

The Slaton Slatonite

Volume 3.

SLATON, LUBBOCK COUNTY, TEXAS: JANUARY 30, 1914.

Number 22.

MAKING A THERMIT WELD IN SLATON RAILROAD SHOPS

When on Sunday, Jan. 4th, a "Thermit Weld" was made on the frame of engine No. 1106 at the Slaton Santa Fe shops, it was the first job of this kind turned out in this part of the country.

The weld was one of the most perfect ever made, and it was under the supervision of W. C. Eddington, Division Foreman, who was assisted by M. C. Jacobson and J. B. Howell. The sight of the sudden burst of flames shooting upward several feet when the thermit is lit, and the molten steel running like water is quite thrilling, but while hazardous in a way there is very little danger in making a Thermit Weld if the operators are careful and the ignition powder is kept away from the thermit. The thermit cannot be ignited except by the use of the powder. The composition of the ignition powder is known only to the manufacturers who keep it secret.

The making of a Thermit Weld is a job undertaken only in the best railroad shops, so the Slaton boys are justly proud of their recent accomplishment in this line. There are few foremen who will undertake it, and it so seldom done that it is said that only one person in every 100,000 in the United States has ever witnessed the making of the weld. Thermit consists of iron oxide and aluminum. That you may better appreciate and understand just what it means to braze two jagged ends of steel five by seven inches under a temperature of 5,400 degrees, the Slatonite has secured the story of the process.

First, the break is drilled out to allow for the pouring of the metal. A mold or matrix of pure beeswax is then made around the fracture in the shape that the metal is desired to be formed when run.

Next a metal form is placed around the frame, and another mold of sand and fire clay 2 to 1 is securely rammed into place. Before above mixture is placed in the mold three forms of wood, namely, riser, heater, and pouring gate, are placed in the same and after the mold is formed these are withdrawn, leaving three open ports.

The riser is for the purpose of allowing the gasses and dross to escape. The heating gate is for preheating the metal to be welded and also to dry the mold. The pouring gate is the channel through which the thermit is run.

After the mold is complete, the crucible is set up within about 4 inches clearance of pouring gate. This crucible is lined with magnesia tar which is the only thing that will stand the intense heat.

Then the heater, which is a powerful gasoline torch, is applied with 125 lbs. of air pressure. As the heating progresses the beeswax is melted out which

It's a Topic of Interest



to all women—our reliable Groceries.

Orders come in fast when people understand the superior quality of our goods and the moderate prices we charge. And our system of quick service pleases all our patrons, deliveries being prompt after receipt of the order. We should be glad to number you among our numerous satisfied patrons.

SLATON SANITARY GROCERY

—YOU ONLY PAY FOR WHAT YOU BUY, AND AT LOWER PRICES—

"The SANITARY Way is the Only Way."

leaves the core clear. The frame is then forced apart one-fourth of an inch to allow for alignment when it cools. The heating is continued until the mold and frame are a cherry red, then the pouring gate is plugged with a core composed of sand, fire clay, and molasses which has been previously formed and baked.

During the heating the crucible is charged with 25 pounds of thermit to each pound of bees wax and 5 pounds of steel rivets or punchings which help form the new metal, to each 25 pounds of thermit. On this particular weld 125 pounds of thermit, 2 1/2 pounds of ferro manganese, and 1 pound of ferro silcon was used. The introduction of ferro manganese and ferro silcon was for the purpose of producing a tougher metal in the weld.

After the crucible is charged a tapping spade is placed in position to tap the metal after it fuses. About a teaspoonful of the ignition powder is then placed on top of the thermit and ignited with either a white hot iron or a fusee. It immediately begins to fuse, the heat generating from 0 to 5,400 degrees in ten seconds. It is allowed to run from 30 to 40 seconds, and then crucible is tapped and metal run. As soon as metal is all out of crucible dry sand is thrown over it and the weld allowed to cool about 18 hours before the mold is removed.

As the frame cools the jacks are gradually released to allow for contraction.

BUILDING ACTIVITY ON NEW SLATON FARMS

The large number of new farmers coming to the Slaton country has created quite a rural building activity, and the new houses going up change the appearance of the landscape considerably. The farmers have just begun to learn the value of Slaton land, and we can look for a steady immigration to our land during the next few years until

You've heard of George M. Cohan the popular actor and successful playwright.

He's the author of Broadway Jones

You don't want to miss reading it.

Full of fun and real heart interest.

Our Next Serial.

Be sure to get the issue with the first installment.

every acre is utilized to its very best productive value.

Among those who are putting up new buildings is Otto Rinne who has just finished a nice barn and put up a windmill, and is now completing a house.

S. T. Johnson is building a comfortable home and some barns.

S. G. Brasfield has just finished a nice house and some sheds for tenants.

M. F. Klattenhoff is just finishing a nice house and some sheds on tenant land, and is improving his home place and building a windmill.

Ben L. Fuchs is improving his place with stock sheds.

F. R. Crews is building a house and some sheds and putting up a windmill.

Henry Hackman is improving his place with buildings.

Our silo farmers are wearing broad smiles this winter because of the unusual success they have had feeding silage. Stock on full silage feed was market fat by the first of January. One farmer says that he sold 400 tons of silage from his two silos at \$7.00 per ton, realizing \$2,800 for an eighty-acre crop. His crop cut five tons to the acre. \$35.00 per acre is pretty fair returns per year on \$25.00 land.

The Woodmen Circle now has a cheap rate for a short time. All desiring to join please see the State Deputy, Mr. Speer, or any member of the Grove, or Mrs. Carrie Blackwell.

SLATON WOODMEN INITIATING LARGE CLASS THIS WEEK

Last Saturday night will be one long remembered by the W. O. W. boys, being the occasion of a visit from State Deputy E. V. Speer who spoke at length on Woodcraft, for the special benefit of the class to be initiated. The class numbered about a dozen. Just before the work was to begin the Woodmen Circle made appearance and the Guardian, Mrs. Pearl A. Young, told the Woodman why they came. The Circle members spread a most delicious luncheon and all were invited to partake.

After luncheon Mr. Speer responded on behalf of the W. O. W. boys and thanked the ladies for their kindness, and closed a very pleasant evening for Woodcraft.

WITH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

The matter of a first class road from the southwest corner of the original town section to the southwest corner of Lubbock county, consumed considerable of the time of the County Commissioners at their last meeting. This road was profiled to run one mile south from the original townsite plat, thence southwest, diagonally across sections to a point on the west line of the county near the southwest corner. A petition was presented, signed by a large number of people in that section of the county, and after considerable debate by parties on both sides of the question, the proposition was put to the court, and the vote stood two for and two against. Commissioners Barclay and Burford favoring, and Joplin and Wright opposing. The Judge was then called upon to decide by exercising his voting power, and he favored the motion, which resulted in the order for the new road to be placed of record, and the following five named parties were selected as a jury of view: Sam Slover, A. R. Pruitt, J. C. Stanford, W. E. Essex and J. W. Hooker.

C. R. Jasper, Hide and Animal Inspector, presented his resignation to the court, and J. B. Young upon the presentation of his petition, was appointed by the court to fill out the unexpired portion of Mr. Jasper's term.

The court granted the Santa Fe Railway Company right of way across all public roads crossed by it in this county, provided the railway company maintain good crossings.

D. J. Chavers was paid \$133.66 from the road and bridge fund as part pay for grubbing the Slaton-Lubbock road.

Among the other amounts paid out was to the Lubbock Light & Ice Company for lights and fixtures for the month of December, amount \$25.00.—Avalanche.

This is Your Copy of the "Slatonite"--Take It

Read it. If you are not a regular subscriber it is yours with our compliments and an invitation to subscribe. We are sending you this paper so you can see what the Slaton paper is. We are adding several new and valuable features to the paper to make it interesting to you, and among these features is a splendid, fascinating continued story, "Broadway Jones," that alone is worth much more to you than the subscription price of the SLATONITE. This story is just off the press. Watch for the first installment. These new features are expensive for us, but we want your name on our list and are going to this expense to get it. Give us your subscription. Boost your home paper.

The Slaton Slatonite

Issued..... Every Friday Morning
 LOOMIS & MASSEY..... Publishers
 L. P. Loomis..... Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION, A YEAR \$1.00

Entered as second-class mail matter September 15, 1911, at the post office at Slaton, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

A movement has been started to plant the park just north of the high school building to trees, this spring. This park is two blocks square, and with the streets and alleys this would give about five blocks of park, which could be watered from the well at the school house. Trees in this park would be a movement in civic beauty that could not be surpassed. Many trees have already been promised, and men with teams have volunteered to help prepare the ground. Let's beautify the park.

Announcements

POLITICAL.

The SLATONITE is authorized to announce to the voters that the following named candidates for office solicit your support and your vote at the Democratic Primaries held in July, 1914.

For County and District Clerk of Lubbock and Attached Counties:

FRANK BOWLES of Lubbock.
 SAM T. DAVIS of Lubbock.

For County Treasurer of Lubbock and Attached Counties:

CHRIS HARWELL of Lubbock.
 MISS ADELIA WILKINSON of Lubbock.

For Sheriff and Tax Collector of Lubbock and Attached Counties:

W. H. FLYNN of Lubbock.
 Re-election.

For Tax Assessor of Lubbock and Attached Counties:

R. C. BURNS of Lubbock.
 S. C. SPIKES of Lubbock.

For County Judge of Lubbock and Attached Counties:

E. R. HAYNES of Lubbock.

TYPESETTER WANTED at Slatonite office.

County Judge Haynes says that the new road grading machinery will be put on the Slaton-Lubbock road and some much needed work done on this popular highway.

Stanberry Alderman, auditor for the Western Telephone Co., accompanied by E. M. Dumas, both of Big Spring, was in the city last week checking up O. L. Luther, manager of the Slaton Telephone Exchange, on the year's business. The auditor sent in an O. K. report on Mr. Luther, his accounts balancing perfectly.

The way to have the most fun at a rabbit drive is to string about one hundred yards of heavy wire between two wagons and drive the wagons abreast down a field or meadow, keeping the wagons far enough apart so the wire won't drag too far behind. That wire will knock every rabbit out of his hiding place and hunters following behind the said wire will have all the shooting they want.

Burglars Rob Home Near Prison.
 Caldwell, N. J.—Burglars robbed the home of Thomas Degan, a keeper at the Essex county penitentiary. The house is 100 yards from the prison.

Your School Taxes will become delinquent in a few days and penalty attached. Pay them now to J. C. Stewart, Tax Collector, at the Slatonite office.

"It not only scintillates with fun, but throbs with true and fine heart interest." So says the *Nashville Tennessean* of

Broadway Jones

**Want to Read It?
 We're Going to Print It**

Remember, for Every 5 Pens Sold We Will Give You 10,000 Votes.

Get busy and earn this handsome present as well as increase your standing in the Piano Contest.

On Monday Morning We Begin Giving Free Draws on Prize to be Given Away Saturday, Feb. 7th.

SIMMONS & ROBERTSON

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

MR. ROBERTSON, Contest Manager

PRECIOUS METALS IN TEXAS.

