

CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VIII.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1909

NO. 7.

CARLSBAD SALOON

BARFIELD & CANTRELL, Proprietors.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
CASE GOODS.

S. T. Bitting, Banker.

1000s below
Hotel Schmitt.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.

A General Banking
Business Done.

Exchange Furnished to Customers
Free of Charge.

The Clever Spider.

"One of my friends was accustomed to grant shelter to a number of garden spiders under a vacant veranda and to watch their habits. One day a sharp storm broke out, and the wind raged so furiously through the garden that the spiders suffered damage from it, although sheltered by the veranda. The main yards of one of these webs, as the mallors would call them, were broken so that the web was blown hither and thither, like a sack sail in a storm. The spider made no fresh threads, but tried to help itself in another way. It let itself down to the ground by a thread and crawled to a place where lay some splintered pieces of a wooden fence, thrown down by the storm. It fastened a thread to one of the bits of wood, turned back with it and hung it with a strong thread to the lower part of its nest, about five feet from the ground. The performance was a wonderful one, for the weight of the wood sufficed to keep the nest tolerably firm, while it was yet light enough to yield to the wind and so prevent further injury. The piece of wood was about 2 1/2 inches long and as thick as a goose quill.

"On the following day a careless servant knocked her head against the wood, and it fell down. But in the course of a few hours the spider mended her web, broke the supporting thread in two and let the wood fall to the ground."—Our Animal Friends.

Australia, it is estimated, is capable of supporting at least 100,000,000 inhabitants.



Save Your Money

THIS you can do by patronizing the man or institution where you can get the best prices.

We defy competition

PRICES and workmanship considered. We give satisfaction or no pay.

The Current Office.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

Present Status of Knowledge Concerning the Disease.

The Ohio experiment station has made special study of bovine tuberculosis and states that the present status of knowledge concerning the disease may be summarized as follows:

1. The disease is caused by the growth within the animal tissues of a vegetable organism, *Bacillus tuberculosis*.
2. The bacterium of bovine tuberculosis has not been specifically differentiated from that producing tuberculosis in the human subject.
3. Tuberculosis is produced in the lower animals by inoculation with tuberculous material from human subjects.
4. Tuberculosis has been produced in man by inoculation with the tuberculous material from cattle.
5. The development of tuberculosis in human subjects has followed in so many cases upon the use of the meat or milk of tuberculous cattle that there is no room to doubt that the disease is transmitted from cattle to man in this manner.
6. That tuberculosis is a germ disease, caused as surely by contagion or infection as are smallpox and measles, is confirmed not only by the innumerable cases in which it has spread through herds from single infected animals, but also by the fact that many herds of cattle remain exempt from it, and this fact demonstrates the possibility of entire eradication of the disease.
7. In view of the experience of other states, it would seem that the rational method of extirpating bovine tuberculosis lies not in the wholesale and immediate testing of all the cattle of the state and the slaughter of all reacting animals, but in such municipal action as will control the sale of both milk and meat within municipal limits.

Buying Cows.

When we were buying cows occasionally, says the Boston Cultivator, it was not much satisfaction to us to have the one who wanted to sell a cow tell us she gave so many quarts a day "in the best of the season." We had handled cows and milk for years and in selling milk would have been willing to have used considerably less in the flush time if we could have got more in the worst of the season.

We had owned two cows standing side by side in the barn and running in the same pasture, one of which gave 18 to 20 quarts at her best, while the other never exceeded 14 quarts a day. The 18 quart cow received the most grain, but shrank to 12 quarts as soon as the other and to six quarts before the other did to eight, while she went dry nearly a month earlier and did not keep in as good flesh. We think if the milk had been weighed every day the 14 quart cow would have had the best record for the year.

A test made three or four months after calving and another two months later give a much better idea of the quality of the milk for the year than the whole story. Six thousand pounds of milk, or nearly 3,000 quarts, is a good record. It is an average of about nine quarts a day for 11 months, and a cow which gives 20 quarts or more when fresh ought to reach very near that.

Many times when they do not it is not the fault of the cow. The drying up of pastures and no green food ready to give to her; an unwillingness to feed any grain in summer, with the idea that it is not needed, and but little in winter, because she does not give enough to pay for it; no shade in summer to protect from the heat and a too well ventilated barn, which does not protect from the cold in winter; irregular hours of feeding and milking and a lack of proper care generally may reduce a 2,000 pound a year cow to two-thirds of that amount daily.

