

The Hedley Informer

VOL. V

HEDLEY, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, JULY 30, 1915

NO. 33

The Land of Hogs, Corn, Cotton, Kaffir, Maize, Feterita, Cane, Fruit and Vegetables, Good Soil and Climate

TEXAS KAFFIR AND MILO MAIZE ASS'N GETTING BUSY

Wednesday at Amarillo was held a meeting to perfect an organization to advertise and market kaffir and maize. Delegates from various points in the Panhandle were in attendance, and all were enthusiastic and determined to get results.

The first business to come before the meeting was the report of the organization committee. Then talks on the proposed movement were made by different individuals favoring action. The meeting went into permanent organization and the following officers of the Texas Kaffir & Milo Maize Association elected:

President—W. P. Dial of Memphis

Vice President—J. W. Longstreth of Plainview.

Secretary—G. W. Briggs of Lubbock.

Treasurer—Ray Wheatley of Amarillo

Chairman of Advisory Board—J. N. Beasley of Amarillo.

Ways and means are to be worked out and made public soon by the executive committee, and it is hoped that people in general will give the organization active cooperation.

Later—The Amarillo News of today gives out the following and shows that the executive committee is losing no time in getting down to work.

The executive committee of the Texas Kaffir and Milo Maize Association convened yesterday at the city hall and formulated plans for the beginning of the work of advertising and placing on the market the sorghum grains produced on the plains of Texas, and drafted a constitution and by laws for the association.

They also formulated plans for financing the movement and determined to put a special agent on the road in the Panhandle for instilling the support of the people and soliciting the funds. Each county to be benefited will be asked to subscribe its quota to the funds of the association.

As one of the first steps in the advertising campaign, a car load of cattle, and other livestock fattened on kaffir and milo maize will be sent to the Dallas fair and the Try-State fair at Memphis, Tenn. Mayor Beasley, chairman of the committee, stated last night that it is the idea of the committee that the most effective work can be done in the southeast, beginning with east Texas, and that it is there that most of the work will be done.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms. Quick service. See T. B. Norwood, Memphis, Tex. 28 3t

Jack Reid has opened up a Garage at the Whitfield blacksmith shop. Jack is a natural mechanic, and is fully prepared and capable to do any kind of automobile work, and solicits your patronage in that line. All work guaranteed. Automobile, steam engine and boiler work a specialty. Ample house room for autos.

Don't forget that if you want any kind of blacksmithing, horse-shoeing or repair work, Whitfield can do it and do it right.

WHITFIELD & REID
LELIA LAKE, TEX.

Naylor Springs

Rev. DeBord filled his regular appointment at Fair View Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Canada of Lakeview came up Monday to visit the latter's sister, Mrs. A. O. Hefner.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kendall were callers at the Alexander home Sunday afternoon.

Miss Lou Maylor returned to Amarillo Sunday afternoon accompanied by her sister, Miss Minnie.

Miss Gladys Parmely of Quail is visiting with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Bland.

Mr. Lucian Barnett is quite sick, but we wish for him a very speedy recovery.

NELDA.

DEMONSTRATION

The flour demonstration at the Boles grocery this week created quite a little interest. The ladies, Mrs. Montebaro and Miss Maupin, cooked and served dainty luncheons. Music by the string band on the side made the affair pass pleasantly. Mrs. J. W. Aldridge received the free sack of flour.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY CHANGED HANDS THIS WEEK

A deal was closed this week whereby Dr. J. B. Ozier became the owner of the A. L. Miller residence property. He expects to make some changes in the property—move the house back onto a higher foundation and move the barn to the north end of the lot.

The deal caused several moves to be made this week. A. L. Miller moved to the dwelling that was occupied by W. R. McCarroll who moved to the dwelling vacated by Dr. Ozier. The latter to move to the property he now owns as soon as the above changes are made.

WILL BEGIN MEETING

The Baptist meeting will begin here Saturday. Rev. Pyatt of Oklahoma who was to assist in the meeting can't come on account of the death of one of his children and another being sick. We understand another preacher will be secured to take his place. Singers Joe Blankenship and wife will be here first of the week to work in the meeting.

S. D. N. SCHOOL OF MUSIC TO BE HELD IN HEDLEY

A branch session of the Southern Developing Normal of Music will be held at Hedley beginning August 2, and continuing 24 days, Sundays excepted; T. E. Bryant, Director, Newlin, Texas.

If you want to study music, now is your opportunity to do so. A graded school for all from the beginner to composer. The following subjects will be studied daily: Rudiments, Voice parts, Note reading, Sight reading, Breathing, Voicing, Chord building, and Harmony.

Board and tuition at the right price. This is expected to be the largest and best school ever held in Donley county. You will miss something you will forever regret if you fail to attend this school. For further information address

D. C. Moore, Hedley, Texas.
T. E. Bryant, Newlin, Texas.

ELBERTA PEACHES

Plenty of them—will begin to ripen about August 15th or 20th. One mile west of Hedley.

J. E. Neely.

THEIR BABY DEAD

The year old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Smith died Thursday morning and was buried Friday morning in the Rowe cemetery. Rev. M. L. Story conducted the funeral service.

We extend our most sincere sympathy to the bereaved parents and relatives.

C. W. B. M. MEETING

The C. W. B. M. meets with Mrs. B. W. Moreman Aug. 4. Following is the program:

Bible study. Children of the Bible. Saul of Tarsus. Topic, University Bible work and mountain schools.

Prayer for students and instructors in our University work, for the young people and teachers in the mountains, for the church awakened, for the spirit of sacrifice in my own heart, for the men and millions movement, for peace, and the Bible choir work—Mrs. B. W. Moreman.

The people of the Appalachian mountains—Mrs. A. N. Wood. Hymn. Benediction. Mrs. N. J. Allen, Leader. Visitors always welcome.

Press Reporter.

Informer \$1.00 per year.

WEEDS AND WEEDS AND NOTHING ELSE

There is no garden without its weeds. Where they come from nobody can tell. No one plants them, and everybody seeks to destroy them. But the weeds persist. The only way to exterminate them is to dig them up by the roots.

Weeds abound everywhere. We have them in the public service and in our social system, weeds abound. Dynamiters betray the cause of honest labor; blacksheep bring anguish to the family circle; an occasional hypocrite defiles the church and quacks lower the professional standard, as yellow newspapers curse the press and muckrakers the magazine.

In finances, we have the gold brick fakers and promoters of bogus schemes robbing the pockets of an unsuspecting public, according to Post Office reports, of \$170,000,000 a year.

Weeds mar the record of some of the noblest lives in history. Great men have been victims of deep and uncontrollable passions; illustrious statesmen have found their harvest of fame choked by the weeds of selfishness; conscience has been stifled by the weeds of indulgence and even the angels have fallen in the midst of the weeds of ambition.

How many weeds are in your garden, good reader? Before you complain of those that are in your neighbor's field, pull up your own.—Leslie's.

In the election last Saturday at Hedley on the proposed amendments only 32 votes were cast and all lost except the separation of A. & M. and State University. In the state election all failed to carry.

THOUGHT RECORDS

A tinfoil philosopher has said: "The more I see of men, the better I like dogs." As an example of logic that is a good epigram, but there is more of cleverness in it than love of humanity. Man is alright in himself; it is only when he reflects the thoughts of others that he falls to their level. No institution or group of men or association is greater than the individual. A religious or irreligious man; a democrat or republican, a prohibitionist or anti-prohibitionist, a suffragist or an antisuffragist is not great or evil because he is a religious man, a democrat, a prohibitionist or a suffragist. He is great only in that proportion as he is conscientiously honest in his convictions or evil in that proportion as he opposes them. Thus a man who believes in his soul that a principal is right, does wrong when he votes for a law that would oppose that principal. Also, does wrong by voting for a law which he intends later to help nullify. Think for yourself and do what YOU think is right. Thus a man becomes truly great. Do not receive the thoughts of others as the light from Heaven. Eratic

HEDLEY For The Homeseeker

To the man of moderate means who would like to farm on a moderate scale and who would diversify to the end of living at home for the home's sake, there is a section in the southeastern part of Donley county that holds out exceptional opportunities.

Hedley, a small but growing town on the main line of the Ft. Worth & Denver Railway, is the trade and business center of this favored agricultural district.

Hedley has a population of about six hundred. It is located fourteen miles southeast of Clarendon, the county seat. Its altitude is 2800, and in many respects it is a modern little village. Surrounding Hedley there is a trade territory containing multiplied thousands of acres of fertile lands. This area is dotted with prosperous homes, productive farms and cattle pastures. The science of agriculture is comparatively a new enterprise in these parts, but the last few years has demonstrated beyond all question that it is the natural home for the man of the soil.

Perhaps not more than fifty per cent of the land in the Hedley territory is now under cultivation. Of the fifty per cent

which remains in its natural prairie state it is safe to assume that thirty per cent is available for cultivation. The important feed crops of the community which have made good without fail are kaffir corn, milo maize and corn. And because of the certainty of one or all three of these feed crops, the territory about Hedley is developing into a very substantial poultry, dairying and stock farming section. The common soils of the country are sandy and dark sandy loam. Good water is available in an abundant amount anywhere at a maximum depth of one hundred and sixty feet. Improved lands immediately contiguous to Hedley are now selling at prices ranging from \$20 to \$35, though unimproved lands at a distance of from six to ten miles are quoted on reasonable terms at prices between \$15 and \$20. The country about is a net work of rural telephones and rural mail routes. Good roads cross the country in every direction and ready and reliable markets for all lines of field and farm products are always found at Hedley, Lelia Lake and Clarendon.

