Milo Maize a Good Crop

A five-acre plot of milo maize grown by Beach Peters and White may the cause of some light on a problem as to whether it pays to irrigate from a well for ordinary farm crops. Poor seed and heavy floods in July were responsible for a bad stand, it being less than half throughout most of the field. The following is the average expense and yield per acre:

Dr.	
Grubbing	$1.25
Breaking	3.00
Harrowing	1.00
Planting	1.50
Seed	.25
Gasoline	1.85
Irrigating	2.00
Harvesting	1.00
Total	$14.85
Cr.	
125 bu. milo kds. 2,000 lbs. grain	
2,400 lbs. at 2c	$48.00
1 ton fodder	8.00
Total per acre	$56.00

The Bean is Mighty

The bean experts are figuring up a crop worth a million dollars in New Mexico this season. Think of it—a million dollars worth of beans! How little do we think upon the homely and unostentatious bean, and yet what a powerful factor it is in shaping the destiny of the new state! The bean is not puffed up—if kept dry, vaunteth not itself, does not intrude, keeps its own counsel; yet always when the cantaloupe rotteth on the vine and the milo maize in mildew withereth on the stalk or perchance the potato withgoeth to vine, the bean we have always with us, quietly piling up the profits, when more spectacular products are called on in the moment of emergency. The bean is the New Mexico farmer's steadfast friend, his staff, his support, his comfort and fathom to pay.

It is a democratic, but a stern and unknowledgeable world. The dead we mourn, the tiny infant we welcome with a hollow laugh as the stall of life and the salvation of the meager soul, pinch us. The bean is always sure of a market, no matter who the other staples shun, hamper or go in for famine, the currency always hungers for the bean and it is always in demand.

They may take the man Boston, but we grow them in New Mexico. As the greatest bean producing commonwealth in the new state will have achieved a title which will last when her forests have been cut up into toothpicks and her proud temples of learning have crumbled into dust.

Ex.

Dug-Drilled Wells Very Dangerous

Almost any community in which wells have been drilled can boast of a number of combination dug and drilled wells. The owners congratulate themselves on their wisdom in utilizing an old dug well fifteen, twenty, or thirty feet in depth, and drilling through the bottom of this to a good flow of deep water. The cost of drilling that twenty or thirty feet has been saved, certainly an economy worth considering. As a matter of fact, this combined dug and drilled well is a particularly dangerous type. It may readily breed malarial fever or even typhoid fever, which is more prevalent in the country than even in the overcrowded cities, in spite of the supposed pure water supply of nearly all farming sections. Such a well is all the more dangerous because it is fancied to be safe. Although the water encountered by the deep well may be perfectly pure at the start, contamination may take place almost immediately by the entrance, especially after rains, of seepage water into the open well and thence into the casing of the drilled well. The remedies are obvious. Either the casing should be carried to the surface of the outside ground, or at least above the highest level ever reached by the water, or the open well should be converted into a water tight system by applying a thick coating of cement over both sides and bottom. (From Water-Supply Paper 223, United States Geological Survey.)

Casaba Melons

Casabas have been grown for years in Italy and Spain and were introduced into this country about 30 years ago. The California growers have obtained quite a success with them, and have made money in growing them.

Mr. P. J. Case of the Mimbres Valley has been experimenting with them the first season and is well pleased with the results so far. Mr. Case finds that the casaba not only produces more juice, immunity, and the melon has as fine a flavor as the casaba ever attains. Mr. Case has now 3,000 well developed melons on his half acre.

Many who have tried raising casabas have failed for the reason that they expect the melon to ripen on the vine, which it will not do. For instance, the improved hybrid casaba should be picked when it has attained its size, loses its luster and assumes a grayish caste. In ten days from the time it is picked it is ready to eat. Some varieties of the casaba can be kept two months after picking with perfect safety. Some varieties, the one mentioned above for instance, are splendid shippers, having thick rinds and capable of standing hard treatment.

Business Farmer.

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....F. M. COSSITT....

(The Live Land Man)

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Nicely furnished room, also beds for transients. First house north of drug store.

22-tfc Mrs. S. A. Owen.

All this talk about the increased cost of living is bosh. A decade ago ladies purchased from 14 to 18 yards of dress goods from which to make a garment. Now from 4 to 6 is deemed sufficient, and we even have hopes of further curtailment along this line. Away with the knockers. Pecos Valley News.

Have you read all the adds in the paper this week? Remember, when you buy an advertised article you buy something in which the merchant himself has implicit confidence, else he would not advertise it.

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