The man who exchanged cows with the old Quaker to get one which would give more milk decided at last that he should have swapped pastures instead of cows, and perhaps there were some other points in their treatment which he could have changed to his advantage and that of the cow.

Frog's skin, though one of the thinnest, is also one of the toughest leathers tanned.

Live Territorial News.

JAIL DELIVERY.

Three Prisoners Escape From Duaneville At Roswell.

Howell Register.

Jail deliveries are becoming common in the Pecos Valley. Three prisoners escaped from the Elddy county jail a week ago last Sunday, and Wednesday night three broke out of the jail here. The three who got out and left are Frank Carper, incarcerated for cattle stealing, Charlie Drain, a horse thief and Tom Roberts, a U. S. prisoner, held for some crime committed at Pecos, I. T. The story of the manner in which they escaped, as told by the other prisoners—G. W. Choate, Joe Lister, Andy Spence, J. E. Fernandez, and Decideria Herda—is about as follows: The prisoners had a pocket knife which it is claimed was tempered by Mullane, the forger, who was in the jail some months ago, and kept it hid under the flange of the sink. With this knife they cut a hole 11 inches square through the iron floor of the upper cell in which they were confined, because of some repairs needed in the lower cell, by working at it for about two weeks, the iron being some three eighths of an inch thick, so that this hole was cut through and the piece ready to be bent down last Sunday, when Sheriff Higgins had the prisoners and the cells searched. On Tuesday night they forced this piece of the iron plate floor, cut on three sides down and then of them squered through and began work on the lower door. With the aid of a broom they had pulled a ladder standing in the outside corridor up against the grating, cut the 2x4 pieces and hid them on top of the upper cells. With these as levers they pried open the lower corner of the door, the lower bolt of which had for several weeks been left back, and inserting blocks, had it open about eight inches when Jailor Hines came into the jail after dark to give a prisoner some tobacco. They failed to get out that night and hanging up a shirt so it prevented the iron plate from being seen, hanging as it did in front of a window, they waited until Wednesday night, when they managed to squeeze through the door, and digging a hole through the brick wall under one of the windows on the south side, crawled out and gained their liberty. They stole Charles Bourke's saddle mare and a gray horse from Mrs. Morrow's premises in the west part of town, to which point the blood hounds traced them at once when put upon the trail. Sheriff Higgins and deputies are out after them, but no information as to the result of their efforts has been received.

The Census Investigation of Irrigation.

A special effort will be made by the Division of Agriculture of the Twelfth Census of the United States to collect and tabulate important data relating to irrigation in arid and semi-arid regions of the United States. A preliminary schedule has been prepared and will soon be sent out to obtain the names of corporations and individuals owning canals or ditches. This is one of the essential steps for securing desired information regarding the extent and value of the canals and ditches used for irrigation, and their source of water supply.

In the preliminary schedule a request is made for the names of the principal canals in their order down stream, the ditches to the right (looking down stream) being arranged on the first page of the list, and those heading to the left on the last page. Request is also made for the name and post office address of some person who can give detailed information concerning each ditch.

The principal schedule now in course of preparation will be mailed to the addresses thus obtained calling for further data, which will be supplemented by detailed statistics gathered by the census enumerators.

It should be noted by all interested in the subject that these various enquiries of the census office in no way conflict with, or duplicate the work, with reference to irrigation which is being conducted by any other department of state. The most nearly related inquiry is that of the Geological survey, which like that of the Census, is under the more immediate direction of Mr. F. H. Newell, the special agent for irrigation in the eleventh census, and Hydrographer of the Geological survey. The fact that Mr. Newell has supervision of this work in the twelfth census guarantees its efficiency and its value to the arid and semi-arid regions.

It will be readily apparent that the value and value of these statistics will depend very largely upon the attention and interest shown therein by those engaged in irrigation and it is earnestly hoped that all to whom the schedules are addressed will appreciate the importance of the request and make prompt and careful reply. In this way only will it be possible to make the information concerning irrigation full and complete.

In order to obtain a full understanding and an intelligent appreciation of the possible development of the arid and semi-arid regions of the west, a general

W. A. KERR

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

FANCY GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

Paid Dear For His Leg.

B. B. Blanton of Thackerville, Tex., in two years paid over \$300.00 to doctors to cure a running sore on his leg. Then they wanted to cut it off, but he cured it with one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Guaranteed cure for piles, etc. etc. a box. Sold by Blackmore Drug Co.