Precious and semi-precious metals, consisting of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc produced in Texas in 1912, had a value of \$269,798, which is \$38,798 more than the output of the previous year. The most important of these minerals is silver, valued at \$249,731, or 93 per cent of the total. The actual production of silver in 1912, compared with that of 1911, shows a decrease of 18,327 ounces in quantity, but an increase in value of \$24,802, due to the increase in price from 53 cents in 1911 to 61 1-2 cents per ounce in 1912.

The first discovery of silver in Texas is said to have been made more than a half century ago, but the first mining recorded by the United State Geological Survey was in 1885, when 169,342 ounces with a value of \$181,196, were produced. Since that date up to the present time, nearly eleven million ounces have been mined, with a commercial value of \$7,372,000.

The value of other precious and semi-precious metals produced in Texas in 1912 is: Zinc, \$16,422;

WRITE.....

R. J. Murray & Co.

SLATON, TEXAS

For Information

About the City of SLATON

and the Surrounding Country

SLATON PLANING MILL

R. H. TUDOR, Proprietor

Contracting and Building

Estimates furnished on short notice. All work given careful and prompt attention. Give us a trial.

North Side of the Square

lead, \$2,939; copper, \$119, and gold, \$63.

TEXAS SECOND IN QUICK-SILVER.

More than a million dollars worth of quicksilver was produced in the United States in 1912, according to a recent report of the Geological Survey, and a large portion of the output came from the Texas mines. The principal quicksilver States are California, Texas and Nevada, and they rank in the order mentioned. The Texas output is 3,320 flasks, valued at \$154,413, according to the latest reports.

Prior to the discovery of quicksilver in Brewster county, California furnished practically the entire output of the United States. With the increased production there has also been an enlargement of its uses and during the past thirteen years the functions of this mineral have practically doubled. The Texas product is consumed mainly in the manufacture of explosive caps, drugs, electric lighting and other scientific apparatus and in the recovery of gold by amalgamation.

We've got a fine story in store for you

BROADWAY JONES
 You don't want to miss it

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Whereas, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1913, J. W. Bounds recovered in the District Court of Lubbock County, Texas, a judgment against J. W. Stewart, Helen Stewart, Ara Marsh, Viola Marsh, and Mary Low Marsh, for the sum of Three Thousand Seven Hundred Forty-five and 77-100 dollars (\$3745.77), and costs of suit; and, whereas, the said judgment is a foreclosure of a vendor's lien against all of the defendants on the follow-

ing described property, to-wit: The North One Half of Survey Number Two (2), in Block Number Twenty (20), located by virtue of Certificate Number 691, issued to H. E. & W. T. Ry. Co., and containing 320 acres of land, situate, lying and being in Lubbock County, Texas; and, whereas, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1914, there was issued by the District Clerk of Lubbock County a certain Order of Sale, directed to me as sheriff, commanding me to seize and sell as under execution the above described land and property in satisfaction of said judgment.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of said Order of Sale, I have levied upon, and will, on the first Tuesday in Feb., 1914, same being the 3 day of said month, at the Court House door of Lubbock County, at Lubbock, Texas, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on said day proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder all the right, title and interest of the said J. W. Stewart, Helen Stewart, Ara Marsh, Viola Marsh and Mary Low Marsh in and to said land and property, levied upon as the property of the said J. W. Stewart, Helen Stewart, Ara Marsh, Viola Marsh, and Mary Low Marsh.

The above sale to be made by me to satisfy the above described judgment for Three Thousand Seven Hundred Forty-five and 77-100 dollars, in favor of J. W. Bounds, together with the costs of said suit, and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction thereof.

W. H. FLYNN
 Sheriff of Lubbock County, Texas.
 Dated at Lubbock, Texas, this 7 day of January, A. D. 1914.

Just Arrived!

Our New..... French Dry Cleaner

And we are equipt to put out the very best of cleaning work with this machine.

It means much to you to deal with competent tailors, those who have all the facilities for bringing out the important and the little artistic touches that modern clothes require;

Tailors whose ever increasing and superb business proves the merit of workmanship;

Proves the merit of fit, comfort, wear, and style of their tailoring. We can give you quick service. Give us a trial.

PROCTOR & OLIVE

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Funny Newspaper Article Traps Hungry Vagrant

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Dawn was breaking and the streets were very still as Policeman McCarte proceeded along his beat on Golden Gate avenue, near Fillmore street. At midnight, five hours before, when Policeman McCarte, having just reported for duty stood in line with his fellow patrolmen in the assembly room of the Bush street police station, the lieutenant instructed the watch to be particularly on the look out for milk and paper thieves.

Policeman McCarte suddenly remembered the warning of his superior officer as he was gazing at the reddening sky over Oakland and he heard a hearty peal of laughter issuing from some point halfway down the block.

Hearty laughter at dawn when the laughter is not of a maudlin character is an extraordinary phenomenon. This laughter had the tone of sobriety, of appreciation and seemed to proceed from a mirth that bubbled up like a mountain spring in the winter season.

McCarte pulled himself together quickly and hastened down the block on tiptoe to investigate.

In the middle of the square he found a remarkably dirty, bewhiskered tatterdemalion seated coolly on the front steps of a residence reading the morning paper which he had picked up from the doorstep and chuckling continually as he read. The vagrant made quite a picture. In his right hand he held a bottle of milk which he had half emptied and which from time to time he would place to his lips and take a luxurious sip of the beverage.

Five hours later the newspaper was Exhibit No. 1 in the case before Police Judge Sullivan, wherein the vagrant was charged with petty larceny.

Gift From Budapest Puzzles St. Louis Officials

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Some kind friend has sent the secretary of the city council copies of the Budapest Szekes fovaros-Kozigazgatasi Evkoyve and the Adatok Ajarwanyos Belegsegek Es Az Ovintezkedeseki Kerdeshez-Kulonos Tekentettel A voshenyre. Secretary David W. Voyles is vehemently demanding explanations from somebody. The package looked innocent enough and purported to come from Washington, D. C. The only thing Voyles is right certain about is that the things are books. They open and shut, have covers, and the pages are numbered. Otherwise—

Anyway, the council members refuse to become interested in them. No one has discovered a single line that looks as if it might refer to the free bridge or the billboard ordinance. So far as can be told, there is no reference to the high price of butter and eggs.

Every man who has tried to pronounce a word in the volumes has sprained his tongue. Opinions are divided as to just what the language is in which they are written. Magyar, Sanscrit, Turkish and plain Bohemian are some of the suggestions, with all indications favoring the latter guess. Whatever the books may contain they were written by a Dr. Thirring Gustav of Budapest, who did not spare words.

Here is a sample passage:
Az ekkent megallapított költségvetest, valamint a közsegi adopotlek kulcsanak felemeleset a belügyminiszter ur 1908. evi aprilis 30-an kelt 54.467 III. sz. a kelt leirataval hagyta jova, amelyben azonban kiemelni annak szükségességét, hogy az eddigelő a kölcsönpenzekből fódózott, voltakepen azonban rendes evli kезезet terhet osszegek reszletekben.

This City Cow Qualifies as a First-Class Militant

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Special Policeman James Boyd of East Pittsburgh doesn't want a job as a cowboy. There's nothing to it! He couldn't qualify. He tried the other day and failed.

Came to the ears of the East Pittsburgh police the story that a stray cow was in the Brinton district and that foreigners were putting a crimp in the dairyman's receipts by milking bossy by turns. Boyd was sent to investigate.

He found the cow—easily. But taking her back one mile to the police station—well, that's another story. Here 'tis:

Boyd hobbled Bossy so that she could not run away—he thought. He then tied a rope to her horns and the other end about his waist. They started well, but in crossing the Pennsylvania railroad at Braddock avenue the cow fell in the middle of the track. Boyd heard a passenger train approaching and the cow lay on the track. He was still tied to the cow. By an almost superhuman effort Boyd dragged the animal from the track just as the flyer whizzed by. Once across the track, the cow was relieved of her hobble.

All went well until the Pennsylvania railroad arch bridge was reached. Here the cow refused to move from a spot under the bridge and directly in the middle of the single car track. Traffic was tied for half an hour.

It was after noon when Boyd and his "prisoner" arrived at the police station. The cow is under the special care of Burgess Shields until such time as the owner of the animal appears.

Indiana Girl Awakes to Find Her Tresses Gone

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—When she was called the other morning, Thelma Long, ten-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Long, 822 East Georgia street, walked into her mother's bedroom, sleepily rubbing her eyes.

Her mother held up her hands in horror and demanded:
"Why, Thelma, what have you done with your hair?"

The girl hastily put her hands to her head and found instead of the long flowing locks, the pride of the entire household, only short, stubby bristles. She ran to a mirror and burst into tears.

Mrs. Long, believing the disappearance of the hair was due to a childish prank, cajoled and threatened, but Thelma declared that she did not know what had become of the pretty golden-brown tresses, which were 15 inches long and which she had worn when she retired.

A hasty investigation was made and a door leading to the girl's bedroom was found open.

"Burglars!" exclaimed Mrs. Long.
But nothing except the child's hair was missing from the home.
Mr. Long called police headquarters, and Detectives Simon and Dugan were sent to investigate. They admitted later that the case had them "stumped." The detectives have something of a reputation as "confessors," but they could not get Miss Long to admit that she knew what had become of her treasured locks.

GROWTH OF ROAD WORK IN UNITED STATES UNPRECEDENTED IN 1913

Expenditures for the Past Year Will Approximate \$185,000,000—Period Has Been One of Notable Achievements in Relation to the Improvement of the Nation's Highways—Many States Had "Good Roads" Day.

In 1904 the first road census ever taken in the United States was conducted by the office of public roads of the department of agriculture.

This census showed that for that year there was expended on the roads of the country about \$80,000,000. Our road expenditures have steadily increased each year since, and in 1912 they approximated the grand total of \$163,000,000, or more than double the amount shown by the 1904 census. As the same percentage of increase was maintained for 1913 as averaged for the period 1904-1912 the expenditure for the current year should approximate \$185,000,000.

However, these figures tell only a small part of the present road situation in the United States, for the past year has been one of notable achievements in relation to highways.

It was conspicuous for the development of sounder methods of road finance, for the adoption of better and more businesslike methods of road administration, for the writing of better and more practical legislation on our statute books, for the advancement in engineering practice in road

rural or urban, rich or poor, were called upon to don overalls and participate in work industriously donated to the improvement of the public roads. Minnesota went so far as to provide by legislative enactment for an annual "good roads day."

Down in Arkansas the governors of four states got together for a day and worked on the roads with men of all classes and conditions. On this day Governor Hays of Arkansas was assisted by Governor Hall of Louisiana, Governor Hodges of Kansas and Governor Major of Missouri, and it is said that no humble citizen in any of the road gangs did better work than did the chief executives of those four great commonwealths.

However, the biggest thing about this "good roads day" movement is not the actual work done on the roads, but the moral effect of this great volunteer movement and the interest it arouses in the good roads cause.

The automobile continues to occupy the somewhat anomalous position of the greatest road builder and at the same time the greatest road destroyer. The state of Maine is building a great system of state highways by simply capitalizing the revenue from her automobile registration and allied fees, while the great state of New York finds its highway department severely taxed to so maintain its system of 3,500 miles of state roads as to prevent their deterioration.

