gives an 18-bushel increase per acre is worth \$20 to \$40 more per bushel. Careful breeders of productive strains of corn are needed in every community, and growers who do not care to grow a special seed patch and select their seed with care should buy the best seed obtainable. Do not begrudge your neighbor \$3 a bushel for properly selected and dried seed of a variety which has made good in the neighborhood, but refrain from paying a stranger \$5 an ear for seed said to produce 400 bushels to the acre.

To be first class, seed must be: (1) Well adapted to the seasonal and soil conditions where it is to be planted. (2) Grown on productive plants of a productive variety. (3) Well matured, and preserved from ripening time till planting time in a manner that will retain its full vigor.

The importance of the three requirements just enumerated has been demonstrated experimentally. The results given briefly as enumerated are as follows:



Undesirable Seed Ears.

(1) For a series of five years, 12 varieties were tested in ten northern states, equivalent lots of seed being used in each state. Varieties that produced most in some states were among the poorest in others.

(2) Seed ears taken from the highest yielding rows of ear-to-row breeding plants have repeatedly produced better than seed ears taken from poorer yielding rows. Seed ears from a general field produced more than seed ears taken without considering the productivity of the parent stalks.

(3) Four bushels of ears were divided into two equal parts, one part being well taken care of and the other placed in a barn as corn is ordinarily cribbed. The well-preserved seed gave a yield on poor soil 12 per cent higher than the poorly preserved and 27 per cent higher on fertile soil, notwithstanding the fact that both lots of seed germinated equally well.

Seed corn that matures normally and has been properly preserved will grow satisfactorily. It is very poor management to neglect proper preservation and to spend time in the spring separating by germination tests those ears that have been badly damaged from those that have been slightly damaged. Prevention is better than cure, and in this case a cure is impossible. Ears slightly damaged by poor preservation may germinate well, but will produce less than if they had received better care.

Make some rag-doll testers and test 100 ears separately. Be sure that each kernel tested is perfect in appearance

and was not injured at the tip when removed from the ear. If 36 per cent or more kernels from any ear fail to grow or make a weak growth, it will be advisable to test every ear in the entire supply of seed corn. If the 100 ears tested contain no poor ones, further testing of the supply is unnecessary.

Shelled corn is difficult to grade satisfactorily. The grading can be done better before the ears are shelled. If the seed ears vary greatly as to size of kernel they should be separated into two or three grades according to size of kernel. These grades should be shelled separately, tested in the corn planter, and numbered to correspond with the number on the planter plates that are found to drop them most uniformly. These arrangements can be completed before the rush of spring work begins.

The first operation in properly shelling seed corn is the removal of the small kernels from the tips of the ears and the round thick kernels from the butts. The former are less productive than the other kernels of the ear. The round butt kernels are as productive as the other kernels of the ear, but do not plant uniformly in a planter.

Shelling seed corn carefully by hand is profitable. The greater the average the greater the profit. Each ear should be shelled separately into a sieve, rejecting any worm-eaten or blemished kernels. If the grain from one ear appears good and contains no poor kernels, it is poured into the general supply and another ear shelled in the same way.

POOR LOCATION OF TREES ON PASTURE

Plants Should Always Be Set on Higher Portions of Field—Much Manure Lost.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Perhaps one of the greatest sources of loss of fertility from pasture soils results from the poor location of shade trees and brush, according to the author of the "Grazing Industry of the Bluegrass Region," a bulletin recently published by the department. Trees and brush, he states, should always be set on the higher portion of the field and not along the banks of running streams, as so often is the case. With good grass, the animals do not graze more than one-third of the time; the rest of the time is spent lying down or standing in the shade fighting flies. Hence much of the manure that is made does not get back directly on the land that produced the grass. If the manure produced while the animals are not grazing is deposited on the tops of the hills, its beneficial effects on the grass may be noted for several rods down the hillsides. It is easy to believe that if one-half to two-thirds of the manure is lost from pasture fields and none is added, the crops must gradually deteriorate.

EXPENSE OF HORSE LABOR IS BIG ITEM

Modern Agriculture Depends as Much on Animal as on Human Factor, Says Expert.

The modern farm depends as much upon the efficiency of the horse as upon human labor. Horse labor is the heavy item of expense in the production of a crop, asserts W. E. Grimes, assistant professor of farm management in the Kansas state agricultural college.

"The cost of keeping a horse for a year varies from \$75 to \$125. About two-thirds of this cost is for feed, the remaining one-third consisting of the interest on the investment, depreciation, cost of shelter, insurance, and taxes.

"The cost varies to a certain extent with the conditions under which the horse is kept. The more a horse works the cheaper the cost of one hour's labor. On a well-managed farm the horse seldom works more than 50 per cent of the time it could work, and on a poorly-organized farm the horse often only works 10 to 20 per cent of the maximum time.

"On a well-managed farm a horse averages 1,672 hours of labor for the year, at a cost of 7.2 cents an hour. On a poorly-managed farm of the same size where more horses are carried than are required, each horse averages only 804 hours of labor for the year at a cost of 15 cents an hour."

LIVE STOCK

FALL PIGS ARE PROFITABLE

Feed According to the Free-Choice System and Market Them in April.

More fall pigs can be raised in Iowa with profit—but it is well to market them in April, says the animal husbandry department at Iowa State college.

September fall pigs rightly handled may be made to weigh better than 225 pounds, a handy, demanded weight, by April of the following year. It is being done.

A simple ration of corn, meat meal tankage and skim milk or buttermilk is excellent. Allow rock salt at free will. Feed all feeds according to the free-choice system, that is, put each in a compartment and let the pigs eat at will. Oats for fall pigs do not pay if one has plenty of meal tankage and milk or plenty of ether.

With 70-cent corn the Iowa station has made gain on fall pigs for \$5.19 per hundred pounds. This compares favorably with spring pig costs.

A return of \$1.10 a bushel of corn after crediting other feeds, when hogs sell at \$8, makes a fine showing for the fall pig and for the free-choice system of swine feeding.

Why not feed some fall pigs as outlined, this winter?

IDEAL SHELTER FOR WINTER

Tightly Built Shed, With Open Front on South Side Where Colt May Come and Go, Is Best.

(By J. MONTGOMERY, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.)

As the pastures dry up and cold weather approaches, the question of how to care for the growing colt through the winter confronts the farmer. Many colts will be taken from pasture with a goodly store of fat only to be turned out to a straw pile for feed and shelter, and will come out next spring lighter in weight than they are this fall. On the other hand, not a



A Young Purebred.

few colts may be ruined by heavy feeding in stalls, where they cannot take exercise.

The ideal shelter for colts is a tightly built shed, open to the south, where the animals may go in and out at their own pleasure, and where they may have the run of a good big field for exercise. Idle farm horses can best be sheltered in the same way. A dry bed and protection from cold winds, snow and rain is all that is needed.

NOTES FOR SHEEP BREEDERS

Flock Should Be Provided With Dry Yard and Shed Floor—Drafty Barn Is Poor Shelter.

Feed the sheep well in early winter. The sheep flock should have access to clean, pure water, even if they don't drink much.

The condition of the fleece next spring depends upon how well the sheep is cared for now.

If you can't provide your flock with a dry yard and shed floor, seek them to your neighbor who can. You will never succeed with a sheep kept in a wet, muddy yard.

An open shed facing the south, with a strawstack on the southwest side, is better than a drafty barn for sheep.

HINTS FOR SWINE BREEDERS

Purchase Boar With Heavy Bones—Feed Some Grain Twice Each Day for the Best Results.

In purchasing a boar it is well to bear in mind that one with heavy bones is more to be desired than one of the slight build.

Neither rape nor clover alone will do for growing, fattening hogs. They must have some grain twice a day for best results.

To make fall pigs do well, they must be provided with warm sleeping quarters at night, and filled with sunshine during the day.

STALLION IS BEST AT WORK

Horse Should Be in Good Physical Condition Before Breeding Season—Exercise Is Needed.

A stallion that is not fit to work is not fit to sire work horses. In the opinion of J. S. Montgomery of the animal husbandry division of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, "The horse should be in good physical condition before the beginning of the breeding season," he says. "Plenty of exercise should be provided. If it is impossible to work the horse, a paddock should be arranged where he may play in all kinds of weather."

FARM ANIMALS

HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS HOGS

Pasture Furnishes Necessary Exercise In Gathering Succulent Feed—Feed Some Grain.

"Corn for fat and pasture for pork," said a farmer. He meant, says R. C. Ashby, assistant animal husbandman in charge of swine, University farm, St. Paul, that the pasture furnished exercise in gathering the green, succulent feed, and by keeping the hogs



Ready for Market.

healthy and vigorous, it put them in the best condition to make good gains from their grain feed.

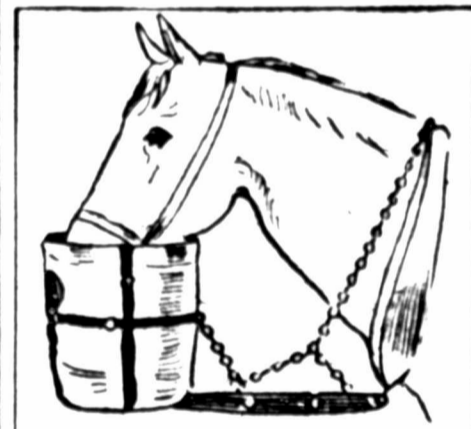
It pays to feed grain on pasture, for pasture alone will do little more than keep up a pig's weight. A light to medium grain ration is usually most profitable. About two or three pounds of grain a day is a good ration for hogs weighing eighty to one hundred pounds. If you have scales, weigh your pigs occasionally and feed about three pounds of grain daily for each 100 pounds live weight of hogs.

Good rations for summer feeding are easily obtained. On clover, alfalfa or rape pasture, feed corn and a little skim milk. On blue grass or timothy pasture feed three pounds of skim milk to each two pounds of corn. More milk would do no harm. If skim milk is not at hand, it will pay to feed oil meal or tankage with the corn, where blue grass or timothy pasture is used about one part tankage to eleven parts corn or one part oil meal to seven parts corn.

NOSE-BAG SUPPORT IS HANDY

Horse Is Enabled to Eat From Bottom of the Bag Without Bracing on the Sidewalk.

The interesting features of this device are the brace that runs to the lower part of the hames, and the flexible support attached to the top of the



Support for Nose-Bag.

hames. The invention is intended to enable the horse to eat from the bottom of the bag without being compelled to brace it against the sidewalk or other solid object.

PRODUCTIVE PERIOD OF EWE

Does Her Best at From Three to Six Years of Age—Keep Her While Teeth Remain Good.

The most productive period of the average ewe's life is from three to six years of age. As a general proposition, keep the ewe as long as the teeth remain good and she is producing lambs regularly.

Of course, if sheep are kept continuously on the same pasture, they are liable to stomach-worm infection, but such infection more often proves serious in the case of young lambs than with older sheep.

3 BROOD MARE AND HER COLT

Youngster Should Be Kept in Darkened Stall During Day—Allow It to Suckle Often.

If the mare is worked, keep the colt in a cool, dark stall during the day. For the first few weeks after foaling bring the mare to the barn and allow the colt to suckle.

Do this in the middle of the forenoon and in the middle of the afternoon, as well as at morning, noon and night.

