

Circulation
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ory like the
sandstorm.

THE MULESHOE JOURNAL

Buy a farm in
the Blackwater
Valley. Water
8 to 30 feet.

pl. 2

Muleshoe, Bailey County, Texas, Friday, April 3, 1925.

Number 7

Faculty Play Will Be Given April 10th

On the evening of April 10th the Muleshoe School faculty will give a play entitled, "The Dust on the Earth." This is going to be a jam-up good play and the faculty is working hard to put it in good shape. Remember the date April 10th at 8:30, High school auditorium.

Bailey County School Legislation

Bailey county schools have made forward steps the last few days. The governor approved seven Bailey county school measures March 18th. These measures are, West Camp Independent School District, the Mah Independent School District and the Longview Independent School District. The name district made considerable speed as it was created a common school district February 19th and became an Independent School District just 21 days later. Her bills meeting executive approval Validating Common School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 9, and 10.

Earlier in the session Muleshoe and Liberty became Independent so we now have five Independent school districts in the county. This action of these districts in Bailey county is a sure sign of progress in our school system. Let the good work go on.

Gupton Grocery Puts On Free Delivery

Gupton grocery has put on a free delivery service, and is making the announcement in this issue of the Journal. Mr. Gupton will have the honor of giving the first free delivery service ever put on in Muleshoe at a grocery store. His boys make the delivery after school hours and on Saturday. Mr. Gupton will not hold back on effort nor expense, when it comes giving service in the grocery business.

McCarty Drug Store Puts On Druggist

E. C. Abernethy, of Hollis, Okla., came in Wednesday and will be connected in the McCarty Drug Store. He will have charge of the prescription department and assist on the floor and fountain. Mr. Abernethy comes to our city highly recommended as a druggist and a live-wire citizen. He joins the rest of our people welcoming him to our city.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

We have been authorized to announce the following citizens in the office under which their names appear.

AYOR

R. L. Brown.
COMMISSIONERS
Shad Green.
Connie Gupton.

Leon Kroppf, bought a small farm near Hurley last week.

J. L. Taylor Barber Shop

First Class Work

LAUNDRY AGENCY

The Basket Goes Out on
Tuesday and Returns
Thursday

Let Us Serve You
Special Attention to Everyone

Base Ball Club Organized Last Week

The Muleshoe base ball club was organized last week. D. O. Smith was elected Manager, Homer Mortis, Secy-Treas., Charley Walker captain.

A tryout game was played last Sunday to line up the men, and round the Club into good shape.

The ball park has been graded and put into tip-top condition, and is located below the depot.

The people of Muleshoe must get behind the Club and help make them a big advertisement for the city.

Cannery, Brinery and Potato Dryer Coming

In order to stimulate the garden growing industry of the Blackwater Valley, John Sewell has been trying to line up some large concerns and get them interested in placing canning plants here to assist in marketing garden truck and making the Valley a big success.

Mr. Sewell says we can raise as many vegetables to the acre as the Rio Grande Valley and the cost will be much less and we are nearer the markets, they make a success why not us. All we need is co-operation and we will succeed.

Below is a letter from one of the concerns interested in our Valley Products.

Chicago, Ill.,
March, 24, 1925.

Mr. John Sewell,
Panhandle Farms Company,
Muleshoe, Texas.

Dear Sir:
We have your favor of March 9th and note your section of the country is adapted to growing vegetables of all kinds.

We really think this would be a good place for us to get some of the products we use, especially pickles and cauliflower.

We have already made our plans and taken on all we can handle the coming season. Wouldn't be possible for us to do anything this year. If you wish you could call this to our attention early next fall.

We thank you for your interest in this matter.

Yours very truly,

Libby, McNeill & Libby.

By D. H. Dickinson
General Supt., Dept.

Baptist W. M. U. Meeting Last Week

Mrs. D. A. Dodson and Mrs. L. S. Barron were joint hostess Wednesday afternoon to the Womans Missionary Union. After the business session Mrs. B. Griffiths gave some readings which were enjoyed very much.

Ice cream and cake were served to the following ladies: Mesdames White, Lawler, Sutton B. Griffiths R. Griffiths, Winn, Coker, Stewart, Maddox, W. Pressly, L. Pressly, Johnson, Dodson, Barron and Miss Virbie Griffiths.

Reporter

City Now Has Night Watchman

The business men and professional men of our city have employed J. B. Rutherford, as night watchman. As our city is making quite a growth, new business concerns opening up and no fire protection it is very necessary to have a night watchman, if for no other reason than fire protection. Practically every one signed up to pay monthly on his salary.

D. Foster, contractor started another house South of town this week.

Muleshoe Chamber of Commerce Visits Baileyboro Last Monday Night

The Muleshoe Chamber of Commerce as advertised with a good representation from Muleshoe attended in a body a booster meeting at Baileyboro Monday night. The object of the meeting was to promote good fellowship between the several communities in Bailey county, in order that co-operation and affiliation might be affected between the several communities of Bailey County. In this respect those who attended from Muleshoe believe that the object was attained. The audience first assembled at the school house, which proved to be inadequate to accommodate those who were present. They then disbanded and went to the Baptist Church which has been recently erected. The Church house was crowded. After the Roubinek Orchestra had played, addresses were made by J. D. Thomas, Taylor White, Judge Kennedy, R. L. Brown, R. L. Faulkner, Edd Vance, M. P. Smith, E. R. Hart and Levi Pressly, who were from Muleshoe. All of the speakers stressed the importance of community

co-operation, and urged that the citizenship of Baileyboro to join hands with Muleshoe in any mutual undertaking that might benefit the county as a whole. The speakers pledged themselves that the Muleshoe Chamber of Commerce stood ready to promote any enterprise that would benefit the county; that the interest of Muleshoe was only incidental to the interest of the county. In response to the speeches made by those from Muleshoe were Mr. Brannon, Mr. Bayles, Mr. Hulse and Professor Slone from Baileyboro. These gentlemen assured the Muleshoe delegation that they stood ready to co-operate with the Muleshoe community in any enterprise that would be for the mutual benefit of the county as a whole. What we need is co-operation and we believe that our Chamber of Commerce, as organized, will help to facilitate this. We hope to have many other meetings and that Baileyboro will attend here in a body in the future, and feast upon the good things that we hope to have for them.

Canyon Teachers Enjoyed Being Here

S. R. Van Buskirk,
Muleshoe, Texas,

Dear Sir:
I want to thank you and the members of your faculty and the community for the courtesies which was shown Mr. Lockhart, Miss McLean and me while we were your town Friday and Saturday. We enjoyed the work which we did and were delighted with the people and surprised at the growth of your little city. We hope the work which we did was entirely satisfactory to all concerned. When we can serve you further, we shall be happy to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. T. V. Reeves,
Bureau of Public Service.

Civic League Meets With Mrs. Pressly

The Muleshoe Civic League will meet at the home of Mrs. Pressly on Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock for the purpose of electing officers and lining up the work for the spring.

Eight 10 Acre Tracts Put On Market

R. L. Faulkner and E. J. Vance are placing eight 10 acre tracts, just one and a quarter miles from town on the market this week. On these small garden farms it is only eleven feet to water. A well and a small pump plant will furnish all the water needed to flood this land every week. Ten acres is all that one needs in the Blackwater Valley if planted in garden truck, fruit berries and two or three acres in cotton, a flock of hens a good cow or two and some hogs. Buy a farm in Bailey county.

Notice To Land Owners of Bailey County

Having your corners established, by your County engineer, may later save you time, trouble and money. See or write F. H. Matthews county engineer. 5-6-7.

J. A. Knox and son-in-law of Willbarger county were here last week.

Harry Willarting went out to put the finishing touch on J. D. Lindseys house Monday.

C. C. Mardis, President
L. S. Barron, Secretary-Treasurer

-NO. 3943-

Muleshoe National Farm Loan Association

The Best Thing Ever Organized for the Farmer

DIRECTORS

C. C. Mardis
W. G. Kennedy
S. E. Morris
Hiram Bearden

LOAN COMMITTEE

I. W. Harden
S. E. Morris
Hiram Bearden

Muleshoe, Texas

See Me For
Best Prices and Terms
on Land
Muleshoe Land Co.
W. G. Panter, Manager

W. M. U. Met With Mrs. L. S. Barron

The W. M. U. met with Mrs. L. Barron in regular meeting Wednesday afternoon. The 9th chapter of the manual was studied. Final plans for the lemon social to be given next Tuesday night at the Hotel James were made. There were 6 members 1 visitors and 1 new member. We welcome the new members one and all, also visitors come and be with us, we meet next Wednesday with Mrs. A. W. Coker.

"Lemon Social"

On Tuesday night April 7 there will be lemon social at the Hotel James under the auspices of the Ladies of the Baptist church. Each guest bring a lemon. When you arrive the seeds in your lemon will be counted for which you may pay a nickel for each seed. Lemonade and cake served free. Ice cream and cake to sell.

Dave Sission who is chief cook at the American Cafe left for Colorado City to rest a few days then he expects to undergo an operation.

J. A. Morgan has been to Tahoka visiting home folks the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Ering visited friends in Plainview the latter part of last week.

Acetylene welding, disc rolling at T. B. Fry Shop.

Miss Lottie Huke was in Amarillo, last week visiting homefolks and her many friends there.

J. D. Thomas was in Plainview and Floydada the first of the week on official business.

Sam A. Coldren, of Carrizozo, spent the week-end here transacting business and visiting in the home of Carl Elrod. It has been a number of years since Sam A. Coldren was here and he says there has been a rapid improvement in the country.

Alton Hollis and Mesdames B. A. Howell and Corbin Collier attended the rabbit hunt at Dimmit Wednesday.

A. R. Hicks of the Green-Hicks Motor Co., was in Amherst Wednesday on business.

A. V. McCarty Sr., returned from Lubbock, Tuesday where he has been on business.

Armatures turned down for generators and starters on all cars. T. B. Fry.

Joyce Johnson was up from Lubbock this week visiting relatives and his brother W. D. Johnson.

Miss Kathryn Smith, sister of K. K. and daughter of Mrs. D. K. Smith, broadcasted a kindergarten lecture from a station in Chicago last Saturday. She will give another program real soon.

Mr. Wilder District manager for Bennett Mfg. Co., of Jefferson, was here Wednesday, looking after the local yard. C. W. Crawford accompanied him up from the O'Donnell yard.

There will be no Epworth League program Sunday night. But there will be a business meeting. Every member is urged to be present. Called at 7:30 p. m. prompt.

Asa Williams and Western Lominick, of Mt. Vernon, are here visiting in the home of S. E. Morris.

M. V. Walker was in Amarillo visiting over Sunday.

Mrs. E. J. Vance returned from Bakersfield, Calif., last week. Mrs. Joe Henderson and children accompanied her home, for a visit. Mrs. Henderson is a sister of Mrs. Vance.

H. C. Henington of White Deer Buys Store

H. C. Henington and wife are the new managers and owners for the Grocery store formerly owned by Smith & Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Henington come to us from White Deer, to make their future home in one of the best towns of West Texas and a town with a beautiful future. We believe they used good judgement in buying out the Smith grocery.

They expect to carry fresh vegetables and fruits in season, staple and fancy groceries.

We are glad to extend to them a hearty welcome, and regret to have the Smith's leave us. But we look for the Smith's to return in the near future. Welcome to our city.

Beulah Is Building Rapidly, Many Settlers

The newest town in Bailey County is growing rapidly, and settlers are coming in every week.