Over a million automobiles now pass over our public roads annually, which means that millions of men, women and children find recreation, health and pleasure in the fresh air, the life-giving sunshine and glorious economy of the open road and the joy of our matchless fields and forests, hills and mountains.

No wonder that every one is an enthusiast for better roads. What if good roads do cost money? The whole automobile industry pays its equal share of general road taxation, and, in addition, a large revenue through registration and license fees which aggregate nearly \$10,000,000 a year. This vast sum is generally applied strictly to road maintenance.

The two great questions to be determined in this connection are, what part of the wear and tear on our roads is directly due to the automobile traffic, and how can this wear and tear be minimized? Autoists are not averse to paying their full share, but quite naturally they do not want to pay any more, and at present we have no very definite means of determining just what this share is.

Public enthusiasm is largely overcoming the want of funds. Great interstate and transcontinental roads are being built almost, one would say, by magic. The "Santa Fe Trail," the "Lincoln Way," the "Meridian Road," and many others have been routed and so improved from local revenues and public subscriptions as to invite the tourist.

Thirty-five states now grant some form of state aid. Fourteen states have more or less perfected provision for utilizing the state convicts in building improved roads.

Last year counties, townships and special road districts issued \$29,000,000 in bonds for building better roads. Millions more were also raised from special tax levies.

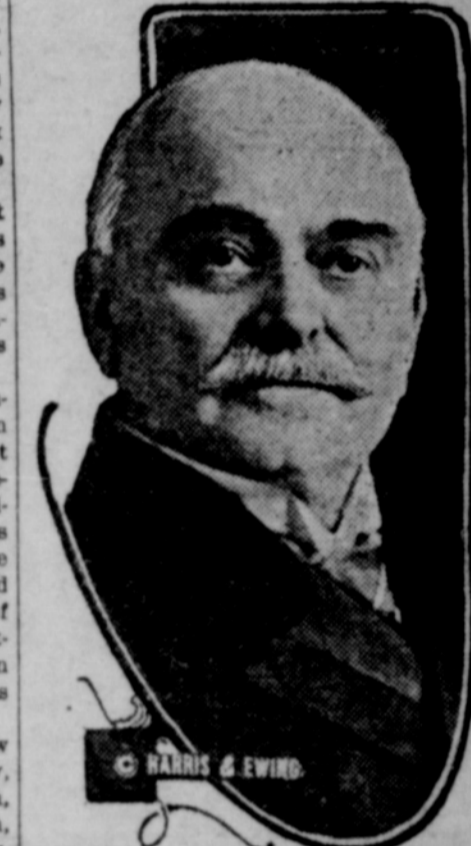
It has been a banner year in all lines pertaining to road improvements. Based on present incomplete returns, the total construction of hard

surfaced roads during the last year will reach 15,000 miles. The world-famed "Appian Way" only had a total length of 360 miles.

Legislative enactments have been extremely numerous, and the majority in the right direction. Of the 41 state legislatures in session during the last year, every one had under serious consideration many matters pertaining to the improvement of the public roads, and a large number passed more or less fundamental road legislation.

Three states—Arkansas, Montana and South Dakota—joined the ranks having state highway departments, while seven others provided for re-organization of their highway departments so as to make them more efficient and effective in carrying out the work of improving the roads of the state.

The federal government has also contributed to the good work. The \$500,000 appropriated near the close of the fiscal year 1912 for rural delivery and experimental roads is be-



Gov. Hall of Louisiana.

ing expended equally in each state, the state or local community contributing \$2 to every dollar appropriated by the government.

The office of public roads of the department of agriculture has continued to give engineering advice and assistance, to gather statistics and data relative to road building materials, to carry on experiments, investigations and research, to disseminate information.

Public sentiment is more favorable to road improvement than ever before. This is the outgrowth of the work of the American Highway association, one of the objects of which was the correlation of such efforts.

Very tangible evidence of this spirit of co-operation and harmony was shown by the American road congress held in Detroit. This congress was held under the joint auspices of the American Highway association and its affiliated organizations and associations, the American Automobile association and the Michigan State Good Roads association.

It was undoubtedly the greatest road congress ever held in America. The subjects that were discussed encompassed all phases of the road subject. The discussions for the most part were by experienced highway officials and engineers.

A similar congress was held in Atlantic City in 1912, but the recent congress was participated in by a greater number of affiliated associations throughout the country, was attended by a larger number of delegates, and the discussions covered a wider scope of practical road questions and will prove a more abundant source of reliable information to road officials throughout the country.



Gov. Elliott Major.

construction and maintenance and for the general trend and awakening of public opinion and public interest in all matters pertaining to the betterment of the roads of the country.

The practice of designating "good roads days" by the governors of states acquired considerable popularity.

During the year Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina and Washington by executive proclamation set aside one or more days as "good roads days," upon which all citizens,

VINEYARDS' YIELD FALLS OFF

Growers Hit Hard by the Poor Quality and the Small Quantity of Crop.

Berlin.—For the second year in succession the German vineyardists have been hard hit. This year's crop, just harvested, gave nowhere more than half the usual quantity of grapes, and in a majority of districts only one-twentieth of the normal yield. In some sections, notably in Wurtemberg and Baden, there was no crop at all.

Nor does the quality of this year's wine compensate for the bad harvest. On the contrary, it is very poor, except in the so-called Rheingau, embracing such well-known places as Assmannshausen, Johannisberg, Rudehelm, Erbach, Bingen. There, although one-twentieth of a crop was harvested, the wine is of average quality. Vineyardists along the river Saar harvested about a half crop, which is producing wine only slightly below middle quality. But as a general thing the wine is inferior and very acid. The poor harvest is the result of an

unusually unfavorable spring and summer. The latter part of May brought frosts, which did considerable damage. In July and August, the most important months for the development of grapes, there were frequent cold rains, which not only prevented development of the fruit, but brought various grape diseases. A warm September prevented what would otherwise have been an utter failure of the crop in all districts.

HEARS HOUND OF FICTION

Weird Ghost Dog Like Conan Doyle's Haunts English Hermitage Near London.

London.—A "Hound of the Baskervilles," or something much like it, is reported from Ipstones, on the border of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. It is a weird ghost dog which haunts a farmhouse called the Hermitage, a building that has stood more than three centuries.

The tenant, a prosperous agriculturist named Bennet Fallows, and his family firmly believe in the hound

which they have seen frequently, they say, during their 13 years' tenancy.

"One man kicked at the beast," declared the farmer, "and the foot hit nothing at all but the air—it went right through the animal." Moreover, "people" walk, scream and move furniture in a bedroom on the north side of the farmhouse, and the doors cannot be kept shut.

Halted Show to Whip Man. Pittsburgh, Pa.—Visitors at a North side theater got their money's worth when Mrs. Gertrude Miller interrupted the show to horsewhip her husband and a young woman with him.

Eva Has One-Day Honeymoon. New York.—After a one-day honeymoon on Broadway, Eva Tanguay, newly wed, left to rejoin her company. No more "I don't care," she said.

135 Die Hunting. Chicago.—The hunting season, which closed the other day, cost 135 lives and 125 injured, a heavy increase over the preceding year.



MAKING OF A MAN

By MILDRED CAROLINE GOODRIDGE.

"Oh, Lora, think what it means to me!"

"And, Dorothy, what of myself?"
 "Rather what of Lewis Martin. Don't you see, dear, that it is his future, his success in the world that is at stake? Oh, I love him so! I love him so!"

"And I—"
 Lora Bissell leaned her face within her arms and wept as though her heart would break. The eyes of the pale, thin, hectic-faced girl at her side were also glistening, but eagerness, selfishness, hope were the influences that moved her.

Never surely had a friend been called upon to make such a sacrifice as that demanded of Lora by her closest companion of years! That little parlor in the humble Bissell home was the center of a heart tragedy—intense, thrilling, unreal.

Both loved the same man—Lewis Martin. Lora had reason to believe that he would ask her to become his wife very shortly. Dorothy had also received many attentions from the brilliant ambitious young man who was their heart's desire.

"Listen to me, dear," urged Dorothy almost breathlessly. "You know that Lewis has in him the making of a great man. If he settles down in this sleepy town, what will he ever amount to? With my means he can have leisure to go on with the scientific education that will make of him an expert engineer. It will crown him with fame, while to bury himself here, almost a common workman, will lead to disappointment, to regret."

Lora stole a glance at the excited face of her companion. She knew from the daughter of a local physician that Dorothy had inherited the seeds of a fatal disease, that she might not live long. She recalled what the dead

profession. Then there were rumors of a great financial crash in which the fortune of his wife was swept away. Then a report of a new position in the far north, superintending some railroad construction in the Yukon district. Then one day a rush telegram came to Lora. It was from Dorothy. It gave an address in a distant city. It read:

"Come, quick. I am dying."
 It was no exaggeration. The pitiful heart of loyal Lora forgot all of the past save her steadfast girlhood love for the poor wife, whom she found dying almost in the midst of poverty.

"Your husband, Mr. Martin?" was almost Lora's first question.
 "Have you not heard?" inquired the wretched woman. "He was lost in a great snowstorm in the frozen north—no word for nearly a year. He is probably dead—and I dying! And the little child, Lora, I've named her after you. What of her?"

"Your relatives—"
 "They have answered to no appeal since I lost my fortune," announced Dorothy despairingly.

Lora gazed with tears at the little child so soon to be orphaned.

"I will take the child, Dorothy," she said simply. "She shall have all that love can give to make her happy."

"Oh, may heaven bless you, my one true friend!" breathed the poor sufferer.
 And then a new life opened to Lora Bissell. It seemed as if the child were a gift from heaven, sent to bring peace and love to her lonely life. So completely had Lora done her duty, that despite the sadness, the regret of the past, a great joy grew within her heart.

Two years went by and Lora cherished the little one as her own. And then one dark, stormy night she answered a knock at the door, to face, breathless, aghast, the returned wanderer—Lewis Martin.

He had a strange stirring story to tell. He was pale, thin, his eyes telling of suffering and deprivation. Lost in a terrific snowstorm, he had been found nearly dead by an obscure tribe of Indians who had carried him to their distant camp. Illness, the severe weather had held him practically a captive for two years.

He had returned to his former home with good prospects for employment to learn of his bereavement. He had traced his child to his present hostess.
 "Aunt—mamma" spoke only a few words to little Mae, to have her understand that this was the papa of whom they thought every passing day of their lives.

"What do I say to you, dear Miss Bissell, for what you have done for me and mine?"

Lora's heart was beating fiercely with emotion and apprehension. He had been taken away from her in the olden days. Was she now to be deprived of the solace of her lonely days, of little Mae?

"Oh, what an aunty-mamma she is!" cried the little one lovingly. "And we never forgot you, papa. See."

The speaker ran to a stand in an alcove and took up a framed photograph of Martin.
 "Every night aunt-mama makes me look at your picture and say my little prayers. Then she cries and kisses the picture."

Lora's face was flooded with blushes. She trembled all over.

"I know about—about your love and sacrifice for—for Dorothy," spoke Lewis Martin in a husky tone. "She told me—too late. You are one of God's grand women!"

His hand clasped her own. Now Lora looked up, and in the glance that swept from face to face there was no shadow of another parting.
 (Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman.)

Unlimited Picture Machine.

