

The Plainview Country Will Be the Biggest and Best Irrigated District in the World in a Few Years

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VOLUME TWENTY-TWO

THE HALE COUNTY HERALD, PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1911

NUMBER TEN

"PREPARING FOR IRRIGATION"

AUTHORITATIVE ADVICE ON AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

Being a Bulletin from the Department of Agriculture, Sent Out to Eastern New Mexico.

More crop failures on the irrigated lands of New Mexico may be traced to faulty leveling than to any other cause under the control of the farmer. Poorly-leveled lands are expensive to irrigate, both with regard to the amount of water and the amount of labor required; and, in addition, the plants in the different parts of the field are so unequally watered that unsatisfactory crops are the result. The machinery necessary for leveling on the small farm is simple and inexpensive, and should be kept in order that all spare time of men and teams can be used to the best advantage. On the small farm, all that is necessary is a Fresno scraper, a plow and a plank drag.

In leveling, the first thing to do is to decide just how the land can be put into shape by moving the least amount of dirt. A good way to begin is to set stakes to represent borders, and see how they may be located in order to obtain the best results. It is not necessary that an entire field should be level, but only that the soil within a border may drop lower or rise higher than the one adjoining, without any serious inconvenience in either seeding or harvesting. Borders should not be spaced too wide. Forty-five to sixty feet will be a good width if the field is at all sloping, and it is not best to make them more than 100 feet apart, even when the land is level. Locate each border definitely, and mark it by throwing up a couple of furrows, or in any other way that is convenient. Then, beginning at the high end of the field, work out the first border, taking all excess dirt from the high places and spreading it where needed in low places. In sandy soils the borders should not be more than 200 or 300 feet in length, but on clay soils no limit need be set for the length. For the location of the borders, especially if they are long, it is almost necessary that a level be used. These may be purchased for about \$18 to \$20. Permanent borders should be built at the time of leveling. These should be just high enough to control the movement of the water, and should be wide enough to prevent any danger of their being dragged down by machinery or washed down by the running water. A convenient and very satisfactory way to build such borders is to drag up the dirt with a scraper and deposit it along the lines of the border, where it should be smoothed into the desired shape. If the borders are built with a broad base and slowly sloping sides, crops can be grown along the sides and top without any difficulty. The base of such borders should not be less than eight to ten feet wide. After all the borders and the checks, or cross borders, are complete, it is best to go over each section of the field and true up all slight inequalities that may have been missed in the first leveling. Here, again the level is of great value, and it points out these errors much more closely than the best-trained eye. If there is a free and abundant supply of water, and the field will not need it for some time, it is well to give it a trial irrigation, making note of all the points that are either low or high, and correcting these as soon as the soil is dry.

One thing that must be borne in mind is that where any large amount of earth is hauled into a low place the level of the land is destroyed by this soil settling after the first few irrigations, unless allowance is made for this, and a slight excess of soil is moved in. This is hard to estimate and, for this reason, it is well that the field not be seeded to a permanent crop, like alfalfa, the first year after any decided leveling. The small grains are, perhaps, the best crops to try on newly-leveled fields. They do not occupy the soil for a great length of time, and can stand an excess of water in any place that happens to be low perhaps better than a majority of crops grown in this region. Then, too, the surface is left in an excellent condition for correcting slight inequalities in level that may yet remain. When these corrections are made the soil should be ready to put in alfalfa or any other crop that will be on the land for years, with no fear of drowning out the lower levels. Great advantage in operation results

from the use of well-built boxes and gates for the turn-outs and other control of water. A subsequent bulletin will treat of these more fully.—Press Bulletin No. 172, Department of Agriculture.

AN IDEAL ESTATE.

G. M. Jane, of Grand Junction, Colo., has been in Plainview some time, and last Monday he dropped in at The Herald office for a little chat. Jane & Hill own three or four sections in the southwestern part of the county, in the Bartonsite section. Mr. Jane is here for the purpose of improving the place as he may think fit. He is having a well sunk now. The drillers have gone down to a depth of 115 feet, and an abundance of water has been found, of course.