The demonstrated certainty

of diversified farming in the Hedley territory, the available markets already assured and the great acreage of virgin lands contiguous thereto should make the Hedley territory the mecca for the homeseeker.

The dairy business hereabout has just started. The poultry business is in its infancy. There are six firms in Hedley that handle annually thirty thousand pounds of poultry. The reports show that thirty-five hundred bales of cotton were marketed at Hedley last season and that sixty cars of hogs exported from this point while milo maize, kaffir corn and other farm products amounted to approximately hundred cars for the season. These statistics are remarkable, considering the fact that Hedley is not near what is considered an agricultural enterprise country is in its infancy.

Investigation of the possibilities of the territory will be well worth the effort of any man who desires to secure an income in a healthy, good soil, good society.—Adv.

Youth's Education Is His Foundation

By A. T. MERRILL, Wheeling, Ill.

The public schools should be brought up to the highest possible efficiency and everything should be done to allow boys and girls to receive a good education without hardship to themselves and their parents. The farmer does not try to economize in the attention and care that he gives the crop while it is growing, for he knows that he will harvest accordingly. The children of this country are the crop of the nation. The harvest will be the future generation, and any economy that is practiced on the growing crop is false economy from which the harvest will suffer.

The majority of children can attend school for only about seven or eight years of their lives. During this time they must get the foundation and a large amount of the material with which they are to go through life. How careful is the contractor who erects a skyscraper that his foundation shall be solid and true! The boy's education is his foundation whereupon to build his character and manhood. Instill in the boy self-respect, teach him to do things whereby he will also gain confidence in himself, teach him to occupy his mind by thinking useful and uplifting thoughts of his own, and when evil influences are brought to play upon him his moral muscles will be developed and strong to resist the attacks.

Upon the school depends also our standing as a nation and the people's patriotism. The bearing that schooling has upon the progress of a country is illustrated by the fact that the United States and Germany have on an average one inhabitant out of every five in their schools, while a country like Russia has only one in every thirty-three in school.

In the schools is also about the only place in which the people in this country can be taught "America first" and that this country is not a mixture of different countries, but that it is truly American. Whether the illiterate should be excluded from this country may be debated, but the children that come here and those who are born here must be educated and taught to be good American citizens, who are proud of their country.

Children must be taught to be Americans first and should be taught the American language before any other. The American flag should be found displayed in all the schools and its significant meaning of justice, righteousness and liberty should be taught impressively.

Higher Prices for Alligator-Made Goods

By Samuel W. Yeakle, Ashol, Mass.

Leather goods made from alligator hides have gone up in price very considerably of late years. The alligator is rapidly disappearing in the swamps and bayous of the far South, and that is why bags and books fashioned from the thick skins of the saurian are worth from 25 per cent to 33 1-3 per cent more than of yore. Not only is the hunt for them keener, but in those parts of Florida where they were once abundant, civilization is rendering them extinct, as it has done in the case of rattlesnakes.

A man who sets out an orange grove does not relish alligators for near neighbors, and he tries to exterminate all of them in his locality. It isn't so easy, either, to get alligator hides in perfect condition. The bulls wage eternal warfare among themselves, and it is a hard matter to get one whose outer carcass is not punctured with holes, which, of course, render the hide less valuable to the manufacturer.

Down in southern Georgia, not long since, I met a man who told me of a thrilling experience with a gigantic bull alligator. Armed with a long-bladed knife, he jumped on the monster's back in shallow water, and before the surprised creature could make off into a deeper channel he plunged the knife into its throat, thereby putting an immediate end to its existence. At the time of relating the story he was having a huge specimen stuffed in his back yard, and he assured me it was the same one whose existence had been terminated by his hands.

The narrator of the incident lives in Quitman, Ga., and in addition to being the superintendent of a Sunday school, bears a long-established reputation for honesty and veracity.

Temptation Shows Worth of Person

By Rev. Preston Bradley, Pastor of Wilson Avenue People's Church, Chicago.

It is impossible for us to understand the moral development of a man without some knowledge of the temptations that have crossed his path. In analyzing those factors which have entered into the moral success of a man we find that the part his temptations have played is the leading role in his drama of life.

The highest example that we have of the moral life is found in the character of Jesus. His biographers have portrayed the character and scope of his temptations. There was nothing startling or unique in the temptations of Jesus. They came at a time in his life when they were most severe and at a time when he was the weakest. They were real tests of his power. They revealed his humanity. Without temptation in his own life he could have had no sympathetic attitude for humankind.

The man whose life is spent in ease and refinement can never appreciate the position of the man who is having a terrific struggle.

The man whose heart has never been swept by some great grief can never understand the value or depth of his own moral security.

The man whose whole moral nature has been swept by some mighty surge of a great temptation can never understand the moral security of one who fought and won.

Great and terrific temptations are strong and powerful lives.

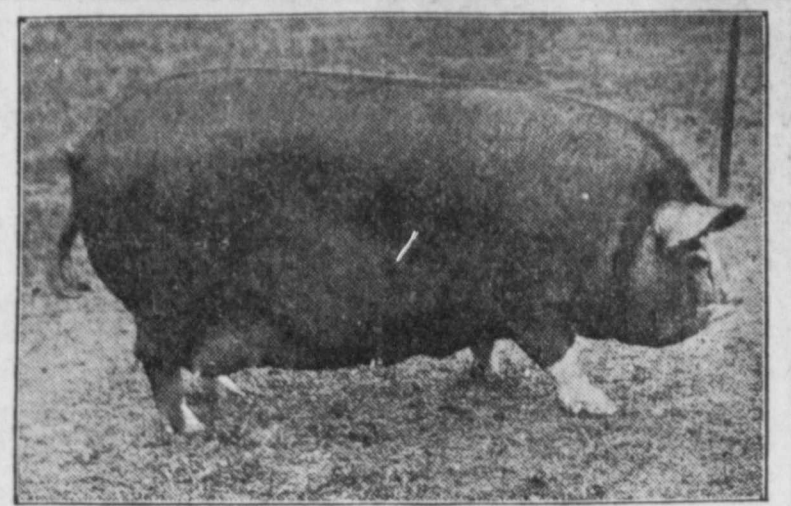
Co-operation in Encouraging Song Birds

By Allan Stephens, Columbus, Ohio

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FOUNDATION UPON WHICH HERD IS BUILT



Good Sire Headed the Herd in Which This Animal Was Raised.

(By WILLIAM G. CHRISMAN.)
The selecting of the head of a herd is a question which deserves much more thought and consideration than the average farmer thinks when the subject first presents itself; and yet it is one of the most important questions with which the breeder has to deal. Why?

Because the sire is the foundation upon which the herd is built; just as no good structure can be erected without a firm foundation, neither can a good herd be established without a good sire at its head.

In selecting a head for your herd, the record must be closely examined, not only of this particular animal, but also the record of his sire and dam for generations. If he is an animal of good type, possessing the characteristics peculiar to his breed, and has well-established blood lines, you can feel pretty well assured that he will transmit these characteristics to his offspring.

Since the male represents exactly one-half of the foundation of the herd, it is much cheaper, from a business standpoint, to purchase and maintain one good animal that represents so much blood of the herd and has such a marked power or influence upon the characteristics of such a large number of animals.

In raising animals of any kind one object should be to produce as many as possible of the same general well-fixed characteristics: uniformity of size, style, conformation, general qualities and color markings. The nearer a lot of animals conform to the same ideal the higher price they will command.

Just to give an example of a poor selection of a sire, I will cite a case I saw recently. It was a herd of swine numbering over two hundred. There were ten brood sows—no two alike in any respect, color not excepted, as black, red, white and black spotted, as well as some red and white spotted. Let us look at the sire. He was of the nondescript class—neither a bacon nor a lard hog, with long nose, long legs, rainbow back and large ears. What would you be willing to pay for such pigs? I can give you the sizes, as I saw several six-month-old pigs weighed by the butcher who had purchased them. They averaged 53 pounds! Just think of it! One weighed 61 pounds, and it was not from lack of feed, for they were well fed twice a day.

This shows the influence the sire has on the herd. Had this breeder kept a good sire, he would have raised an entirely different lot of pigs and some in which a profit could be anticipated over and above the expense of raising.

ESSENTIAL TO KEEP ALL PIGS THRIFTY
One of Most Important Things is to Stop Leaks and Get Rid of the Boarders.

A large part of the profits in hog raising depends on the thrift and health of the herd. The pig that is stunted never is so profitable as the one that is kept thrifty and growing. One of the most important problems hog growers have to solve is to stop the leaks and get rid of the boarders, lice and worms, says Farmers' Mail and Breeze. Going out of the hog business is not the remedy. It may prevent direct losses in an occasional year such as the past one has been, but it will not utilize the feed grown on the farm and keep up the soil fertility.

Failure to use the feeds available to the best advantage is one of the biggest leaks in the hog business. It is poor policy to try to raise and fatten hogs on pasture without grain. The successful farmer will provide pasture for his hogs every month in the year if possible, and he will feed enough grain in addition to the pasture to keep his breeding hogs in good condition. The grain fed ought to provide some growth material as well as fat-forming material. Loss often is due to a failure to recognize the fact that the fattening period with most hogs is but a continuation of the growing period, and that the greatest difference in the rations used during the two periods should be in the amount rather than in the kind of feed fed.