The little city has a store, church and two filling stations and several residences. They expect to build a \$45,000 school building this summer. A big cotton gin and other lines of business will follow.

The new city is surrounded by many acres of fine land. That part of the county has a wonderful future.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd and 4th of April there will be held examinations for teachers certificate.

Wm. G. Kennedy,
County Superintendent.

G. A. Shwene, of Fairlawn, was here the first of the week hauling out material to improve his farm.

Miss Edna Williams, of Plainview, was here the first of the week visiting her many friends.

A. C. Bell, of Fairlawn, was here Tuesday hauling out material to improve his farm.

Remember you can get the best of lace and harness leather at G. E. Odell Shoe Shop. 5-6-p

Hat Box suit cases, just arrived Get one for your summer vacation trip. Johnson Specialty Shop.

A. J. Hicks is building a new four room house across the street from Arnold Morris.

E. R. Good was in our city Tuesday looking after his farm machinery.

FOR SALE—A few settings of Rhode Island White eggs. \$1.50 per setting. Call Rev. J. D. Farmer.

FOR SALE—Half and Half cotton seed. Pure and clean. R. F. Moore, Muleshoe, Texas. 7-f-c

FOR RENT—Will lease for grazing this year the N. W. 1-4 Sec. 68, Block Y, League No. 586, Bailey County, at a reasonable price per acre.

Harry L. Miller, 1008 Armstrong, Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.

Johnson Barber SHOP

W. D. JOHNSON, Prop.

LAUNDRY AGENCY

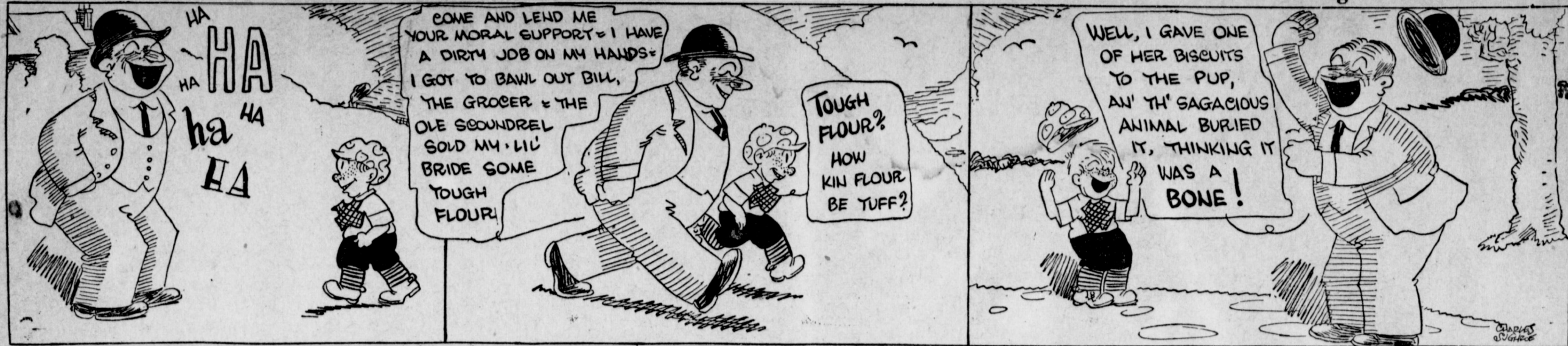
The Basket Leaves Monday
and Returns on
Wednesday

Strictly Union

MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughroes
© Western Newspaper Union

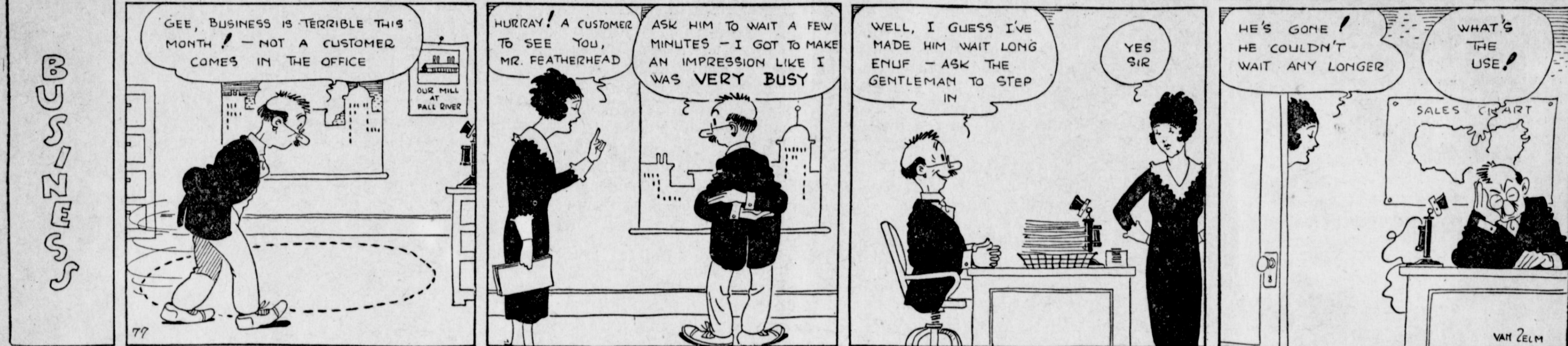
That's Right—Blame the Flour



WHAT'S THE USE

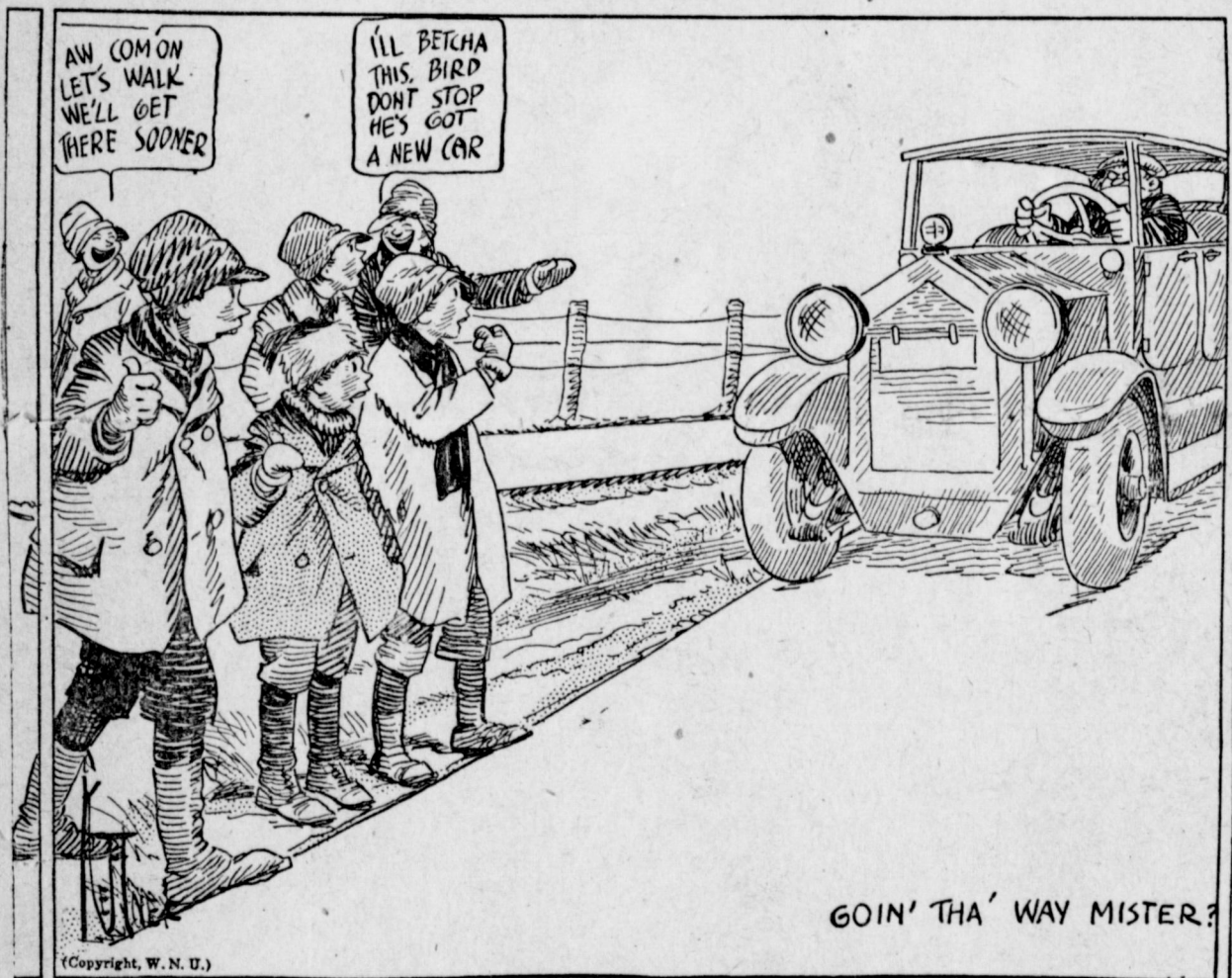
By L. F. Van Zelm
© Western Newspaper Union

Take 'Em When You Can Get 'Em



Along the Concrete

Events in the Lives of Little Men



HOME WANTED FOR A BABY



The Clancy Kids

That's All

By PERCY L. CROSBY
© by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate



PAY GRAVEL

By HUGH PENDEXTER

Copyright by The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

AN ODD DUEL

SYNOPSIS.—In the late summer of 1876, Peter Dinsdale, on his way to the Black Hills to join the throng of gold-seekers, makes the acquaintance of the keeper of a Deadwood gambling house, San Juan Joe, who is returning to Deadwood. On their way through Red canyon Dinsdale and Joe meet a young woman running from a party of Indians. Dinsdale takes her on his horse and the two men ride through her pursuers, killing several. The girl is Lottie Carl, and she has no relatives. Near Deadwood they overtake a prospector whom Joe calls an old "Iron Pyrites." At Deadwood City San Juan Joe, popular in the community, is given an enthusiastic welcome, which is extended to Dinsdale. Joe takes Dinsdale and Lottie to the house of a woman of the town, Kitty the Schemer, Joe's mistress, where the gambler had intended to install Lottie. Dinsdale refuses to allow it, taking Lottie to a house where she will be safeguarded. Dinsdale saves an apparently half-witted individual, known as Scissors, from mistreatment at the hands of a "bad man," Bandy Allen, who vows vengeance on Dinsdale. Scissors' nickname is derived from his ability to cut, with paper and scissors, remarkable likenesses of persons, or anything that strikes his fancy. Dinsdale takes to him. Iron Pyrites arrives in town. At a midnight meeting of road-agents plans are made to rob one of the treasure-coaches. Dinsdale acquires a reputation as a reckless spender and an expert gunman. San Juan Joe, believing Dinsdale to be a train-robber, warns him of the coming of "Jim Omaha," Union Pacific detective, and advises him to take a prospecting trip with Pyrites. Dinsdale appears reluctant. Dinsdale kills Allen. He then takes to the hills with Pyrites. While prospecting, Dinsdale blunders onto a large log cabin. In a cellar Dinsdale finds the proceeds of robberies. A man enters the cabin. Dinsdale knocks him senseless. He makes his way back to Pyrites. The two make their way to Rapid City. In a gambling place a stranger, with a bandaged head, tells Dinsdale his name is "Easy." Telling Pyrites he believes "Easy" is the man he is slugged in the cabin, Dinsdale sets out with Scissors for Deadwood. They are ambushed by a band of Ogalala, among whom Scissors had once been a captive. Scissors claims friendship with "Crazy Horse," great Indian chief. The Indians, impressed, take them to their village. During Scissors' previous captivity Sorrel Horse had looked on him as a rival medicine-man. A test of the superiority of the white and red men's "medicine" is arranged.