In addition to the portion of the ranch that will be farmed by irrigation and dry-farming methods, Mr. Jane expects to install and stock a part with high-grade cattle, sheep, horses, mules, hogs—in short, the place will be transformed into a model stock farm—such a stock farm as will be common in the South Plains in a few years to come.

Mr. Jane is from the most successful fruit-raising country in the world, and they raise classy truck in the Grand Junction country, too. He will have a large orchard and truck patch on his place, and his operations, no doubt, will be watched with interest and profit by every farmer and orchardist in the South Plains.

He says that land sells for from two or three thousand dollars an acre in his country—that is, the land under irrigation. Then, he went on to state that the soil here resembles that of the Grand Junction country, and has even an advantage, in not being permeated with alkali. Although his home and most of his holdings are in Colorado, Mr. Jane frankly stated: "I believe the South Plains will be the most important irrigated section of the world in a few years to come."

ELKS ELECT OFFICERS.

With the local lodge of Elks, last meeting night, March 3, was the date for the election of officers for the coming lodge year, commencing April 1, 1911. The following officers were elected:

Exalted Ruler—E. H. Perry.
Est. Ldg. Knight—Frank Hardin.
Est. Loyal Knight—D. H. Collier.
Est. Lect. Knight—J. W. Pipkin.
Secretary—Earle Keck.
Treasurer—I. C. Wright.
Three-Year-Term Trustee—J. R. Kerley.

Representative to Grand Lodge—Jas. R. DeLay.

The lodge has been very prosperous during the past year, and many worthy members have been added to their ranks. They expect an even greater measure of success for the coming year, and contemplate the erection of a handsome home for themselves in the near future.

SOME PRIZE FOKERS.

Mr. E. Callaway, of the Ellen community, who is one of Hale County's most successful and modern farmers was in town on Monday, with a couple of hogs for sale. They were only about twelve months old but they weighed in the neighborhood of 400 pounds. One was a barrow and the other a barren sow. Mr. Callaway said that he would not have taken \$50 for the sow if she had not been barren, as she was a full-blood Poland China. The South Plains is a great hog country, we repeat.

CIVIC LEAGUE MEETING.

The Herald is requested to announce that the Civic League will meet at the First Christian Church on next Wednesday afternoon, March 15, to arrange the campaign for Clean-Up Day. Other business may also be transacted. All ladies of Plainview, whether members of the League or present or not, are urgently requested to be present.

TREES WANTED.

The ladies of the Plainview Cemetery Association would appreciate donations of good, hardy trees or shrubs, suitable for planting in the cemetery. Any one having anything to give, please call on or ring Mrs. J. N. Donohoo, president.

FROM OUR MAIL BAG.

"Guide Rock, Nebraska,
"March 1, 1911.

"Herald,
"Plainview, Texas.
"Dear Sir—Please find enclosed \$1.00, for subscription. I want to learn all I can about your country. My brother and I have 640 acres of land west of Plainview, and, since you people have gotten the water, some of us will come down and live among you.

"Your respectfully,
"SHERMAN WOODWARD."

"Monrovia, Los Angeles Co., Cal.,
"February 21, 1911.

"Editor Herald,
"Plainview, Texas.

"Dear Sir—Your notice is received, and I am glad to renew my subscription. No visitor is more welcome in our California home than The Herald. No sooner is it delivered than off comes the wrapper, and eager eyes are scanning the pages, to see what new thing has come to you during the week just passed.

"Last October I visited your city, and spent several days with my son and family, ten miles west of town. He showed me, then, where the Slaton well was being put down, but we did not dream they were about to obtain such wonderful results by going so short a distance down. You have earned the congratulations now being showered upon you—to which add mine. I am longing now for wings, to fly to that Water Carnival, to look upon the flow of water coming from that pioneer well, and be shown all the other wells due for that occasion. It will be a day of history-making for Hale County and the Shallow Water belt. Then, next fall will come the 'Harvest Festival,' to which all may go and look down upon the fruits of the union of soil and water. Call it the 'County Fair' if you choose, and I feel sure there will be much worth going far to see.

"Cordially yours,
"ANNETTE NYE."

TROUBLE IN THE SENATE.