ERADICATE INSECTS IN POULTRY FLOCK
Pests Live on Production of Skin and Fragments of Feathers—Recipe for Powder.

It does not take long for lice to give a flock of hens something to think about besides laying eggs. The offspring of a single pair of lice will amount to 125,000.

Live on the production of fragments of feathers, much what they get as from the fowl that hurts, and pain they feel rapidly as they are on one hen may wipe out a flock. Lice on a poorly ventilated, poorly fed, weak-looking sickly hen are to be feared.

Even at the best, when manure is kept under a roof and is hard packed and is supplied with the right amount of moisture to prevent heating, the loss is supposed to be 10 per cent.

Paraguay and its Resources

In order to study the trade situation in Paraguay, M. Drew Carrel, commercial representative of the Buenos Aires branch of a New York bank, recently made a trip through that country, and in The Americas he writes entertainingly of what he saw there. His article is thus summarized in the bulletin of the Pan-American Union:

The only practical routes of access to the country, the heart of one of the richest agricultural regions of South America, are the river and the railway running from Buenos Aires, a thousand miles away, if Asuncion, the capital and chief city of the republic, be taken as the traveler's destination. There is direct connection between Buenos Aires, via the Argentine Central, Entre-Rios, and Paraguayan Central railways, and Asuncion. Through trains leave once a week each way.

Off from Buenos Aires betimes, the train arrives at Zarate early in the evening, some sixty miles up country where the expanse of the River Plate has narrowed into the Parana. Here all except the engine is run on to a huge iron ferryboat for a four-hour voyage up and across the river to Ibicuy on the eastern shore. Nearly all day Saturday is spent journeying through the flat country of Entre-Rios. The orange groves increase, with here and there tobacco fields, giving way as the tropics are neared to numerous royal palm trees.

Poasadas, the last station in Argentina, and the train is again run upon a large ferryboat and carried across the upper part of the Parana river to Encarnacion in the Republic of Paraguay. The level of the deck of the ferry is some fifteen feet below the level of the roadbed, on both sides of the river, and it is necessary to lower and raise the trains down and up an incline by means of cables and steam winches to the proper level. After running over a switch-back on the Paraguayan side, Encarnacion is reached, some 150 feet above the level of the river.

Room for Many Immigrants. All through Paraguay to Asuncion by the great rivers Parana and Paraguay or their tributaries, which furnish transportation to many interior parts of the country and provide abundant irrigation and adequate drainage. The soil is typically fertile, consisting for the most part of red clay mixed with sufficient sand to make it porous, and covered with rich alluvial deposits. The area of the country is estimated at about 170,000 square miles, and it is divided into two parts by the Paraguay river. The southeastern part, which is inclosed by the rivers Paraguay, Parana, and Apa, contains most of the white population. The northwestern part, known as the Gran Chaco, is inhabited mostly by nomadic tribes of Indians, and contains vast expanses of grazing land and immense forests awaiting exploitation. The resources of the southeastern section alone, however, are sufficient to engage the attention of the inhabitants for many years to come. It is estimated that the country has about 1,000,000 inhabitants, and the government has been encouraging immigration as much as possible. Immigrants who have settled in the country have done well, especially those from Europe.

The climate is a happy medium between temperate and tropical, the average temperature being 79 degrees Fahrenheit. Summer begins in October and lasts until March; winter starts in April and lasts until nearly the end of September, with an average temperature of 64 degrees. Rarely have there been frosts and on few occasions has the thermometer registered as low as 24 degrees.

Asuncion a Busy City. Asuncion, with about 80,000 inhabitants, is the capital and principal business city of the Republic. It is about 850 miles north of Buenos Aires, and is located upon a bay-shaped enlargement of the Paraguay river, about two and a half miles long and one mile wide, which affords ample shelter and accommodation for many vessels. Being at the head of river navigation for the larger river steamers, and the place of transshipment for points



THE GOVERNMENT PALACE, ASUNCION

farther north, as well as the place from which the principal highways and trails into the interior diverge. It is a center of commercial activity. It is the terminus of the railway from the south. It has four banks, numerous industrial plants, including saw-mills, ship repair and building yards, soap and candle factories, shoe and cigar-making establishments, two breweries, and many pretentious wholesale and retail mercantile houses.

Most of the larger cities and towns of the country are located either on the Central Paraguayan railway or on the Paraguay river. The most important of these is Encarnacion, at the southern boundary of the republic, where the railway trains are ferried across from Argentina. It has about 16,000 inhabitants. The principal industries of the district are grazing, timber-cutting and the preparation of yerba mate. Encarnacion is a port of entry and is the distributing point for the southern portion of Paraguay.

The town of Paraguay, north of Encarnacion of the railway, has a population of about 11,000, and is located in a rich cattle and timber region. Luque, a town of 14,000 inhabitants, a short distance from Asuncion, is in a district from which tobacco and miscellaneous agricultural products and alcohol come. The other places along the railway range in size from shipping points for large estates to small communities more or less interested in grazing, agriculture and timber cutting.

On the Paraguay river from south to north among the places of importance may be mentioned Pilar, with about 7,000 inhabitants. North of Asuncion is Villa Hayes, with a population of 30,000. It is on the west side of the river in what is known as the Gran Chaco country. The principal industries are grazing and agriculture, including a cane-sugar mill and a distillery. Farther north on the river is another cattle district in Concepcion, having about 15,000 inhabitants.

Enclosed by Big Rivers. The Republic of Paraguay is almost completely surrounded by water, being bounded on nearly all sides

LEGUMES ARE GOOD NITRATE PRODUCERS

"The legumes as a source of nitrate are rather too slow in action to give real immediate profits when used to produce great money crops." This is the statement made by an advocate of the use of nitrate of soda on American soils.

Such a statement should not lead anyone away from the main fact that legumes grown with other crops in a field benefit those other crops the first year. The second year the soil itself is much better from having grown the legumes than if nitrate of soda had been used and no legumes grown.

Legumes are our natural nitrate producers. The nitrogen is cheaper, too, when furnished us in this form. And yet we should remember sodium nitrate for its value in getting quick results. It is beneficial to almost every crop when applied in the right amounts and at the right time. For quick results when starting a pasture on poor land, as an application to orchard soil for hastening fruit, in market gardens where crops demand much nitrogen, and in many other places sodium nitrate is indispensable. Such crops as potatoes, garden and truck crops grown in colder sections need quick-acting nitrates in addition to legume nitrogen to push the crops before the organic source is ready.

But on the average extensive farm let us depend largely upon the legume.

UNNECESSARY LOSS IN MANURE HEAPS


City manure can be bought more cheaply in some seasons of the year than in others. It is common practice to throw the carloads of manure in large piles to wait for use later on.

The chief losses come through heating and leaching when manure is left exposed. The amount of loss depends upon the conditions under which the manure is kept.

Heaps may be made so deep that there is relatively small loss from leaching, but in such case the escape of nitrogen through heating is very great. Under average barnyard conditions a loss from 25 to 50 per cent is expected from piles of manure exposed for a few months.

Even at the best, when manure is kept under a roof and is hard packed and is supplied with the right amount of moisture to prevent heating, the loss is supposed to be 10 per cent.

Keep Cows Clean. Send your cows to the pasture with clean flanks instead of leaving them incrustated with dried manure. And then watch the result.



LUMBER BUILDERS' MATERIAL LIME, CEMENT BRICK, POST EVERYTHING....

JC WOOLDRIDGE

OUR PUBLIC FORUM



J. A. Kemp
On Proper Marketing of Cotton

When the farmers of this nation tore down their warehouses and granaries, closed their smoke houses, and nailed down the cellar doors and turned their products over to speculators to hold until the consumer demanded them, they ceased to become a factor in fixing prices, for without the facilities to hold their products they lose the power to bargain. It is the failure of the Farmers' Union to rebuild storage facilities and turn the keys over to the farmers so that the prices may more nearly be governed by supply and demand. Mr. J. A. Kemp, President of the Texas Cotton Conference, in discussing the proper methods of marketing cotton, said in part:

"We should not only build warehouses, but we should encourage the farmers to put their cotton in them. This must be done by the bankers and business men of the state and it is up to them to get busy. Every business man in Texas knows that it is wrong to force cotton to sell in September and that it is wrong to cause it to be thrown on the market at any time in amounts larger than the market demands, yet his failing has been going on in this country ever since cotton has been a factor in the crops of the South. Cotton is the very backbone of this country. When the cotton crop is off and the price bad the whole state suffers. When cotton is thrown on the market in a lump the price is forced down and Texas is hurt just as badly as though the price were down owing to bad a crop of an off year crop. But business men have overlooked this important factor in the handling of the cotton crop.

We must build warehouses all over Texas this summer and when the crop is baled it can be stored in good fire and storm proof structures, making a receipt for a bale of cotton as good collateral as the best bank note in the Federal Reserve Bank.

The bankers of Texas can finance the Texas cotton crop and I believe they will demonstrate this fact this fall. We have the money to carry the farmers over. The thing is that the farmer and the banker must get together. It is a mistake to wait until the cotton is picked and then start to bring about conditions for its financing.