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

"To be free of Little Big Man's clumsy cords is easy for the medicine of Two Knives Talking," gravely assured Scissors. "Will he find the road to Slim butte open?"

And he brought his hands before him to show they were free.

With a yelp Little Big Man turned and called loudly. Warriors came on the run.

"Two Knives Talking has untied the rawhide," grunted the leader.

Two warriors advanced to Scissors and patted about behind him, but could find no vestige of the thongs.

"Two Knives Talking's medicine ate them up," explained Scissors. "Are the Ogalala afraid I will fly up among the thunder birds, that they must tie me?"

The leader snapped out an order and fresh thongs were brought and Scissors tied up for the second time.

"What the devil did you do with the cords?" whispered Dinsdale from the corner of his mouth.

"In your side pocket," yawned Scissors.

Little Big Man harshly demanded: "Why do white men ride out to Mato Tipi and place rocks in trees?"

"Because we are turning red," was the prompt reply.

"Where is Wichakpa-yamaul (General Crook) now?"

"When I am treated as a brother my medicine will tell you," coldly replied Scissors.

"They say you will talk with a very fast tongue when you feel the skinning knives," threatened Little Big Man.

Scissors smiled tolerantly and said: "Crazy Horse will soon set his friend free to walk where he will."

"Two Knives Talking has a weak medicine. It freed him once; now it is very tired," jeered Little Big Man. "My young men may not wait for you to see Tashunca-ulteo. They say they want white skin for medicine shirts. They say they are sharpening their knives."

"Little Big Man talks like a Shoshoni singing to the moon," sneered Scissors. "A very wakan man never sleeps."

And to the consternation of the spectators he again brought his hands before him. Men rushed upon him but the cords had vanished. Little Big Man glared murderously, then grew uneasy. A doubt was sprouting in his mind. Mato Tipi was sacred ground, and who dared to Tunkan rocks and stones must be not to give offense. The white man was tied up all night and could not get free.

Scissors, who had finished his bowl

of meat and had his hands free, picked up some things his guards had left on the ground and rolled them into a small ball and held them in one palm. Then his fingers closed over them, contracting as if squeezing them into a very small compass, then flew open and the ball had vanished.

Little Big Man scowled malevolently. Scissors said:

"Two Knives Talking finds his medicine is still strong. It grows weary of working on children. Send in Shunca-luta with his medicine. Then we shall see."

Just outside the entrance a deep voice boomed: "The white man's medicine is very strong. But the medicine of Shunca-luta will eat it up. One knife talking once ran away from the Ogalala. Now Shunca-luta's medicine brings him back. This time, they say, he will not leave until he goes away to be a ghost."

Little Big Man's eyes glittered at this threat.

Scissors called back: "Shunca-luta is very wakan, but Taku Wakan has not whispered in his ear. Why does he stay outside the lodge? The white man will not hurt him."

Sorrel Horse at once appeared in the entrance. Like the famous Sitting Bull, who is said to have foretold the Custer massacre, he wore a bunch of shed buffalo hair fastened to the side of his raven locks. This hair was wakan and was painted red and recalled the times when the buffalo filled the plains. It was also a symbol of the coming of the White Buffalo Maiden. His medicine pouch was formed from badger paws and had bears' claws as pendants; for it was from the bear that he had learned how to treat adults, while the badger told him through the medium of dreams how to cure children. He also carried the bent stick of one who has dreamed of a wolf. But it was his renown as a magician, and not his success as a healer, that elevated him high among the wakan wishasha, and high above the grass-root medicine men.

Scissors invited: "Sit down and let our medicines talk it over."

But Sorrel Horse did not intend to waste any dramatic effects before so small an audience. Outside the stage was set for convincing Crazy Horse that even High Wolf, the Cheyenne, was far below Shunca-luta in matters of magic. Ignoring the white man he said to Little Big Man:

"Bring the prisoners out in the sunlight. That man's medicine does not like the sunlight. It works best under the moon."

The prisoners were at once led forth and seated before the medicine pole. Dinsdale was glad to observe that the strangled puppy had been removed. Rawhide was looped around their waists, and tied to the pole, but their hands were not secured. In a half-circle before them sat forty warriors. Scissors glanced anxiously about for Crazy Horse, but the chief was not present.

Sorrel Horse, sensing he was the principal figure in the scene until Crazy Horse should put in an appearance, carefully spread a wolf skin and after seating himself cross-legged before it made much of peering into a mirror. He took pains to turn the mirror so the curious warriors could observe the new moon and sun painted in white on its face. His vanity was highly pleased as he noted how intently the spectators followed every move he made.

Little Big Man stared triumphantly at the prisoners and nodded to their wands. The signal had been prearranged, and the guards promptly searched Dinsdale and took nearly four thousand dollars from his pockets. The money was stowed in greenbacks. The time was gone when the Indian was ignorant of money values, and while they still called money "white metal," they knew a piece of paper money was often worth several silver dollars. Bandy eyes glittered as the hills and a bag of dust were placed on a blanket before Little Big Man. From Scissors only a small amount of money was taken; and Little Big Man tickled the fancy of his followers by ironically advising:

"Two Knives Talking should make a feast for the white man's metal go." When the pad of paper and small scissors were held up Little Big Man hesitated, then shook his head. Paper and scissors were very much wakan and he did not care to assume charge of them.

The tinkling of a bell now stirred the spectators to sharp attention and heads were turned as their mighty chief stepped from a lodge back of the half-circle. Crazy Horse at that time did not look over thirty years of age, and stood a few inches under six feet. He carried himself with great dignity and the stern expression of his bold features was accentuated by a scar. His people knew him to be as generous as he was courageous, and his practice of never retaining any property for himself, aside from his arms and war ponies, was bound to extend his popularity among all the hostiles and their allies.

If Sitting Bull by his medicine foretold the destruction of Custer's men,

then it was Crazy Horse who assumed victory at the outset, when on encountering Reno's men he saved his followers from a disastrous panic by braining a soldier with a stone war club and leading a counter charge. And what must place him high in the estimation of all fighting men was his insistence that no warrior should pass him when he gave the order to attack. He was a great general; intensely loyal to his people and their cause, a patriot who had no use for wealth. And Taku Wakan could ask no more of any of his dusky children.

As he walked around the end of the circle to take a position beside Little Big Man he was wearing his feather bonnet and other warpath regalia. In one hand he carried a Winchester rifle and in the other a twelve-foot coup wand of willow. The wand was decorated with symbolic feathers, bits of fur, and the tinkling bell. He dropped on a robe beside Little Big Man and placed his rifle across his lap and rested the end of his coup wand on the ground, and stared stolidly at Scissors. His gaze quickened as it shifted to the pile of greenbacks and dust in front of Little Big Man. The treasure meant nothing to him except as it represented so many magazine guns and fixed ammunition.

"The white man with the talking knives will tell why he came to the Teton country," he abruptly commanded.

Scissors needed no interpreter, and began to explain why he and his friend had gone to Mato Tipi to make stone offerings to Tunkan so the god would send forth his "flying rocks" to learn where Tashunca-ulteo was to be found.

"And while we were asking this of Tunkan our prayer was answered," Scissors continued. "He who lives on

him as a liar, for they knew the man Crazy Horse had referred to. Crazy Horse stared at the ground and twirled a revolver by the trigger guard. None ventured to break the silence, and at last he said:

"They say the white man is a friend of High Wolf."

"He was welcome in his lodge in Montana one winter ago. He hunted with some of the young Cheyenne men."

Crazy Horse fixed his gaze on Dinsdale, but understanding nothing of the Teton dialect the prisoner's face betrayed nothing. It was useless to question him, as Scissors would answer for him. The chief seemed to lose all interest in the alleged friend of High Wolf and abruptly asked:

"Where is Frank?"

"Frank Guard?" asked Scissors.

The chief nodded. Guard, a native of the Sandwich Islands, had been captured by Crazy Horse's men while serving as mail-carrier in Montana. Because of his dark complexion he was believed to be an Indian who had been taken prisoner by the whites while very young. He had lived with the Indians for several years and was thought highly of by both Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull. Scissors truthfully answered that Guard was serving as guide and scout for General Crook's forces.

Instead of showing any resentment Crazy Horse said:

"He was a good man. I would like to see him and call him Kola again. Shunca-luta has his mystery glass and is seated by his wolf robe. What does his medicine tell him?"

Sorrel Horse, who had been chagrined at the lack of respectful attention, became busy immediately. He opened a roll of red cotton cloth and from a wad of eagle down gently picked up a small round stone and whispered to it and then held it to his ear for nearly a minute. Carefully replacing the sacred stone on the eagle down he boasted:

"Shunca-luta's medicine is very strong. It has teeth like the gray wolf. It will bite the medicine of Two Knives Talking into many pieces."

With the aborigine's love for the dramatic the spectators leaned forward, the copper faces revealing their rapt attention. No duel could compare with a duel between rival medicines. Crazy Horse, too, was intensely interested, and Shunca-luta was at his best when demonstrating his wizardry before an appreciative audience. After glancing haughtily about he closed his eyes for a moment as if summoning spirit strength, then swiftly extended a hand high above his head and plucked a deck of playing cards from the air. A sibilant hiss of approval rewarded his sleight-of-hand. Holding the cards face down for a moment he carelessly threw them on the ground within reach of Scissors. Then, apparently without looking at the white man, requested:

"Let Two Knives Talking pick out one if his medicine is not asleep."

Scissors selected a card and almost immediately Shunca-luta brought the tips of his index fingers and his thumbs together to form the shape of a diamond and announced: "Squaw."

Scissors held up the card so all might see it was the queen of diamonds. Several other cards were "read" in a like manner. Then the medicine man scooped them up and made a motion of tossing them into the air, and they were gone and his hand was empty.

"For an Indian he's clever with cards," Scissors said in English for Dinsdale's benefit.

During the second his gaze was off the medicine men the cards dropped before him as if falling from the sky. A murmur of approval warned Scissors he must be on his mettle. He tore a sheet of paper from his pad and did something to it with his scissors. Folding the paper he requested Crazy Horse to hold it in his left hand. The chief hesitated for a moment, then accepted the paper and clinched it tightly to make sure it did not vanish. Scissors then proceeded to pick up the cards and to shuffle them with a dexterity that would have won the hearty admiration of San Juan Joe or French Curly.

Next he extended his two hands, the deck in his left palm, and asked the medicine man to look at the top card, to announce it, and then cut the deck, placing the cut in the right palm and burying it with the remainder of the pack. Sorrel Horse unwillingly complied, his common sense warning him his rival would not embark on anything that was destined to be a failure. He held up the three-of-hearts and buried it in Scissors' right palm with a shallow cut.

Even as his hand was completing the cut Scissors asked him to turn up the top card. It was the three-of-hearts. Sorrel Horse was sullen of face and endeavored to balk the white man's skill by cutting the deck to the left hand before Scissors could speak. Then with a grin of triumph he turned up the top card only to grunt in disgust on beholding again the card he had tried to bury.

"Don't ever ask me to play poker," muttered Dinsdale.

"They never saw any one reverse the cut with one hand," mumbled Scissors.

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"For an Indian he's clever with cards," Scissors said in English for Dinsdale's benefit.