Senator Bailey Resigns; Then Recalls Resignation.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey resigned his seat in the Senate, because all but three Democratic members of the Senate voted to adopt the resolution ratifying the Constitution of Arizona. Shortly before 6 o'clock this afternoon Senator Bailey withdrew his resignation, and gave to the press copies of the following telegram:

"Hon. O. B. Colquitt, Austin, Texas.—You know how unalterably I am opposed to those Populistic heresies known as the initiative, referendum and recall, and I would not be willing to remain in the Senate or any branch of the public service if a majority of the party friends associated with me were willing to give their approval to them. I construed the

BACK TO THE FARM.

According to The Tullia Herald, Cashier Donaldson, of one of the leading banks of Swisher County, has resigned his position, and gone to the farm, to develop irrigation. Irrigation will better the banks—why shouldn't the bankers boost irrigation?—Hale County Herald.

With such men as Mr. Donaldson, men of practical business training, going back to the farm, means a forward move for successful farming. Not that Mr. Donaldson is more trained in the methods of cultivating and maturing his crops than his lifetime farmer-neighbor, but, as a banker, he studied the best and most profitable markets for the banker's money, without which the bank would have been a non-revenue-bearing institution. Now, as a farmer, Mr. Donaldson will naturally look to the marketing of his farm products in a manner that will obtain profitable results. Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, estimates that the consumer pays 50 per cent more for farm products than the farmer gets. In other words, it costs the farmer 50 cents to get one dollar's worth of his produce to the actual consumer. This 50 cents goes to the speculator in farm products. This is the result of haphazard methods of marketing. In many farming sections farmers are organizing methods of marketing, and are meeting with remarkable success. Men like Mr. Donaldson know the value of organization, and, as a farmer, can be of untold benefit in perfecting organizations and methods of profitable marketing.—Tullia Herald.

BIRTH STATISTICS.

Born, on last Sunday, to Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Watrous, a ten-pound boy. The father was out of town at the time of the birth. Both mother and child are doing well.

Born, last Thursday, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hyde, twins, a boy and a girl, weighing, respectively, 5 and 6 pounds. All the principals are progressing nicely.

Vote of the Democratic Senators, in the Senate this morning, on the resolution approving the Constitution of Arizona as giving their support to those vagaries, and, under that impression, I promptly tendered my resignation.

"The ablest and most conspicuous Democrats who voted that way have given me their assurance that they did not intend their votes to be construed, and have made, through Senator Bacon, a statement in the open Senate expressly declaring that they utterly disapproved them.

"Under the circumstances, and at their earnest request, as well as at your own request, supplemented by many messages from my friends in Texas and some in other states, I have concluded to withdraw my resignation.

"J. W. BAILEY."

The Herald for Job Printing.

A RECORD SHIPMENT OF STEERS

110 FEET OF WATER.

W. F. Brooks, who lives two miles south of Plainview, brought in the past week what appears to be the best well in the South Plains to date. It is 129 feet in depth, and the water stands within 19 feet of the surface. All readers of arithmetic will comprehend that this gives Mr. Brooks 110 feet of water. His pumping machinery is expected in this week. It is practically the same as that used in the Slaton well. Mr. Brooks will put in an extensive irrigated truck patch, we understand.

Following the lead of Plainview, the entire South Plains, and portions of the Panhandle, is sinking wells and installing irrigation. Each town boasts its pet scheme in glowing terms. Lubbock, Lockney, Tullia, Amarillo—all have their wonderful well discoveries, some of which are claimed to be better than these at Plainview and throughout Hale County. In answer to which, we invite the world to come, compare and decide. Plainview has no fear as to the outcome of the decision. But, we of West Texas must not wrangle—there's glory enough and water enough for us all. Also, let's work, each in his own section, for results are always much better advertisements than "hot air," even when the latter conforms to the latest styles of veracity. Sink more wells!

IRRIGATION PROJECT GROWING.

Just at this time, when the whole of the semi-arid country is aroused over the subject of irrigation, there is little wonder that its possibilities should have been recognized by enterprising citizens of Amarillo and Potter County, as well as by those in the various other counties of this section of the State.