The planter must learn that it is to his interest to take proper care of his cotton and that this care can be had only through warehousing. The warehouse receipts will mean ready cash. Look what was done last fall and the start was a late one. The price of cotton was raised in spite of the influences to hold it down. I do not contend that cotton should bring an abnormal price, but I do believe that it should bring a price that will give the farmer a good return on his investment. This can be done by feeding it to the market as the mills call for it."

OUR PUBLIC FORUM



Henry N. Pope
On Waste in Cotton Marketing

Henry N. Pope, lecturer, Texas Farmers' Union, when asked to estimate the annual loss due to improper methods of marketing the Texas cotton crop said in part:

"The waste in cotton marketing begins at the gin and it follows the product through every step from the gin to the mill and it aggregates an enormous waste which could be prevented, amounting to not less than five dollars per bale. Samples taken from the bale by the cotton buyer amount in the United States annually to 100,000 bales, which is known to commerce as the 'city crop'. At normal prices, that cotton is worth \$60 per bale making a total of \$6,000,000 per year. Experts calculate that storage for cotton can be provided at a cost of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bale for the permanent structure. This loss, amounting to \$6,000,000 occurs annually and the saving of this item alone within two or three years would provide all the cotton warehouses that the South can possibly use at the time of its greatest need for storage and with the largest crop that it can possibly produce, for cotton will move continually from September to March and at no time, nor under any circumstances, would there ever be more than one-third or one-fourth of the total crop under shelter.

As a consequence of the cutting of the bale for the sample, the cotton must be repacked at the compress. The ragged condition caused by much sampling and exposure in the gin yards, or in the back yard, or in the cotton yards, or on the railroad platform, or elsewhere, from the gin to shipside, results in an accumulation of dirt and trash in 'pluckings' on compress platforms and in cotton yards in increased insurance, in damage from exposure, in increased fire hazards and the deduction for the tare which always exceeds the actual weight of the bagging and ties by ten pounds at least—I say that these several items of waste and graft amount in the aggregate to a sum not less than five dollars per bale, every cent of which is calculated in advance by the purchaser, and is deducted from the price which the spinner pays the farmer. None of this appears in the bill of lading but is all in the transaction and it all accrues to the loss of the producer.

The next process is official grading of the cotton sample. In my judgment the farmers are losing from fifty cents to one dollar per bale by the grading of the cotton buyer, who naturally will give himself the benefit of the doubt in order to protect his own business with the mill. A cotton buyer, uncertain as to whether a bale of cotton is strict, middling or wilding fair, will buy it at the lower grade rather than the higher. We must allow that there are many dishonest men in the cotton trade, as in other vocations, and that a large number of them will take advantage of the farmers' ignorance and possibly grade the cotton much lower than its actual grade."

City Directory

CHURCHES BAPTIST, Jas. A Long, pastor First Sunday in each month.

METHODIST—M. L. Story, pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning and night, except every First Sunday morning SUNDAY SCHOOL every Sunday 10 a. m. F. Kendall, Supr PRAYER MEETING Every Wednesday evening

MISSIONARY BAPTIST C. W. Herschler, Pastor. Telephone No. 30 S L S. Services 1st and 3rd Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. Monthly business meeting Saturday before 1st Sunday at 11 o'clock. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. G. C. Meadows, Supt. Senior B. Y. P. U. 6:30 p. m. Junior B. Y. P. U. at 5:00 p. m. Regular weekly prayer meeting Thursday night. All night services begin at 8:15 p. m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST meets every Lordsday morning 10:30 and also preaching every first Lordsday morning and night.

Every 2nd and 4th Monday nights J. M. Bozeman, C C L. A. Stroud, Cleri

I. O. O. F. Lodge meets on every Tuesday night. J. M. Bozeman, N. G. Frank Kendall, Secretary

Meets Saturday night on or before the full moon. J. W. Bond, W M E E Dishman, Sec

EASTERN STAR CHAPTER meets on each First Monday night at 7:30. Mrs Lelia Moreman, W M Mrs Margaret Dishman, Sec

DONLEY COUNTY OFFICIALS

Judge, J. C. Killough Clerk, J. J. Alexander Sheriff, G R Doshier Treasurer, E Dubbs Assessor, B F Naylor County Attorney, W. T. Link

Justice of the Peace Precinct 5, J. A. Morrow Constable, W W Gammon District Court meets third week in January and July County Court convenes 1st Monday in February, May, August and November.

Stop at Mrs. W. M. Dyer's Private Boarding House on block East of Wooldridge lumber yard. Nice clean beds and good meals for 25c. Board per week \$4.00; per month \$16.00. Mrs. W. M. Dyer, Prop.

FAVOR UMBRELLAS IN INDIA

Natives Seek Protection From Not Only Rain, But Heat of Sun—Use Constantly Extending.

Umbrellas constitute one of the most important articles of import into India, as they are used by Europeans and natives, writes Consul Baker. While their use is largest during the monsoon periods, yet they are also employed to a great extent, especially in southern India, for protection against the tropical sun. Among well-to-do natives, like those belonging to the Parsee community in Bombay, for whom custom and race traditions prescribe a style of headgear that does not give adequate protection against the sun, as do the topees or sun hats worn by Europeans, umbrellas are commonly carried in fair as well as rainy weather.

During the year ended March 31, 1914, India imported umbrellas and umbrella fittings to the value of approximately \$1,770,000, the larger part of this being \$1,655,000 worth of fittings for the local manufacture of umbrellas. The total number of complete umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades, imported during the fiscal year 1913-14 was 1,967,569, of which 1,561,262 came from the United Kingdom and 406,298 from other countries. There was a considerable increase in imports over the preceding year, when the total number imported was 1,556,490. Undoubtedly the use of umbrellas in India is constantly extending, as the native classes, wherever they can afford it, are quite ready to imitate Europeans in the use of such articles. Few articles of import so readily appeal to the native as umbrellas.

Choking Him Off.
A man stood in the doorway of a beer palace the other day, says the Cleveland Leader, when a stranger stopped and wiped his perspiring forehead with his elbow, and observed that it was hot, and added:
"Suppose that a man should come in to your place on a day like this and—"
"What sort of a man?" interrupted the other.
"Why, an honest, respectable man about forty years old, who—"
"With money in his pocket?"
"Suppose, sir, that an honest, respectable man, about forty years old, should come into your—"
"Say, old man," interrupted the other with much spirit, "don't you try it on me! I'm the bouncer for the place, and I'd have to use you awful rough."
The honest, respectable man looked the bouncer over, wiped his forehead with his other elbow and said as he started off:
"Mighty funny that a man can't begin to talk in this town without someone choking him off and calling him a milk—"

Curious Characteristics.
Axel Swanson of West Concord, N. H., a granite cutter, possesses two peculiar characteristics. His hands work in unison—that is a movement of one involuntarily causes the other hand to perform the same function, and while he has an abundance of hair on his head he has never had to use a razor on his face.

The Strides of Science.
The giant strides made by science, the handmaiden of civilization, in the last half-century have rendered possible in the present war a much higher death rate among neutrals, non-combatants, women and babies than was ever before attainable.—New York

....THE.....
San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad

Traverses 320 miles of RICH VIRGIN TERRITORY IN **SOUTHWEST TEXAS**
The Earliest Strawberry Country. The land of Bermuda Onions, Lettuce and Cabbage.

Shortest and Best Line,
SAN ANTONIO TO CORPUS CHRISTI

DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE PARLOR CARS AND SLEEPERS

Low Excursion Rates to Corpus Christi

Write
E. F. BLOMEYER, Traffic Manager, San Antonio, Texas

Cicero Smith Lumber Company

... LUMBER AND COAL ...

Get Our Prices.--Buy Now

The Informer
ONE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

LOW ROUND TRIP FARES

DAILY TO
Corpus Christi
The Best Resort of Texas

Delightful fishing, Camping. Excellent Hotel facilities. Tickets good for Ninety Days.

Reached
M. T. Ry
San Antonio

Chair cars, sleepers, dining cars, etc. allowed at San Antonio for return trips.

W. C. SH, General Agent for the RICH VIRGIN TERRITORY, San Antonio, Texas, Dallas.

Ben



I have the Jack formerly owned by Sam Smith. He is a good black Jack, 5 yrs old and is in good condition. He will make the season at my place 3 miles northeast of Hedley. \$10 to insure living colt; \$8 to insure foal.

A. W. WORSHAM

Your measure taken for a Suit of Clothes, and clothes cleaned and pressed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Staggs Bros.



The only way to get the genuine **New Home** Sewing Machine is to buy the machine with the name NEW HOME on the arm and in the legs. This machine is warranted for all time.

No other like it No other as good

The New Home Sewing Machine Company, ORANGE, MASS.

Reliable Dealer wanted in this Territory

The Delicate Flavor The Tang That Tones
El Maté
HAS—No Other—HAS
The Fastest Selling Most Popular Drink in the World
Pure as Mountain Dew
All Good

FOR...
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public...
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in good...
on or write...
82 ft

THE HEDLEY INFORMER

J. CLAUDE WELLS, Ed. and Pub.

Published Every Friday

\$1.00 Per Year in Advance

Entered as second class matter October 28, 1910, at the postoffice at Hedley, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Four issues make a newspaper month.

Advertising locals run and are charged for until ordered out, unless specific arrangements are made when the ad is brought in.

All Obituaries, Resolutions of Respect, Cards of Thanks, Advertising Church or Society doings when admission is charged, will be treated as advertising and charged for accordingly.