During the second his gaze was off the medicine men the cards dropped before him as if falling from the sky. A murmur of approval warned Scissors he must be on his mettle. He tore a sheet of paper from his pad and did something to it with his scissors. Folding the paper he requested Crazy Horse to hold it in his left hand. The chief hesitated for a moment, then accepted the paper and clinched it tightly to make sure it did not vanish. Scissors then proceeded to pick up the cards and to shuffle them with a dexterity that would have won the hearty admiration of San Juan Joe or French Curly.

Next he extended his two hands, the deck in his left palm, and asked the medicine man to look at the top card, to announce it, and then cut the deck, placing the cut in the right palm and burying it with the remainder of the pack. Sorrel Horse unwillingly complied, his common sense warning him his rival would not embark on anything that was destined to be a failure. He held up the three-of-hearts and buried it in Scissors' right palm with a shallow cut.

Even as his hand was completing the cut Scissors asked him to turn up the top card. It was the three-of-hearts. Sorrel Horse was sullen of face and endeavored to balk the white man's skill by cutting the deck to the left hand before Scissors could speak. Then with a grin of triumph he turned up the top card only to grunt in disgust on beholding again the card he had tried to bury.

"Don't ever ask me to play poker," muttered Dinsdale.

"They never saw any one reverse the cut with one hand," mumbled Scissors.

Scissors selected a card and almost immediately Shunca-luta brought the tips of his index fingers and his thumbs together to form the shape of a diamond and announced: "Squaw."

Scissors held up the card so all might see it was the queen of diamonds. Several other cards were "read" in a like manner. Then the medicine man scooped them up and made a motion of tossing them into the air, and they were gone and his hand was empty.

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"What's your guess as to the outcome of this strange duel? If Scissors wins, what then?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)



Modern Shoe Shop

G. E. ODELL, Prop.
Next Door to Gupton Grocery Store
Shoe Repairing,
Light Harness Work
Auto Curtains Repaired

O. N. Robinson

General Farm Auctioneer
Muleshoe, Texas

American Cafe

J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM Proprietor

Regular Dinners

—AND—

Suppers

Short Orders

Located First Door North of City Bakery

Mick & Reeves Auctioneers

We Sell Everything Make a Specialty of Farm Sales

Phone to Dimmitt, Texas Write Us at Muleshoe, Texas

The City Dray Line

GOOD HARDEN, Owner

We do all kinds of hauling

No job to large or small for us

Get Me at PANHANDLE LUMBER CO.

The Muleshoe Journal
R. B. Boyle Editor.
\$1.50 a Year in Advance

PAINTER—Wants to see any one who is expecting to have painting done soon. Buildings a specialty. C. H. Williams, Muleshoe, Texas. 7-10-c

FOR SALE—Mountain Cedar. Car Lots. W. F. & J. F. Barnes Lumber Co., Lometa, Tex. 7-11-c
I W. Harden was in Plainview last week to visit his brother, T. W. Harden who is quite ill.

See F. H. Matthews about wiring, plumbing and concrete work. 5-6-7-c

Get your gasoline, oil, Ford parts and accessories at White Front Garage.

G. F. Hix, old time friend of R. L. Brown was here from Dallas. He is much impressed with our shallow water lands.

Orval Fowler, of Baileyboro, was in Tuesday and subscribed for the Journal. He received a sample copy Monday night at the big rally at Baileyboro.

Jeff Tucker received a shipment of Ancona baby chicks this week.

Mr. McAdams, of Ft. Worth, was here the first of the week looking over the city. He may locate here.

P. E. Smith and wife left Wednesday for Okmulgee, Okla., where they will make their home On account of the illness of Mr. Smith they sold their store to H. C. Henington of White Deer.

J. H. Skoggs, of White Deer, is a new subscriber to the Journal.

See F. H. Matthews about wiring, plumbing and concrete work. 5-6-7-c

The Moeller Cafe is now open to serve you. Come early or late.

Get your carbon paper at the Journal office, good grade and a little cheaper.

Geo. M. Clark, Assistant Editor, Prof. Jessie West and Misses Leona Brown and Lottie Huke were in Clovis, New Mexico, Wednesday night taking in the movies.

A. R. Matthews M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Muleshoe, Texas

John V. Guyton M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Surgery a Specialty

STATE OF TEXAS, Bailey County.

We, the undersigned Jury of Freeholders, citizens of said Bailey County, Texas, duly appointed by the Commissioners' Court of Bailey County, Texas, at its February 28th term, 1925, to view and establish a First class Road from and to the points hereinafter described and having been duly sworn as the law directs, hereby give notice that we will, on the 13th day of April 1925, assemble at beginning point of said road and thence proceed to survey, locate, view, mark out and establish said road beginning at the common corner of Sections Nos. 142 and 143 in Block "A," and Sections Nos. 9 and 10 in Block "B" all in the Melvin, Blum & Blum Surveys; Thence South on the Section line between Sections Nos. 9 and 10; 22 and 23; 35 and 36; 48 and 49; 61 and 62; 74 and 75; 87 and 88 all in Block B to the Block line between Block "B" and Block "C" at a point where it intersects the Section line between Sections Nos. 9 and 10 in Block "C"; Thence West 1 mile to the Section line between Sections Nos. 8 and 9 in Block "C"; Thence South on the Section line between Sections Nos. 8 and 9; 34 and 35; 47 and 48, all in Block "C," Melvin, Blum & Blum, and ending at a point where said Section line ends at a point on the North line of League No. 161, Presidio County School Lands.

And we do hereby notify C. P. Mettel, A. A. Lumpkin, Henry Bradley, Fred A. Coplin, Dora Fernald, J. G. Morrison, J. K. Schreiber, Charles Pooch, G. E. McCelvey, A. X. Erickson, C. O. Munson, Lizzie Bannitt and any and all persons owning lands through which said road may run, that we will at the same time proceed to assess the damages incidental to the opening and establishing of said road when they may either in person or by agent or attorney, present to us a written statement of the amount of damages, if any claimed by them.

Witness our hands, this 16th day of March A. D. 1925,
T. G. Gaddy, P. B. Grissom,
K. H. Green, P. A. Bayless,
Jurors of view. 5-6-7-8

Church Directory

BAPTIST

Worship and preaching 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Business meeting Wednesday 8 p. m. after first Sunday.

Sabbath School every Sunday at 10 a. m. Ray Griffiths Supt., B. Y. P. U. 7 p. m. Miss Lane Pres.

Prayer Meeting every Wednesday 8 p. m.

W. M. U. every Wednesday 3:30 p. m. Mrs. Ray Griffith Pres.

C. D. Gupton, Treasurer. Taylor White, Clerk.

A place of worship for every member of the family.

W. L. Stewart, Pastor.

METHODIST

Preaching services 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Sabbath School every Sunday at 10 a. m. prompt. A. V. McCarty Jr. Supt.

Prayer Meeting every Wednesday 8 p. m.

League Meeting 7:30 Good Harden President.

W. M. S. ever Wednesday afternoon 2:30 p. m.

Let us forego not the assembling of our selves together after the manner that some has done. Come worshih with us. We welcome you one and all.

J. D. Farmer, Pastor.

Send Your

Abstract Work

—To The—

Muleshoe Abstract Company

A. P. S. E. Prop.
Muleshoe, Texas

Agent for Warren Addition

H. C. Henington is a new reader to the local paper.

D. E. Payne, of Amherst, purchased a Ford Coupe from Green-Hicks Motor Company, this week.

A. Scott, of Big Square community purchased a Ford touring car from Green-Hicks Motor Co., this week.

Hotel James

GOOD BEDS

MECCA CAFE

in Connection

JAMES JOHNSON, Prop.

THIS AD

Will Bring You in and our Service Will Bring You Back

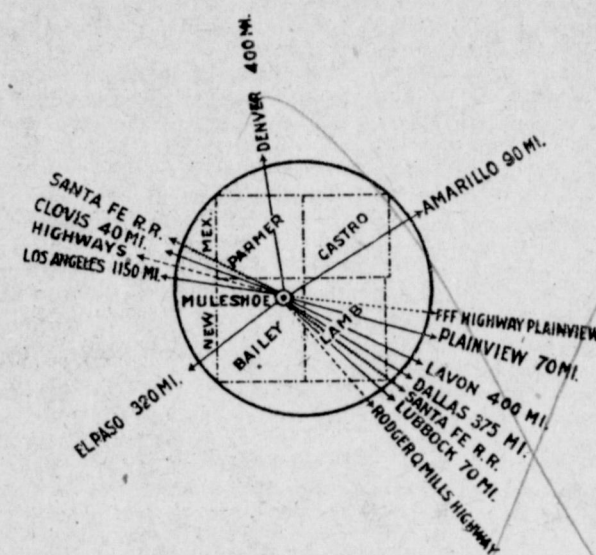
Free Delivery after School and Saturday

C. D. GUPTON & SON

Garden Seed

Fresh Vegetables

This is The First Opportunity Tht You Have Had to Purchase a Home on a 10 or 20 acre Tract of Land



We offer these small tracts just four miles from town on the main highway, excellent shallow water irrigation land. Priced exceptionally low. Terms if desired. We invite your inspection.

Phone, Come or Write

R. L. Brown, Muleshoe, Texas

Nothing Makes a Better Showing Than A Building Well Painted

It not only makes your buildings look better, but it gives them much longer wear. We have all colors for all purposes,—buildings, fences, vehicles and implements. Let us help you with all your improvements. We might have an idea that would be of value to you.

Panhandle Lumber Co.

Our Aim: Courtesy, Quality, Service

Visit Our Hardware and Furniture Departments

Quality Lumber

All Kinds of Building Material

Good Lumber at Economy Prices

Whaley Lumber Company

TOM BRYSON, Mgr.

Paints Windmills Hardware

BEST Farms Prices Terms

Bargains in city property

Faulkner & Vance

MOTOR SEAL



The highest grade oil in the world
 OFFICIAL INSIGNIA OF THE
 PENNSYLVANIA GRADE CRUDE OIL ASSOCIATION
 Permit No. 151

Valley Motor Co. Inc.
 Chevrolet Sales and Service
 Home of "Checker Service" Muleshoe, Texas

A defective Eye is not a disease—but by



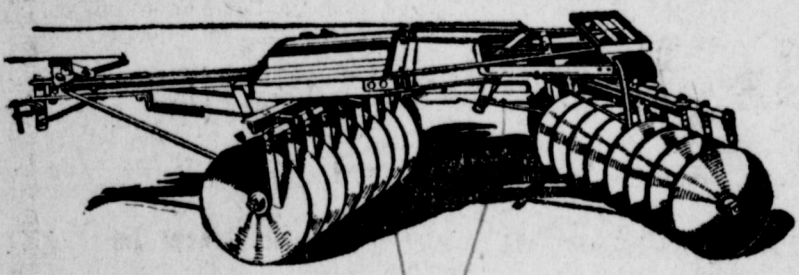
Neglect and abuse may lead to disease. Neglect and regret go hand in hand in eye abuse. Don't put off having your eyes examined "Our entire time is devoted to the care of your eyes."

See **C. E. WORRELL, Eyesight Specialist**
 Lyceum Theatre Bldg. Clovis

Bennett Mfg. Company

Sells lumber and building material direct from their Mills in East Texas to the builders. Save money, buy from us on tracks just above grain elevator

MULESHOE - - TEXAS



McCormick Deering P & O

Farm Implements are made for any kind of soil—you can get the kind of plow you want here. Let us show you our disc Harrows.