Many irrigation projects of greater or less magnitude are under way in the Panhandle, and not a little attention is being paid the conservation of moisture, and kindred themes. Near this city, on Amarillo Creek, several tracts are to be brought into excellent and profitable production through su-irrigation.

The following, clipped from a recent issue of The Plainview Herald, and reprinted over the State, will be found interesting and illustrative of the estimate placed upon lands in the vicinity of Amarillo:

"W. D. Muncy, of Amarillo, is sub-irrigating a patch of ground near Amarillo with wooden tiling, treated with creosote to prevent decay. He says it costs him about one-half cent per foot. He states that he has remarkable success with sugar beets and all kinds of truck, and finds a ready sale for the latter at Amarillo.

"Say what you please against sub-irrigation, but I can support a family on one-half an acre of sub-irrigated land," said Mr. Muncy recently.

Orcharding is to be carried on in the same districts, it being set forth that after the trees shall have been set, and before they reach the age for bearing, vegetables will be cultivated, and thus revenues derived from the soil while the richer harvest season is being approached. Nursery stock will be grown, as well as celery, parsley, beets, tomatoes, potatoes, onions, and carrots.

Men with money, enterprise and pluck, coupled with experience, have undertaken this branch of development for the Amarillo country. They have asserted their faith in the soil, and in their own ability to bring from it the essential elements of wealth. It is this class of men that the city of Amarillo is bidding for and will always welcome.—Amarillo News.

LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.

One-Fourth of Regular Army Being Rushed to Mexico.

Washington, D. C., March 7.—Without a moment's notice, and without a vestige of publicity, the War Department and the Navy Department, between dusk last night and daylight this morning, ordered the mobilizing of about 20,000 regular troops at San Antonio and Galveston, 2,100 marines at either Galveston or Guantanamo, and four armored cruisers—the Tennessee (flagship), Rear Admiral Staunton and Capt. Harry S. Knapp, commanding; the Montana, Capt. John G. Guimby; the North Carolina, Capt. Clifford J. Boush; the Washington, Capt. Finehard M. Hughes—at Galveston.—Dallas News.

ALSO, SOME TRIBUTES TO A PASSING INDUSTRY.

The Texas Steer versus the Dairy Cow; the Cow-Pony versus the Automobile.

Right here in the dust from the vanishing herds of the Texas steer, and when the yells of the cowboy and the howling and bellowing of the restless herds are but faint echoes of a picturesque past, comes a worthy reminder of the days ago—the days when the steer roamed the big ranches at will, yielding allegiance only to the voice of the cowboy.

W. A. Graham, of Quitaque, Briscoe County, situated some 45 miles north-east of Plainview, was in town yesterday with two cars of the best steers that the "old-timers" claim have ever been shipped off the Panhandle—even in the palmy days of the old regime. There were 34 of the steers, and they completely filled two cars. Their ages ran from two to five years, most of them being coming-threes. The weight of the heaviest steer was 2,120 pounds, and there were several that would run over the ton mark. The average weight of the herd was near 1,900 pounds, and they were fat—very, very fat! Of a pretty color, too, they were—rich red, with a dash of white gleaming here and there—high-bred cattle, Hereford and Durham, he strains intermingled. You should have seen the look of the old range come into the eyes of some of the former cowmen of Plainview as they gazed on this realistic reminder of the days when the round-up was the chief social occasion.

Mr. Graham is taking his steers to the Fat Stock Show, now on at Fort Worth. After bearing away a few prizes, he expects to sell the herd, and, no doubt, they will command a top price. It is the opinion of many that saw them that this is the best bunch of steers taken to the show ever raised in the State of Texas.

Mr. Graham told The Herald man that he had had his herd on feed for the past five months. Their rations consisted of kaffir corn, maize, meal and a little cake—the cotton-seed variety—we will state for the benefit of some of our Northern readers. He has not lost a single one from his herd, and has had practically no sickness among them. When asked as to what he contributed his remarkable success, Mr. Graham replied: "I always treated my steers in much the same manner that I would want to be treated myself if I were a steer. Not one of them has ever had a hungry day. There was always plenty of feed handy when their appetites called for it. Also, I have been kind to them in any way possible. The salt trough was never allowed to grow empty, and the water trough was never allowed to run low."