\$ - MONEY - \$ TO LOAN

Most liberal terms. No waiting, money ready any day.

Have all grades of cattle for sale on liberal terms. Call and see me.

Coe Howard
PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

BUICKS!

The price of Buicks will be raised January 15th, viz: \$50.00 on the "Little Six" and \$30.00 on the "Little Four."

We have a supply of both models on hand for your inspection. Better buy before January 15th, 1917, and save the advance.

MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN

Highway Garage Company

R. L. BLANTON, Manager

FARM STOCK

ROOTS FOR STOCK IN WINTER

Mangels and Turnips Act As Appetizers and Bowel Regulators—Use Care in Feeding.

Most stockmen realize the worth of roots in the winter ration for the cattle, but few recognize the fact that the mangels and turnips may be fed in such a way that much of their value is lost, says a writer in an exchange. Roots act as appetizers and bowel regulators rather than as actual milk producers; hence they should be fed with care. They are largely composed of water, and therefore they use up the heat of the body. For this reason, in extreme cold weather we cut down the usual quantity of roots fed, and on severely cold days we even skip the roots altogether, feeding something else having less water content.

Roots should not be taken from the storage pits or cellars, where the temperature is not far from the freezing point, and fed immediately. A better way is to bring them into a heated room for 12 to 24 hours, after which they may be cut and given to the live stock. We like to bring the roots into a warm room in the morning, leaving them until the next morning, when they are cut and fed. Cows that are giving milk should eat the roots just after being milked in the morning.

SUNSHINE IN CATTLE STABLE

Animal in Sunlight Takes on Flesh More Readily—Southern Exposure Is Favored.

A farmer, whose cattle have always been kept in a stable on the north side of the barn, well lighted and ventilated, had occasion to enlarge his stable, building the extension with a southern exposure, into which the direct rays of the sun were permitted to enter with no obstruction.

He discovered by accident, what he subsequently demonstrated by repeated experience, that the same creature in the sunlight took on flesh more readily, ate less and produced more than when kept in the stable where the direct sunlight never entered.

More than this, he proved conclusively that creatures suffering from various diseases, or reduced physical condition from divers causes, recovered more readily when afforded the energizing influences of the sunshine.

Dr. Swearingin's Dates

Dr. Swearingin, the specialist from Roswell, New Mexico, will be in Portales, at Neer's drug store, on the 20th day of each month, to treat diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and to fit glasses.

FOR SALE: 10 Acres, just outside corporate limits, northwest, Portales, 8 room house, good bath, tub, well, wind mill, tank, garage, barn. No encumbrance. Price \$2500, \$1,000 down, balance in notes. R. L. ROWLAND, 134 West Prairie Street, Denton, Texas.

I am still looking money on farm and ranch land. I have a Ford car and a five-room house in Texas that I will trade for something here.

Joe Howard. P. S. I inspect the land and pass on the low myself.

Walter Crow, at the creamery, will buy your hides.

AT DOBBS' Fine line of Congolium Rugs and floor coverings. This is one kind of up-to-date floor covers that the war did not advance in price.

Chandler lump, Rockvale and Nigger Head coal are the very best grades. They are free from dirt, slate and other non-burning substances. Better get yours now, you might not be able to get it later. Leach Coal Co.

"Sarah Bernhardt" in Tristan Bernard's great tragedy "Jean Dore" will be shown at the Cosy New Year's night Blue Bird special in five acts.

WANTED: To rent a residence in Portales by January 1st. S. N. Hancock.

Want your car spring welded, horse shod right, or anything that can be done in a Blacksmith and woodworker's shop. M. L. Watkins, a first-class mechanic from Atlanta, Ga., is a partner with me now. Let us show you.

W. I. TAYLOR

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

Portales Herald consolidated with Portales Times March 27, 1913. Portales Valley News purchased Portales Herald-Times Sept. 12, 1916.

W. H. BRALEY... PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

Entered as second-class mail matter November 14, 1913, at the post office at Portales, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC IN THINGS POLITICAL

Published weekly at Portales, New Mexico, and devoted to the interests of the greatest country on earth, the Portales Valley and Roosevelt County, New Mexico.

ADVERTISING RATES
Display Advertising, per inch... 15 cents
For Local Readers, one insertion, per line... 10 cents
Want Ads in Want Column, one insertion, per word... 1 cent

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR



A Serious Predicament

New Mexico guardsmen were the first to respond to the call of the president, and for long, weary months they have been on border duty. Units from other states have come and gone since the New Mexico men mobilized at Columbus. But there is no relief in sight for our boys. They have endured the heat of the summer, the frosts of the fall, and now are being subjected to the chilling blasts of the winter's winds. There is every indication that New Mexico guardsmen are to constitute part of 75,000 to be kept on duty until next summer. Guarding the border is a national affair in which New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois men are just as much obliged as are the men of New Mexico. From time to time the Journal has heard reports from the border - apparently authentic reports - which we have refused to print, but we would like to have it stated officially just how many New Mexico guardsmen now are actually in service. - Albuquerque Morning Journal.

Why don't our government send our boys in the national guard home, and if they need men on the border to protect the interests (of CERTAIN AMERICAN INTERESTS IN MEXICO) send the regulars down there? Major General Hugh L. Scott has said that the national guard is unprepared to do efficient duty. While before the congressional sub-committee, General Scott said that "We felt that the national guard troops would have destroyed themselves in marching had they been sent through that hard country." Suppose we had been confronted with real war, then what? If the national guard had been destroyed who would have been on hand to take their place, who would have protected American lives and property on American soil, say nothing of special American interests in Mexico?

There is something radically wrong with our army, anyway why not get down to business and correct it - why not send home all the national guard and discharge a lot of incompetent national guard officers, put the American army on a better plan, pay the men more and the officers less, make them more equal. What about all the sentiment and some talk at the breaking out of war in Europe, that there was no danger on the part of the United States (WE COULD WHIP THE WORLD)? Now a high army officer says that the national guard, which constitutes almost all the (WE SEEM TO HAVE), says the soldiers in the guard would have destroyed themselves, not in battle, but in forced march in an unknown land. We say send them home and organize an army that is an army, if we need an army.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1916. - A summary of estimates of crop production and prices for the state of New Mexico and for the United States, compiled by the bureau of crop estimates and transmitted through the weather bureau, U. S. Department of agriculture, is as follows (acreage and production in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted):

Crops	New Mexico		Price, Dec. 1	United States	
	Acreage	Production		Production	Price, Dec. 1
Corn, bu.	1916	125	2,625	2,583,241	\$.889
	1915	105	2,730	2,994,293	.575
Winter Wheat, bu.	'16	65	1,072	481,744	1.627
	'15	52	1,144	673,947	.947
Spring Wheat, bu.	'16	48	1,031	158,142	1.526
	'15	37	832	351,854	.864
All Wheat, bu.	'16	113	2,104	639,886	1.603
	'15	89	1,976	1,025,801	.919
Oats, bu.	'16	64	1,856	1,251,992	.524
	'15	60	2,160	1,549,030	.361
Barley, bu.	'16	11	308	180,927	.882
	'15	8	264	228,851	.516
Potatoes, bu.	'16	8	816	285,428	1.461
	'15	8	800	359,721	.617
Hay, tons	'16	185	370	89,991	11.21
	'15	201	442	85,920	10.63
Beans, bu.	'16	64	426	8,846	5.06
	'15	46	368	10,321	2.59
Kafirs, bu.	'16	180	3,960	50,340	1.06
	'15	200	5,400	114,460	.447
Apples, bu.	'16	119	4.80	67,415	2.75
	'15	273	2.61	76,670	2.07
Peaches, bu.	'16	40	36,939	64,097	
	'15	154			
Pears, bu.	'16	36	-10,387	11,216	
	'15	64			

ANNOUNCEMENTS

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the office of justice of the peace of precinct No. 1, Roosevelt county, New Mexico.
J. P. HENDERSON.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of justice of the peace of precinct No. 1, Roosevelt county, New Mexico.
F. T. McDONALD.

I hereby announce my candidacy for election to the office of constable for precinct No. 1, Roosevelt county, New Mexico.
LEWIS M. ANDERSON.

I hereby announce my candidacy for election to the office of constable for Precinct No. 1, Roosevelt county, New Mexico.
C. W. LINDSEY.

Notice of Sale

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.
A. J. McNutt, Plaintiff,
vs.
John R. Jones and Annie Jones, Defendants.
No. 1192.

The plaintiff herein, A. J. McNutt, having on the 16th day of October, 1916, recovered in the District Court of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, in the above entitled cause, wherein the said A. J. McNutt is plaintiff and John R. Jones and Annie Jones are defendants, judgment in said cause against the real estate herein described, for the principal sum of \$453.89, with interest at the rate of eight per cent from said date until paid, and for the sum of \$45.38, as attorney's fee and interest thereon at six per cent from date until paid, and for all cost of the action accrued and to accrue, and the further judgment, foreclosure of the herein described real estate and an order that same be sold and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of said judgment.
Therefore, public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who was in the final decree of judgment appointed special commissioner, will on the 20th day of January, 1917, at the northern front door of the court house in Portales, Roosevelt County, New Mexico, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of satisfying the aforementioned judgment, interest, costs and attorney's fee, the following described real estate, lying and being in the County of Roosevelt and State of New Mexico, to-wit:
Lots Three and Four and south half of the northeast quarter of section two, township two south, range thirty east, N. M. P. meridian, New Mexico, containing 160 acres, according to the government survey thereof, and all appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.
Dated at Portales, New Mexico, this 20th day of December, 1916.
LINDA HUMPHREY,
Special Commissioner.

Notice for Publication

Non-coal 012090
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, Dec. 20, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Laura M. Nunn, formerly Laura M. Smith, of Clarendon, New Mexico, who, on March 15, 1915, made homestead entry, No. 012090, for northwest quarter section 11, township 3 south, range 30 east, N. M. P. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. A. Coffey, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Eldra, N. M., on the 10th day of February, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Millard M. Mann, John H. Flaming, Clarence T. Beard, John N. Smith, all of Clarendon, N. M.
A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

Non-coal 010998
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., Dec. 22, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Phillip W. Hendrickson, of Eldra, N. M., who, on March 21, 1912, made Add'l homestead entry No. 010998, for southeast quarter section 17, township 5 south, range 23 east, N. M. P. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. A. Coffey, U. S. Commissioner, at Eldra, N. M., on the 10th day of February, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
John W. Wilshire, Floyd Wilson, Charles Wilcox, Charles Kadloff, all of Eldra, N. M.
A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

Non-coal 010732
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., November 18, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Sel. Maxwell, of Portales, N. M., who, on June 16, 1913, made homestead No. 010732, for lots 9, 10, south half northeast quarter, west half southeast quarter, east half southwest quarter section, northwest quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter section 7, township 1 south, range 15 east, N. M. P. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. A. Coffey, U. S. Commissioner, at Portales, N. M., on the 10th day of January, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Earl E. McCollum, Monroe Hones, William A. Boone, John B. Maxwell, all of Portales, N. M.
A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

010987
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., December 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Henry W. Brandon, of Judson, New Mexico, who, on April 4th, 1912, made homestead entry No. 010987, for north-east quarter section 21, township 5 south, range 24 east, N. M. P. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. E. Toombs, U. S. Commissioner, at Nobe, N. M., on the 10th day of January, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
William T. Bailey, William B. Loughbridge, Neale R. Blackard, Jake A. Toombs, all of Judson, N. M.
A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

Non-Coal-010126
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, December 18, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that William F. Greer, of Redlake, New Mexico, who, on April 4th, 1912, made Homestead entry, No. 010126, for south half section 20, township 5 south, range 27 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Will A. Palmer, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Redlake, N. M., on the 10th day of February, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
John H. Raugh, Leroy E. Baugh, William M. Gregory, Elsie B. Gregory, all of Redlake, N. M.
A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

F. S. 010697
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., December 18, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Henry W. Brandon, of Judson, N. M., who, on March 14, 1912, made homestead entry No. 010697, for northeast quarter section 21, township 5 south, range 34 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. A. Coffey, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Eldra, N. M., on the 10th day of February, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
William T. Bailey, William B. Loughbridge, Neale R. Blackard, Jake A. Toombs, all of Judson, N. M.
A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication

Non coal 010497
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., December 12, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Rosa A. Parke, of Redlake, N. M., who, on February 5, 1913, made homestead entry No. 010497, for southwest quarter section 9, township 5 south, range 34 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. A. Coffey, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Eldra, N. M., on the 8th day of February, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Lee Evans, of Redlake, N. M.; Oscar Evans, of Redlake, N. M.; Richard A. Croner, of Redlake, N. M.; Jodie E. Rowland, of Judson, N. M.
A. J. EVANS, Register.