Professor Cranz has lately submitted to the German Physical Society a machine which allows the taking of pictures at the rate of 100,000 a second. This enormous limit is higher than anything which has been previously done. Machines are on the market which allow pictures taken at the rate of 5,000 a second.

Professor Cranz goes so far as to say that this limit is not fixed, but that the number can still be greatly increased if it is found necessary.

Bodies moving at marvelous speed can be photographed in flight. For instance, the pistol shot can be caught and followed as far as the camera lens can reach. Infinite possibilities seem to be opening up along the moving picture line if this high-speed photography can be practically carried out.

Unequal Natural Division.

The Cordilleras, which form the backbone of both the northern and southern continents, are relatively near the Pacific Ocean in Guatemala, and thus divide the country into two unequal drainage areas, of which the Arctic is much the greater. The Pacific slope, though comparatively narrow, is exceptionally well watered and fertile between the altitudes of 1,000 and 5,000 feet, and is the most densely settled part of the republic.

DEEP PLOWING IS FAVORED

Practice Gives Seedbed That Will Retain Moisture Better Than Shallow One—Increases Yield.

One field of corn on the farm of T. B. Hord, near Central City, Neb., gave a yield this year of almost 50 bushels an acre. Most of the corn on this place will yield 35 bushels, and there is little that will return less than 25 bushels. The principal reasons for these good yields were deep plowing and thorough cultivation, says the Nebraska Farm Journal. The seed corn had been carefully selected, also, so there was a good stand and the plants were vigorous.

The soil on which this corn was grown was in the Platte valley. It consist mostly of sandy-loam land for the upper two or three feet, with a clay-loam sub-soil. It is not uniform, however. There are patches of gumbo, and other places where the top soil is large sand. There is a good underflow from the river that has helped somewhat, but there are many fields that were on land like that on the Hord farm that did not produce any grain.

"Deep plowing is essential for corn growing in this country," said William Miller, who cultivated the highest yielding field for Mr. Hord. "One should plow at least nine inches deep in most cases, and never less than eight inches on any of this land."

"One ought to plow all the land in the fall and early winter if possible. Deep cultivation will encourage the formation of available plant food and will kill insects."

"Deep plowing gives a seedbed that will hold moisture better than a shallow seedbed. It allows space for the proper development of the upper corn roots."

No corn is planted on the Hord farm before May 10, no matter what the season.

GARDEN WITH LITTLE WATER

Vegetables Should Be Well Grown Before Hottest Months—Sweet Corn Should Be Main Standby.

Where the supply of water for the garden is small we should try to crop so as to have the largest quantity of vegetables well grown before July and August and then plant for fall growth, which will draw only moderately on our supply during the hottest months. Perhaps sweet corn should be our main standby during hot weather for it is drought resistant and a good food to work on as well as a delicacy that suits almost every one in the family.

Unless one has plenty of water or ground underlaid with it, cabbages should perhaps be left out and perhaps celery substituted, which matures late and can be interplanted in beans or some such crop for early shade. The bean furnishes lots of food with a moderate water supply, which cannot be said for the big, luscious, late peas, desirable as they are. Our early peas have, however, been very much improved, and these and medium early will grow with moderate watering. Big peas planted east and west will shade the ground between them, and in this way they can be made useful for starting crops. Squash and pumpkins are a delight to the eye and are not much injured by furnishing only a moderate supply of water that holds their exuberance in check. They seem to do well near the compact heap, where the ground has been well wetted and to search out the moisture under vacant places. They are mighty handy in hiding fences, old coops and such things as are unsightly but indispensable.

Irrigation Plants.

There can be no question as to the practicability of small irrigation plants for the dry farmer. The windmill or small gasoline engine can draw water from the underflow, and if properly applied and conserved the results cannot be otherwise than satisfactory.

"Dry Farming."

"Dry farming" is a word used by agricultural colleges and scientists to distinguish the new system of farming from that used in the rain belt and irrigated districts. More than 60 per cent. of the farm lands in the entire world get an annual rainfall of less than 20 inches. Even where the rainfall is greater than that the worst fear of the farmer is periodical drought, which withers the crops in the growing season. A special system of soil tillage in order to hold the annual rainfall for the use of these growing crops and to prevent evaporation is needed in all these districts, and the dry-farming congress was brought into existence for the purpose of working out this problem and finding the remedy.

Profitable Feeding.

Calves well fed and taken care of, with a quart or two of meal daily in winter will be double the size at two years they would have reached with common treatment. Heifers thus treated may come in at two years old, and will be better than neglected animals at three years.

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Beautify Your Hair! Make It Soft, Fluffy and Luxuriant—Try the Moist Cloth.

Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most, will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable luster, softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all. Adv.

Serum Cuts Down Mortality.

In Paris, from 1880 to 1893, before the discovery of the anti-diphtheria serum, diphtheria killed an average of 1,721 persons a year, 2,244 deaths in 1882 and 1,266 in 1890 being the maximum. After Roux discovered his serum, the average of deaths dropped to 348, with a maximum of 736 in 1901 and a minimum of 174 in 1906. Thus, thanks to serotherapy, there is now only one death instead of five, and in some years one instead of seven, or a mortality of six per 100,000 inhabitants.

In 1895, soon after the serum came into use in Paris, the mortality fell to 9.7 per 100,000, while in London it was 55.6; in Berlin, 60.1, and in St. Petersburg, 89.9.

Natural.

"Audiences like a lot of spirit in acting."

"Yes, they do, but I don't like it."

We generally have more sympathy for the under dog than we have for the small potato.



Why Suffer From Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism

Hunt's Lightning Oil quickly relieves the pain. The Hurting and Aching stop almost instantly. A truly wonderful remedy for those who suffer. It is astonishing how the pain fades away the moment Hunt's Lightning Oil comes in contact with it. So many people are praising it, that you can no longer doubt. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Sprains it is simply fine. All dealers sell Hunt's Lightning Oil in 25 and 50 cent bottles or by mail from

A. B. Richards Medicine Co. Sherman, Texas

35 BUSHEL PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT

160 Acres WESTERN CANADA FREE

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats from 10 to 20 bus. for flax.

J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about \$4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

G. A. COOK, 125 W. 9th STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO. Canadian Government Agent.

GANGER FREE TREATMENT

The Leach Remedy, Indiana, Ind., has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about Ganger's Remedy, tells what to do for pain, itching, odor, etc., is free for it today, enclosing this page.

Women Everywhere

Praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Women from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from all sections of this great country, no city so large, no village so small but that some woman has written words of thanks for health restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No woman who is suffering from the ills peculiar to her sex should rest until she has given this famous remedy a trial. Is it not reasonable to believe that what it did for these women it will do for any sick woman?

Wonderful Case of Mrs. Stephenson, on the Pacific Coast.

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.—"I was sick with what four doctors called Nervous Prostration, was treated by them for several years, would be better for a while then back in the old way again. I had palpitation of the heart very bad, fainting spells, and was so nervous that a spoon dropping to the floor would nearly kill me, could not lift the lightest weight without making me sick; in fact was about as sick and miserable as a person could be. I saw your medicines advertised and thought I would try them, and am so thankful I did for they helped me at once. I took about a dozen bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and also used the Sanative Wash. Since then I have used them whenever I felt sick. Your remedies are the only doctor I employ. You are at liberty to publish this letter."—Mrs. W. STEPHENSON, Independence, Oregon.

A Grateful Atlantic Coast Woman.

HODGDON, ME.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and was fat and could do almost all my own work for a family of four. I shall always feel that I owe my good health to your medicine."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Hodgdon, Maine.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



It Read: "Come Quick I Am Dying."

mother of Dorothy had done for her own mother in a time of direst trouble.

Yes, she realized it all. She, Lora, had nothing to offer to Lewis Martin except love, and he had not yet asked for it. Perhaps he might never do it. If he married Dorothy it would add at least a brief period of bliss to that lonely heart. Lora steeled her heart to a mighty sacrifice. Dorothy's hand was pressed upon her own. It was feverishly hot. She pitied the longing spirit of the poor girl whose love was as consuming fire.

"Dorothy," she said, "I shall go away tomorrow to visit a distant relative. I shall remain away until I hear from you. When you have gained your heart's wish, and not until then, will I return."

"Bless you! Oh, bless you!" sobbed the grateful Dorothy. "I shall win Lewis Martin's heart, for it will break my own if I do not."

The very foundation of the life of Lora Bissell seemed shaken the next morning. A letter came from Lewis Martin. It asked permission to call upon her two evenings ahead. Between the lines she read a deep significance to the brief epistle. She did not answer it.

At last to her distant refuge there came a letter from Dorothy. She was married to Lewis Martin. The lines bubbled over with joy. She tried to solace her friend with gratitude unbounded. Bride and groom went away to the city. Lora returned to her home and took up anew the heavy burden of her loneliness and silenced love.

Only casually did she hear from the Martins during the next four years. A little child was born to them. The father was winning a high rank in his

Wall Paper and Paint Brushes

For sale; prices very reasonable. Come and select your patterns from the stock.

E. S. BROOKS

PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER

See me, or W. E. Olive at Sanitary Grocery.

LOCAL GOSSIP

Autos may fail but, Sledge's rigs will not.

FOR RENT—Good four-room house. H. D. Talley.

You will find good rigs at the Slaton Livery Barn.

C. W. Eddington, Division Foreman, was in Amarillo last Friday.

Ground feed is better for your stock. Tudor wants all the feed grinding jobs he can get.

NOTICE.—Hereafter all gasoline at the Slaton Auto Supply Company garage is cash.

Are your hens laying? If not try Sledge's chicken feed and oyster shells, grit, ground bone.

Capt. L. A. H. Smith returned to Slaton Thursday last week after spending several months at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Have Sledge haul your express. Will call for packages and ship them out for you, and will get your express at depot and deliver to you. Phone 16.

J. S. EDWARDS, PRESIDENT
O. L. SLATON, VICE PRESIDENT

P. E. JORDAN, CASHIER
J. G. WADSWORTH, ASST. CASHIER

Condensed Statement of the

FIRST STATE BANK OF SLATON

No. 754
SLATON, TEXAS

As made to the State Banking Department at Close of Business Jan. 13, 1914:

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$31,820.59	Capital Stock	\$15,000.00
Banking House, Fur., Fix.	5,000.00	Surplus and Profits	1,311.55
CASH AND EXCHANGE	23,378.09	DEPOSITS	42,687.13
Total	\$59,998.68	Total	\$59,998.68

The above statement is correct. P. E. JORDAN, Cashier

We Are Prepared to Serve You. Try Us for Yourself.

It is a Noticable Fact....

That this bank has a larger per cent of cash reserve on hand than any other bank in Lubbock County.

TAXES.

An officer of this bank will look after Tax Matters in Lubbock for you during this month if you will so advise us.

"Don't Walk Your Legs Off 'Looking' for that Fellow Brown—

The QUICKEST way to catch him is to sit still and extend your arm just far enough to grasp your



--then tell "central" you want to talk to Brown and--"Hello, there's Brown already." So easy

Western Telephone Co'Y
Slaton, Texas

FOR SALE:

A full city block in the residence part of South Slaton Addition southwest of the business district, not far from the school building, lays fine for irrigating faces on streets eighty feet in width, good, large, new two room house. Now is the time to procure that home for a small payment down and balance at \$10.00 per month. Might accept some live stock or good vacant lots as part purchase price. Write or call on

C. C. HOFFMAN
SLATON, TEXAS

Slaton Livery Barn

G. L. SLEDGE, Proprietor

Good Teams and All Livery Accommodations.