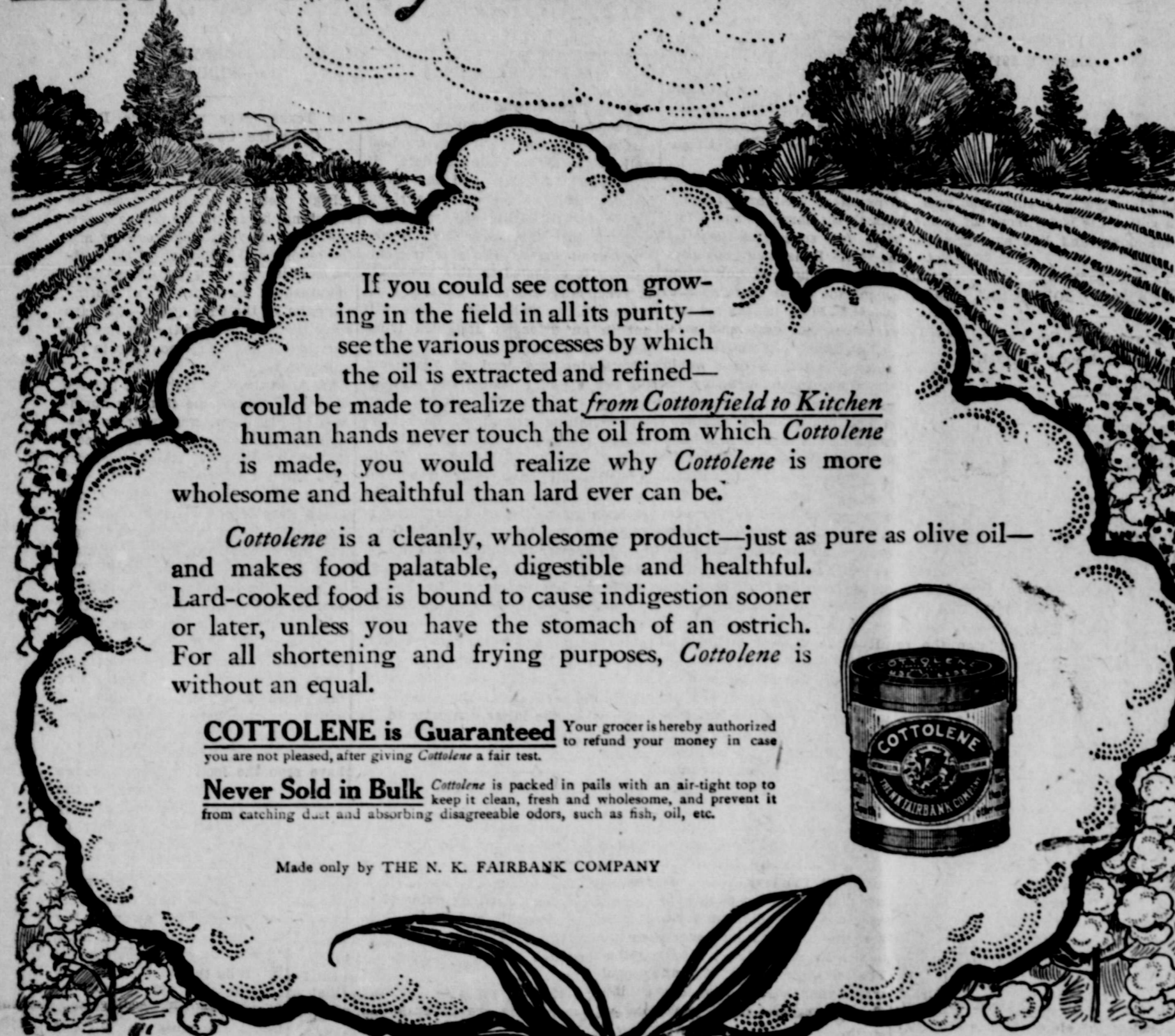
"But the exclusive cattle industry is no more in the South Plains. When one dairy cow will yield more profit than four steers, it is useless to think of the steer's ever 'coming back.' The West will never feed the world again on beef, as it has done in the past. One steer requires ten acres for his domain every year. Ten acres, under irrigation, in the Panhandle will yield many, many times the profit, in truck produce, that the best of the herd could furnish. The world will have to get its steaks from South America or from other undeveloped or non-arable regions. West Texas, as a whole, is a cattle range no longer.