Our store is headquarters for modern tools for pleasanter, more profitable farming. Come in and talk to us about your requirements some day soon.

Call For Demonstration

E. R. Hart Lumber Co.

Means Real Service

Lumber Hardware Tractors

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received by the Commissioners Court of Bailey County at the Courthouse Muleshoe, Texas, until 2:00 p. m. April 27th 1925, for the erection complete with heating, plumbing and wiring of a Courthouse for Bailey County as per plan and specifications by the Butler Company, Architects.

Each bidder must submit with his proposal a bid bond or Cashier's check in the sum equal to ten per cent of the amount of such proposal, drawn to the order of the Hon. W. G. Kennedy, County Judge, Muleshoe, Texas, and no proposal will be considered unless it is accompanied by said check. The proceeds of such check to become the property of Bailey County if for and reason whatsoever the bidders after the opening of bids withdraws from the competition or refuses to execute the contract and bond required in the event of said contract being awarded him. The checks submitted by the successful bidder will be returned after the acceptance of bond. All other checks will be returned as soon as it is determined that the bids represented by the checks will receive no other consideration by the Commissioners Court.

Plans and specifications may be secured from the Butler Company Architects, Oklahoma City and Lubbock, Texas, upon receipt of a cashiers check for \$50.00, which amount will be returned upon return of the drawings and specifications in good condition and a bona fida bid for the work above. The Court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

W. G. Kennedy,
 County Judge,
 Bailey County, Texas.
 6-7-8-9-10

THE STATE OF TEXAS: COUNTY OF BAILEY:

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on the 2nd., day of May A. D. 1925 at the Court House in the town of Muleshoe of this County to determine whether a majority of the qualified voters of said town of Muleshoe are in favor of incorporating under the commissions form of government as provided in arts., 1070 to 1073 inclusive of Vernon's Sayles Texas Civil Statutes 1914 and art., 1070 1922 supplement Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, and elect a mayor and two commissioners, who shall serve until the first Tuesday in April following, as provided in Art., 1072 Vernon's Sayles Texas Civil Statutes 1914. The said town of Muleshoe and adjacent territory sought to be incorporated under the commission form of the government is described by metes and bounds as follows:

Beginning at a point 1020 feet South 54 deg. -02 min. East from the Southeast corner of the Original Townsite of Muleshoe; Bailey County, Texas; thence North 54 deg. -02 min. West to a point 1620 feet from the Southwest corner of the original townsite of Muleshoe, Texas; thence North 35 deg. -58 min. East, parallel to the West line of the original townsite to an intersection with the center line of Section No. 40; thence North 89 deg. -59 min. East pass the half section corner of Section No. 40 and No. 53 to the Center corner of Section No. 53; thence South 35 deg. -58 min. West with the center line of Section No. 53 to an intersection with a line run North 35 deg. -58 min. East from beginning point; thence South 35 deg. -58 min. West to place of beginning, containing 640 acres, more or less.

M. P. Smith and L. S. Barron are hereby appointed judges of said election. M. P. Smith is designated as the presiding judge and shall appoint two clerks to hold said election and they shall, within five days after said election has been held, make due return thereof to the County Judge of Bailey County, Texas, as required by law for holding

said election Art. 1070 Vernon's Sayles Texas Civil Statutes 1914.

Every person entitled to vote at any general election under the laws of the State of Texas, regulating general elections shall be a qualified voter and entitled to vote in this election. The Ballots to be used in said election shall have written or printed thereon "For commission or against commission."

Said election as ordered by the County Judge of this County by order made on the 25th., day of March A. D. 1925 and this notice is given in pursuance to said order dated the 25th., day of March A. D. 1925.

H. A. Douglass,
 Sheriff of Bailey County, Texas.
 6-7-8-9-10

We have an expert mechanic at your service. White Front Garage Call 54 if you have a visitor or know of any news.

Parties sending in articles for the paper must sign their names. We do not use the name with the articles but have it for our file.

Our telephone number is 54 use it often. Muleshoe Journal.

NOTICE—See me for a bargain in real good Diamond Brand Flat Irons, Lamps and Lanterns. Burns either oil or gas. C. H. Williams, Agency for Bailey County, Muleshoe, Texas.

Levi Pressly, county attorney, for Bailey county was in Farwell, on legal business Tuesday.

Otto Freider left Saturday for Rochester, Minn., where he will take treatment.

Hereford has voted \$125,000 to build another school building. Beulah will vote \$45,000 to build a school building, Springlake will have a \$30,000 school building, Amherst will spend \$110,000; what will we do April 7th?

Mr. S. J. Primmer, W. O. Harris all from O'Donnell were here Monday on business.

The ladies of the Baptist church will give a lemon social at the Mecca Cafe Tuesday night, April 7th. Every body come.

L. A. Well's and B. C. Nelson, of Sudan, were Muleshoe visitors Sunday.

Mrs. R. J. Klump, Mrs. J. E. Aldridge and Mrs. Smith were shopping in Clovis Monday afternoon.

Philidelphia Diamond Grid Ford battery at \$16.50, T. B. Fry.

City Bakery

KITTY LAYNE, Prop.

Bread, Cakes and Pies

Baked Every Day

Phone 18 Muleshoe, Texas

Easter Goods

Be sure to bring the kiddies to our store for their Easter Rabbits in all styles.

Plenty of dye for your Easter eggs. You'll need a lot of dye for those egg hunters.

McCarty Drug Store

Prescriptions, Properly, Prepared

Announcement

We have just purchased the Grocery business and building of P. E. Smith, known as the Smith & Smith Cash Grocery.

We are going to continue to give the trade the best of Groceries at all times. Fresh vegetables and fruits in season.

Henington Grocery

H. C. HENINGTON, Owner

Dodge Brother's Cars



D. O. SMITH

Muleshoe, Texas

Johnson Brothers

Furniture and Undertaking Company

Prompt Service Day or Night
 Courteous Treatment and Reasonable Prices

Motor Equipment also
 Exclusive Ambulance

Embalmers

Licensed in Texas and New Mexico

Clovis and Portales, N. M.



LIVE STOCK

FROZEN SILAGE NOT ALWAYS DANGEROUS

Considerable frozen silage is to be expected at the low temperatures that prevail during mid-winter, especially in wooden or metal silos that are exposed to north and west winds. To discard all frozen silage as unfit for feed would result in much unnecessary waste, inasmuch as freezing itself has but little effect on the feeding qualities of the silage. The damage results during the period when the silage is thawing out, at which time it molds and decays from the bacterial action produced by its exposure to the air.

Frozen silage should be removed from the walls of the silo as soon as it is possible to knock or pry it loose. If the pieces are small and not too numerous, they may be piled in the center of the silo after the morning's feed has been removed, and here they will often thaw out before night. With a large quantity of frozen silage, however, or with a temperature much below freezing, this method will not be practical. Instead, the frozen silage should be piled just outside the silo, where it can be carefully watched and fed as soon as it is reasonably well thawed out. To leave it longer will result in its becoming moldy and unfit for use.

The presence of small pieces of frozen silage in the ration need occasion no alarm, as no trouble is usually encountered from them. To feed any considerable quantity of frozen silage, however, is highly inadvisable. Not only is such material highly unpalatable and eaten with considerable difficulty, but also it is likely to cause serious derangements of the digestive tract. Excessive scouring is one of the common after-effects of feeding frozen silage.—R. R. Snapp, University of Illinois.

Hog House Is Not Hard to Remodel for Light

Often a farmer has a good hog house, but has discovered that the lighting is very poor, especially for farrowing March 1.

But this situation may be easily remedied, says E. R. Gross, professor of rural engineering at the New Jersey state college of agriculture. It is not difficult to cut new openings in the walls and roof of a house and place new windows, without in any way injuring the building. By properly setting in the new window the house will be as tight as before, and the extra sunlight will add warmth.

In placing these new windows, size and location must be considered with care. The windows should be on the south side of the building. They should be large enough to admit all the light that is needed. A window in the roof will let in a great deal more light than a window of the same size in the wall. As much as 4 square feet of glass per pen have been used. The average pen used is 8 by 8 feet.

The windows also must be placed so that the direct rays of the sun will fall upon the bed or nest. About March 1 the sun's angle is such that the light strikes the floor 4 feet 4 inches from the point beneath the window. Thus a window, whether in the wall or the roof of the house, may be accurately placed to secure best results.

Townships Compete in Improvements of Cattle

Fairview township in Clay county, S. D., won first prize in an intertownship contest to replace the most scrub and grade bulls with pure breeds. As reported to the United States Department of Agriculture by County Agent J. Bland Hill, of Clay county, the six competing townships replaced ten grade bulls with pure breeds in the contest. Of these Fairview township is credited with four.

While the number is not large, it marks friendly rivalry in cattle improvement, and is believed to result also in various indirect benefits. The contest was sponsored by the Clay county farm bureau and the Vermilion Commercial club, which is a business organization in Clay county.

Ice Water Is Harmful

One thing that retards the growth and development of fall pigs is forcing them to drink cold or icy water. It is harmful for two reasons: They won't drink as much water as they should and it chills them so badly they will not eat as well as they otherwise would. Give them warm water and give them most of it during the early part of the day. Give them a little real warm water in the evening. If they have a warm bed they will then keep comfortable and warm all night long.

Raise Pigs by Hand

It requires lots of patience to raise pigs by hand. During the first few days of their life they must be fed very frequently, about every two or three hours. The milk must be warmed for them, 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and it must be clean. Use whole cow's milk. Some use a bottle with a nipple but a spoon may also be used. Give plenty of good fresh clean water and give grain as soon as they will eat it.

Study Is Made of Hog Supply

Consideration of Conditions Would Result in Careful Breeding.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cycle of extremes of overproduction and underproduction of hogs is an undesirable feature of the hog business, resulting in prices which give good profits at one time and poor profits or even losses at others. According to investigations by Sewall Wright, of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, a careful consideration of all conditions which contribute to the making of prices would result in a more careful planning of breeding operations by farmers. A study of this subject covering the period from 1871 to 1915, years considered to be to a large extent free from unusual influences, is published in detail in department bulletin No. 1390 entitled "Corn and Hog Correlations."

Corn and Hogs.

The relations between corn and hogs as a means of showing probable developments in the hog market are considered of major importance because of the large percentage of the corn crop used in feeding this kind of live stock. It is brought out that only about one-sixth of the corn crop is ordinarily marketed, and attention is called to an estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture that 50 per cent of the crop is ordinarily fed to hogs. Although large quantities of corn are regularly fed to other farm animals, the hog industry is most elastic because of the prolificacy of swine and the early age at which they are marketed and therefore is most sensitive to variations in corn factors.

Price Influences.

Among the various conclusions reached as a result of this investigation, is that the price paid by packers during a given season do not depend wholly on the actual supply offered, but are influenced directly or indirectly to a great extent by current and prospective conditions throughout the country such as the amount of breeding that has been done and the tendency of corn prices. From the results reported it would seem that farmers might do better by studying many contributing conditions instead of rushing into hog raising when prices are high and cutting down their operations when prices are not satisfactory. The farm price of hogs was found to have a close relation with the packer price, but lags behind several months.

The bulletin is to a large extent technical and designed for those who wish to go deeply into the study of conditions affecting the production and marketing of hogs. However, the conclusions reached are of great importance and value to all producers of pork. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Profitable Fruit Tree Is Broad and Spreading

Trees should be broad and spreading to be able to carry a large crop of fruit which can be economically cared for and harvested. They must also be strong enough to stand up under the load of fruit. Their branches cannot be again and again "benched off" at intervals in vain efforts to produce spread. The natural and economical way to secure this spread is through the weight of the fruit. Build the branch in such a way that the pull of the crop will all be in one general direction. The spreading will be gradual as the trees come into bearing, and the branches will strengthen with each successive crop as they come down. The breakage will be very small. Keep the branches loosely built, with the bulk of the bearing surface on the outer side, and broad-spreading trees will result.