We have for sale at all times—

Hay, Grain and Feed, Chicken Feed
Ground Oyster Shells, etc.

Try a bale of Sledge's millet hay. It is fine, large bales.

Get a rig at Slaton Livery Barn and beat the auto to— to—well, anywhere. Phone 16.

Grind the feed for your stock and save any waste. Take the grain to R. H. Tudor's mill.

R. L. Wade and family moved Saturday to the Dennis farm just west of Slaton, having purchased the place recently from C. C. Hoffman.

C. W. Olive sold two more of his recently purchased lots, O. L. Luther being the buyer this time. Mr. Olive then purchased six more lots.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will hold its monthly business meeting on Monday, Oct. 3rd, at the home of Mrs. W. E. Olive.

I am agent for the Ladies Home Journal, the Saturday Evening Post, and the Country Gentleman. Please hand me your subscriptions.
Vyota Talley.

T. J. Benton of Slaton, Texas, was in the Magic City last week a few days in conference with Buffalo Jones who is getting up a bunch of cowboys to make a trip to South Africa on a lion roping expedition.—Clovis, N. M., Journal.

Our Specialties:
Hardware
and
Furniture

We want to serve you and our prices are low

FORREST HARDWARE

Our Mid-Winter Offering

Extra Pair Trousers Free

With Every Suit Order. We Want Your Business

SLATON CLEANING WORKS

Try Sledge's oyster shells, grit, or ground bone for your chickens.

Mrs. J. E. Mann returned to her home at Amarillo Thursday last week, terminating a visit with Mrs. L. W. Smith in Slaton.

The Woodmen Circle gave a luncheon last Thursday night to its members and families and to W. O. W. members and families.

ACREAGE TRACTS TO TRADE.—I have some good acreage tracts close in and well located to trade for resident property.
H. D. TALLEY.

The Woodmen Circle had for its visitors last week Mr. Cook, Mr. E. V. Speer, and State Manager Mrs. H. A. Thomas. While here Mrs. Thomas did a lot of good work for the Grove.

Mrs. Henry Leininger and children went to Pylon, Texas, Monday to make their home. Mr. Leininger has charge of the pumping stations on that part of the Santa Fe road. This excellent family made many friends at Slaton who are indeed sorry to see them leave.

R. A. BALDWIN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office West Side of Square
Slaton, Texas

JNO. R. MCGEE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
LUBBOCK, TEXAS
Practice in all State Courts

S. H. ADAMS
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Red Cross Pharmacy
Residence Phone 3
Office Phone 2

J. G. WADSWORTH
Notary Public
INSURANCE and RENTALS

Fire, Tornado, Plate Glass, Automobile, Accident, Health and Burglary Insurance

Office at FIRST STATE BANK
Slaton -:- Texas

PAINTS

We are pleased to announce that we have now in stock a full line of Lincoln Climate Paints, Stains, and Varnishes. Outside Paints, inside Paints, Roofing Paints, and Finishing Paints, all made especially to wear well at Slaton's altitude--that's what climatic paint is. Lincoln's is fully Guaranteed.

Red Cross Pharmacy

R. L. BLANTON, Proprietor

The Slaton Slatonite

Issued Every Friday Morning
 LOOMIS & MASSEY Publishers
 L. P. Loomis Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION, A YEAR \$1.00

Entered as second-class mail matter September 15, 1911, at the post office at Slaton, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The necessity for action on Slaton road matters is apparent when the condition of both creek crossings north of town is noted. Both of these crossings are so badly washed out that a loaded wagon would have trouble in crossing, and an auto couldn't make it. If these were public roads the crossings would be fixed. Get busy on the roads.

Taken all the year round there is no country that can show a more even and agreeable climate than the Slaton South Plains, and there are fewer disagreeable features to our soil and climate than found in other sections of the great Southwest. Neither too far east nor too far west, neither too far north nor too far south, neither extremely hot nor extremely cold, Slaton country presents a haven for the toilers of those lands where a constant warfare is waged against some excess of the elements in order to succeed and enjoy life.

Broadway Jones

Is a great comedy and a great story has been written from the play.

—Ithaca Journal.

Don't Miss Reading It

STATEMENT.

Statement of the financial condition of the FIRST STATE BANK at Slaton, State of Texas, at the close of business on the 13th day of January, 1914, published in the Slatonite, a newspaper printed and published at Slaton, State of Texas, on the 23rd day of January, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts, personal or collateral	\$27,762.50
Loans, real estate	3,600.00
Overdrafts	257.79
Real Estate (banking house)	3,600.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,400.00
Due from Approved Reserve Agts., net \$18,224.61	18,224.61
Cash Items	1,296.52
Currency	2,721.00
Specie	628.50
Interest in Depositors Guarantee Fund	458.44
Other Resources as follows:	
Assessment for Guarantee Fund	49.02
Total	\$59,998.68
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$15,000.00
Surplus Fund	500.00
Undivided profits, net	811.55
Individual Deposits, subject to check	40,040.92
Time Certificates of Deposit	3,000.00
Cashier's Checks	646.21
Total	\$59,998.68

State of Texas,
 County of Lubbock.

We, J. S. Edwards, as president, and P. E. Jordan, as cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. S. EDWARDS, President.
 P. E. JORDAN, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 19th day of January, A. D. nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Witness my hand and notarial seal on the date last aforesaid.

J. G. WADSWORTH,
 Notary Public for Lubbock Co., Texas.

CORRECT—ATTEST:
 W. S. POSEY }
 O. L. SLATON } Directors.
 J. S. EDWARDS }

FROM FARM TO MARKET

AMERICA CAN APPLY METHODS SUCCESSFUL OVER SEAS.

Observations and Conclusions of Commission Sent Abroad by Government Set Out in Series of Articles to Appear in This Paper.

The demand of the times is for a marketing system that will dispense with the numerous middle men of the city through whose hands must go the farm products before they reach the consumer, and whose unnecessary charges not only reduce the price received by the producer but increase price paid by the consumer.

This community is vitally interested in this subject, and the series of articles we are to publish on "Co-Operative Farm Products Marketing" is worthy of more than passing notice. When we say that it is one of the greatest features ever offered by an American newspaper we mean every word of it.

In an effort to solve this important problem the United States government sent a commission to Europe during the past summer for the purpose of studying co-operative marketing methods in those countries where it had been in operation for a considerable period and where it had proved successful. This commission consisted of Dr. T. N. Carver, writer, rural expert and director of the bureau of rural organization in the agricultural department at Washington; Bradford Knapp, who is in charge of the rural demonstration work of the department in the south, and Dr. Charles McCarthy, whom Sir Horace Plunkett has termed the "agricultural statesman of America." At the request of members of the commission Mr. Mathew S. Dudgeon accompanied it and assisted in the important investigations which it made in Ireland, Denmark, Germany and other European countries.

What they found in Europe Mr. Dudgeon has put into a series of articles for this paper. He not only has told what he and the members of the commission saw in the countries they visited, but, in the form of interviews with members of the commission, he has shown how the methods in vogue in Europe may be applied to this country.

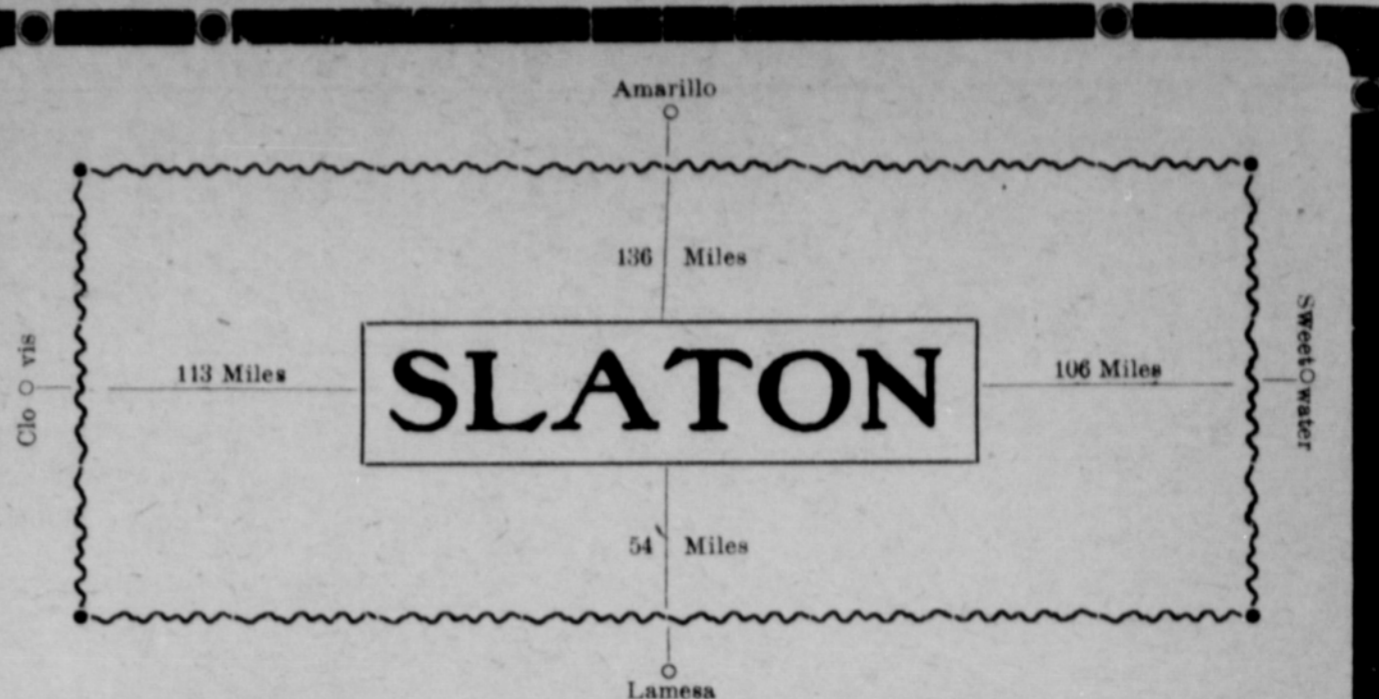
In speaking last week of the Slaton farmers who came from Taylor, the Slatonite erred in one place in referring to them as "Taylor county farmers." Taylor is in Williamson county, an altogether different section from Taylor county. We should have said "Williamson county people who own land near Slaton are interested with our farmers from Taylor in getting an irrigation test well put down here."

Mike S. Murray, senior member of the Murray Land Co. with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., came to Slaton last week to look after his extensive business interests, and to visit with his junior partner and young brother, R. J. Murray. Mr. Murray is a live wire and brought with him a bunch of prospective purchasers for South Plains lands.

Clarence Olive is nursing a handsome black eye this week as a result of an inadvertent failure on the part of him, the said C. W. O., to follow assiduously the opportune counsels of the well-meaning and gracious bandmaster. Full, complete and copious details can be obtained by consulting the said C. W. O. or the aforesaid Arthur Arnfield.