GREETINGS

With the Season's Greetings and appreciation of the business you have favored us with, just a word to express our kindly feeling and best wishes for a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

Watch for Our Announcement Next Week Explaining Our Policy for 1917. : : :

Deen-Neer Company

J. P. DEEN, Proprietor

HORSES and PIGS and CATTLE

WINTER HOUSES FOR SHEEP

Especially Important that Feet and Fleece Be Kept Dry - Ventilation Must Be Ample.

Contrary to general opinion, sheep as well as any other class of farm animals require clean, dry shelter. It is especially important that the feet and fleece be kept dry. If their quarters are dry and clean the sheep will stand very cold weather without discomfort or disease. There must be ample ventilation, for sheep if closely crowded sweat badly and quickly use up the oxygen in the air, but there must be no drafts, as sheep are very subject to colds.

In the ordinary climate the sheep barn may be constructed of one thickness of matched boards. It should be large enough to house the entire flock without crowding. Windows enough to permit lots of sunshine to enter, and clean, dry bedding underfoot are necessities. The lambing pens should be of warmer construction than the general shed.

FATTENING OF BEEF CATTLE

Value of Silage Strongly Emphasized by Indiana Station - Ration for Substantial Gains.

The value of the silo in fattening cattle was strongly emphasized by the Indiana station. In this experiment substantial gains were made on the following ration:

- 25 pounds cottonseed meal.
- 4.4 pounds clover hay.
- 14.4 pounds shelled corn.
- 27.7 pounds corn silage.

When silage was fed the cost of gain was one-half cent a pound less than with dry feed and the increase in profits amounted to from \$3 to \$8 per steer. The cottonseed meal gave much better results than oil meal and tended to produce firmer flesh with silage.

Where there is not an abundance of grazing when cattle are fed the silo will be almost indispensable to economy in feeding. The amount saved in feeding silage will soon pay for the silo. It helps utilize the coarse pasture, and it takes the place of green pasture when this is not available.

CRUDE OIL DESTROYS VERMIN

Oilers Are Cheapest and Most Efficient Means of Ridding Hogs of Harmful Lice.

Hog oilers are the cheapest and most efficient means of ridding the hog of lice, says the veterinary department of the Nebraska College of Agriculture.

One application of crude oil kills both lice and nits. The most convenient method of applying the oil is by means of a hog oiler, of which there are several good types. They are always ready and require little attention. The best oiler allows the pig to rub the oil on any part of the body.

The oiler can also be applied with a sprinkler, spray pump, broom, or brush. If there is any indication of skin disease, the parts may be scrubbed with a broom or brush so as to get the oil well into the skin. When crude oil is used, the appearance of skin and hair is greatly improved.

Produce Prices

Cream, poultry, hide and egg. Following prices good for this week: Cream, 36c, Eggs 35c, Dry hides, 25c. Top prices paid for all kinds of poultry at J. A. Saylor.

Candy, Candy! Candy! Candy!! at Dobbs'.

For well digging under two hundred feet see Shorty Anderson or Andrew Miller.

Walter Crow, at the creamery, will buy your hides.

Attend the meeting of the stockholders of the creamery at the court house, January 6th, without fail.

"SARAH BERNHARDT" at Cosy New Year's Night.

Do You Suffer From HEADACHE? NEURALGIA?

"I have been subject to severe headaches for about seven years. My head would ache so badly at times that I could scarcely stand it. Doctors and headache medicines did no good. Hunt's Lightning Oil gave me almost instant relief. I have not suffered from those dreadful headaches since I found out about your wonderful invention," writes Mrs. W. T. Dickson, Sherman, Texas.

MAKES PAIN VANISH

The affected part instantly warms and glows under its powerful penetrating effect. You can fairly see and feel it do the work. Simply rub it on and the pain seems to fade away. Inexpensive - 25c and 50c a bottle.

HUNT'S LIGHTNING OIL

FOR SALE BY J. S. Pearce

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GRAZING HOGS ON IRRIGATED ALFALFA

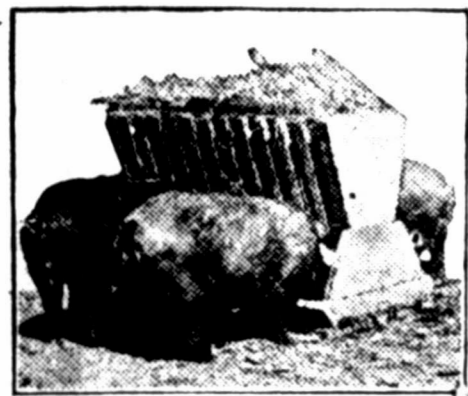


HOGS GRAZING ON WESTERN RECLAMATION PROJECT.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

By pasturing hogs on alfalfa on the Truckee-Carson Reclamation project farm in western Nevada, greater returns were received in 1915 than could be expected from the same alfalfa made into hay. The gains made by the hogs, on the other hand, were much cheaper than could be expected from keeping the animals in feeding pens.

The hog-raising experiment was begun in May, 1915. One quarter of an acre of alfalfa was used; this plot was subdivided and the pigs were changed



Alfalfa Rack in Use.

from one pasture to the other each week. Ten pigs were used in the experiment, five of them being grade Durocs and five grade Berkshires. They were of fair quality, but three of the lot did not do well. While on the pasture the pigs were fed daily a supplementary ration of rolled barley at the rate of two pounds of grain for each 100 pounds of live weight. They also had access to a mixture of condiments, including slacked coal and salt.

The pasturing period extended from May 16 to September 18. During the

early part of the season the pasture produced more feed than the pigs could consume, but later it was kept so short that after September 1 the growth of the pigs was retarded materially. The pigs were each weighed every week throughout the season. In the summary the value assigned to the rolled barley is \$30 per ton, and the value of the increase in live weight of the pigs is assumed to be 7 cents a pound. The results are computed on the basis of the acre unit, though only a quarter of an acre was actually used.

Results of Pasturing Hogs on Alfalfa With a 2 Per Cent Ration of Barley on the Truckee-Carson Experiment Farm, 1916.

Hogs on Alfalfa.....	Pounds.....
Initial weight per acre.....	1,580
Final weight per acre.....	1,442
Total gain per acre in 125 days.....	1,192
Grain fed to each pound of gain.....	3.1

Hogs on Alfalfa.....	Value.....
Gain at 7 cents per pound.....	\$132.84
Barley fed.....	\$9.50
Net gain per acre.....	\$44.04

The same report gives results of tests with eight varieties of wheat, five varieties of barley, eighteen varieties of tomatoes, and four varieties of onions. The experiment with two varieties of mangel indicated that the Golden Tankard variety gives larger yields in the section than the long red mangel, and that baryard manure is very valuable in growing this crop. On unmanured land the Golden Tankard gave a yield of 27.5 tons per acre, while on unmanured land the average yield was 17.2 tons.

In the onion experiments a fertilizer test seemed to indicate that a complete fertilizer composed of all three gave better results than potassium sulphate, ammonium sulphate, or acid phosphate when applied separately.

The exact fertilizing elements necessary for his soil and crops and to mix and apply them in the proper proportions.

SOLUTION OF SOME PUZZLING PROBLEMS

Light May Be Obtained as to Natural Peculiarities of Soil by Experiment Plot.

(By P. K. EDWARDS)

One way of solving the many interesting and puzzling problems in the soil and plant kingdom is by an experiment plot. Here light may be obtained as to the natural peculiarities of soil, or the special effects of fertilizer on certain crops, or in what degree to supplement stable manure for fertilizer, or under what fixed conditions the ambitious garden lover may obtain the most gratifying results for flowers and vegetables. In starting this miniature farm, then, use substantial stakes at the corners of the plot and mark them plainly 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, leaving a space of two feet between each two plots to prevent the plants on one plot from feeding on the other. Make each plot 6 by 24 feet and plant in the same crop on all the different plots. Take winter potatoes, for example. On plot 1 spread 10 pounds of dried blood and 15 pounds acid phosphate mixed (where the amount used is so small it can be distributed more evenly by mixing it with its weight in earth); on plot 2 spread 7½ pounds sulphate of potash and dried blood mixed; on plot 3 use no fertilizer; on plot 4 use 7½ pounds potash and 15 pounds acid phosphate mixed; on plot 5 use 7½ pounds potash, 15 pounds acid phosphate and 10 pounds dried blood, and on plot 6 use only stable manure. Take great care not to sow fertilizer on the spaces between the plots, and after the fertilizer has been spread harrow the plot thoroughly.

The blank plot, at not in any way be overlooked or neglected, for with it are to be compared all the other plots in order to see just what have been the benefits derived from fertilizing. To make clear what such an experiment may teach, suppose, for instance, the yield on plot 3, where no fertilizer was applied, is represented by the number 100; the yield on plot 1 by the number 150; on plot 2, 100; on 4, 140; on 5, 175. With those numbers it is proved each of the three fertilizers is beneficial, for were it otherwise the yield on plot 5, where all the fertilizers were used, would not have been greater than on plots 1, 2 and 4, on each of which only two fertilizers were used. It is always of importance to keep a notebook, jotting down everything of interest concerning the plots (such as measuring each separate yield), and information gained enables the experimenter to buy

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DISEASE OF SWINE

Kentucky Farmers Formerly Lost \$2,000,000 on Account of Deadly Hog Cholera.

Hog cholera used to cost Kentucky \$2,000,000 a year. Last year losses from this disease in the state were only half that sum, according to Dr. Robert Graham, head of the department of live-stock diseases at the experiment station. For six years this department has been conducting a campaign against cholera and has just got the machinery of control in working order. There are 24 depots in the state for the distribution of serum, 22 of which were established in the last two years. Due to the rise in hog prices and the demonstrations in cholera control by the experiment station farmers have come to see that this disease may be controlled and that it is worth while to take all possible measures to control it. The experiment station has been in touch with less than half the outbreaks, and hopes by extending its activities with the co-operation of farmers to reduce the present million-dollar loss to a much smaller figure.