Coöperation History

The history of agricultural co-operation in the United States runs back to the Civil war. Records of the United States Department of Agriculture show that the first co-operative cheese factory was established in 1863, and the first organization of fruit and vegetable growers in 1878. Two organizations of grain growers were formed in 1887, followed in 1890 by an organization of live stock raisers. The co-operative movement has developed slowly while other pioneers were putting their theories into practice.

Sweet Clover Pasture

The carrying capacity of sweet clover pasture is exceptionally heavy. This varies, of course, with the season and with the soil, but as a general average, sweet clover may be expected to accommodate one head per acre throughout the growing season. Under quite favorable conditions four or five head of live stock may be pastured on one acre.

Amount of Grain to Feed

Strippers and dry cows only require a small amount of grain but when they freshen and are carefully started the grain should be gradually increased to a full ration if they respond and pay for it. A good rule is to feed a pound of the grain for every three pounds of 5 per cent milk produced in a day, and a pound for every four pounds of 3 to 3½ per cent milk.

Washington Boy Is Pig Contest Winner

His Litter Produced 3,055 Pounds of Pork.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A farm boy of Spokane county, Wash., belonging to a junior agricultural extension club, was a ton-litter contest winner of 1924, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. He not only produced 3,055 pounds of pork from one litter of pigs in six months, but kept a careful record of how he included the kind and amount of feeds used and all expense involved. His records show that his pigs made an average daily gain of 1.4 pounds each each from date of birth until sold. This gain cost a little less than 8 1-3 cents per pound, not including alfalfa pasture to which the pigs always had free access. The boy sold his prize winners to a packing house for \$11.10 per 100 pounds, receiving 25 cents per 100 pounds because of the excellent finish of his hogs.

This young stockman, Fred Gray, began in the swine business about two years ago by joining a pig club which the junior agricultural extension agent of the county organized, buying a pig, as other pig club members do, to feed and manage in demonstrating the economic value of the best methods in swine husbandry. His purchase was a Duroc sow of excellent type. He built a warm, movable hog house, provided plenty of clean water and pasture, and carefully practiced good sanitation methods in addition to efficient feeding. He was able to raise eight pigs from the first litter. With the second litter he won the contest.

Early Spring Best Time to Apply Oil Sprays

Many fruit growers are interested in the use of oil sprays for the control of San Jose scale. Miscible oil may be purchased from commercial manufacturers, while mineral oil emulsion may be prepared at home. Oil sprays are more effective than lime-sulphur for the control of San Jose scale, but they apparently have less fungicidal value, and there is more danger of injury to the trees resulting from oil applications, says Dr. F. H. Lathrop, chief of the entomology division at Clemson college, who adds, that the most important use of oil sprays is the occasional application for the thorough clean-up of San Jose scale. For regular use, season after season, the oil reliable lime-sulphur is safer. Oil sprays for San Jose scale should be applied during the dormant season, but prolonged periods of cold weather should be avoided. A very satisfactory time for making applications of oil sprays is in the early spring just as the buds are swelling.

Garden Insect Pests

The insect pests are two in variety, those that eat the foliage and stems and blossoms and those that suck the juices of the plants. The former include the potato bug and cabbage worm. The latter are confined largely to plant lice. For the eaters, arsenical poisons are the proper treatment. Plant lice, which now appear in all shades from pale green to black, with the exception of blue ones—and they may appear—yield to a spray of nicotine of tobacco.

Planting Strawberries

Strawberries should be grown on rather fertile soil, preferably on soil that has been manured the winter before. The best time to plant the standard variety is in early spring, although late fall planting is no less successful. The Everbearing variety seems to succeed rather better when planted in the fall, according to W. R. Martin, Jr., extension horticulturist of the Kansas State Agricultural college.



Don't keep scrub and inferior stock; they are wasteful of feed.

Soil conservation is the most vital material problem now before the human race.

If not sure of a stallion's pedigree make his owner prove it in black and white from the official records.

The laying out of the vegetable garden on paper is desirable for the purposes of economy of time and space.

Only one vegetable seems to be indifferent to being grown in the same spot year in and year out, and that is the onion.

Don't trust that bull. He may be safe, but again he may be one of those that goes wrong every day or two and kills somebody.

Buy your Golden Bantam sweet corn of a reliable seedsman. It varies considerably in quality. Selected strains are best.

If one has two rows of the same vegetable and uses a different succession crop in each row, the gardener may note which was the more successful combination.

Asparagus and rhubarb are best planted in spring when fresh roots are obtainable. The one-year-old asparagus roots seem to take hold better than the two-year-old size.

Farm Products Grown at Loss

Too Many People on Farms Causes Excess and Lowers Living Standard.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Too many people on farms results in an excess of farm products sold at unremunerative prices, which in turn has a tendency to hold down the standard of living in the country and blight the lives of the growing boys and girls on the farms, declares Dr. H. C. Taylor, chief of the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture. "When the movement from country to city goes on at a sufficiently rapid rate there will not be a surplus of farmers and, one year with another, farm prices will be adequate to maintain the desired standard of living on farms in rural communities.

Adequate Prices.

"Unless farmers insist upon a satisfactory standard of living and withdraw from agriculture when they are not able to maintain this living standard, prices for farm products adequate to provide such a standard of living cannot be hoped for.

"In 1820 approximately 87 per cent of those engaged in gainful occupations in the United States were in agriculture. The percentage engaged in agriculture in 1920 was 26. This movement of country to city went on gradually throughout 100 years, but between 1910 and 1920 the movement was more rapid than in any period since 1870.

"The proportion of those gainfully occupied who are engaged in agriculture will doubtless be further reduced in the United States, but even when final perfection has been reached in the form of labor-saving machinery there will continue to be a movement of population from country to city as long as the birth rate in the country is higher than in the cities.

Desirable Movement.

"This movement, within proper limits, should be looked upon as desirable. Without the movement from country to city we would have entirely too many people engaged in agriculture and farm prices would be even lower than they are. Cities would be lacking labor and the disparity between the purchasing power of farm products would be even worse than it has been in recent years.

"The danger in the movement is that the process will be selective, taking the best stock from the rural community and leaving the weaker elements of the population on the farms to the detriment not only of agriculture, but of the nation as a whole. The movement should operate in such a way as to leave in the country those elements of our rural population best suited to an efficient type of farming, a higher standard of living on the farm and in the rural community, and a standard of rural citizenship commensurate with the needs of our democracy."

Properly Pruned Fruit Trees Most Economical

Fruit trees properly pruned from the year they are set in the orchard until they have passed their age of usefulness will produce more and better fruit than the unpruned or improperly pruned ones. They will produce fruit more economically because pruning facilitates the culture, spraying, thinning of the fruit, and even the future pruning.

Pruning consists in the removal of superfluous parts of trees in order to assist in the control and direction of remaining parts and to facilitate other orchard practices. Trees to produce good crops economically must be vigorous, large, strong and spreading. It is the vigorous-trees that produce annual crops. It is the large, vigorous, and strong trees that produce large annual crops with the least breakage and the least need of propping. It is the large, vigorous, strong, spreading trees that produce large annual crops of fruit carrying the best combination of size and color.

Fruit of Concord Grape Is Produced From Buds

The fruit of the Concord grape is produced, almost entirely, from buds on canes of the preceding season's growth. Nearly all the buds on growth of that type will produce fruit-bearing shoots, if the conditions for growth are favorable the following spring. As a matter of fact, a varying proportion of the buds will lie dormant, owing to the natural tendency of growth to start from the tip of last year's growth rather than from the base. A small portion of the shoots on the vine may prove to be barren at harvest time. Sometimes this condition is due to a failure of the shoot to produce a blossom cluster, but more often it seems to be due to some accident or condition that caused the loss of the cluster after blooming time.

Midsummer Vegetables

For midsummer vegetables the shady garden is limited to varieties. String beans will give good enough crops to make them worth planting, although not as good as in the open sun. Parsnips and carrots often do fairly well. Leaf crops, in general, are more successful than root or fruit crops, and one that is sure fire is the Swiss chard for greens. It will give a good crop in a shady garden, although it will not luxuriate in the manner it does in the sun.

Improved Methods on Cattle Ranges

Land May Be Made Still More Productive.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although farming has been making inroads on the pasture lands of the Western range area for the past 30 years, it is still the great beef reservoir of the country. That there are many ways in which this native grassland may be made still more productive, is brought out by the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1395, Beef-Cattle Production in the Range Area, just issued.

The range area is described as that region, west of the one hundredth meridian, where cattle and sheep are produced largely on native grasses, a region which takes in about 45 per cent of the total land area of this country. There is, of course, no sharp dividing line, but in a strip varying in width from 75 to 150 miles along the meridian there is a general tendency from east to west to devote less land to farming and more to pastures. During the past 30 years an increasing percentage of the land within the range area has been devoted to farming, the result of better crop adaptation, better methods of conserving rainfall, and irrigation.

The bulletin covers the various problems of the range cattle producer, including management of the breeding herd, handling cattle on the range, native forage plants, prevention of loss from poisonous plants, parasites and diseases, selection of bulls and cows, improvement of ranching properties and increasing the beef-producing capacity of pastures.

It is said that the range area contributes nearly 40 per cent of the nation's beef cattle. Corn-belt beef finishers are dependent on this region to a large extent for their feeders.

Do Not Plant Trees Too Close in Home Orchards

Standard trees placed at standard distances are better for the small home orchard than dwarfs or crowded trees, said Prof. Joseph Oskamp of the pomology department of the New York State College of Agriculture on February 9, at Farmers' week. Filler trees or small fruits can be planted the standard trees for early returns, he says, as apple trees should be planted 40 or 50 feet apart.

Most growers are inclined to plant too much, and discourage themselves by the size of their orchard, says Professor Oskamp. One tree of each variety is sufficient, or even one tree on which has been top-grafted two or three other varieties.

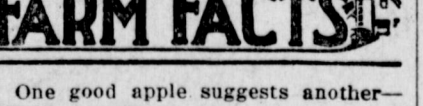
Small fruits may be grown with less trouble by one who desires fruit for home use. Strawberries, red raspberries, purple canes, blackcaps and blackberries, with a few gooseberries and currants make up a good small garden for home fruits.

Nearly all red raspberries in New York state are infected with mosaic disease, according to Professor Oskamp, and anyone planning to plant them should first consult the New York Fruit Testing association at Geneva. Professor Oskamp states that it is not generally a wise policy to trust all traveling tree agents who call at your door, but it is better to get your plants through an old and reliable nursery.

Yellow Transparent is one of the best early varieties of apple. This can be followed by Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, and McIntosh, Rhode Island Greening and Northern Spy or Baldwin are late varieties for winter storage.

Stock on Small Farm

On the small farm, hogs are probably the most profitable individual item in the live stock, particularly when they are kept along with a small herd of dairy cows. One very successful farmer on 80 acres maintains from three to five dairy cows, enough young cattle to maintain his herd, and from five to eight brood sows, from which he raises fifty to seventy pigs each year. He also has about a hundred hens and the necessary work animals.



One good apple suggests another to the consumer.

It's time to prune the grapevines if you want the largest yields and the finest fruit.