Judge Thos. L. Blanton of Abilene has announced for congress from this district. Mr. Blanton is district judge of the 42nd judicial district, and is well and favorably known over his district. He will make an aggressive campaign, and has received much encouragement in his candidacy.

W. T. Knight and R. J. Murray were in Clovis the first of the week.



Founded and Owned by the Pecos & Northern Texas Ry. Company

SANTA FE SYSTEM

LOCATION---Southeast Corner of Lubbock County, Texas, in Central Section of the South Plains; on the new Main Trans-Continental Line of the Santa Fe System, of which the Clovis Extension is now under construction; connects North Texas lines of that system at Canyon, Texas, with South Texas lines at Coleman, Texas; junction of the Lamesa branch of that system.

ADVANTAGES AND IMPROVEMENTS---The Railway Company has completed Division Terminal Facilities at this point, constructed mostly of reinforced concrete material and including a Round House, a Power House, Machine and Blacksmith Shops, Coal Chute, a Sand House, Water Plant, Ice House, etc. Also have a Fred Harvey Eating House now open, and a Reading Room for Santa Fe employees. Have extensive yard tracks, preparatory to handling a heavy trans-continental business, both freight and passenger, between the Gulf and the Atlantic Coast and the Pacific Coast territories, and on branch lines to Tahoka, Lamesa and other towns.

3000 FEET OF BUSINESS STREETS are graded and macadamized and several residence streets graded; there are 26 business buildings of brick and reinforced concrete, with others to follow; 200 residences under construction and completed.

A FINE AGRICULTURAL country surrounds the town, with soil dark chocolate color, sandy loam, producing Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Indian Corn, garden crops and fruit. An inexhaustible supply of pure free stone water from wells 40 to 90 feet deep.

THE COMPANY OFFERS for sale a limited number of business lots remaining at original low list prices and residence lots at exceedingly low prices. For further information address

P. & N. T. RAILWAY CO., Owners.

SOUTH PLAINS LAND COMPANY, and HARRY T. MCGEE,
 Local Townsite Agents, Slaton, Texas.

Jno. P. Lewis & Co.

Began Their Great Cost Sale Thursday Morning, Jan. 22nd and will continue it until Monday Night, Feb. 2nd, on which day there will be special prices by the merchants in different lines.

During this sale the entire stock of Jno. P. Lewis & Co. will be offered at practically wholesale cost with nothing reserved from sales. Reduced prices on everything.

A Great Sacrifice of Profits to Reduce Stock and Raise Cash

Read their circular of prices and remember that every promise will be made good. Don't fail to attend this great bargain event of the year.

Jno. P. Lewis & Company

GOOD ROADS

GOOD ROADS DURING WINTER

School Districts and Neighborhoods Can Do a Little Community Work From Time to Time.

In every community having dirt highways the roads are usually better in late autumn than at any other time in the year.

We ought to try to keep them that way, says a Missouri writer in the Farm Progress. We can do so by individual efforts. School districts and neighborhoods can do a little community work from time to time through the winter and the roads will be good at least until the deep thaws next March.

I know how it is in a good many neighborhoods. If there is one man who gets the road-dragging fever and works a few days now and then on the highway, the rest of the community looks on. Finally the lone worker gets disgusted. He has reason to when there is no co-operation.

Last fall seven of us living along one of the county seat highways managed to keep up our interest nearly all winter. We hitched to the road drag every chance we got. One man was plowing about a mile down the road from his house. Instead of riding back and forth in a wagon, he hitched his



Good Road in Buchanan County, Missouri.

team to the road drag, making two round trips of a two-miles each every day. That road was in excellent shape nearly all winter. It is still one of the best pieces of highway in the county with the exception of the metalled roads.

South of here a few miles the merchants in a little town resorted to a dozen different plans to get the farmers to keep dragging the roads last winter. They made price reductions to the men who drove into town pulling road drags. The farther the drags had come the more the reductions. They advertised these plans extensively, gained a good deal of trade, had a steady trade all winter because of the good roads and the whole community was benefited by better transportation facilities.

It is remarkable how many miles of road a man can drag who gives some thought and just a little time to keeping the highways in good shape. No matter how badly "cut up" the highway may be if the surface is soft the road drag will smooth it down wonderfully. There was hardly a week last winter when every one of the seven men who formed the agreement failed to drag five or six miles of the highway.

Where the school is lively and vigorous there is always a chance of getting up some road-dragging enthusiasm there. Every man in the neighborhood is interested in the school; that the women are interested goes without saying. Good roads all winter mean a better attendance. A meeting most any Friday afternoon at the schoolhouse ought to result in a good many miles of dragged road the next day.

KEEP THE STRAIGHT ROADS

Department of Agriculture Advocates Building Highways Around Hills Instead of Over Them.

The United States department of agriculture is advocating the plan of building roads around hills instead of over them. From the road builders' standpoint this is a simple way to avoid expensive grading. From the practical standpoint it will never do, except perhaps in a few exceptional cases. The straight section line roads give the farmer rectangular fields, which are worked with the minimum of inconvenience. A triangular field, or one odd shaped in any way, greatly increases the labor of almost every field operation.

GAS, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" settles sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes—Time It!

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any dealer and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.—Adv.

Crazy Snake an Exile.

To live during the remainder of his life with an alien tribe in order that he may escape the restraint of civilization and enjoy the liberty and freedom of his fathers is the fate of Chitto Harjo, the Snake Indian chief, who led his people in revolt against the federal and state governments in the Creek Indian country of Oklahoma in 1909. He is now with the Niagre Indians in Bolivia, who speak a language similar to that of the Creeks and who enjoy much the same liberties the North American Indians once did. They went through the Andes and fish along the Dasaguadero and in the waters of Lake Titicaca.

GRANDMA USED SAGE TEA TO DARKEN HER GRAY HAIR

She Made Up a Mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to Bring Back Color, Gloss, Thickness.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe for about 50 cents.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy. Adv.

Ozone Chicks.

A poultryman of Waltham, Mass., is using electric ozonizers to reduce mortality in the hatching and brooding of chicks. Ordinarily 24 to 40 hours elapse from the time the first chick peeps forth from its shell until the last one appears. But the use of ozone invigorates the chicks as indicated by a recent hatching which came out in ten hours.

Calumet the Secret of Economy

The high cost of living nowadays, and the way prices are steadily climbing skywards, is making economy in the kitchen even more important than it was in the good old days of our thrifty ancestors. But how to achieve economy? There's the rub!

In many lines, it depends almost entirely on the housewife's knowledge of foods and on her watchfulness—but fortunately, in one line, baking, economy can be made almost automatic by the use of the famous Calumet Baking Powder.

Economy in baking, as every good cook knows, depends not so much on economy in buying the materials as on the success of her bakings. Failures mean waste—bigger losses by far than the savings she makes in buying. And the fact that Calumet absolutely prevents failures and makes every baking successful has made it the favorite of every cook that seeks to be economical. In other words, Calumet is the secret of economy in baking.

It is the purest, too—attested by hundreds of leading physicians—and as for its general quality, it is enough to say that Calumet has received the highest awards at two World's Pure Food Expositions—one in Chicago, Ill., and the other in Paris, France, in March, 1912. Adv.

The girl who marries her ideal generally lives to discover that there isn't any such thing.

ALBERTA CROP YIELDS

At MacLeod, Alta., weather conditions were excellent all through the season. Ninety per cent. of the wheat up to Oct. 1st graded No. 1, the only No. 2 being fall wheat. The yield ranged from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, with an average of 28. Oats yielded well, and barley about 60 bushels.

Inverary is a new district in Alberta. Here wheat graded No. 2 and some of it went 50 bushels to the acre, oats going about 75 bushels.

Lethbridge correspondent says: "In the Monarch district the yield on summer fallow is averaging thirty-five bushels, a large percentage No. 1 northern."

"All spring grains are yielding better than expected in the Milk river district, south. A 300 acre field of Marquis wheat gave 41½ bushels.

"Experimental farm results on grain sown on irrigated land place 'Red Five' wheat in the banner position, with a yield of 59.40 bushels per acre. Oats yielded 132 bushels to the acre.

"John Turner of Lethbridge grew barley that went 60 bushels to the acre.

"Red Five averages in weight from 60 to 68 pounds, and at Rosthern the Marquis wheat will run as high as 64 pounds to the bushel, while a sample of Marquis wheat at Arcola weighed no less than 68 pounds to the bushel. This variety is grading No. 1 hard."

Calgary, Alta., Oct. 8.—The problem of handling Alberta's big grain crop is becoming a serious one, and there is a congestion at many points in southern Alberta. One thousand cars could be used immediately. The C. P. R. prepared for a normal year, while the yield of grain was everywhere abnormal, with an increased acreage of about 23 per cent.

Moose Jaw, Sask., returns show some remarkable yields.

Bassano, Alta., Sept. 25, '13.—Individual record crops grown in Alberta include 1,300 acre field of spring wheat grown near Bassano which went thirty-five bushels to the acre and weighed sixty-six pounds to the bushel.

Noble, Alta., Oct. 1, '13.—All records for the largest shipment of grain by one farmer will be broken this year if the estimate of C. S. Noble of Noble, Alberta, proves correct. Mr. Noble has notified the Canadian Pacific Railway here that he will have 350,000 bushels of grain, chiefly barley and oats, ready for shipment very shortly.

L. Anderson Smith, writing to a friend in the Old Country, located at Killam, Alberta, says:

"Anyone taking up land will find Alberta an ideal province. The soil is a rich black loam, varying from 6 to 12 inches in depth. The land here in this district is not wholly open prairie. At intervals, sometimes closely, sometimes widely scattered, there are small plots of poplar and willows. These generally grow round some small depression in the land, and the snow drifts here in the winter and melts in the spring filling these sloughs (province "slews") with soft water. Nearly all these sloughs have old buffalo tracks to them, for it was from them that they always got their water. The poplars are very useful for building barns and hen-houses. Wild grasses are plentiful, while tame grasses, such as timothy, brome and western rye grass do remarkably well.—Advertisement.

Women Freemasons.

Will the far-reaching reforms in the constitution of Freemasonry now under consideration lead to the admission of women to the lodges? Female lodges, though not formally recognized by the governing authorities, have existed in France since 1785, and there are several such in Paris at the present time. The usually accepted statement that only one woman, the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, has ever been elected a Freemason in England is erroneous, for several other instances are on record. In the United States, Mrs. Salome Anderson attained high position in the order and was elected a trustee of the Masonic temple.

Resisting Temptation.

Sunday School Teacher—"William, did you ever resist temptation?" William—"Yes'm, once." Sunday School Teacher—"And what noble sentiment prompted you to do it?" William—"The jam was on the top shelf. I couldn't reach it."—Judge.

William Henry Harrison was governor of Indiana territory at twenty-eight.

It's easier to fly into a rage than to succeed as an aviator.

However, the 1914 water wagon will not be an alcohol auto truck.

Good Bowels Are An Aid to Growth

Growing Children Need a Mild Laxative to Foster Regular Bowel Movement.

As a child grows older it requires more and more personal attention from the mother, and as the functions of the bowels are of the utmost importance to health, great attention should be paid to them.