DUCKS PROFITABLE ON GENERAL FARMS

Fowls Can Be Raised With Success and Profit, Says Government Poultry Expert.

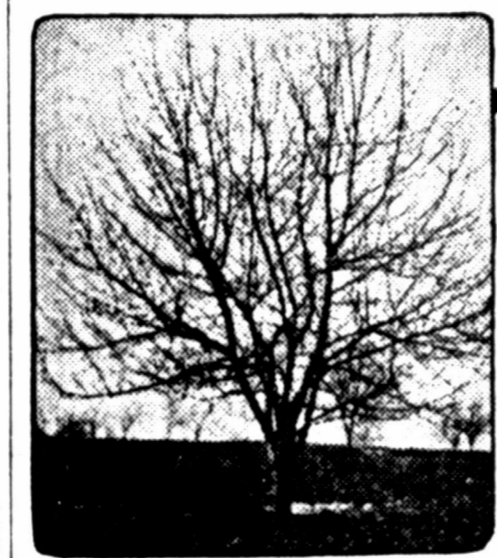
Ducks can be raised with success and at a profit on general farms, says Alfred R. Lee, a poultry specialist of the department of agriculture, but they do not appear to be as well adapted as a source of income to average farm conditions as fowls, although they serve to add variety, both of meat and of eggs, for the farmer's table. If the demand for ducks, and especially for duck eggs, increases, breeds of ducks which are good layers should be profitable on farms, particularly where there is good pasture land containing a stream or any running water. Farmers rarely give the necessary care to their ducklings, either in feeding or in marketing, to be able to cater to the trade in fancy green ducks.

WHEN AND HOW TO PRUNE FRUIT TREES

(By LIMA R. ROSE)

The pruning of a fruit tree, or vine, should commence the first year; but as very few of the fruit-growers grow their own trees, it is not necessary that we make a close study of the manner of pruning nursery stock, except that we should understand what class of trees to select for planting, when we are able to make our own selection. In selecting nursery trees, avoid a slender, top-heavy tree, that is unable to sustain its own weight of leaves. Avoid the trees that have the head formed too high, and one that has a fork or crotch that is liable to split down when loaded with fruit and leave you with a crippled or ruined tree at a time when it should be in its prime. As soon as you get your trees from the nursery your time for pruning commences. If you are starting an apple tree that is of a drooping variety, start the head higher than you would if it is an upright grower.

Trim Roots and Tops.
Trim off all bruised and injured roots with a sharp knife, leaving a clean-cut surface that will form a callus and begin to send out new feeding roots at once.



APPLE TREE BEFORE AND AFTER PRUNING.

The top should be trimmed to correspond with the roots; if a tree has lost some of its roots, trim off a corresponding amount from the top, to balance the loss. On the other hand, if all the roots are saved, it will not be necessary to severely prune the top.

In forming the head of the tree, plan it so that the side toward the prevailing winds will be a little heavier than the side opposite; some even lean the tree toward the direction of the prevailing wind. When we prune a tree, we must keep in mind the fact that the limbs and roots are co-workers; and when we remove a large amount of the top at any one time, we check the action of the roots, and consequently the growth of the tree.

The first few years after an orchard is planted, the trees should be pruned twice a year, very lightly once in late winter or early in the spring, and again along in the summer. It will be better to cut, or pinch, off the shoot in

summer than to allow it to grow and cut it off in the winter. The wound heals more rapidly; and when the shoot is removed its energies go into the irregularity when not looked after, the top shoots taking a large share of the food, and running higher and higher, and making a tall, top-heavy tree. Cut the top off square, and take pains that you leave the end bud on the outside, to spread the tree as much as possible.

When cutting off a limb make the cutting surface as small as possible, so that it will heal quickly. Cut close to a shoulder, and not leave a stub to decay and run down the main branch or trunk. Try and do all the pruning possible with the pruning-knife, although sometimes it is necessary that you use heavier tools. When necessary to use a saw, select a fine-toothed, rib-back saw. A pruning chisel is dangerous to use on account of its breaking many limbs, and not making a smooth, clean cut.

Best Time to Prune.
The question of best time to prune has never been settled to the satisfac-

tion of all good horticulturists; but in my opinion it does not matter much if we only cut out small limbs, and prune frequently.

As soon as the leaves have fallen in autumn is advised by many to be the best time to prune; however, some cling to the opinion that the cold and dry winds make the wounds slow to heal, and there is danger of forming a diseased spot where the cut is made.

Some claim that when a large branch is removed, it will heal faster when removed in midsummer; but there are some serious objections to that rule. It is a very busy time, the foliage is heavy and hard to handle, and the removal of a large portion of the tree injures the growth of the tree.

But, we have noticed one advantage of late winter or spring pruning of grape vines, and that is the fact that deep snows often break the canes that have been left after pruning, worse than when they are left attached to the wood that is removed in the early spring.

are exposed to the open air, when the very unpleasant odor of the gas quickly passes off. Carbon bisulphide, however, is highly inflammable and should not be used anywhere near fire. Even a cigar spark will set it off.

Fumigation should never be performed in a tightly-closed room in a dwelling as the nauseating fumes under such conditions might make the operator ill, and if breathed in any great quantity, might prove poisonous. In using carbon bisulphide under any conditions, care should be taken to breathe as little of the fumes as possible. When the nuts have been thoroughly treated, the operator should dump them from the barrel and spread them out where there is free circulation of air, instead of removing them by hand from the barrel.

Where large quantities of chestnuts are handled, a battery of barrels can be set up in a shed, or where there is other protection from storms and wind. If fumigation is started in the late afternoon, the nuts should be effectively treated by morning. Users would do well to observe the effect on the worms and increase the amount of bisulphide if found necessary.

Scalding and Drying.
The larvae and eggs of chestnut weevils can be killed also by placing the nuts in a bag or sieve and submerging them for a few minutes in boiling water. Another way is to put the nuts in a tub and pour boiling water over them to cover them an inch or two. If the chestnuts in the tub are stirred, many wormy nuts will come to the surface and can be removed. If water is used, however, the nuts must be dried thoroughly before they are stored or shipped.

Dry Heat.
According to Dr. F. H. Chittenden of the bureau of entomology, chestnuts can be submitted to a temperature of from 125 degrees to 150 degrees Fahrenheit for a sufficient time to destroy the insects without injuring the food or seed value. Where large ovens or kilns are available, this method should be found convenient and economical. Care should be exercised, however, not to allow the temperature to rise much above 150 degrees.

Nuts treated by any of these methods will remain sound and edible for a much longer time than untreated stock.

Persons especially interested in the treatment of wormy chestnuts would do well to write to the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for further details, if needed.

The Chalmers Six

A real automobile, the most economical six-cylinder car on the market. Can make you terms if desired. Do not buy until you have seen this car demonstrated. "No Trouble to Show Goods."

..COE HOWARD..

FARM ANIMALS

SMALL LITTERS FROM GILTS

Time for Breeding Depends Largely on Size, Vigor and Age—Liable to Be Stunted.

The time for breeding gilts depends upon their size and vigor as well as their age. However, it is seldom advisable to breed a gilt before she is eight months old, and in many cases ten or twelve months is a better age. What is gained by getting a litter of pigs soon may be lost in getting a small litter. And if the usefulness of the sow as a brood sow be impaired the total loss in the end overbalances the gain in getting her to produce early.

Too young gilts almost invariably have small litters. Then their mammary organs do not develop right, and this in turn affects the size of litter they will raise next time. If a sow gives milk out of only six teats she cannot raise a dozen good pigs. Also too young sows cannot stand the strain of nursing a litter. They do not have the vitality to produce a large flow of milk and grow at the same time.

If a gilt is once really stunted in this way she never develops as she otherwise would. She is likely never to raise such strong and vigorous litters as she could if allowed more maturity before breeding.

SHORTHORNS IN MUCH FAVOR

Argentine Breeders Pay High Prices for Pedigree Stock—Price Lincoln Ram Brings \$4,000.

Argentina breeders are long on enthusiasm and prices of Shorthorns, says Breeders' Gazette. And they also opened wide their purses for other varieties of pedigree stock at the exhibition which marked the half-century anniversary of the Argentine Rural society, 43 Shorthorn bulls averaged \$8,900. This average owes considerable of its extraordinary height



Purebred Shorthorn.

to the fact that the bull which was reserve to the champion brought \$50,000, which was the record price for a reserve champion bull. The champion was not sold. It must be left to the imagination to fix the probable price he would have brought if offered.

When the champion Lincoln ram brings \$4,000, it is an easy inference that things are going swimmingly down there. A little matter of 800 Shorthorn bulls was shown.

Questions of Practicality.

"He finds it impractical to hold his present line," writes a distinguished war correspondent, and the new adjective (although it should be "impracticable") may be welcomed as a substitute for that mongrel abomination "unpractical"—a Latin word with a Saxon prefix. "Unfortunate," "unpopular," and "unfavorable" belong to the same category, but they are too firmly established ever to be ousted from the language, but "unpractical" is quite a modern invention, and is only to be found in a few later dictionaries.

WHITEWASH THAT WILL LAST

Formula for Making Covering Used by Government on Lighthouses Maintained Along Coast.

To make the whitewash which has been used for more than ten years in the White House at Washington and on the lighthouses maintained by the government along the coasts, take a half bushel of unslaked lime and slake it with boiling water. Cover during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt, which previously has been dissolved in warm water; 3 pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot; ½ pound Spanish whiting; and 1 pound of glue previously dissolved by soaking in water and then hanging over hot water. This is best accomplished by putting in a small pail and hanging in a larger one filled with water. Add 5 gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let stand a few days covered. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a portable furnace.

CORRECT TYPES OF PASTERNS

It Does Not Require Much "Horse Sense" to Point Out Faults as Illustrated Herewith.

When the difference between good and bad pasterns and good and bad feet is as clearly evident as in those shown here it does not require much "horse sense" to point out the faults.



Pastern Types.

"A" is a good example of a pastern that is too upright and too straight. In "B" the pastern goes to the other extreme, being too sloping. The correct type of the forefoot is seen in "C" while "D" shows the correct type of hind foot.

ERADICATE THE HESSIAN FLY

Pointers From Expert of Missouri College of Agriculture—Starve the Pest, He Says.

(By T. J. TALBERT, Missouri College of Agriculture.)
Flour early.
Bury the fly.
Destroy all volunteer wheat.
Sow on or soon after fly-free date.
Use oats or rye as fall pasture.
The fly can't eat oats and it cares little for rye.
Deep plowing of wheat stubble buries the fly and a good harrowing makes it harder for him to escape.
Starve the fly till about the middle of October then sow and you'll have no Hessian fly next year if all your neighbors do the same. If one of them sows early or lets volunteer wheat stand, his fly crop will probably get your wheat next year.

STRAW UTILIZED IN EUROPE

Made Quite Palatable by Mixing With Beets, Mangels, Silage and Other Forage Crops.

In effect, a recent bulletin of the United States department of agriculture asks why the American farmer cannot put straw to the same use as it is put by the European farmer. In Europe the farmer knows as well as the American farmer that straw is not liked by stock, but instead of burning it, or otherwise wasting it, the European farmer chops it up, mixes it with beets, mangels, silage or other feeds, and makes it so palatable that it can be fed to good advantage.