The presence of certain weeds, such as sour dock or yellow sorrel, indicate an acid condition.

A grease coating on plowshares and mold board comes off a great deal easier than a rust coating.

If your cauliflower didn't pan out as an early summer crop, try fall planting. Sometimes it doesn't do well early in the season.

In small gardens where intensive fertilizing and cultivation is simple, the rows need not be as far apart as in larger gardens. Eighteen inches is ample for most of the vegetables.

The taller-growing vegetables, such as corn and pole beans, are usually placed toward the westerly portion of the garden, because they will cast shade then only during the hottest portion of the day.



IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN BREEDING STOCK

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More than 1,600,000 head of breeding stock on farms in the United States are undergoing systematic improvement through the use of pure bred sires, according to a report just issued by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Persons participating in this work at the close of the year 1924 numbered 15,137 exclusive users of pure bred sires, widely distributed among 46 states. The department, in conjunction with state and county extension workers, is aiding these stock owners to improve their methods of breeding and feeding.

This organized plan known as the better-sires-better-stock campaign has resulted in noticeable rivalry among counties and states, where agricultural leaders have used it as a means of bettering farm live stock. Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia each have more than 2,000 farmers enrolled in the campaign. Largely through the activities of county extension agents, 40 counties in nine states each have the distinction of possessing 100 or more live stock owners who are using pure bred sires exclusively in all their live stock breeding operations. Pulaski county, Virginia, leads the list with 592 such breeders, and Union county, Kentucky, is second with 457 participants. The chief advances in the progress of the work during the last three months of 1924 occurred in Kentucky, Vermont and Ohio. A conspicuous new center of interest in this field of live stock betterment was in Lee county, Iowa. Altogether 235 additional stock owners affiliated themselves with the cause during the three-month period.

In commenting on the keen interest which live stock owners are taking in systematic improvement by the better-sires route, specialists of the bureau of animal industry call attention to the most important result of the work—namely, the superior types of animals which these breeders are raising and the substantial market benefits they are deriving. As a typical example, an Oklahoma stock owner reported to the department that "the difference in price on the market more than pays to keep pure bred sires even though we sell no breeding stock." Scores of similar reports show that the benefits are practically the same in all parts of the country. The department's records, showing the gradual growth of the better-sires movement, appear to be an index to the growing prevalence of good live stock on farms and in market centers.

But before good live stock can be produced in large numbers, the specialists add, there must be a wide appreciation of the utility value of good breeding coupled with the actual use of high-class pure bred sires at the head of the herds and flocks. The better-sires-better-stock campaign undertakes to supply this need in an educational way.

Any live stock owner who replaces his inferior male breeding animals with good pure bred sires is eligible to take an active part in this work. The department grants each participant a barn sign, "Pure Bred Sires Exclusively Used on This Farm," besides furnishing helpful information on the breeding, feeding and care of farm animals.

The new report on the progress of the work contains summaries of state and county activities, statistics on number, kind and breeding of animals, announcements and terse facts on the practical value of improved stock. It contains nine pages and is in mimeographed form. Copies may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, from the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Breed Dairy Cows for Late Fall Freshening

Dairymen who can successfully practice a system whereby their cows will freshen during the early winter months almost invariably make a greater net return and find that the cow's production holds up longer, as when spring grass comes the milk flow is stimulated after three or four months of winter production.

In addition the price of butterfat is increased during these months, which is an added inducement for early winter freshening.

The fact that most farmers have more time at their disposal during the winter than during the growing season constitutes the third important reason for having the cows freshen during the late fall and early winter months. H. R. Lascelles, Colorado State Dairy Commissioner.

Calf Needs Colostrum

All calves should have an opportunity to suck their dams at least two or three times because, as dairymen well know, the first milk, or colostrum, is necessary for the new-born calf in order to clean out its bowels. This milk seems to be laxative; nature has made it so for a specific purpose and that is why a calf should suck its dam for at least a day or two. After that it is best to resort to hand feeding. As a general rule, start by feeding the calf one pound of milk for each ten pounds of its weight.

Sports Dress Now Important Number

It is a good sign when the ultra-fashionables in the social world declare for types of dress that suggest simplicity and comfort. The desirable change has been more and more apparent in the styles of recent seasons, in town and at the country resorts, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Times.

This is not quite the same idea that appeared to overthrow the order of things according to conventions applied to dress a few, really only two, seasons ago. That was when the under-mode, the outre and undefined were taken up by the fashionables, whose example was followed to monotonous by many who failed to qualify in a proper sense of proportion. The results were less than happy and our standards suffered, but only for a little while.

Gradually and definitely a proper adjustment has appeared in ideas molded by their creators into models of artistic value and intriguing charm. Such models have brought into harmony many old styles, reflecting the ideas of other days and the taste of the leaders of fashion today. Individuality and independence are both expressed in what are considered the smart styles of the moment, and the liberties, so to speak, are taken by those who know how to improve them.

Logically, the sports type of dress is most important in the wardrobe of a smartly gowned woman, and both the couturiers of Paris and the American designers have put their best efforts this season into sports clothes de luxe. The phases are many and interesting. There are the out-and-out game things, the two-piece suits consisting of a skirt, plaited or plain, with a sweater or overblouse and jacket; the one-piece knitted frock or one of light woolen, crepe or tub silk, or even of the new printed cotton, and the ensemble, translated into sports terms.

Such are the things in which the women who go to winter resorts spend the greater part of the day. For with this new conviction, sports dress, if it be chic and becoming, answers more social requirements and for longer hours than ever before.

Materials for Sports Dresses.

Because fashion leaders go from tennis court and golf links to luncheon, to tea, and then to dance in the trappings they put on early in the day, these things are being made in more attractive styles and colors than heretofore. The most lovely shades are now used instead of the sturdy homespun and homely colors that have always been associated with dress that had to do with sports. Now the tailleur and trotteur suits are made in madonna blue, turquoise, periwinkle or coral blue; in hydrangea, rose beige, cyclamen, shell pink and salmon; in



Sports Dress of Gray Kasha; Inverted Plaits and Blouse.

crabapple, "Jockey," diane, torch, pamelia, blond, daffodil, arcadia, pimento, green and, more than ever before, in white.

Usually sports dress, however it may be elaborated, is thought best to be done in cloth, that is to say, in the lightweight woolsens, flannels, broad-cloths and their kin de siecle transitions. But silk in some form, or crepe, is the fabric of the day, and the sports suit that is not cut from zephyr-weight wool is done in crepe de chine, flat crepe or any of the others in the crepe family, or in tub silk. The ribbed silks, heavy and less heavy, are popular this season, and some of the smartest frocks, suits, wraps and ensembles designed by both French and American artists are shown in ribbed silk.

These silks are known as bengaline, bengaline radiant and frost crepe, and they are, with their engaging titles, for the most part the result of American ingenuity and artistic talent. The costumes with which they are built are attractive examples of smart simplicity. Elimination is the slogan of most designers of importance, and

in this the Parisian artists are doing some aggressively stylish things. Chanel has designed some rather unusual models, one, for example, in yellow and brown, the frock proper being knitted, and trimmed with bias folds, collars and cuffs of crepe de chine. Another of Chanel's pet designs is a knitted frock in shades of brown, from cream to seal, trimmed with brown suede, of which the collar, cuff bands and belt are formed. Still another from the same atelier is of Havana brown bergaline in the heavy rib, with



Flannel and Linen; New Drop Shoulder, Peasant Sleeve.

a deep roll collar, loose circular apron front and clusters of fine triangular-shaped corrugated plaiting.

Renee has fashioned some unusually chic outing suits of crepe, one quite lovely in coral crepe, another all white. These are in the ensemble manner that serves as well for town or country.

For Formal Wear.

For the women who still prefer something of formality in afternoon dress there are the printed silks, crepes and chiffons. The vogue of printed materials has evolved a bewildering variety in patterns with names new, and, to the layman, technical in sound. Some are designated toile de soie, Cinderella, cobe centaur, cobe dolphin, cote triton, drapaca. And there are crepe roman, mirror crepe, satin crepe and crepe faille. Again, there is the familiar navy and periwinkle, crow blue, bluet, midnight, bison, pewter, Truro, ivory, lagoon, catrail, Yucatan, Java, amber, mocha, middy, peppermint, Black, white and beige alternate with corodan, foliage, caramel, mist, rose beige, taago and shell pink, and flat crepes may be had in pearl, beryl, grege, maple, ecru, gloria and sponge. Some of the names evolved from the inner artistic consciousness of an American manufacturer describe the fabrics to which they are attached, or have at least some relation thereto. But with others one's guess is as good as another's, and the one point established is that of novelty.

A trim little morning dress is built of calico in red, white, black and beige, a one-piece frock and three-quarter-length coat, the coat being lined with beige kasha. The most showy costume of this description is made of one of the India prints in patterns usually seen in curtains and spreads. Colors and patterns are pronounced, and the outfit is but a fad of the hour, suitable for the beach or countryside. A novelty is the manner of elaborating in a single flower motif the simple wool and crepe frocks embroidered with silk floss. A one-piece dress of soft kasha in natural shade is embroidered in the middle of the front with a large spray of held flowers in natural colors—poppies, corn flowers and daisies.

For Morning and Evening.

Morning frocks are, however, far more often made of some sort of silk than of cotton—of crepe de chine, crepe faille and drapaca. These alternate with the sweater suits and knitted things, which are of white combined with bright colors, or all white. The latest colors among the crepes and novelty fabrics are buttercup, honeysuckle, sponge, lavender and orchid.

In formal evening dress many new sets are without belts vbg vbg bgk and beautiful styles are worn. Printed chiffons are flowery things in heavenly shades, and make the most flattering dance frocks, being softly draped and flounced. Beads are much in evidence, the straight-line chiffons and crepes being beaded all over in graceful patterns of crystal, pearl and metal.

On one of the most enchanting evening gowns seen this year flower petals in rose-colored velvet are sewed flat in clusters, with rhinestones strewn between, like dewdrops, on a foundation of paler rose. This model is so pretty that it is certain to be reproduced in many variants for early summer.

KNITTED-PLUS-CLOTH FROCKS; CUNNING TOP-TRIMS POPULAR

OUR compliments to the genius who conceived the idea of forming an alliance between things knitted and gay colored flannels or similar woolen materials. In these knitted-plus-cloth ensembles "something different" in the way of smart two-piece sports costumes makes its bow from the stage of fashion to a most appreciative audience seeking information on the subject of "what to wear."

As the fascinating story of these knitted combination frocks unfolds, their popularity for the coming months is assured. A model which denotes smart apparel is pictured here. It consists of a nonstretchable tunic blouse

knitted overblouses are a favorite combination. Scarlet with white is also very stylish. Grays, browns and copper shades appear frequently in knitted and cloth dresses for school and street wear.

Most of the new millinery gives the impression that there is a conspiracy among ribbons, feathers, flowers and other trims, to pose at the very top of the hat this season. Here they are, roses, violets, bow-knots and plumage positioned as jauntily as you please at the very peak of the crown.

Not only is this top-notch placement of trimmings an innovation, but crowns themselves are conspicuously unique.



A Happy Combination.

knitted in soft rose, the same topping a swagger flannel skirt, with bindings of the material on the blouse to carry out the ensemble idea. This particular tunic happens to be sleeveless or, rather, with just a suggestion of a sleeve. However, the mode also sanctions the long close-fitting knitted sleeve.

A very special note to observe in the tunic of this illustration is the fancy ripple stitch, which accords with the current mode.