Market Notice.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to Lowenbruck & Stone, formerly U. S. Meat Market, please call and settle with me at the old stand between now and Jan 1, 1910, as all unpaid bills at that date will be turned over to a collecting agency for collection.

JOHN LOWENBRUCK.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. J. W. Gardner, of Indianapolis, Ind., says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he don't care whether he lives or dies. It gave me new strength and good appetite. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at Blackmore Drug Co. Every bottle guaranteed.

S. T. BITTING

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Largest Stock.

Sporting Goods
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SHOES
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NOTIONS
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Guns
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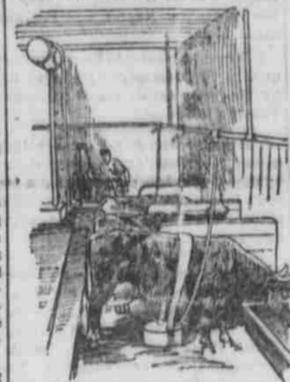
Lowest Price.

MILKING BY MACHINERY.

A New Mechanism Which Milks Several Cows at Once.

In Germany they have invented a machine for milking the cow. The inventor is named Mureland, and his machine is now in successful operation. The principle of the machine is merely suction through long tubes. The advantages of it are the saving of expense and the greatly increased cleanliness, due to the fact that human hands do not have to come in contact with the cow or the milk.

An iron tube an inch and a half in diameter runs all round the cow shed at a height of about three feet above the animal's shoulders. This is the distributing pipe, and from it descend to the side of each animal a sterilized rubber tube ending in the milk reservoir placed under the cow. These reservoirs are of cylindrical form and airtight.



MURELAND MILKING MACHINE AT WORK.

with a thick glass cover. From the reservoir a tube with four nozzles connects with the four udders of the cow. Instead of a handle the reservoir has two hooks at the side, to which is attached a hand which passes over the cow's body and holds the reservoir at the right place.

All the tubes are in connection with a great cylinder installed in the ceiling and from which a tube descends vertically into a vat of pure water. A hand pump serves to draw the air out of the cylinder. Rarefaction then takes place and extends throughout the system of tubes. The connection between the pneumatic cylinder and the vat of water serves to regulate the pressure. A few strokes of the pump starts the work of milking the cows. There is a faucet at the end of the tube leading to each reservoir, and as soon as this is opened the work of milking begins.

Dublin Shoeblocks, 1780.

Among the populace of Dublin in 1780, says the University Magazine, the shoeblocks were a numerous and formidable body. The polish they used was lampblack and eggs, for which they purchased all that were rotten in the markets. Their implements consisted of a three legged stool, a basket containing a blunt knife, called a spudd, a painter's brush and an old wig. A gentleman usually went out in the morning with dirty boots or shoes, sure to find a shoeblock sitting on his stool at the corner of the street. The gentleman put his foot in the lap of the shoeblock without ceremony, and the artist scraped it with his spudd, wiped it with his wig and then laid on his composition as thick as black paint with his painter's brush.

The stuff dried with a rich polish, requiring no friction and little inferior to the elaborated modern goods, save only the intolerable odors exhaled from eggs in a high state of putridity and which filled any house which was entered before the composition was quite dry and sometimes even tainted the air of fashionable drawing rooms. Polishing shoes, we should mention, was at this time a refinement almost confined to cities, people in the country being generally satisfied with grease.

Obnoxious Billboards.

Where the majority of the people in a town object to a certain billboard it is a question whether the advertiser gains anything by his persistency in keeping it up. The residents whom he thus offends can hardly be expected to be in a sufficiently receptive mind to make the advertising profitable.—Printers' Ink.

Bryant & Son

Painters and Paper Hangers

Decorators and Sign Writers....

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

We allow none to underbid us or do better work...

Arthur R. O'Quinn,

Dealer in—

Ice and Wholesale Beer.

Agent for Schmitt and Anheuser-Busch
Brewing companies.

Lumber Yard.

A. N. PRATT, Prop'r.

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Pickets,
Sash, Etc.

Wm. Stone

General Meat Market.

All kinds of meat products
constantly on hand.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

AT THE

O. K. BLACKSMITH

CARRIAGE SHOP.

First-class blacksmithing, Carriage painting and wood work of all kinds.
Sewing machines and FREE all kinds of repairs.
Eddy, N. M. FREE STABLE