Diet is of great importance, and the mother should watch the effect of certain foods. A food will constipate one and not another, and so we have a healthy food like eggs causing biliousness to thousands, and a wholesome fruit like bananas constipating many. It is also to be considered that the child is growing, and great changes are taking place in the young man or young woman. The system has not yet settled itself to its later routine.

A very valuable remedy at this stage, and one which every growing boy and girl should be given often or occasionally, according to the individual circumstances, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. This is a laxative and tonic combined, so mild that it is given to little babies, and yet equally effective in the most robust constitution. At the first sign of a tendency to constipation give a small dose of Syrup Pepsin at night on retiring, and prompt action will follow in the morning. It not only acts on the stomach and bowels but its tonic properties build up and strengthen the system generally, which is an opinion shared by Mr. John Dey of Bloomfield, N. J. He has a large family and at ages where the growth and development



MARIE DEY

must be watched. Little Marie has thrived especially well on Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Mr. Dey considers it the right laxative for young and old and has found none better for young children.

The use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will teach you to avoid cathartics, salts and pills, as they are too harsh for the majority and their effect is only temporary. Syrup Pepsin brings permanent results, and it can be conveniently obtained of any nearby druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

POOR HAND AT GEOGRAPHY

Tramp's Comment Worth the Dinner It Cost New York Philosopher and Author to Hear It.

He was a poor, bedraggled, "down-and-outer," working Sixth avenue. In the course of his efforts he encountered John P. Wilson, soldier of fortune, actor, philosopher, scribbler, poet and author of the book of "America" at the New York hippodrome.

"What's the matter with you?" demanded Wilson, as he allowed himself to be "panhandled" for a dime.

"Oh, I guess I'm up against it because I never went west when money is," responded the unfortunate. "It's a fact, I never was 20 miles away from Fourteenth street and Broadway in my life."

"Well, you don't see any money hanging on me, and I lived 3,000 miles west of there all my days," retorted the author-actor good naturedly.

"Three thousand miles!" gasped the tramp. "Three thousand miles! Why, how are things in Australia?"

And Wilson thought it good enough to dash to the nearest cafe to tell to the loungers.

Belated Privilege.

"He is opposed to woman's rights. Says they get along better with privileges."

"Yes, he's the kind of man who lets a woman stand in the street car until a block away from his destination and then acts as if he hadn't noticed her before and insists that she accept his seat."

Sometimes Lunkheadedness.

"It is often impossible to distinguish silence from wisdom."

"Naturally! Because it is often the same thing."—Boston Evening Transcript.

The Reason.

"Smith is tired of life's daily grind." "What's his business?" "Hand organ."

Of course you are lucky. Just think of the many times lightning failed to strike you.

This Doctor Freezes Warts.

Doctor Buttinger, a German physician, treats warts by spraying them for one minute with ethyl chloride. This, he says, lowers considerably the temperature of the wart and produces a sort of congealing of the horny tissue. If the treatment be repeated every alternate day the wart will gradually dry up, become smaller and eventually disappear. In the case of large, deeply rooted warts he recommends that they be cut before being treated.

The Cause.

They say they've made a failure "The suggestion in Milwaukee." "Serves 'em right. They ought to stick to the old makes of beer."

Much Better.

"Have you any family ghosts in this old house?" "No, but we have some fine family spirits."

No thoughtful person uses liquid blue. It's a pinch of blue in a large bottle of water. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue. Adv.

Don't stint the living in order to strew flowers on the graves of the dead.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is tight the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Warranted

SUDAN GRASS—Chief hay producer. Seed and information from F. E. Wheelock, Lubbock, Texas. W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 3-1914.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

Is Equally Valuable as a General Strengthening Tonic, Because it Acts on the Liver, Drives Out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds Up the Whole System.

You know what you are taking when you take Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic, as the formula is printed on every label, showing that it contains the well-known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It has no equal for Malaria, Chills and Fever, Weakness, General Debility and Loss of Appetite. Gives life and vigor to Nursing Mothers and Pale, Sickly Children. A True Tonic and Sure Appetizer. For grown people and children. Guaranteed by your Druggist. We mean it. 50¢

Death Lurks In A Weak Heart

If Yours is fluttering or weak, use RENOVINE. Made by Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn. Price \$1.00

APPLE CROP DAMAGE

Cedar Rust Unusually Destructive in 1912 Season.

Leading Fungous Diseases of Fruit in Certain Sections—Nuts are Very Concentrated Food—Potato an Important Food.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cedar rust or orange rust of the apple, which has its alternate generation on the red cedar, was unusually destructive during the season of 1912, especially in the Appalachian fruit belt, and resulted in severe losses to apple growers in the autumn of that year. The main facts about this disease have been worked out by investigators and known to science for several years.

The remarkable increase of the cedar rust, apparently due to its new adjustment to the Mork Imperial and other commercial varieties of cultivated apples which has taken place within the last eight to ten years, has caused this to be the leading fungous disease of this fruit in certain apple-growing sections. Lime-sulphur solution, the standard fungicide for spring treatment of the apple, will kill the fungus, but on account of weather conditions and repeated infection periods during the time of leaf formation, it is difficult and usually impracticable to prevent the disease by spraying.

For several years the bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, has been recommending the destruction of cedars in the vicinity of large commercial orchards which they injure, as a result of which considerable cedar destruction has been accomplished. The unusually severe outbreak of 1912 and the poor results of spraying in that season, however, emphasizes the necessity of cedar eradication more than ever before, and the last year this was taken up more actively by the growers, particularly in Virginia and West Virginia, the department and the state experiment station pathologists lending their aid and advice to the movement.

The results of the investigation proved remarkably satisfactory during the spring infection period of 1913. In the valley of Virginia, where heavy losses were sustained the previous year, orchard after orchard recovered completely in a single season after having the cedars cut down with a radius of one or two miles. In order to insure thorough infection and thus make the effect of eradication stand out prominently, cedars were in some cases allowed to stand in the vicinity of certain orchards. From the result obtained in the work during the past year, it appears satisfactory to cut the cedars within a radius of 12 miles, even though hillsides were covered with cedars beyond that distance.

Nuts as a Food.

The department of agriculture says that nuts are a very concentrated food, even more so than cheese, but when rationally used they are well assimilated and may form a part of a well-balanced diet. Nuts are a very valuable source of protein and fat, these two nutrients being the characteristic constituents of the more common nuts, of which the walnut and coconut may be taken as types. In nuts, like the chestnut, carbohydrates are a characteristic constituent. For most families it is undoubtedly wiser to use nuts as the regular diet than as a condiment or supplement to an otherwise hearty meal.

Vegetarians and others who use nuts in place of meat should not depend upon them as the main food supply, but should supplement them with more bulky foods with a low content of protein and fat. As a whole, nuts may be classed among the staple foods

IMPROVING WITH FERTILIZER

Increase of 900 Per Cent. Result of Proper Fertilization Obtained With Apple Crop.

The illustration shows two rows of Rome Beauty apple trees on this land. The barrels contain the respective crops of fertilized and unfertilized



Apple Crop Increased 900 Per Cent. in Eighteen Months by Proper Fertilization.

rows. The row to the left was fertilized in 1911 with five pounds each of nitrate of soda and acid phosphate per tree. The row to the right is unferti-

and not simply as food accessories. At usual prices, nuts are reasonable sources of protein and energy. Peanuts supply protein and energy very cheaply, even compared with such staple foods as bread and beans. There are a number of nut foods on the market, but it may be stated that there is little to be gained from the standpoint of food value or economy in their use in place of the ordinary nuts and home-made nut products, especially by healthy persons who are willing to masticate their food thoroughly and to use nuts in reasonable combinations. Unless something has been added, the nutritive materials in such special preparations can not be greater than the nuts from which they are made, though in the mechanical condition or in some other way the foods may be better fitted for ready assimilation. Furthermore, nut butters, and similar foods give a pleasant variety to the diet, and they are relished by many who would not care for the unprepared nuts.

Though less subject to contamination than other foods, nuts should be handled and stored under good conditions, and especially should be protected from dampness and insect enemies.

The Role of Potatoes in the National Dietary.

The potato stands next to the cereals as the most important food of northern nations, according to the department of agriculture. In Germany this is particularly true, for the per capita consumption is 7.3 bushels, while ours is estimated at 2.6 bushels. An interesting study of Behrend shows that the consumption of potatoes in Germany stands in inverse ratio to the wealth and social status of the people. The well-to-do people there use 3.6 bushels each per annum, the peasantry 8.8 bushels, and the laborers in western Germany 12.3 bushels, while in the eastern provinces the per capita consumption of the poorer laborers is 17 bushels each per year.

Potato Starch.

A certain quantity of potato starch is used in this country for sizing in cotton mills, for which purpose it is preferred to corn starch, says the department of agriculture. There has been in the country produced an average of 20,000,000 pounds of potato starch annually and large annual importations from Germany have been made in addition. In 1910 there were imported 10,600,200 pounds of starch and 4,424,200 pounds of potato dextrin.

The manufacture of starch from potatoes in the United States is at present confined to the utilization of culls and of potatoes unfit for storage or shipment because of partial infection with tuber rot. The margin of profit is not large, in spite of a protective tariff of one cent per pound. The factories are able to run only six weeks in the year, and the interest and other overhead charges are therefore high. It seems possible to make some economic improvements in this system by introducing new factory methods, and the quantity of potatoes used could be increased, especially in districts remote from the markets, where a more rigid sorting should be practiced before shipment and all inferior potatoes kept at home. This would not only tend to reduce freight charges, but would give the consumer in a distant market a grade of potatoes which would waste much less in preparation for the table and for which a relatively higher price could be paid than for the present unsorted shipments. There is a possibility also that a method may be worked out for drying, culled and surplus potatoes on the farm and the dried product later used for starch making. The total quantity required would, nevertheless, not make a large impression on a surplus potato crop.

Shrinkage in Poultry.

Poultrymen generally count on a shrinkage of a half pound on a carcass. In other words, a two and a half pound chicken would dress about two pounds.

lized. Mulching, spraying and culture were exactly the same on both rows. An increase of 900 per cent. was the result and this is due alone to fertilization and was obtained within eighteen months of the first application, the barrel crop being that of 1912.

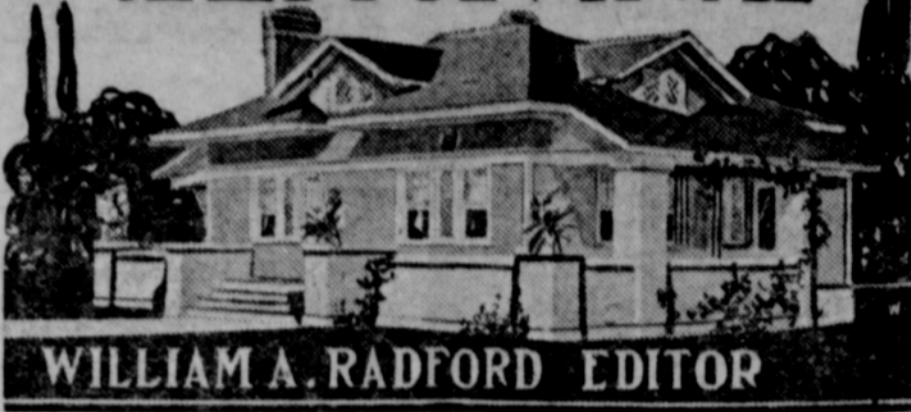
War Against Vermin.