The report states that the bureau of crop estimates has found that 15 per cent of the straw produced in the United States is burned. In many districts there are no cattle and remoteness from a suitable market makes the sale of the straw unprofitable. But in such cases farmers would profit by an investment in a few cattle.

MOST POPULAR BREED

Size Is Quality That Recommends the Light Brahma.

Has No Superior Where Large and Slow Maturing Fowls Are Desired—Barred Where Egg Production is Chief Item.

(By PROF. H. L. KEMPSTER, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

The Light Brahma is the oldest and perhaps the best-known and most popular of the feather-legged chickens. Size is the quality that recommends the Light Brahma. Where large and slowly maturing fowls are desired, the Light Brahma has no superior, but the slowness of maturity is very objectionable in the pullets, which, together with the fact that they are not very heavy layers when matured, practically bars this breed where egg production is the chief item.

There is no other breed of fowls that has the stately appearance possessed by the Brahma. These fowls are close feathered like the Langshans, but are larger and not so long-legged. They are not as heavily feathered as the Cochins. They are very graceful in appearance and carry themselves in a stately manner. The back on both male and female is very long and broad. There should be a slight rise of the back with a broad sweep at the base of the tail. The birds should be erect and well placed on their legs. Abundant toe feathers is also a very desirable feature.

Taking the American Standard of Perfection as a guide, the following are the special qualifications and disqualifications of the Light Brahma fowls when being judged according to the Standard of Perfection.

Special qualifications are: Cocks over three pounds, cockerels over two and a half pounds, hens and pullets over two pounds less than standard weight. Vulture hocks also disqualify.



Light Brahma Hen, Owned by Missouri College of Agriculture.

Solid black feathers on the back; black spots in the web of feathers in the back, except stripes in the saddle on the males and at the base of the neck; or shanks other than yellow should disqualify Light Brahmas.

The neck plumage should be white. The hackles should be white, the web of the feathers should have a solid greenish black strip extending down the middle of each feather, running parallel with the edge of the feather and tapering to a point near the end. The under-color should be either white, bluish white or slate. In the wings, the wing bows should be white except near the front. The primaries and secondaries should be black with white on the lower side extending to the quill. The remainder of the primaries and secondaries should be black. In the back the surface color should be white except at the base of the neck. The saddleshould be white, the under-color can be either white, bluish white or slate.

The tail should be black. The tail coverts should be black; the lesser coverts should be black edged with white. The surface and under-color of the breast should be white. The body and buff should be white except under the wings, where it may be white, bluish white, or slate, the same as the under color.

DAIRY NOTES

To produce good milk, cows must be comfortable.

Calving is an important part of the dairyman's business.

Cleanliness and carefulness are the keystone in successful dairying.

The dairy barn should be roomy, clean, dry, light and well ventilated.

While feed is an important factor in successful dairying it is not the only thing.

Cannot expect calves to be better than their sire—that is why we need the best.

Always handle cows carefully. The cow will more than repay any kindness shown her.

After the calf is six weeks old there is little danger of it getting indigestion or scours.

It may save time to drive the cows to the barn at a trot, but it is a poor and ill-timed economy.

Keeping the calves separate also prevents the calves from sucking each other, a disagreeable habit.

Keep the calves separate for the first two months so that if anything goes wrong with them it will be immediately detected.

HARD WORKING TEAMS

"Hard Feed" During Busy Season Is Recommended.

Horses Will Thrive, Work Better, and Remain Healthier and More Enduring—Soft Grass Makes Animal too Mucky and Flabby.

(By T. E. SAWYER.)

When a farm horse is working hard it does not pay to let him eat grass when it is green. The horse deserves and should have a good roll on grass or plowed land each time the harness is removed, as that is a luxury and helpful to the animal.

But he will thrive, work better and remain healthier and more enduring if fed "hard feed" during the busy season.

The soft, washy, green grass is palatable of course, but it makes the horse soft and flabby, keeps the bowels too loose and is apt to induce colic.

If the horse has no work to do he may go on pasture right along and have little grain, and when his work is done in late summer he may enjoy the fall pasture made green again by rains. The pasture also is a good place for the brood mare, as it promotes flow of milk.

Severe attacks of colic often are caused by allowing the hot, tired horse to eat grass at the roadside when he has made a long trip to town.

The trouble, too, is prone to come on when horses are suddenly fed new hay or new oats. Both new hay and new oats should be fed in small quantities gradually at first, and along with old hay and oats until the horses become accustomed to the change.

Either the new feed is so palatable that the horse eats too much of it, or it contains some ferment that sets up indigestion and formation of gas.

Water very seldom causes colic. Nature intends horses to have all of it if they want, at any and all times, and so provided it does no harm; we may cause trouble by withholding drinking.



Well-Cared-For Team.

water for long periods of time and then forcing the hot, tired horse to drink too much of it at noon and especially just after eating grain.

Allow the work horse adequate supplies of cool, pure water often when he is at work and he never will take too much of it or suffer ill effects from drinking. Indeed the water so given will be likely to prevent sickness and always is appreciated and beneficial.

In addition to making changes of food gradually it also is well to very gradually increase the amount of food. Allow free access to rock salt.

If an attack of colic comes on, the following mixture, given as one dose, usually will be found effectual:

Turpentine, one ounce; fluid extract of Cannabis Indica, one-half ounce; raw linseed oil, one pint. Repeat in half an hour if found necessary.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Allow no ground in the garden to lie idle.

Farm scales have a profitable effect on the town scales.

The cinch bug wheat pest sometimes costs us \$20,000,000 a year.

Not what we know but what we do makes a success of the farm.

The manure spreader, rightly used, will pay for itself in a short time.

Agriculture is what colleges teach; farming is what men do for a living.

Bees are like sheep and many other things. They do better in small groups.

To get the rows in the garden straight use a strong string and two stakes.

The enterprising farmer has no trouble in finding something to do these days.

The only good weed is a dead weed, and if it goes to seed before it dies it isn't much good even then.

Train the tomatoes to stakes in the home garden. Do not allow more bunches to grow than can be matured.

Build or dig a silo and if you have not sufficient corn to fill it, use rye, cutting it when it is in the soft dough.

Have you any bird neighbors? A few trees and shrubs about the yard will bring them. They seem to like to live near buildings.

BEEF CATTLE IN CORN-BELT STATES



HERD OF HEREFORDS ON WESTERN PASTURE.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That cattle in most cases add to the farm income in the corn belt is indicated by the results of a recent investigation conducted by the United States department of agriculture as part of a comprehensive study of the meat situation in which its specialists have been engaged for some time. The direct profit from the raising of calves in this section, the averages seem to establish, is usually small, but the investigators point out that there are other factors which make the practice more advantageous than would appear at first sight.

Among these advantages are the fact that live stock on the farm provides a home market and a means of utilization of farm roughage, some of which might be wasted if not fed, and the use of pastures which could not be employed profitably in any other way. Live stock also affords a ready home market for certain other crops, which at times would have to be hauled considerable distances to be sold. Finally, the presence of live stock on the farm gives productive employment throughout the year to labor which at certain seasons might otherwise be idle. Live stock also gives some interest on capital invested on equipment which would produce nothing if not utilized at all seasons. The fertilizing value of manure also must be considered. When these factors are taken into consideration, even though there appears to be little or no profit as shown by cost figures, it is believed that in most instances the farm income is greater because of cattle having been kept on the farm. The keeping of live stock, therefore, is to be recommended on farms having large quantities of cheap roughage available or having land which can be best utilized as pasture.

Summary of Results.

The figures of costs cited by the investigators are purely averages based on actual farms and herds investigated.

Summary of Results.

The following summaries are based on these six classifications and are given as averages from the records of the farms and live stock actually reported. The conclusions are averages for the entire section studied and the reader must bear in mind that there are wide divergences in cost in the several states. For this reason the report, after considering the general problem, deals in great detail with the range of costs in the several states and the averages for the several sections. The following are the more important facts cited in the summary:

Summary of Results.

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SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING FOR THE SIX GROUPS THE VARIOUS FACTORS THAT MAKE UP THE COST OF PRODUCING A YEARLING.

Item	Beef	Baby beef	Total purpose	Mixed	Partially milked	Double nursing
Number of farms	230	66	130	102	65	23
Average number of cows per farm	31.50	34.56	12.78	23.47	14.29	17.32
Cost of maintaining the breeding herd	\$25.12	\$36.77	\$55.14	\$43.95	\$42.75	\$46.50
Credits other than calf	4.79	5.39	49.07	24.73	21.43	33.36
Net cost of maintaining a cow	20.33	31.38	6.07	19.22	21.32	13.14
Net cost of maintaining a bull	42.27	53.26	37.51	46.79	34.14	40.53
Calving crop:						
Percentage of cows raising calves to weaning time	84.90	90.70	83.90	87.50	90.10	92.10
Number of calves per bull	20.90	25.30	10.70	18.50	22.60	15.00
Cost of raising a calf to weaning time	\$6.47	\$4.50	7.34	22.29	22.71	14.53
Cow charge	2.36	2.39	4.02	2.91	3.35	3.02
Bull charge	0.01	0.00	3.35	4.48	0.02	2.26
Feed	0.00	0.00	2.54	1.11	0.00	0.01
Labor	0.00	0.00	2.54	1.11	0.00	0.01
Total cost at weaning time	\$7.74	\$6.79	\$23.27	\$30.79	\$22.08	\$17.82
Cost of raising a yearling:						
Number of farms	190	67	99	96	87	22
Average number of calves per farm	24.43	30.20	10.57	18.46	11.16	14.23
Cost at weaning time	(a) 28.30	(b) 37.01	(b) 23.54	(b) 30.61	(b) 26.39	17.82
Winter-feed cost	12.22	35.02	9.99	12.01	12.21	10.24
Other charges	4.63	5.02	4.93	4.72	4.96	3.96
Gross cost	\$45.14	\$77.05	\$38.46	\$47.34	\$43.56	\$31.92
Credits	1.60	7.53	1.89	1.48	1.54	1.47
Net cost	\$43.54	\$69.52	\$36.50	\$45.86	\$42.02	\$30.45

(a) The statement for the baby-beef group gives figures on the calves until they are marketed at approximately 15 months of age.

(b) The change in the number of farms on which the tabulation of cost of producing yearlings is based caused the figure on cost of calf at weaning time to change in this part of the table.

(c) The figures underscored call attention to the fact that the baby-beef animal is carried somewhat beyond the yearling stage.

In discussing the different costs the investigators point out that the difference between the net cost and the gross cost for the different groups is partly due to credit for manure and largely to credit for milk products from the cows that were milked. The high cost of maintenance of bulls where baby beef calves are produced is largely due to the fact that breeding bulls of high quality are necessary. The bull charge is determined largely by the number of calves produced per bull. While the cow charge for raising a calf was lowest in the dual-purpose group, the addition of the cost of feed and labor for the skim milk calves makes the cost of the calf somewhat greater than in the double-nursing group. Winter feeding costs indicate that there is comparatively little difference in the cost of keeping calves in the five groups other than the baby beef after weaning time. The "credits" for baby beef calves, amounting to \$7.53, include an allowance for manure and pork. Beef calves, though the most valuable as yearlings, cost so much more than the others that, according to averages, they were the least profitable. The cost of production exceeded inventory value by \$15. All calves, except those of the baby beef group, were inventoried just before being turned on pasture at a time when the cost of the calf is greatest as compared with its value. It is believed that if the records had included data on the calves until the following November that the difference between the cost and value would have been much less. The calves in the dual-purpose group, although the poorest in quality, seem to rank second in point of profit.