One with a vivid imagination can picture the ghostly herds of yesterday, tossing their long horns in anger, glowering with jealousy at the mild-eyed Jersey that has replaced them. The old-time cowboy has intimidated and cursed the man with the hoe in vain. The old days are no more! Some of the cowmen resigned themselves to the new order of things, and the hand that once deftly twirled the lasso now pulls the bell-cord over a mule's back. The lariat is now used as a plow-line or a skipping-rope, and the rusty, old branding irons have been transformed into stick horses for the kids. Truly, the Texas steer is a relic of the past, and the cowboy, "the world's last cavalier," is seen no more, save in the pages of history and in the stirring romances of the old West.

Frank Hardin, manager of the Plainview Lumber Company, has purchased a couple of lots near the "Church section," and will erect a handsome residence on same soon.

Cottolene

Like Fleecy Summer Clouds



If you could see cotton growing in the field in all its purity—see the various processes by which the oil is extracted and refined—could be made to realize that *from Cottonfield to Kitchen* human hands never touch the oil from which *Cottolene* is made, you would realize why *Cottolene* is more wholesome and healthful than lard ever can be.

Cottolene is a cleanly, wholesome product—just as pure as olive oil—and makes food palatable, digestible and healthful. Lard-cooked food is bound to cause indigestion sooner or later, unless you have the stomach of an ostrich. For all shortening and frying purposes, *Cottolene* is without an equal.

COTTOLENE is Guaranteed Your grocer is hereby authorized to refund your money in case you are not pleased, after giving *Cottolene* a fair test.

Never Sold in Bulk *Cottolene* is packed in pails with an air-tight top to keep it clean, fresh and wholesome, and prevent it from catching dust and absorbing disagreeable odors, such as fish, oil, etc.



Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

THE DOCTOR'S QUESTION.

Much Sickness Due to Bowel Disorders.

A doctor's first question, when consulted by a patient, is, "Are your bowels regular?" He knows that 98 per cent of illness is attended with inactive bowels and torpid liver, and that this condition must be removed gently and thoroughly before health can be restored.

REXALL ORDERLIES are a positive, pleasant and safe remedy for constipation and bowel disorders in general. We are so certain of their great curative value that we promise to return the purchaser's money in every case when they fail to produce entire satisfaction.

REXALL ORDERLIES are eaten like candy, they act quietly, and have a soothing, strengthening, healing influence on the entire intestinal tract. They do not purge, gripe, cause nausea, flatulence, excessive looseness, diarrhoea, or other annoying effect. They are especially good for children, weak persons or old folks. Two sizes, 25 cents and 10 cents. Sold only at our store—The Rexall Store. The Wyckoff-Willis Drug Co.

PUMPS AND IRRIGATION.

A 6-inch cylinder, 20-inch stroke, with 30 strokes per minute, will discharge 73 gallons of water per minute. A gallon of water weighs 8 1/3 pounds, and a horsepower is equal to lifting 33,000 pounds one foot in one minute.

Therefore, 73 multiplied by 8 1/3 multiplied by the depth of the water below the surface (75 feet), and the result divided by 33,700, will give the theoretical horsepower, which in this case would be 14.10 horsepower—the amount required to pump 73 gallons per minute.

Now, double the theoretical horsepower, and we have 28.20 actual or useful horsepower. An engine of three horsepower would do the work.

This outfit will deliver 73 gallons per minute, or 4,380 gallons per hour, or 105,120 gallons per day, or 630,720 gallons per week.

This is nearly two acre-feet of water, or sufficient to cover two acres of land one foot deep, or four acres six inches deep, or six acres four inches deep.

But this could not be done without a "head" of water. A reservoir will be needed.