One of the greatest essentials in handling poultry of any kind and for any purpose is to keep it free from lice. Unless the farmer has patience and skill enough to enable him to wage a successful war against vermin, fear in and year out, he had better keep out of this branch of business. Lice are ruinous to young chicks and will kill enough of them to offset all of the profit made from those that survive.

Breeding Worthless Horses.

The fact that almost any horse can be made to do something at farm work is no valid excuse for men who profess to have their own interests at heart to persist in breeding horses that nobody wants, not even themselves.

THE AMERICAN HOME



WILLIAM A. RADFORD EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

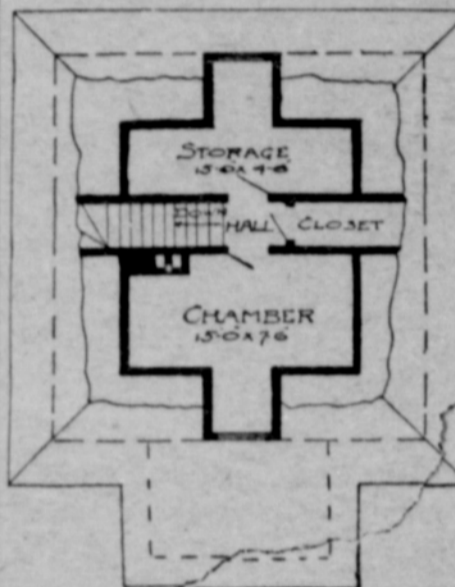
The one subject on the mind of everyone these days is the high cost of living, and that leads us to remark that there are singular ideas current on the subject of the cost of home building. It is not strange that this should be so. For the bizarre and the eccentric invariably attract attention that the orderly and the sedate may not receive. Perhaps the most singular of all notions with regard to the cost of house, is that a beautiful home can be acquired at the most moderate conceivable cost, if one did but know how to do it. Doubtless we would all get rich if we could; and while the crop of millionaires has been abundant in America in recent years, none will dispute the fact that there are a few left who do not come in this category, and therefore the mere knowing how to do a thing is not nearly so important as actually doing it.

The clamor for small homes of moderate cost, yet equipped with every modern attraction and convenience, will not down. It is a delusion quite as widespread as the former notion that the earth was flat, and it is quite as difficult to get rid of. Very few people can actually point to such dwellings as really in existence, but immense numbers will tell you positively that the thing can be done.

The trouble with the small, cheap, but very attractive house proposition is the fact that the conditions under which houses are built are not understood or appreciated. The actual cost of building by no means represents the total expenditure that will be required in any building enterprise. There are a great many essential matters that enter into the cost of a dwelling that do not enter into the architect's

experiment has been tried time and again, with disastrous results. But one does not need good materials and well-drawn plans combined with good taste; and good materials command a price.

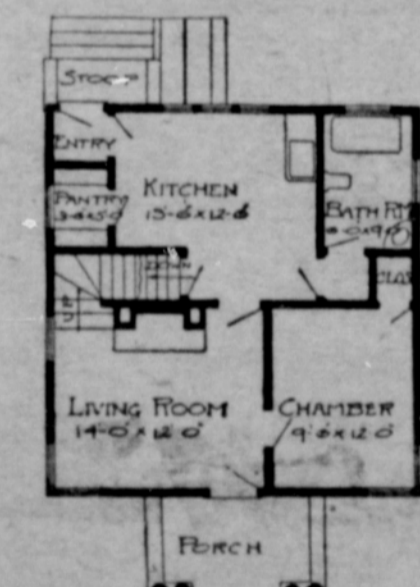
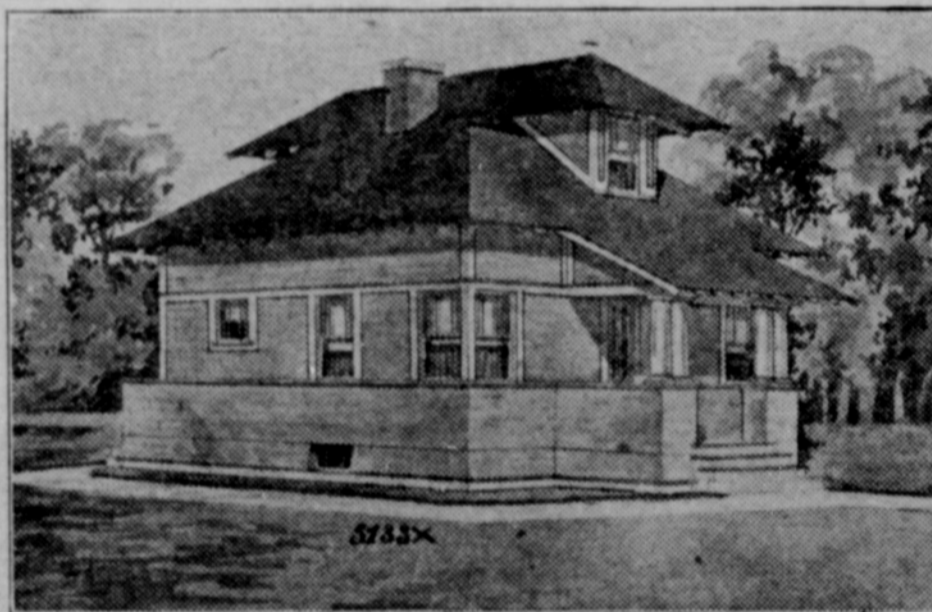
Now, every man who can possibly do so should build a home. It is the normal aspiration of the normal man; but the purpose of these remarks is to enable him to go about the enterprise, not with the notion that he will get his home for little or nothing. He will pay the price; and, having done so, he will be contented when he possesses a well-built home. Building materials



Second Floor Plan.

are high in price now, and will remain so. If any man intends to build a home, he may as well begin now, for materials will be no cheaper.

The little house here shown is as low in cost as any design that could be selected. It is artistic and pleasing to the eye, and presents the aspect of coziness to the beholder. It is 25 feet wide and 30 feet 6 inches long. It can either be built of frame, or plastered on the exterior with cement mortar. It has a living room 14 by 12 feet, in



First Floor Plan.

charges. There is the land, for the first thing, the bare price of which may be a considerable item, while the cost of beautifying it may be considerable. The cost of furnishing also must be taken into consideration. All these items, and more, make the cost higher than the figures given by the architect. It is no wonder, therefore, that the handsome small house, the good-looking little house, the attractive small dwelling, is a rare and quite unknown quantity when the lowest possible cost is placed upon it.

One does not need costly embellishment strung, as it were, around the house to beautify it and adorn it. This

COLD WEATHER DISHES

ABUNDANT NUTRIMENT FOR THE BODY IN WINTER.

Appetizing Method of Preparing and Serving Veal Cutlets—Corn Bread at its Best—Recipe for Virginia Smothered Chicken.

By LIDA AMES WILLIS.

Veal Cutlets a la Maintenon.—Procure two pounds of veal cutlets, having them cut three-fourths of an inch thick. Trim neatly, then dip each one first in beaten egg, and then in pounded cracker crumbs, seasoned with salt, pepper and a bit of marjoram. Wrap each cutlet in half a sheet of buttered letter-paper or heavy paraffin paper, well buttered; lay on a greased broiler, and broil over, or exposed to, a clear fire, not hot enough to scorch, however. Turn often. When they are done, have fresh papers ready to put the cutlets in if those enveloping the cutlets become discolored. The edges of the papers should be fringed and twisted to secure the juices of the chops. Veal cooked in this manner is delicious, as all the juices and flavor are retained.

Trifle.—Get half a dozen little sponge-cakes (lady fingers or slices of stale sponge-cake may be used). Also a dozen fresh macaroons. Make a thick custard with three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch mixed with a third of a cupful of sugar, and two-thirds of a pint of milk. Scald the milk, turn it over the eggs and sugar and cook over hot water until thick; then set away to cool. Arrange the sponge-cake in a glass dish and moisten with a gill of cream, flavored with vanilla. Sprinkle powdered sugar over the cake. Then spread a layer of raspberry jam or strawberry jelly over this. Add the macaroons and pour the cold custard over the whole. Heap whites of eggs, beaten stiff, over the top, sweetening them slightly, or whipped cream in place of the eggs. Chill thoroughly before serving.

Corn Bread.—Sift one cupful of yellow cornmeal, and one cupful of flour, and put together. Add one teaspoonful of baking powder, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Beat two egg yolks light; add a pint of milk and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Stir this into the meal and flour, and last of all stir in gently the beaten whites of the eggs. Pour the batter into a thoroughly well-greased breadpan. The batter should be two inches deep. Just before it is placed in the oven, pour carefully into the middle of the batter, a cupful of sweet milk. Do this very gently, and do not stir it. Bake in a moderate oven for at least three-quarters of an hour. When done, cut into squares with a hot knife, split open and butter and eat while hot.

Virginia Smothered Chicken.—Split a tender chicken down the back and lightly season with salt and pepper. Put into a roasting pan with a cupful of hot water and bake in a hot oven until tender. As soon as it begins to brown, make a paste of two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, spread over the chicken, and then baste every ten minutes with the pan drippings until the chicken is a nice brown. Take out the chicken and keep hot. Place the pan over the fire and pour in a cupful of rich milk or thin cream, and stir until it boils up. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and pour over the chicken. Garnish your dish and serve.

Cranberry Jelly.

Boil five cupfuls of cranberries in one cupful of cold water until they become thoroughly soft. Rub through a sieve and put the pulp again into the saucepan and let it come to the boiling point. Then add four and one-half cupfuls of sugar; cook four minutes and remove from the fire. Strain through a fine sieve and set aside to harden.—Woman's World.

Entire Wheat Bread.

Two cupfuls of scalded milk, one-quarter cupful of sugar, one-third cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, one yeast cake dissolved in one-quarter cupful of lukewarm water, four and two-thirds cupfuls of coarse entire wheat flour. Add sweetening and salt to milk; cool, and when lukewarm add dissolved yeast cake and flour; beat well, cover and let rise to double its bulk. Again beat and turn into greased bread pans, having one-half full; let rise again, and bake.

Olive Oil for Shoes.

Patent leather shoes may be kept in good condition during the cold weather by rubbing them with a little olive oil and polishing with a piece of Canton flannel. This will keep the leather from cracking and the shoes will always appear new.

Hard Soap.

Soap that is allowed to dry and harden lasts twice as long as if used when fresh. Therefore, it is cheaper to buy in quantities and keep it in a dry place.

Red Heads, Read This.

It may be consoling to light-haired and red-headed people to read that out of 165 patients at an English insane asylum only one has red hair, and only four have light hair and complexion.

It used to be supposed that a pale complexion specially marked tendency to mental excitement and brain disorder. The statistics, however, show this to be an error. What is true of men is also true of women; they are, with one exception in fifty, dark haired and dark hued. It is sometimes the case that the hair turns white with insanity. Probably the error arose from this fact. The reason why dark people are more inclined to mental disorder has not been explained.

One Good Turn.

"Don't you know, Emily, that it is not proper for you to turn around and look after a gentleman?" "But, mamma, I was only looking to see if he was looking to see if I was looking."—Fliegende Blaetter.