The cost of production was lowest for calves in the double-nursing group, and as these animals are relatively of good quality they showed the greatest profit. Although there were but 22 farms in this group, the results seem, to the investigators, significant.

gated. The investigators obtained in 1914 and 1915, 5,996 records from farms in Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. These records dealt with 14,634 cows, 621 bulls and 12,591 calves produced from them, of which 2,023 were classed as baby beef.

Classification of Records.

These were arranged in six groups based on six distinct practices followed by the farmers of this region. These are:

(1) Beef.—Farms where all the cows are kept strictly for beef (except baby beef), in which there is no sale of milk and butter.

(2) Baby beef.—Farms devoted to the production of high-grade calves fattened and sold at from 12 to 18 months of age.

(3) Dual purpose.—Farms on which all the cows are milked and the calves weaned at birth and raised on skim milk.

(4) Mixed.—Farms where the best cows are milked, their calves being weaned at birth, while calves from other cows run with their dams. This is a combination of beef and dual purpose.

(5) Partially milked.—Farms on which calves are not weaned but on which a part of the milk is drawn from the cow, the calf taking the remainder.

(6) Double nursing.—Farms where some of the cows are milked and their calves given to other cows.

Summary of Results.

The following summaries are based on these six classifications and are given as averages from the records of the farms and live stock actually reported. The conclusions are averages for the entire section studied and the reader must bear in mind that there are wide divergences in cost in the several states. For this reason the report, after considering the general problem, deals in great detail with the range of costs in the several states and the averages for the several sections. The following are the more important facts cited in the summary:

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Summary of Results.



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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—At her home in the Street, Sidney Page agrees to marry Joe Drummond "after years and years" and talks to K. Le Moyné, the new roomer.

CHAPTER II—Sidney's aunt Harriet, who has been dressing with Sidney's mother, launches an independent modiste's parlor. Sidney gets Dr. Ed Wilson's influence with his brother, Doctor Max, the successful young surgeon, to place her in the hospital as a probationer nurse.

CHAPTER III—K becomes acquainted in the Street. Sidney explains to her how she got a roomer and asks her to finance her home while she is in the school.

CHAPTER IV—Doctor Max gets Sidney into the hospital school.

CHAPTER V—Sidney and K spend an afternoon in the country. Sidney falls into the river.

"Do you think I am afraid of work?"
"And—Joe?"
Sidney colored vigorously and sat erect.
"He is very silly. He's taken all sorts of idiotic notions in his head. I haven't promised to marry him."
"But he thinks you mean to. If you have quite made up your mind not to, better tell him, don't you think? What—that are these idiotic notions?"
Sidney considered. "For one thing, he's jealous of you!"
"I see. Of course that is silly, although your attitude toward his suspicion is hardly flattering to me!"
He smiled up at her.
"I told him that I had asked you to bring me here today. He was furious. And that wasn't all."
"No?"
"He said I was flirting desperately with Doctor Wilson. You see, the day we went through the hospital, it was hot, and we went to Henderson's for soda water. And, of course, Joe was there. It was really dramatic."
"K. Le Moyné was dallying gazing the ability to see things from the angle of the Street. A month ago he could have seen no situation in two people, a man and a girl, drinking soda water together, even with a boy lover on the next stool. Now he could view things through Joe's tragic eyes. And there was more than that. All day he had noticed how inevitable the conversation turned to the young surgeon."

Sidney's active young brain, turned inward for the first time in her life, was still on herself.
"Mother is pliantly resigned—and Aunt Harriet has been a trump. She's going to keep her room. It's really up to you."
"To me?"
"To your staying on. Mother trusts you absolutely. I hope you noticed that you got one of the apostle spoons with the custard she sent up to you the other night. And she didn't object to this trip today. Of course, as she said herself, it isn't as if you were young, or at all wild."
In spite of himself, K. was rather startled. He felt old enough, God knew, but he had always thought of it as an age of the spirit. He rose to his feet and threw back his fine shoulders.
"Aunt Harriet and your mother and Christine and her husband-to-be, whatever his name is—we'll be a happy family. But, I warn you, if I ever hear of Christine's husband getting an apostle spoon—"

She smiled up at him. "You are looking very grand today. But you have grass stains on your white trousers. Perhaps Katie can take them out."
Quite suddenly K. felt that she thought him too old for such frivolity of dress. It put him on his mettle.
"How old do you think I am, Miss Sidney?"
"Not over forty, I'm sure."
"I'm almost thirty. It is middle age, of course, but—it is not senility."
Clearly the subject of his years did not interest her vitally, for she harked back to the grass stains.
"I'm afraid you're not saving, as you promised. Those are new clothes, aren't they?"
"No, indeed. Bought years ago in England—the coat in London, the trousers in Bath, on a motor tour. Cost something like twelve shillings. Awfully cheap. They wear them for cricket."
That was a wrong move, of course. Sidney must hear about England; and she marveled politely, in view of his poverty, about his being there. Poor Le Moyné floundered in a sea of mendacity, rose to a truth here and there, clutched at luncheon, and achieved safety at last.

"To think," said Sidney, "that you have really been across the ocean! I never knew but one person who had been abroad. It is Dr. Max Wilson."
Back again to Doctor Max! Le Moyné, unpacking sandwiches from a basket, was aroused by a sheer resentment to indignation.
"You like this Wilson chap pretty well, don't you?"
"What do you mean?"
"You talk about him rather a lot."
This was sheer recklessness, of course. He expected fury, annihilation. He did not look up, but busied himself with the luncheon. When the silence grew oppressive, he ventured to

glance toward her. She was leaning forward, her chin cupped in her palms, staring out over the valley that stretched at their feet.
"Don't speak to me for a minute or two," she said. "I'm thinking over what you have just said."
Down through the valley ran a shallow river, making noisy pretensions to both depth and fury. He remembered just such a river in the Tyrol, with this same Wilson on a rock, holding the hand of a pretty Austrian girl, while he snapped the shutter of a camera. He had that picture somewhere now; but the girl was dead, and of the three, Wilson was the only one who had met life and vanquished it.
"I've known him all my life," Sidney said at last. "You're perfectly right about one thing: I talk about him and I think about him. I'm being candid, because what's the use of being friends if we're not frank? I admire him—you'd have to see him in the hospital, with everyone deferring to him and all that, to understand. And when you think of a man like that, who holds life and death in his hands, of course you rather thrill. I—I honestly believe that's all there is to it."
"If that's the whole thing, that's hardly a mad passion," He tried to smile; succeeded faintly.
"Well, of course, there's this, too. I know he'll never look at me. I'll be one of forty nurses; indeed, for three months I'll be only a probationer. He'll probably never even remember I'm in the hospital at all."
"I see. Then, if you thought he was in love with you, things would be different?"
"If I thought Dr. Max Wilson was in love with me," said Sidney solemnly, "I'd go out with my head with joy."
To hide the shock with which he realized that she was, unknown to herself, already in the throes of a romantic attachment for Wilson, K. suggested a descent to the river. She accepted eagerly, and he helped her down. That was another memory that outlasted the day—her small warm hand in his; the time she slipped and he caught her; the pain in her eyes at one of his thoughtless remarks.

"I'm going to be pretty lonely," he said, when she had paused in the descent and was taking a stone out of her low shoe. "I shall hate to come home at night." And then, seeing her wince: "I've been whining all day. For heaven's sake, don't look like that. If there's one sort of man I detest more than another, it's a man who is sorry for himself. Do you suppose your mother would object if we stayed out here at the hotel for supper? I've ordered a moon, orange-yellow and extra size."

"I should hate to have anything ordered and wasted."
"Then we'll stay."
"It's fearfully extravagant."
"I'll be thrifty as to moons while you are in the hospital."
So it was settled. And, as it happened, Sidney had to stay, anyhow. For, having perched herself out in the river on a sugar-loaf rock, she slid, slowly but with a dreadful inevitability, into the water. K. happened to be looking in another direction. So it occurred that at one moment Sidney sat on a rock, fluffy white from head to foot, entrancingly pretty, and knowing it, and the next she was standing neck deep in water, much too startled to scream, and trying to be dignified under the rather trying circumstances. K. had not looked around. The splash had been a gentle one.
"If you will be good enough," said Sidney, with her chin well up, "to give me your hand or a pole or something—because if the river rises an inch I shall drown."
To his undying credit, K. Le Moyné did not laugh when he turned and saw her. He went out on the sugar-loaf, and lifted her bodily up its slippery sides. He had prodigious strength, in spite of his leanness.
"Well!" said Sidney, when they were both on the rock, carefully balanced.
"Are you cold?"
"Not a bit. But horribly unhappy. I must look a sight." Then, remembering her manners, as the Street had it, she said primly:
"Thank you for saving me."
"There wasn't any danger, really, unless—unless the river had risen."
And then, suddenly, he burst into delighted laughter, the first, perhaps, for months. He shook with it, struggled at the sight of her injured face to restrain it, achieved finally a degree of sobriety by fixing his eyes on the river bank.
"When you have quite finished," said Sidney severely, "perhaps you will take me to the hotel. I dare say I shall have to be washed and ironed."
He drew her cautiously to her feet. Her wet skirts clung to her; her shoes were sodden and heavy. She clung to him frantically, her eyes on the river below. With the touch of her hands the man's mirth died. He held her very carefully, very tenderly, as one holds something infinitely precious.

CHAPTER VI.

Operations were over for the afternoon. The last case had been wheeled out of the elevator. The pit of the operating room was in disorder—towels everywhere, tables of instruments, steaming sterilizers. Orderlies were going about, carrying out linens, emptying pans. At a table two nurses were cleaning instruments and putting them away in their glass cases. Irrigators were being emptied, sponges recounted and checked off on written lists.

In the midst of the confusion, Wilson stood giving last orders to the interne at his elbow. As he talked he scoured his hands and arms with a small brush; bits of lather flew off on to the tiled floor. His speech was incisive, vigorous. At the hospital they said his nerves were iron; there was no let-down after the day's work. The internes worshipped and feared him. He was just, but without mercy. To be able to work like that, so certainly, with so sure a touch, and to look like a Greek god! Wilson's only rival, a gynecologist named O'Hara, got results, too; but he sweated and swore through his operations, was not too careful as to asepsis, and looked like a gorilla.

The day had been a hard one. The operating-room nurses were fagged. Two or three probationers had been sent to help clean up, and a senior nurse, Wilson's eyes caught the nurse's eyes as she passed him.

"Here, too, Miss Harrison?" he said gaily. "Have they set you on my trail?"

With the eyes of the room on her, the girl answered primly:
"I'm to be in your office in the mornings, Doctor Wilson, and anywhere I am needed in the afternoons."

"And your vacation?"
"I shall take it when Miss Simpson comes back."

Although he went on at once with his conversation with the interne, he still heard the click of her heels about the room. He had not lost the fact that she had flushed when he spoke to her. The mischief that was latent in him came to the surface. When he had rinsed his hands, he followed her, carrying the towel to where she stood talking to the superintendent of the training school.

"Thanks very much, Miss Gregg," he said. "Everything went off nicely."