The Panhandle country and Donley county particularly now wear the glad rags. Prosperity stareth people in the face, and crops certainly looketh good to the looker. Get ready for a great harvest.

There is need of co operation to accomplish anything. The movement to boost kaffir and maize to where it should be—on a par with corn—will need the united support of every farmer and business man in the entire Panhandle.

Several collective patches of weeds over town need attending to yet. Some one will have to pay for all the filth, weeds and trash allowed to accumulate in town, and pay for it in doctor bills and probably funerals. As a sanitary proposition we should clean them out, to say nothing of town pride.

SAME HERE

From our observation of all things we believe that Stonewall county is as well off in all ways as any county in west Texas and we know beyond a doubt that she is in much better condition than many of the counties in the eastern part of the state. With opportunities that this county has to offer to the homeseekers and tee proper advertising and boosting put forth many good families can be located here. There are thousands of good farmers who would be glad to immigrate to a country like Stonewall county if they only knew of such a wonderful country, and were given the right kind of encouragement. Let every citizen of Stonewall county put forth their best effort to bring at least one family to this country. If every legal voter in this county would locate a family here the county would be doubled in population—figuring on a basis of five to the family. The time is ripe to do some thing. So let us get busy.—Aspermont Star.

Expert Watch Repairing

We have secured Mr. Robertson, an expert watch-maker, and kindly ask all those who want first-class work done in watch, clock and jewelry repairing to give him a trial as he comes highly recommended, having worked in some of the larger cities. So bring in that old watch or clock, that you thought was worn out, and if it can't be fixed it will not cost you anything. All work guaranteed. Hedley Drug Co.

PRACTICAL TESTS OF BUTTER

Important to Know if Supply is Fresh and Free From Suspicion of Rancidity—Remove Salt.

As nearly everyone eats butter, and thousands of pounds of it are consumed every day, it is important to know if the supply is fresh and free from a suspicion of rancidity. To prevent butter from becoming rancid it should be thoroughly "worked" first of all. The next procedure should be to work into it (the mass before it is printed) bicarbonate of soda solution. Dissolve an ounce of bicarbonate of soda with a pint of boiling water. When it cools work this into (and wash the butter well with it) two pounds of butter. When the rank taste has disappeared wash and rinse the butter well with fresh cold water and salt at once.

If butter is too salt it may be freshened by churning with fresh milk in the proportion of one quart of milk to one pound of butter.

Testing butter to see if it is really fresh butter, renovated butter, or margarine, may be done by placing a piece of butter about the size of a lima bean in an iron spoon and holding the spoon over an alcohol stove or other fire, stirring the melting butter with a clean wooden stick (toothpick) until it boils. Pure butter boils with a little noise, but a great deal of foam; "renovated" butter or margarine boils with much noise and sputters like grease and water.

To remove salt from butter—which is sometimes necessary, especially if butter has been in "pickle"—put three or four pounds of butter in a large wooden bowl, pour over it enough cold water to cover it, and then beat the butter with a spoon till the water is hazy looking or discolored. Pour off this water, then add more, and then beat again. Change the water until it is clear after the beating. If the water comes out of the beaten butter looking clear, then it is time to stop, for that proves the salt has been removed.

PLANT JUICE USED FOR INK

Curious Vegetable Product in New Granada Known as Ink Plant—Used for Public Documents.

Most of the inks in use today are derived from the mineral kingdom. All inks require a certain degree of skill to manufacture properly. Whether made of mineral substances or vegetable, most of them cannot be used

with much success in the state in which they are found in nature.

There is in New Granada a curious vegetable product known as the ink plant. Its juice, called chanchi, can be used, it is said, without any previous preparation.

The letters traced are of a reddish brown color at first, but turn a deep black in a few hours. This curious juice is less injurious to steel pens than the commercial inks.

These qualities of the plant seem to have been discovered under the Spanish administration. Some writings intended for the mother country were wet through by sea water on the voyage. While the papers written with common ink were almost illegible, those written with the vegetable ink were quite uninjured.

Orders were given in consequence that this plant juice be used for the inscribing of all public documents.

While work is being done on the Hornsby building I will do blacksmithing at the Kendall stand, and invite my friends and customers to bring their work to me there. J. M. Bozeman.

The Mystic Tang That Tones In Every Glass

El Maté

As Pure as Mountain Dew

Try a Wholesome Healthful Drink

5c — At Fountains — 5c

Subscribe for the Informer.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM



Peter Radford
On Co-Operative Marketing Plan

The Farmers' Union is the pioneer force in the campaign for cheap money, warehouse facilities and a financial system adapted to the business of farming. The Union has always stood for the best interests of the farmer and realizing that the task was so monumental as to require the combined effort of all forces, the Farmers' Union, some four years ago, blew the horn and called all hands together to build more warehouses and supply cheap money, and as a result the farmers, the business men and the statesmen, are now shaking hands over a bale of cotton. While the work has only begun, sufficient progress has been made to fully justify the policy of co-operation adopted by the Union and on behalf of the Texas plowmen I want to thank all agencies now engaged in assisting the farmers in solving the cotton marketing problem.

We have made reasonable progress in the plan now under way, which contemplates that the business men and farmers build the warehouses; the State supervises the storage and validates the receipt and the banker provides the money at a low rate of interest. The State announces ready and the warehouse commission, with an able corps of assistants, has its problems well under way, and the bankers have declared a willingness to advance money at a rate not to exceed six per cent.

Many warehouses now existing have gone under State supervision, and others are being constructed, but no warehouse system can be made a complete success without sufficient storage capacity to handle the crop.

The present warehouse system is swung around co-operation and it is up to the Texas farmer to assist in constructing warehouses and to patronize them after they are built. No warehouse can succeed unless the farmers organize around it, for no business can prosper without patronage. The farmers and business men must come to the aid of the system and I make a special plea to the farmer, for he is the beneficiary of the movement.

We have just passed through the greatest slaughter in crop prices ever known in the history of the cotton industry. The loss to the Southern planter last year was greater than that of the freeing of the slaves during the Civil war, and the European conflict is by no means over. The phantom of low prices that hover around every cotton field in Texas ought to encourage the farmers to deeds of commercial valor. Look upon the face of your babe in the cradle; look upon the woman who stands by your side, then look your own destiny squarely in the face. Lay aside the petty differences that so easily beset you, awaken from the lethargy of indifference that steeps your senses in poverty and arouse thoughts from their dumb cradles and be up and doing with a determination that wins, and rally around the Union, for there is no other road to success except through organization.

Posted Notice

My land in Collingsworth Co., known as the Mont-Noel ranch, is lawfully posted.

Any one found hunting, fishing, swimming, wood hauling, or trespassing in any way will be prosecuted. No exception or excuse will do.

28-4t Jot Montgomery.
Have a Fit with Clarke, The Tailor.

NOTICE

I will stand the Hicks & Wood Jack 2 1/2 miles north of Hedley. This Jack is Black Spanish and Mammoth 4 years old; a well-bred animal in good shape and color, and has colts to show for themselves. \$10 to insure with foal. Care will be taken to avoid accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.
S. L. Adamson.

A. M. Sarvis, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Hedley Drug Co.
Phones: Office 27, Res. 2-
Hedley, Texas

J. B. Ozler, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office Phone No. 45-3r.
Residence Phone No. 45-2r.
Hedley, Texas

DR. B. YOUNGER
DENTIST
Clarendon, Texas

DR. J. W. EVANS
DENTIST
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Estimates and Plans Free
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V. R. JONES
Optometrist
Eye Glasses and Spectacles
Made to Order.
At HEDLEY DRUG CO.
1st and 2nd Thursdays in Each Month

Not a Mutual Company to get your money and then go broke, but good Strong Millionaire Stock Companies that stood the test in the great San Francisco and other conflagrations. I write Safe and Reliable

INSURANCE

**FIRE, LIGHTNING, TORNADO, WINDSTORM
HAIL, LIVESTOCK, HAIL ON CROPS**

If you want Insurance of any kind, a word will bring a representative from my office to see you.

WELLS, Agent Hedley Texas

GROWING STRAWBERRIES IN THE SOUTH



With the Wide Hedgerow System Here Pictured More Berries Are Produced Than by the Hill System.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Clean, shallow cultivation should be followed throughout the season. Good cultivation keeps down the weeds, allows the rains to penetrate the soil and prevents the excessive evaporation of moisture. Cultivation should begin soon after the plants are set and should be continued whenever weeds start or a crust forms. The main objects of cultivation are to break up the crust and to prevent the loss of moisture from the soil below the surface, which is accomplished by forming and maintaining a blanket of loose soil on the surface. Frequent shallow cultivation will make it unnecessary to use a sweep to kill weeds and grass, which is often necessary under the methods of culture now in common use in the South. A cultivator which merely breaks up the surface of the ground without disturbing the roots is to be preferred. In addition to using the horse cultivator it will be necessary to do some hand hoeing, to keep down the weeds and to keep the soil loose between the plants in the row. Weeds will sometimes have to be pulled by hand, and they should never be allowed to become large, because when large weeds are removed the strawberry plants will be disturbed.