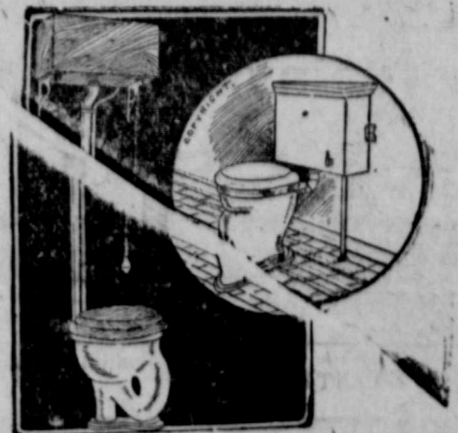
A reservoir 164 feet in diameter and four feet high will contain 632,690 gallons—about the work of the six-inch pump for one week. This would furnish a head of water sufficiently large to use. One man can handle a head of two cubic feet per second, or 900 gallons per minute.

This reservoir would furnish a head of this pressure for 11 hours. One day's work would thus irrigate six acres, and put four inches of water on the surface.

The following table will enable any one to easily calculate the capacity of reservoirs:

A reservoir one foot deep and ten feet in diameter will contain 587 gallons
20 feet in diameter ... 4 times 587
30 feet in diameter ... 9 times 587
40 feet in diameter ... 16 times 587
50 feet in diameter ... 25 times 587
60 feet in diameter ... 36 times 587
100 feet in diameter ... 100 times 587

If the reservoir is three feet deep multiply the result by three, and so on.—Hereford Brand.



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In plumbing appliances are as much in evidence with us as in any other avenue of business.

SANITARY BATH-ROOM

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are as requisite for health as a doctor is when you are sick. Our estimates on plumbing will prove satisfactory.

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Guaranteed to heal without a blemish, or your money refunded. Price, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. 25c size for family use only. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. Cox's

Painless Blister

Guaranteed to give satisfaction and blister without pain, or your money refunded. For sale by all druggists.

Spring winds are coming, and a fire is liable to come. Let us write your insurance now. J. M. MALONE INSURANCE AGENCY. tf.

Are your horses and mules insured? If not, let us write you a policy on them now.—J. M. MALONE INSURANCE AGENCY. tf.

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We handle the best Niggerhead Coals mined

No long waits when you order. No short weights when you get your coal

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Of Plainview, Texas

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We would be pleased to have your business

COLLEGE COURSES BY MAIL.

A young man who lives in the country, in Nueces County, who has been taking courses by correspond-

ence from the University of Texas, writes as follows regarding this method of securing a college education:

"A postage stamp will carry a

Discouraged

The expression occurs so many times in letters from sick women, "I was completely discouraged." And there is always good reason for the discouragement. Years of pain and suffering. Doctor after doctor tried in vain. Medicines doing no lasting good. It is no wonder that the woman feels discouraged.

Thousands of these weak and sick women have found health and courage regained as the result of the use of

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It establishes regularity, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures weakness.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

Refuse substitutes offered by unscrupulous druggists for this reliable remedy.

Sick women are invited to consult by letter, free. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Write without fear and without fee to World's Dispensary, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Pres't, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

Liberty for Women

We want every woman who has suffered for years from feminine complaints and disorders—who has tried numbers of so-called cures without obtaining relief—to get a bottle of the new and wonderfully successful remedy

REXALL VEGETABLE COMPOUND

That has cured thousands of women who despaired of ever regaining their health. We know just what this remedy contains, have absolute confidence in its effectiveness, and prove this by guaranteeing it. If you are a sufferer from any form of ailment peculiar to women and REXALL VEGETABLE COMPOUND does not bring you relief, come back to us with the empty bottle and we will immediately refund you your money. We don't know of any offer more fair than this.

THE REXALL STORE

Wyckoff-Willis Drug Company

thought into a dugout in Dallam County, or into a jacalita down in the prickly-pear thickets of Starr. And, in passing, we may say that an educated man in a dugout may be as great an asset to this commonwealth as an educated man in the capital. There are in Texas young business men, clerks, students, detained at home, mechanics, boys on the farm, and various other classes, who will find in it a new door opened, and will take advantage of it. But, doubtless, the greatest field of the Department of Extension—the field which will ultimately bring the greatest returns to the State—lies among the poorly-equipped country-school teachers. Too often the country teacher starts out with a poorly-trained, poorly-filled mind, drifts around among minds as vacant as his own, receives no inspiration to achievement except from ten-cent novels, dry-as-dust pedagogical treatises, and the school magazines—feminized nonsense and platitudinous verbosity—and becomes reconciled to a slow death by mental stagnation. This department, however, the Correspondence School of the University, brings him a new idea. While he can not spend a year in college, he can spend his evenings doing a trifle of college work, which, while it is but a trifle, keeps him out of his rut-grave and will, if continued, prepare him for efficient service."