He was in a magnanimous mood. He smiled at Miss Gregg, who was elderly and gray, but visibly his creature.

"The sponge list, doctor."
He glanced over it, noting accurately sponges prepared, used, turned in. But he missed no gesture of the girl who stood beside Miss Gregg.

"All right." He returned the list.

"That was a mighty pretty probationer I brought you yesterday."

Two small frowning lines appeared between Miss Harrison's dark brows. He caught them, caught her somber eyes too, and was amused and rather stimulated.

"She is very young."
"Prefer 'em young," said Doctor Max. "Willing to learn at that age. You'll have to watch her, though. You'll have all the internes buzzing around, neglecting business."

Miss Gregg rather fluttered. She was divided between her disapproval of internes at all times and of young probationers generally, and her allegiance to the brilliant surgeon whose word was rapidly becoming law in the hospital. When an emergency of the cleaning-up called her away, doubt still in her eyes, Wilson was left alone with Miss Harrison.

"Tired?" He adopted the gentle, almost tender tone that made most women his slaves.

"A little. It is warm."



"Can't You Take a Little Ride To-night?"

"What are you going to do this evening? Any lectures?"
"Lectures are over for the summer. I shall go to prayers, and after that to the roof for air."

"Can't you take a little ride tonight and cool off? I'll have the car wherever you say. A ride and some supper—how does it sound? You could get away at seven—"

"Miss Gregg is coming!"
With an impassive face, the girl turned away. The workers of the operating room surged between them. But he was clever with the guile of

the pursuing male. Eyes of all on him, he turned at the door of the wardrobe room and spoke to her over the heads of a dozen nurses.

"That patient's address that I had forgotten, Miss Harrison, is the corner of the Park and Ellington avenue."

"Thank you."
She played the game well, was quite calm. He admired her coolness. Certainly she was pretty, and certainly, too, she was interested in him. He went whistling into the wardrobe room. As he turned he caught the interne's eye, and there passed between them a glance of complete comprehension. The interne grinned.

The room was not empty. His brother was there, listening to the comments of O'Hara, his friendly rival.
"Good work, boy!" said O'Hara, and clapped a hairy hand on his shoulder.
"That last case was a wonder. I'm proud of you, and your brother here is indecidentally exalted. It was the Edwards method, wasn't it? I saw it done at his clinic in New York."

"Glad you liked it. Yes, Edwardes was a pal of mine in Berlin. A great surgeon, too, poor old chap!"

"There aren't three men in the country with the nerve and the hand for it?"

O'Hara went out, glowing with his own magnanimity. Doctor Ed stood by and watched while his brother got into his clothes. He was rather silent. There were many times when he wished that their mother could have lived to see how he had carried out his promise to "make a man of Max." Sometimes he wondered what she would think of his own untidy methods compared with Max's extravagant order—of the bag, for instance, with the dog's collar in it, and other things. On these occasions he always determined to clear out the bag.

"I guess I'll be getting along," he said. "Will you be home for dinner?"

"I think not. I'll be going to run out of town, and eat where it's cool."

The Street was notoriously hot in summer.

"There's a roast of beef. It's a pity to cook a roast for one."

Wasteful, too, this cooking of food for two and only one to eat it. A roast of beef meant a visit, in Doctor Ed's modest-paying clientele. He still paid the expenses of the house on the Street.

"Sorry, old man; I've made another arrangement."

They left the hospital together. Everywhere the younger man received the homage of success. The elevator man bowed and flung the doors open with a smile; the pharmacy clerk, the doorkeeper, even the convalescent patient who was polishing the great brass doorplate, tendered their tribute. Doctor Ed looked neither to right nor left.

Sidney, after her involuntary bath in the river, had gone into temporary eclipse at the White Springs hotel. In the oven of the kitchen stove sat her two small white shoes, stuffed with paper so that they might dry in shape. Back in a detached laundry, a sympathetic maid was ironing various soft white garments, and singing as she worked.

Sidney sat in a rocking chair in a hot bedroom. She was carefully swathed in a sheet from neck to toes, except for her arms, and she was being as philosophic as possible.

Someone tapped lightly at the door.
"It's Le Moyné. Are you all right?"
"Perfectly. How stupid it must be for you!"

"I'm doing very well. The maid will soon be ready. What shall I order for supper?"
"Anything. I'm starving."

"I think your shoes have shrunk."
"Flatterer!" She laughed. "Go away and order supper. And I can see fresh lettuce. Shall we have a salad?"

K. Le Moyné stood for a moment in front of the closed door, for the mere sound of her moving, beyond it. Things had gone very far with the Pages' roomer that day in the country; not so far as they were to go, but far enough to let him see on the brink of what misery he stood.

He could not go away. He had promised her to stay; he was needed. He thought he could have endured seeing her marry Joe, had she cared for the boy. That way, at least, lay safety for her. The boy had fidelity and devotion written large over him. But this new complication—her romantic interest in Wilson, the surgeon's reciprocal interest in her, with what he knew of the man—made him quail.

From the top of the narrow staircase to the foot, and he had lived a year's torment! At the foot, however, he was startled out of his reverie. Joe Drummond stood there waiting for him, his blue eyes recklessly alight.

"You—you dog!" said Joe.

There were people in the hotel parlor. Le Moyné took the frenzied boy by the elbow and led him past the door to the empty porch.
"Now," he said, "if you will keep your voice down, I'll listen to what you have to say."
"You know what I've got to say."
This falling to draw from K. Le Moyné anything but his steady glance, Joe jerked his arm free and clutched his fist.

"What did you bring her out here for?"

"I do not know that I owe you any explanation, but I am willing to give you one. I brought her out here for a trolley ride and a picnic luncheon."

He was sorry for the boy. Life not having been all beer and skittles to him, he knew that Joe was suffering, and was marvelously patient with him.
"Where is she now?"

"She had the misfortune to fall in the river. She is upstairs." And, seeing the light of unbelief in Joe's eyes: "If you care to make a tour of investi-

gation, you will find that I am entirely truthful. In the laundry a maid—"

"She is engaged to me"—doggedly.
"Everybody in the neighborhood knows it, and yet you bring her out here for a picnic! It's—it's damned rotten treatment!"

His fist had unclenched. Before K. Le Moyné's eyes his own fell. He felt suddenly young and futile; his just rage turned to blustering in his ears.

"I don't know where you came from," he said, "but around here decent men cut out when a girl's engaged."

"I see!"
"What's more, what do we know about you? You may be all right, but how do I know it? You get her into trouble and I'll kill you!"

It took courage, that speech, with K. Le Moyné towering five inches above him and growing a little white about the lips.

"Are you going to say all these things to Sidney?"

"I am. And I am going to find out why you were upstairs just now."

Perhaps never in his twenty-two years had young Drummond been so near a thrashing. Fury that he was ashamed of shook Le Moyné. For very fear of himself, he thrust his hands in the pockets of his Norfolk coat.

"Very well," he said. "You go to her with just one of these ugly insinuations, and I'll take mighty good care that you are sorry for it. If you are going to behave like a bad child, you deserve a licking, and I'll give it to you."

An overflow from the parlor poured out on the porch. Le Moyné had got himself in hand somewhat. He was still angry, but the look in Joe's eye startled him. He put a hand on the boy's shoulder.

"You're wrong, old man," he said. "You're insulting the girl you care for by the things you are thinking. And, if it's any comfort to you, I have no intention of interfering in any way. You can count me out. It's between you and her."

Joe picked his straw hat from a chair and stood turning it in his hands.

"Even if you don't care for her, how do I know she isn't crazy about you?"
"My word of honor, she isn't."

"She sends you notes to McKees'?"
"Just to clear the air, I'll show it to you. It's no breach of confidence. It's about the hospital."

Into the breast pocket of his coat he dived and brought up a wallet. The wallet had had a name on it in gilt letters that had been carefully scraped off. But Joe did not wait to see the note.

"Oh, damn the hospital!" he said—and went swiftly down the steps and into the gathering twilight of the June night.

(Continued Next Week)

CAFETERIA FOR THE CHICKS

Any Old Cardboard Box Will Prove Satisfactory for Feeding Mash to the Young Fowls.

A shoe, candy, or any cardboard box is all one needs to make a chick mash box that is handy and sanitary and when dirty can easily be replaced, writes L. E. Fetter in *Popular Science Monthly*. Cut U-shaped open



Simple Chick Cafeteria.

ings in the sides and ends of the box, fill with dry mash and replace the cover. The chicks get at the mash through openings, but cannot get in to it. A more durable box can be made of wood.

TRAP ARMY WORM IN DITCHES

Also May Be Destroyed With Poison Bran Mash Sowed Broadcast Late in the Evening.

The army worm which eats the leaves of field and garden crops may be trapped in dusty ditches or killed with poison bran mash sowed broadcast late in the evening. Badly infested meadows should be cut at once to save as much of the hay as possible.

GOOD WINDMILL A NECESSITY

Time and Money Spent in Hauling Feed to Town and Back Is Saved—Does Other Things.

Every farmer should have a good windmill. The time spent in hauling feed to town and back and the money paid for grinding will soon pay for good mill. Besides it will do many other things for you.

BARN MANURE BREEDS FLIES

Unightly Heap Should be Removed to Garden or Field Where Value Is Appreciated.

Although a most excellent fertilizer, there is nothing that will breed flies more quickly or certainly than stable manure; and as flies carry disease, then the unightly heap should be removed to the garden or field where its value is appreciated.

See Us

FOR

Ranges, Cook Stoves, Hot Blast Heaters, Queensware, Glassware, all kinds Shelf Hardware. Eclipse Windmills, Pipe, Repairs and the reliable Mitchell Wagons.

INDA HUMPHREY



For Holiday and all year tourist rates, call Santa Fe ticket office.

T. C. JOHNSON, Agent

You Are Next

to the smoothest, easiest and most satisfying shave and the most up-to-date hair cut you ever got when you get in one of the chairs at

The Sanitary Barber Shop

ED. J. NEER

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Complete line of Robes and Suits.

PHONES: Parlors and Salesrooms 67-2, Ed. J. Neer, residence 67-3

Monuments...

Agent for Sweetwater Marble works, Bills Brothers and Jones-Rapp Monument companies. Glad to show samples.

Inda Humphrey...

FOR SALE!

Ripe Broom Corn Seed. Hand Threshed. : : : : : ARTHUR LITTLEJOHN, MANN, NEW MEXICO

Carter-Robinson Abstract Company

INCORPORATED We have complete indexes to all real estate in Roosevelt and Curry counties. Abstracts made promptly. Office, upstairs Reese building, telephone 63.

HIDES! HIDES! HIDES!

Sell your hides to us. They bring the most money green. : : : : : Reynolds' Meat Market.

FOR SALE—Three lots, fifty feet wide, pumping plant, alfalfa and orchard.

H. C. McCallum.

Chickens!!

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
 PORTALES, NEW MEXICO
 "We Are Able and Willing"

CHICKENS, and poultry products should be shipped out of Portales in carload lots every week. Such towns as Abilene and Balinger, Texas, ship from two to five carloads of poultry each week. Farmers of this county should do the same. Our climate is more favorable, our grain crops are sure and there is plenty of profit in poultry.