Mulching the Bed is Important. Mulching is a very important operation in connection with strawberry growing, as it prevents the excessive loss of moisture, prevents "heaving out" in regions where freezes occur, keeps the berries clean, keeps down weeds, retards growth in cold regions (thus preventing frost injury), and adds humus to the soil. The important objects of mulching in the South are conserving moisture, protecting the berries from dirt and keeping down weeds. Mulched plants are said to suffer less from spring frosts than those in the same area not mulched. Strawberries are not usually cultivated during the picking season, because stirring the soil tends to make the fruit dirty and gritty; but unless the plants are mulched they are apt to suffer from drought, which often occurs at this season, causing a serious reduction in yield. There would not be as much loss due to drought if the plants could be kept cultivated during the picking season, but as cultivation is objectionable, mulching is a very effective substitute.

There are many materials that can be used for mulching, but their value depends largely upon their freedom from weed seeds. Wheat, rye, oat straw, straw manure from the horse stable, pine straw and marsh hay, are the materials most commonly used. All of these are satisfactory when they can be secured in sufficient quantity and are free from weed seeds or grain. Pine straw is the best material to use so far as ease of application and keeping the berries clean are concerned, but it is not as valuable a source of humus as the other materials and cannot be secured in all regions.

The mulch should be applied during the late fall or winter whenever the soil will not be injured by driving on it. A sufficient quantity should be used to conserve the moisture and to protect the berries from dirt by keeping them off the ground. A mulch two or three inches thick is adequate for this purpose. If there is no mulch between the rows the soil should be

cultivated before picking begins. Even when there is a mulch it is a good plan to remove this material and cultivate; it can be replaced.

Rotate With Legumes. A systematic rotation of crops is just as important in growing strawberries as it is in growing other crops, but very few growers practice it to any great extent. Soil on which strawberries are raised year after year does not produce as large crops of fruit as it would were a good system of rotation followed. In any system of rotation some leguminous crops should be grown and turned under one year in every three or four years, and a cultivated crop grown on the soil the season before the strawberry plants are set.

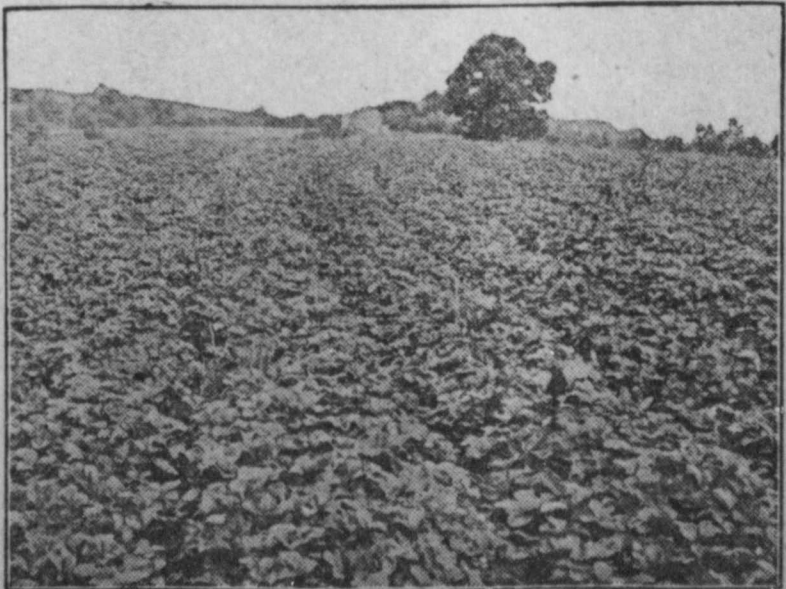
For the South the following system can be employed to good advantage: Strawberries for one or two years, followed by cowpeas after the strawberries are harvested. Turn under the cowpeas in the fall or winter or harvest them for hay. The next spring plant the land to some vegetable crop, such as early cabbage, and follow with a fall crop of vegetables or cowpeas for turning under. Plant the land to corn the following spring and plant cowpeas between the rows. After the corn is harvested, turn under the stalks and the pea vines.

When strawberries are planted in the fall, they can be set out after the cowpeas and cornstalks are turned under. A second system that can be followed is strawberries one or two years, followed by a fall crop of vegetables after the berries are harvested. The next spring plant to vegetables, and follow with cowpeas, and then either plant strawberries again or grow corn and cowpeas followed with strawberries. In sections where vegetables are not grown commercially, oats can follow the season the strawberry field is plowed, and either cowpeas or peanuts can follow the oats. The following year plant the land to corn, with cowpeas between the rows; then return to strawberries. By following a good rotation system, such as has been suggested, the yield of strawberries will be greatly increased and the cost of cultivation lowered.

Harvesting of the strawberry crop and the kind of packages used in marketing are also dealt with in Farmers' Bulletin No. 664, which may be had by application to the United States department of agriculture.

Diversification. The words of the Saviour that "men do not live by bread alone" should cause us to take heed in farming. Bread without meat is only half living, less than half with those whose standard of living calls for fruits and vegetables. Let us raise crops to furnish bread, meat, fruits and vegetables, then in addition one or more crops or live stock to bring in cash. This is what is meant by intelligent diversification.

Remedy for Cabbage Worm. For the green cabbage worms use dry paris green dusted on the cabbage when wet, or a spray made by mixing three pounds of paris green with 50 gallons of water and adding two or three pounds of soap. For cauliflower white hellebore should be used instead of the paris green.



Many Berries Result From the Matted Row System, But the Berries Are Likely to Be Small—The Berries Do Not Ripen as Well as When They Obtain More Light.

CALOMEL SICKENS! IT SALIVATES! DON'T STAY BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED

I Guarantee "Dodson's Liver Tone" Will Give You the Best Liver and Bowel Cleansing You Ever Had—Don't Lose a Day's Work!

Calomel makes you sick; you lose a day's work. Calomel is quicksilver and it salivates; calomel injures your liver. If you are bilious, feel lazy, sluggish and all knocked out, if your bowels are constipated and your head aches or stomach is sour, just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone instead of using sickening, salivating calomel. Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and your bowels regular. You will feel like working. You'll be cheerful; full of vigor and ambition. Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone

under my personal guarantee that it will clean your sluggish liver better than nasty calomel; it won't make you sick and you can eat anything you want without being salivated. Your druggist guarantees that each spoonful will start your liver, clean your bowels and straighten you up by morning or you can have your money back. Children gladly take Dodson's Liver Tone because it is pleasant tasting and doesn't gripe or cramp or make them sick. I am selling millions of bottles of Dodson's Liver Tone to people who have found that this pleasant, vegetable liver medicine takes the place of dangerous calomel. Buy one bottle on my sound, reliable guarantee. Ask your druggist or storekeeper about me.

HADN'T THOUGHT ABOUT THAT

Of Course Young Mother Could Only Reason That the Fault Must Be With the Scales.

The story is told of a young mother who, after her first baby had been born, hurried to a hardware store to purchase a pair of scales, that she might be able to keep tabs on the remarkable growth of her first born. When she got them home and weighed the baby for the first time the little bunch of humanity did not quite measure up to her expectations and she promptly carried the scales back, stating that they were not satisfactory. Asked by the storekeeper what the difficulty was, she replied: "I think the scales are not right. My baby did not weigh as much as I think she ought to." "Did it ever occur to you," asked the hard-hearted seller of hardware, "that the fault might be with the baby and not the scales?" She saw the point and kept the scales.—Brockton Enterprise.

CURED OF PELLAGRA; WOMAN IS SO HAPPY

Ratliff, Miss.—Ida Creel, of this place, writes: "I am enjoying fine health, better than I have in years. My weight is 116; when I began taking your treatment it was 98. I sure can praise your treatment; can eat anything I want and it don't seem to hurt me."

There is no longer any doubt that pellagra can be cured. Don't delay until it is too late. It is your duty to consult the resourceful Baughn. The symptoms—hands red like sunburn, skin peeling off, sore mouth, the lips, throat and tongue a flaming red, with much mucus and choking; indigestion and nausea, either diarrhoea or constipation. There is hope; get Baughn's big Free book on Pellagra and learn about the remedy for Pellagra that has at last been found. Address American Compounding Co., box 2089, Jasper, Ala., remembering money is refunded in any case where the remedy fails to cure.—Adv.

Ready to Risk It. "Mr. Jones wants a windy-pane twelve inches be fourteen," remarked young Patrick Mullrooney, entering the glazier's shop.

In the shop was a smart young assistant who wanted to have a joke with Pat.

"Haven't any that size," he replied gravely. "Will one fourteen inches by twelve do?" Pat looked thoughtful for a minute. Then he replied: "He's wantin' it at once, and this is the only shop in town. Give me wan o' them. P'rhaps if we put it in sideways no one will notice."

CARE FOR YOUR HAIR

By Frequent Shampoos With Cuticura Will Help You. Trial Free.

Precede shampoos by touches of Cuticura Ointment if needed to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Nothing better for the complexion, hair, hands or skin than these fragrant supercreamy emollients. Also as preparations for the toilet.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Never Get Tired. "You dance like an angel." "You flatter me," said the girl. "I could keep going much longer if I had wings."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Irritated Eyelids! No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

A woman would rather be inconsistent than otherwise.

To remove soreness use Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

Patience is the long road that leads to success.

Marriage is a better prize-winner than the lottery.

For poisoned Balm of Myrrh.

If a woman is interested.

From the Way It Acted. Little Almee was learning to sew, and one day after vainly trying to thread a needle, she said: "Mamma, what do they call the hole in a needle?" "It is called the eye, my dear," replied her mother. "Well," continued Almee, "I'll bet this old needle is cross eyed."