An entrancing knitted and cloth dress uses gay striped flannel for the skirt with collar and cuffs of the same on a white knitted jumper, which, by

All the folds, plaits, gores and indentations which are such a feature just now seem to focus at the very apex of the crown. Spring felts especially show this tendency and there is often just a piquant little bow of the felt for trimming, this of course at the extreme top point of the crown.

A variety of top-trims are shown in the illustration. They are worthy of consideration as they foretell the general trimming trend. Wheels of shirred silk elaborate the crown of the first hat. The little feather-duster effect at the crown peak bespeaks latest mode. The felt hat at the top to the right demonstrates the tendency



Some Spring Hats.

to pinch and plait crowns into pleasing eccentricities. Like streamers, bringing down from a maypole, is the trimming on the milan crown of the beribboned hat. A saucy trio of ribbon loops impart a sprightly top-crown touch. There is a "Frenchy" aspect to the peak-crowned chapeau, with the magnificent ostrich fancy sweeping so gracefully to the very summit of the crown, where it holds forth in the glory of its plumage. The final hat in this collection is interesting in that it cleverly illustrates the flat flower effect on top crowns, a very important idea, carried out extensively on many of its late models. JULIA BOTTFOMLEY.

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SPECIAL CHEMICALS TO REMOVE STAINS

Coloring Matters Used in Writing Inks Differ.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Indelible or marking inks, "India" ink, and printing ink differ in chemical composition from ordinary writing inks. Special chemicals are accordingly necessary to remove them. Directions for applying these may be found in Farmers' Bulletin 861, "Removal of Stains from Clothing," which also gives information about stains made by writing inks.

The coloring matters commonly used in writing inks include the following: Combinations of logwood or nutgalls with ferrous or ferric salts or with salts of other metals, such as chromium and aluminum; aniline dyes, which are used either alone or with coloring matters of the type mentioned above; finely divided carbon in the form of lampblack. Colored inks usually consist of an aniline dye. Gums, sugar, or glycerin often are added to thicken an ink and hold the coloring matter in suspension, and phenol often is added to keep it from molding.

Owing to the difference in the composition of writing inks, it is impossible to find agents which are equally effective in removing all ink spots.



Using Chemicals to Take Out Ink Stains.

Each of the agents mentioned below is satisfactory with some types of ink. For an ink spot of unknown composition, it is necessary to try various agents, beginning always with the simplest and that least likely to injure the fabric. Use one of the following agents:

1. Absorbents: Corn meal, salt, French chalk, fuller's earth, magnesia, talcum powder, etc. The application of such substances serves to remove any ink not absorbed by the fibers and keeps it from spreading. For a large ink spot, apply one of these substances before trying other agents. Work the absorbent around with some blunt instrument and renew it when it becomes soiled. When dry absorbent fails to take up more ink, make it into a paste with water and continue the application.
2. Soap and water, as in ordinary laundering. This is satisfactory for some types of school inks, which can be washed from fabrics; for carbon inks, which are unaffected by chemicals and can be removed only mechanically, and sometimes for the fresh stains of other inks.
3. Milk. Soak the stains for a day or two, if necessary, in milk, changing the milk as often as it becomes discolored. This is effective for some stains.

The foregoing methods may be used safely on all washable fabrics. If they fail to remove the spot, chemicals may be tried. Special directions for applying these are given in the bulletin.

Fruit Salad

- 1 can sliced pine- 1/2 cupful white apples (No. 2) cherries.
 - 2 cupfuls marsh- 1/4 cupful fiberts, mallows
- Drain pineapple and cut in small pieces. Cut marshmallows in quarters with scissors. Stone cherries and stuff with fiberts. Mix ingredients together and moisten with French dressing.

REDUCE BILL FOR CHILDREN'S SHOES

Leather of Good Quality Is Most Economical.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Have the children's school shoes carefully fitted, allowing in length for the growth that is almost certain to occur within two or three months. Besides being more comfortable and better for the child's feet, well-fitting shoes look better and wear longer, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Shoes of good leather are more economical in the long run than those of poor quality; sometimes they will outwear several pairs of inferior grade, and may stand resoling three or even four times. Small rips should be attended to at once. Often the rips can be sewed at home. Brass nails in the heels make less noise in walking than iron ones. Rubber heels prevent jarring in walking and are comfortable, and for some persons they seem to wear longer than leather heels. Run-down heels should never be worn; they spoil the shape of the whole shoe.

If two pairs of shoes are kept in use and worn on alternate days, both pairs will last longer. It is difficult to get boys to take proper care of shoes, and especially to keep them dry. If a boy can be made to realize that getting his shoes wet spoils their appearance, rots the thread, and makes them soon wear out, he will be more likely to take better care of them. If his shoes get wet he should know that they must be very slowly and carefully dried, because wet leather burns easily and when dried too rapidly is harsh, stiff and readily cracked. Shoe-trees or paper stuffings should be used when drying wet shoes.

The use of suitable oil or grease greatly increases the endurance of shoe leather by making it more water resistant. Among the best materials for this purpose are neat's-foot, cod, and castor oils, tallow, and wool grease, or mixtures of them. Cylinder oil and vaseline or petroleum also are good, but are improved by being mixed with animal oils or greases. Castor oil is probably the most satisfactory for shoes that are to be polished. The application of oil or grease to light-colored and russet leather darkens it.

Why not keep a shoe record? suggests the new bureau of home economics. An account of the number of days' wear will show which type is the best to buy and that good care pays.

Care of Kitchen Utensils

The United States Department of Agriculture makes the following suggestions on the care of kitchen utensils:

Proper care and storage of utensils mean longer and better service. Scraping and scouring scratch metal and chip glaze. If food is burned or stuck on, soak or boil in a solution of washing soda unless the dish is aluminum. Wipe off soap and grease with soft paper. Wash utensils in hot, soapy water, rinse in hot and dry thoroughly. Exceptions are gears and bearings in egg beaters, ice cream freezers and other mechanical utensils which should be wiped clean rather than put into water and should have a drop of oil occasionally. Cooking dishes, pitchers, milk bottles, and jars are best cleaned with suitable brushes or mops. Store utensils by hanging or putting on convenient, accessible, and well-spaced shelves near where they are to be used. Keep them where it is light and airy, not in dark, unventilated cupboards.

Bacon Sandwiches for School

In many families the school children, and often older members of the household, carry sandwiches. Bacon can be put in these sandwiches, either by itself or in combination with other meat, lettuce and salad dressing, suggests the United States Department of Agriculture. When time is short, plain bacon sandwiches consisting of bread and two or three slices of crisp cooked bacon can be put together in a very few minutes.

Sliced onion or pickle in a bacon sandwich gives an acceptable flavor.

MAKE SAVORY MEAT ROLLS FOR A CHANGE



Appetizing Cannelon of Beef.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Savory meat rolls in great variety are made out of chopped meat, either with or without egg. The variety is secured by the flavoring materials used and by the sauces with which the baked rolls are served. If a few general principles are borne in mind, recipes are unnecessary, and it is possible to utilize whatever may happen to be on hand, suggests the United States Department of Agriculture.

Appetizing rolls are made with beef and pork mixed. The proportion varies from two parts of beef and one of pork to two of pork and one of beef. The rolls are always improved by laying thin slices of salt pork or bacon over them, to keep the surface moistened with fat during the roasting. These slices should be scored on the edge so that they will not curl up in cooking. Bread crumbs or cooked cereal can be added to make the meat go farther. When onions, green peppers, or other vegetables are used, they have a better flavor if they are browned in fat before being put into the roll. Sausage makes a good addition to the roll, or seasoned pork may be used, with the addition of a little sage.

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SCHOOL NOTES

DOMESTIC ART EXHIBIT
The Muleshoe Domestic Art Department gave a good exhibit, during the track meet, of the things made by the girls in the past school term. The Domestic Art girls are progressing rapidly. The faculty play, The Dust of the Earth will be given Friday evening, April 10.

Miss Virbie Mae DeBond has been absent the past week on account of sickness.

Marie Gwyn spent the weekend with Vena Jennings, of Star Ranch.

Mrs. W. H. Kistler who underwent another operation at the West Texas Hospital last week is reported to be doing well.

Don't forget the faculty play, Friday evening, 8:30, April 10.

LITERARY EVENTS
The results of the Literary Events of the Interscholastic meet, Friday, March 27, 1925 were as follows:

Class B. Declamations:
Senior boys--Scott Robbins of Muleshoe.

Senior girls--Opal Morris of Muleshoe.

Junior boys--John R. Green of Muleshoe.

Junior girls--Mildred Lee of Muleshoe.

Rural Schools Declamations:

Senior boys--Orville Brancom of Liberty.

Senior girls--Mildred Huffstедler of West Camp.

Junior girls--Rachel Dotson of West Camp.

Junior boys--West Camp.

SPELLING:

Senior--Muleshoe.

Junior--Liberty.

Sub-junior--Muleshoe.

ARITHMETIC:

Arithmetic--Jack Lawler, of our city.

DEBATE:

Boys--Rufus Gilbre and Thurman Glascock of this city.

Girls--Zola Coventry and Beth Mardis of our city.

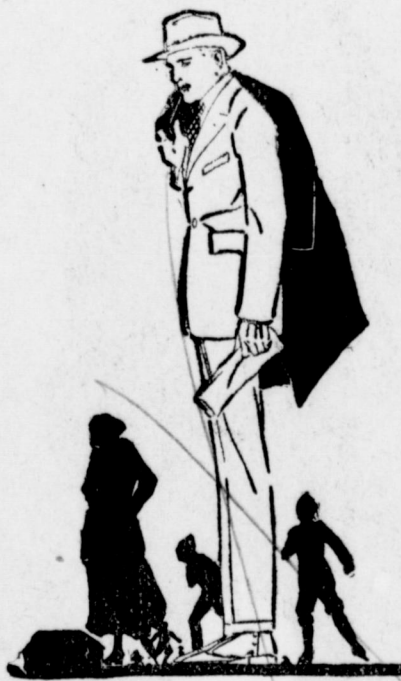
Essay writing, Rural school's: Irene Walker of West Camp.

Class B school; essay writing: Opal Rutherford.

The Muleshoe school has had its picture made this week. Each room was made separately and then as a group. The athletic boys had their's made last week. The girls expects to have their's made soon.

(Continued next week.)

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REAL ESTATE

AND

LOANS

Mrs. H. A. Douglass is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Bridgewater has been on the sick list for two weeks.

Tom Ferris, J. R. Spivey, and T. B. Weed all from Truscott, were here this week looking after their lands.

Mr. Henry George, of Poteles, is here this week and is interested in the town of Muleshoe very much. Mr. George owns 8 business lots on the West side of the square.

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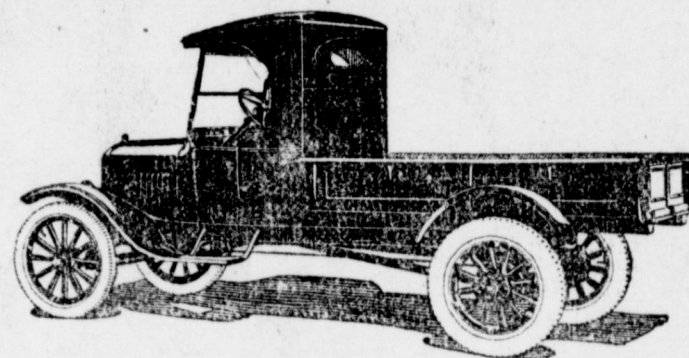
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- M. P. Smith -