Farmers, Raise More Poultry, We Will Help

Extract from Health Laws, Compiled Statutes of 1915

4610 Disease --- Failure To Give Notice of

Sec. 28. Whenever any physician or other person shall know that any person is sick with smallpox or other contagious or infectious disease, or of any nuisance dangerous to the public health, he shall at once give notice thereof, if within the limits of any incorporated city, town or village, to the health officer for the county in which such city, town or village is situated; and if not within such city, town or village, then to the justice of the peace in the precinct in which such disease or nuisance exists. Whenever such notice is given to any justice of the peace it shall be his duty to at once notify the health officer of the county. Any physician, justice of the peace or other person failing, neglecting or refusing to perform any duty imposed upon him by this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), and not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

4611 Disease --- Notice of Householder

Sec. 29. Whenever any householder shall know that any person in his family is sick with smallpox, or other contagious disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give the notice thereof required by the last preceding section, and upon failure to give such notice shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished upon conviction as in said section provided.

Your attention is called to the above law for your own information and your own protection, and not with any intent to injure anyone in any way. Health laws are enacted for the protection of the public health and, unless enforced, are useless and of no account. Please help me to enforce this law.

Dr. N. F. Wollard,
 County Health Officer.

Extract from Ordinance No. 9, Town of Portales

Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of all physicians practicing in the town of Portales to notify the town physician within six hours after having knowledge or suspicion of any infectious or contagious disease, which shall include measles, rubella, chicken pox, small pox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, ileo-colitis, membranous croup, scarlet fever or any other contagious disease under their treatment and it shall likewise be the duty of any owner, or tenant, or occupant, of any house, or other place, who shall know of, or have cause to believe that there is a case of contagious or infectious disease upon their premises to at once notify the town physician of such fact, and any physician, property owner or other person who shall neglect, fail fail or refuse to report such case of contagious disease as herein provided for shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance.

Sec. 20. It shall be the duty of the town physician, when it shall come to his knowledge that any person within the limits of

the town is infected with small pox, measles, varioloid, scarlet fever, scarletina, diphtheria, membranous croup, cholera or any other contagious or infectious disease to have such person taken to some proper place within the corporate limits of the town of Portales; provided, however, if there be no such proper place, or if the removal would endanger his or her health, then the town physician shall order the marshal to quarantine the place where such person is located, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the marshal to immediately post in three conspicuous places upon and about such premises notices printed in large type, notifying all persons of the existence of such contagious diseases, and after posting of such notices no person shall enter or leave said premises except the attending physician, and such notices shall remain posted for at least twenty-eight days, or longer, in the discretion of the attending physician. Quarantine may be dissolved, however, at the discretion of the town physician. All suspicious cases shall be quarantined until the nature of the disease is determined absolutely.

Sec. 21. It shall be unlawful for any person to wilfully mutilate, destroy or tear down any of the notices mentioned in the preceding section, or to leave or enter any premises upon which said notices have been posted.

Sec. 22. The board of trustees may, as often as they deem necessary, by order or by resolution, require all persons within the corporate limits to be vaccinated against small pox, and failure, neglect or refusal to so do will be deemed a violation of this ordinance. Vaccine matter shall be provided at the cost of the town but each person shall bear the cost of his or her vaccination; provided, however, if any person shall make affidavit that he or she is unable to pay such cost, it shall be the duty of the town physician to vaccinate him or her free of charge.

This ordinance will be enforced to the letter.

Dr. J. F. Garmany,
 City Health Officer.

American Lady Flour at the People's Store.

Last chance! Big skating party at the rink New Year night. After that the rink will be closed.

FOR SALE—One fresh Jersey milk cow, seven years old; two Jersey heifers, one fresh in March, other fresh in summer; two registered Jersey bull calves; also registered Poland China hogs, both sexes. Sunrise Stock Farm, Carl Mueller, proprietor.

Automobile—second hand, for sale or trade; terms to suit. Coe Howard.

13 pounds of sugar for \$1, at the People's Store.

FARM FOR RENT—One mile from school. See Ed J. Neer.

Walter Crow, at the creamery, will buy your hides.

American Lady Flour at the People's Store.

Dr. Swearingin's Dates

Dr. Swearingin, the specialist from Roswell, New Mexico, will be in Portales, at Neer's drug store, on the 20th day of each month, to treat diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and to fit glasses.

LAW'S HEAVY HAND

BROUGHT ABOUT DOWNFALL OF MAORI "PROPHET."

Slave Who Had Made His Way to a Throne, and Who Claimed Divine Power, Now a Prisoner in New Zealand Jail.

Rua, Maori "prophet," polygamist and moonshiner, sometimes called the "Maori emperor"—although unjustifiably, it appears—has been convicted by a jury at Auckland, New Zealand, upon certain counts, after a trial of extraordinary length. Rua, his pretensions to divine powers, his temple and stronghold in the wild and almost inaccessible "King country" in northern New Zealand, his fight with policemen several months ago, in which several men were killed or wounded; his previous defiance of authority—all this constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in the history of New Zealand.

Rua first attracted attention about ten years ago. He set himself up as a sort of Messiah in the Urewera district, which is near the Bay of Plenty, on the north island of the dominion. This region, sometimes called the "King country," from old Maori usage, is a sort of government reservation. It is inhabited by the most primitive of the aborigines of New Zealand.

Rua was slave born, but he broke Maori tradition by assuming the prerogatives of a chief, and in addition he mixed with native superstition a smattering of Christian belief. He was bold and cunning, and before long he had a strong hold upon the minds of the untutored members of his race.

At Maungapohatu, a native hamlet in the center of the "King country," he posed as a savior, and he was attended by a bodyguard. Here, although by birth a slave, and therefore, entitled to but one wife, he took unto himself spouses variously estimated at from nine to fourteen, and he had built a circular temple of considerable ingenuity of design and construction, for the Maoris are good architects. In a cupola of this structure he professed to communicate with the Almighty, and below him customarily sat a dozen Maoris, called after the twelve apostles.

It was "sly grog" selling—or moonshining which got the "prophet" into trouble. To make liquor on one's premises without permission and then sell it to natives is against the law, and when Rua was convicted of having done this he had to serve a jail sentence. Several indictments upon the same score were hanging over his head when he was released and returned to Maungapohatu, but upon his being summoned to answer to them he defied the authorities.

Finally a strong force of police was sent to Maungapohatu. Rua and his henchmen put up a desperate fight. Two Maoris were killed, and a number were wounded in the rifle fire, and four policemen were wounded. Rua, after a resistance with teeth, fists and feet, was captured.

Rua's trial occupied 47 days. He was convicted of resisting the police, but was acquitted of having used sedition language. On two other counts the jury disagreed.

Lake Geneva Water.

For 20 years French engineers have had in mind plans for bringing to Paris the inexhaustible water of the lake of Geneva, called also Lake Lemman, on the frontier of France and Switzerland. This project, which made considerable noise before the war, has since been rarely mentioned, and the reason therefor is said to be due to the discovery that the blue waters of the lake, so beautiful to look upon, are infested by worms which the Parisians, now that they have been instructed, will not willingly tolerate. If these worms can be successfully disposed of the greatest water-carrying scheme that Europe has ever known will follow. With this aqueduct of many leagues on the east and the tunnel under the straits of Dover on the west, also in contemplation, it appears that French enterprise is not wholly occupied by the war.

Swiss a Musical People.

Musical has always played an important part in the life of the Swiss people. The invention and development of the bellows, its combination with the electric motor, the application of electric releasing apparatus, from which there was but one step to the keyboard worked by electricity—all these brought organ-building in Switzerland to a high degree of per-

fection, thus carrying its repute into foreign countries. Swiss organ-builders became world renowned. Since 1864 the oldest two Swiss firms engaged in making these instruments have finished almost 1,000 organs with single, hydraulic, and bellows working.

Sound Advice

Signalers at Telephone—Hairships approaching from the west!
 Voice at Phone—What?
 "Hairships approaching from the west!"
 Well-Meaning Friend (whispering)—Try dropping yer hairches, Harthur!—London Opinion.

Preparedness.

"I see there is no danger of Florida's going to the dogs."
 "How so?"
 "They have headed the state government there with Catts."

On the Wire.

The president of one of the large corporations in New York, whose business is measured in hundreds of millions of dollars annually, has not the temper of the angels. The employees, from the vice to the office boy, stand in holy dread of him.

There came one day a new telephone operator. The president wanted to talk to someone in Washington, and wanted him quick. He "got his party" and was thundering away when squawk-kkk! Ping! S-s-s-t! and the connection was dashed. The president was near to exploding, when a competent little voice came up from the switchboard:

"Well, I guess I'm the little girl who put the mess in the message, ain't it? You just look out of the window and I'll fix it in ten seconds."

And she did. And he did. And the little operator moved up ahead of the vice in office estimation, and is still at her switchboard.

Orivless Days.

British Consul Nugent said at a banquet in Chicago:

"They tell a good story about a Greek army corps that surrendered to the Germans and was taken into food-stripped Germany to be the guest of the nation."

"At Chemnitz, the story runs, a committee of famished Greek soldiers waited on the German commandant and said:

"They told us that here in Chemnitz, commandant, the government would at least give us some rations." "Yes, and that's right, too," said the German commandant genially, as he took a huge packet of cards from his desk. "Here are your Greek ration cards specially got up by us for our revered Greek guests. They entitle every Greek soldier to six olives a day five days per week, and furthermore, on the two 'oliveless days,' they entitle each and every one of you to a cracker and a half-pint of coffee substitute."

French Game Laws Suspended.

The poor people of France, as well as the wealthy, are taking advantage of the privilege recently granted by M. Meune, the minister of agriculture, to all sportsmen, of high or low degree, to shoot the wild game that, since the war, has become superabundant, doing great damage to crops.

Hares, pheasants and wild ducks have been the chief offerings, and these are being killed in great numbers, thus not only saving growing vegetation, but furnishing food for the people.

It was thought at first that the minister's instructions included only rich sportsmen and owners of game preserves, but he made it clear in a subsequent statement that, in the interest of agriculture, the shooting privilege was extended to everybody in all departments.

TESTED AND PROVEN

There is a Heap of Solace in Being Able to Depend Upon a Well-Earned Reputation

For months Portales readers have seen the constant expression of praise for Doan's Kidney Pills, and read about the good work they have done in this locality. What other remedy ever produced such convincing proof of merit?

H. C. Leahy, locomotive fireman, 225 Railroad Ave., East Las Vegas, N. Mex., says: "My back and kidneys gave me trouble. Nothing helped me until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They took away the pains in my back and put me in good shape again. Those who follow railroading are often subject to kidney ailments. The jolting of the train is bad and one doing this work needs a strong back. I am glad that I know of Doan's Kidney pills, as they can be depended upon."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy — get Doan's Kidney Pills — the same that Mr. Leahy had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

"SARAH BERNHARDT" at Cosy New Year's night.

G. M. WILLIAMSON, President J. K. REESE, Cashier

Portales Bank and Trust Company

Capital Stock, \$25,000.00
 PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

OUR THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the West makes this bank a mighty good place to do business.

We have lived your life, and we know your needs. We do not sell your paper. All our loans are made to this bank or direct to our own stockholders.

We are carrying more paper than any bank in Roosevelt county.

If we are not handling your business, why not let us do so. Nothing TOO LARGE or TOO SMALL for us to handle.

Portales Bank and Trust Company

"WE LIVE AND LET LIVE"