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System Take The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents. Adv.

Her Worry. "Darling, will you love me when I'm old?" "I will if you'll promise to love me if I should grow fat."

Keep Hanford's Balsam in your home. Adv.

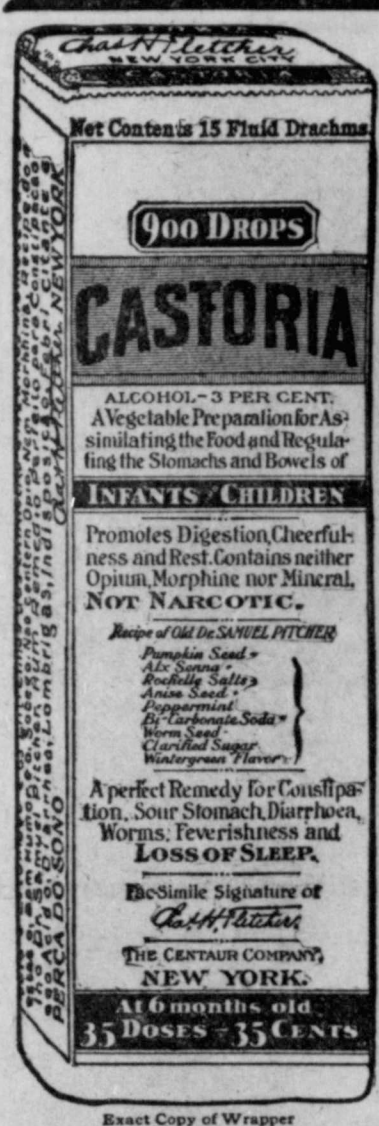
A thornless rose would not impress one very deeply.

Expansive. George Bowles, press agent for "The Birth of a Nation," was dealing with an editor who was hostile to the production, yet in a note to Bowles arranging for an engagement the editor wrote: "I approach the matter with an elastic mind." A short time later the editor invited Bowles to have dinner with him, to which invitation Bowles replied: "I approach the table with an elastic belt."

ERYSIPELAS AND CHILDRENS Afflicted and cured by the use of Tetterine. It is an old established and well known remedy for Erysipelas, Tetter, Ground Itch (the cause of Hookworm Disease), Infant Sore Head, Chaps, Chafes and other forms of skin diseases.

J. R. Maxwell, Atlanta, Ga., says: "I suffered agony with a severe case of Erysipelas. Tried six different remedies and was in despair, when a neighbor told me to try Shuprine's Tetterine. After using \$3 worth of your Tetterine and soap I am completely cured. I cannot say too much in its praise." Tetterine at druggists or by mail 50c. Soap 25c. J. T. Shuprine, Savannah, Ga. Adv.

The piano practice of a girl is music to her ma only.



Children Cry For

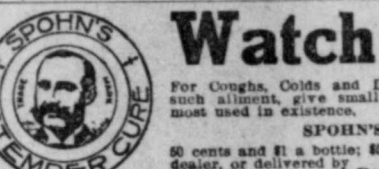


What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years The Kind You Have Always Bought



For Coughs, Colds and Pleurisy, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy now the most used in existence.

SPHOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 the dozen of any druggist, harness dealer, or delivered by SPHOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Poor Father. "When I was a boy," said the head of the family, "I had to wear my father's old clothes made over."

"That's all right, dad," answered his son. "I've got a couple of old suits you can have."

LADIES! —Take CAPUDINE— For Aches, Pains and Nervousness. IT IS NOT A NARCOTIC OR DOPE— Gives quick relief—Try it.—Adv.

And No Wonder. "What made that stout woman so furious?" "Just as she was going on the subway train the gateman said 'Both gates, lady.'"

For Galled Horses. When your horse is galled, apply Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh and you can keep on working. Try it and if your horse is not cured quicker than by any other remedy, the dealer will refund your money. Adv.

Revenge! Mollie—What are you letting your hair grow so long for? Going to be a musician? Chollie—No; I've got a gal against the barber.

MANY WAR ZONE. Have ordered Allen's Foot-E powder, for use among the co. Shaken into the shoes or disinfected, Allen's Foot-E powder, comfort and prevents foot-sore. Try it TODAY. Write, Sold Every-where, Allen S.

Marriage is a better prize-winner than the lottery.

For poisoned Balm of Myrrh.

If a woman is interested.

Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Pleurisy, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy now the most used in existence.

SPHOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 the dozen of any druggist, harness dealer, or delivered by SPHOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in MALARIAL REGIONS, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

TRY THE OLD RELIABLE WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

For MALARIA CHILL FEVER A FINE GENERAL STRENGTHENING

For Greatest Satisfaction Double Service Automobile Guaranteed 1 Year Absolutely Double Service double the standard of this 1914's face natural more miles average of All other one inch makes these tires absolutely These tires excel all country over rough and as on hard pavements, and resilient as any other air space and pressure. They are the most economical tires made and are guaranteed on and tire tread U. S. government's Our output limited for a short time we special prices as follows:

32x3 in. \$ 8.00 32x3 1/2 in. 10.00 32x4 in. 12.00 32x4 1/2 in. 15.00 32x5 in. 18.00

Also furnish Formed tires, 1 1/2 or 2 inch extra, guaranteed. Try these, be convinced high quality. Use our own exclusive recipe for tread. Write Double Service Rubber Co., Dept.

PATENTS

Waters E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best service.

Texas Directory

Hotel Waldorf 1805 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas. Centrally located. European style. Rates \$1.50 and \$2.00 per room, part of them are large and well ventilated. Bring your family.

BARBER SUPPLIES

The best and most complete line in the South. The celebrated Steel Craft Razor, \$2.00, postage prepaid. Grinding and Honing. C. E. HOFFMAN CO., 1709 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. Write or call for free catalog.

YOU CAN SAVE \$55.00 By buying your typewriter from us. This factory makes Oliver at \$65 is sold under the same guarantee for only \$15.00. Also Underwoods, Remingtons, Monarchs and others makes from \$25 up. Prices lowest—machines best, terms most liberal. Write for price list "A." Galveston Typewriter Exchange, Galveston, Texas.

Westbrook Hotel, FT. WORTH, TEX. H. H. CHRISTIAN, Proprietor. STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Headquarters and offices of Texas Cattle Raisers Association. Cleanest and most sanitary hotel in Texas. A beautiful cafe at most reasonable prices. Particularly attractive for ladies traveling alone. Parties shopping or attending theatre. The Westbrook lobby and message in the show place of Ft. Worth. 50 Rooms. ROOM RATES: Superior without bath, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Superior with bath, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Single with bath, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Double with bath, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

PIANOS

FROM FACTORY TO HOME What is the use of paying the middle-man's and agent's profit when you can buy direct and save from \$75 to \$125. Write for catalogue and terms, and free book containing 50 Old Favorite songs.

Wm. Piano Co. of Tex., Manufacturers, 1311-13 Elm Street, Dallas

You Look!

Because of those ugly, grizzly, gray hairs.

Locals

W. A. Pierce went to Newlin Thursday.

Claude Miller of Claude was in town Thursday.

Eat cream with the Baptist ladies Saturday, July 31.

W. E. Bray made a business trip to Amarillo Wednesday.

Informer and Semi-Weekly Farm News, one year \$1.75.

Remember the Adamson picnic at Naylor Springs Saturday.

The Baptist ladies will serve cake and cream Saturday July 31.

PEACHES for sale at 50c per bushel at my orchard.

C. W. Horschler.

J. L. Kennedy and family visited friends in Lella Lake first of the week.

E. C. Kerley and A. L. Miller left for Pampa this week with Kerley's thresher.

There may be others; but the place to get satisfaction is at my shop.

J. B. King.

S. C. Richerson and little girls visited relatives in Estelline first of the week.

J. A. Simmons treated the Informer folks to a nice lot of roasting ears Monday.

A big lot of Chocolate and other fine candies—kept cool and nice at Chadd's Confectionery.

The three-months-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Staggs is seriously ill with whooping cough.

EXTRA

Extra good Peaches 75c per bu. J. G. McDougal.

S. B. Hodges of Dallas county is here visiting his friend, A. E. Gaint, and prospecting.

Rev. M. L. Story and family returned home last Friday night from Williamson county.

FOR SALE—A few registered Poland-China Pigs. J. S. Grooms.

H. M. Crawford and family returned Wednesday from a trip to Hereford and Dimmitt.

E. P. Ford's little boy fell off a mule Thursday and broke his arm. We understand he is doing nicely.

W. H. Madden and wife have stored their household goods and are now living at the Nippert hotel.

Tom and Clark Latimer and Bob Adamson returned this week from a Ford trip into Mexico, Oklahoma and Kansas.

Mrs. A. H. Moyers left Saturday for Kelso, Tennessee a few weeks visit with her grandson, W. E. Bray, and family.

Ladies will serve at the B. O. L. at the B. O. L. Both manufactured cream

VICTROLAS AND VICTOR RECORDS
on sale at **'McCrary's'** Memphis Texas
Pay us a visit your next time in Memphis.
Special Concert Saturday Ed T. Kelly

Miss Mae Simmons came up from Memphis Monday evening and is working at the N & M store.

Mrs. P. C. Johnson and son, Willie, returned first of the week from a visit with relatives in Grayson county.

J. B. McBride returned to his home at Van Alstyne Thursday after a few days visit with his friend, O. R. Culwell.

Mrs. Kutch and daughter, Miss Mittle, are here from Memphis this week visiting her nephew, A. N. Wood, and family.

Postmaster Sheppard and wife of Memphis lost their oldest son last Tuesday week. They have our deepest sympathy in their sad loss.

C. B. Battle, wife and son left Saturday night for a visit with relatives near Bryan. They expect to see the sights at Galveston while away.

G. A. Wimberly was called again to Booneville last Friday to see his brother who had a relapse. At last report his brother was very low.

J. P. Wilson of Benson Springs and Dr. and Mrs. Funderburk of Palestine arrived Tuesday morning for a visit with their cousin, Mrs. J. L. Tims.

FOR SALE—My house and two lots in Hedley, well located. Cash or good terms. Would take good young stock. Mrs. P. A. Smith.

Mrs. Henry Lovell of Clarendon and daughter, Mrs. Russell of Greenville, and C. S. Russell of Memphis arrived Tuesday to L. L. and R. L. Cornelius

We are requested to announce that the Methodist will begin a revival meeting here 2nd Sunday in September. Rev. C. S. Cameron of Claude will assist in the meeting.

T. T. Harrison left Thursday for Corpus Christi where he has gin interests, and his family left for Lone Oak, where they will visit a month before joining him at Corpus Christi to stay during the ginning season.

Rev. C. W. Horschler returned Wednesday night from Giltown where he assisted in a revival meeting. He stated that that country was dry and suffering for want of rain.

The church of Christ announce E. B. Mullens of Jack county will begin a revival meeting Saturday night before the 1st Sunday in September. Everybody respectfully invited to attend.

DON'T FORGET
We still have all kinds of, and everything delivered within city limits. Get our prices before buying. Phone 86. Wood & Plaster.

J. M. Whittington and daughter, Miss Ethel, went to Quanah Wednesday to consult a specialist about one of Miss Ethel's eyes that has been giving her considerable trouble lately.

Spurgeon Bishop, while running a job press at Claude last Saturday, had two fingers mashed and is visiting homefolks here while his fingers get well. His brother, Ealis went to Claude Monday to take his place.

Meal and Chops
I have meal and chops for sale at all times at my mill. And will grind, chop or crush any and every day. When you want good good meal just try mine you will like it. N. M. Hornsby.

While work is being done on the Hornsby building I will do blacksmithing at the Kendall stand, and invite my friends and customers to bring their work to me there. J. M. Bozeman.

King's Shop is the place to get fresh shaves, haircuts, and laundry. J. B. King, Prop.

A splendid little shower came down Wednesday. As we go to press indications are good for a rain tonight.

A. E. Gant and family moved from Windy Valley Saturday in to one of the Dishman residences just east of the school building.

The Baptist ladies will serve cake and cream at the Bond building Saturday July 31. Both homemade and manufactured cream will be served. Cream alone 10c, cream with cake 15c, or two creams with cake 25c.

W. A. Vineyard and family of Elk City, Oklahoma, and their nephew, George Vineyard, of Amarillo visited a few days this week with W. A.'s sister, Mrs. J. C. Wells. They are making an extensive trip in a new Reo.

ELBERTA PEACHES
Plenty of them—will begin to ripen about August 15th or 20th. One mile west of Hedley. J. E. Neely.

FOR SALE—15 acres joining incorporated town of Hedley, on public highway, good improvements, best of water, most all fenced with hog and poultry wire. Would consider some trade in good stock; right price. Call on or write J. A. Morrow, 324t Hedley Texas.

I. J. Spurlin, E. E. McGee, J. W. Reeves, T. W. Roy, O. F. Doherty, A. B. Watkins, J. A. Wade, H. P. Wilson and S. E. Lyell are attending the State Farmers Institute at Austin, and J. L. Allison and Prof. G. C. Meadows are attending the Farmers Congress at College Station.

Subscribe for the Informer.

What is Practical Education?
What is "practical" in education? We cannot accept the answer of the youth who is taking a "culture course" because it is the thing to do. He muddles through his work, absorbing only what is injected by forcible feeding, explaining in moments of fancied sincerity that, since culture is not "practical," it is not worth real work. What nonsense! In a state of savagery nothing is practical that does not support life or save it. In civilization everything is practical that enables one to live happily in a complex environment. The ability to survey a field is practical, but so in equal measure is the power to reason correctly from historical analogy; so is the power to enjoy intelligently a good book. A liberal education, for the right man, is more practical than any other. And the right man for a liberal training is any and every student who will profit more certainly by a general education in the fundamentals of living than by a special training in technical knowledge.—Henry S. Canby in Harper's Magazine.

Land to Support One Person.
How much land does it take to support a cow, or a horse, or a hog? Rather important questions to every one of us, but not so important as the query.
How much land does it take to support a person?
A survey made by the United States government in Ohio seems to show that it costs on the average \$197 to house and board each person on the farm.

That is, the husband, wife, and three children must have an income of \$955 if they live as well as the average.
This is the income in dollars, and the examination—on 44 farms—indicates that it takes 40 acres to "support" a person.—Farm and Fireside.

Undertaking Too Much.
"One sees a great many anemic looking young men these days."
"I wonder why that is."
"I don't know, unless it's because they sap their strength to raise dinky little mustaches."

No Change at All.
"Does your married life seem homelike, my boy?"
"Oh, yes. My wife's quarrels are exactly like the rows mother used to make."
—Chicago News.

DENOTE PROGRESS BY SLANG

Every Season Sees New Verbal Inventions Which Next Season Relegates to Realm of Obsolete.

If the defenders of slang did not try to prove so much, they would have a stronger case. It is more enthusiasm that leads the Nashville Tennessean, for instance, to insist that "slang has contributed to English a thousand worth while and workable words for every such word contributed by science." Slang is strong on contribution, but weak on staying power. Every season sees new verbal inventions which the next season relegates to the realm of the obsolete. The words added by science may be less colorful, although this is not invariably true, but they do not vanish away so rapidly. We may say "phone" for "telephone" and "auto" for "automobile," but the great mass of terms brought into the language by scientific discovery and invention do not undergo even the process of abbreviation, nor can slang be upheld upon the ground which to the Tennessean is momentarily plausible. The reason for the transient character of slang words, it thinks, is that "there come new ideas that must be named. The idea has its little day and passes out of the life of the people. With the idea passes the name of that idea." On the contrary, the new slang that is brought into being is usually nothing but new names for old ideas. Slang is an endless procession of re-dressing ideas in new clothes. What erstwhile was "finger" has become "pep." "Boodlers" are transformed into "gray wolves." It is no longer good form to speak of "hitting it up"; one is "going some." Such is the "progress" denoted by the changes in slang.—New York Post.

DO NOT FEAR THE ALLIGATOR

Natives of Florida Have No Terror of Monster if They Can Get Finger in Each Eye.

The alligator is a dreadful creature to unaccustomed eyes, but the natives living around the Everglades of Florida do not fear the monster. It is very seldom that people in those waters are molested, as an alligator will generally run off from a party in bathing. Occasionally they are more bold, as in the following instance, related by a Florida paper.

Four boys, aged between twelve and sixteen years, went in bathing, and all went well until a twelve-foot alligator rose up within ten feet of them and began to splash the water with his tail. The boys made for shore, and the alligator after them, catching one of the boys by the foot, and began dragging him into deep water.

John Dodie, the largest boy, took in the situation and came to the rescue. He struck up and dove under the water, coming up within two feet of the struggling boy, jumped on the alligator's back, and stuck both fingers in its eyes.

The natives never fear an alligator if they can get a finger in each eye, as it then becomes quite helpless. In this case it happened that two hunters on shore saw the boys' predicament, and, with two well-aimed shots into the alligator's side, caused instant death.

The boy who had been riding the alligator then got off, and was highly commended for his bravery, while the boy who was bitten was tenderly cared for, and in a few days was out in the streets.

The Good Birds Do.

The department of agriculture informs us that out of fifty species of hawks and owls, only four are actually injurious to crops. One observer tells us that he has seen with his own eyes an owl of his acquaintance swallowing nine field mice, one after another, until the tail of the last remained in evidence. However, in four hours, this meal having been digested with no apparent effort, the owl was ready for four more mice. The old hawk and his wife will consume a round dozen of mice each during a single day, and in two months' time their youthful brood will devour a similar quantity. It has been stated that a colony of hawks will kill 10,000 rodents in three months' time. We all know what damage mice perpetrate in our grain fields. The farmer may well spare a chicken or two from his henyard in payment for service rendered him by these birds of prey.—Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life.

His Occupation.

Cy Warman, author of the song "Sweet Marie," was an official of the Grand Trunk railroad, but he was always modest about his post. Once he stopped overnight at a little hotel in northern Michigan, conducted by a man who had previously run a shooting gallery and later a night-lunch car in New York. The host related his own life story at length. Then he became interested in the biography of the visitor. "What do you do in Montreal, Mr. Warman?" "I work for the Grand Trunk," said Warman. "What kind of a job have you got—do you sell tickets or handle baggage?" "Oh, I've got a better job than either of those," said Cy. "You know the man who goes alongside the train and taps the wheels with a hammer to see that everything's all right? Well, I help him listen."

Informer \$1.00 per year.

'INFORMER WANT-ADS GET RESULTS