PEOPLE ALIVE TO IRRIGATION.

Chicago, Ill., March 7.—"The people of the United States are today alive to the subject of irrigation," states Governor Jos. M. Carey, of Wyoming. With reference to the National Irrigation Congress, which holds its 19th session in Chicago on December 5 to 9, Governor Carey adds: "The Irrigation Congress has been one of the greatest factors in advancing irrigation investigations and the promotion of irrigation enterprises."

"The congresses do not vote money, nor inaugurate the building of dams, reservoirs and canals, but they do bring together scientists, experts and practical men, which results in the education of the uninformed, and in creating a sound public sentiment on the questions affecting the reclamation of the desert lands of the United States.

"The irrigation question is one of the most important affecting the states and territories west of the Missouri River. It becomes a great

economic question to all the people of the United States. Nothing else has done so much to bring about the present favorable conditions as the irrigation congresses. They have done a great work, but the work has just begun. These irrigation congresses should be encouraged, supported and widely attended, and no progressive man can afford to neglect them."

Governor Carey, after whom the Carey Act is named, was president of the Congress of 1897, at Lincoln, Nebraska, and that of 1898, at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

LETTER TO J. B. MAXEY.

Plainview, Texas.

Dear Sir: Clear pine and pine full of knots are two different things; they are both called pine.

Clear paint and paint adulterated with whitening, china-clay, ground stone, barytes, benzine and water, are different things; they are both called "paint."

It takes less labor to work clear pine than pine with knots, and costs less money.

It takes less labor to paint clear paint than half-whitening or half china-clay or half ground stone or half barytes. These mixtures make more gallons, not more paint. There's no more milk in two quarts of milk-and-water than in one quart of milk. If you paint two gallons for one you pay double for labor; and labor costs more than paint.

You know how it is with clear lumber and knots. It's the same with all paint and half-paint.

A day's-work is a gallon of paint or half-paint.

Apply it to business. Suppose you have two houses, same size; paint one Devco, the other the other prominent paint in your town.

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A Page for Farmers and Stock Raisers

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WANTED—1,500 PULLETS.

I want to contract with breeders of the S. C. White Leghorn for 1,500 pullets, to be delivered to me at my home, one mile northwest of Plainview, the first of September, 1911. Address, W. B. JOINER, Plainview, Texas.

PRACTICAL POULTRY RAISING.

By L. L. Johnson.

There are at least four things to consider in successful poultry raising: 1st—Houses and location; 2nd—Selection of stock; 3rd—Care and feeding; 4th—Markets.

Location.—In selecting a location for a poultry house, even in a dry climate, look well to the drainage. In times of sudden down-pour, unless the drainage is good, the houses will be flooded.

If possible, have the houses face the south. The shed-roof style of house is very good, both as to cost and usefulness. Build the house with about a seven-foot front wall and a five-foot rear wall, 16 feet wide and as long as is needed to house the flock.

To house a large number of hens in one house is economical in several ways. The cost of housing will be reduced at least one-third. The cost of caring for them will be three-fourths less than when housed in several small buildings. The liability of disease is no greater, especially if a flock is watched carefully. Signs of sickness and disease can be easily detected, and if the ailing birds are removed at once the trouble will usually be eliminated.

In dry climates there is very much less vermin and disease to contend with than in humid climates. Choleza and gapes are hardly known. Mites and lice will come if special care is not exercised to keep them away. But if farmers, as a rule, would give their poultry the same attention and care as they do their stock, the returns would induce them to go more into the poultry part of farming. Any wide-awake farmer who will take 500 hens, house and care for them properly, can net from \$500 to \$750 per year from them, according to the kind of stock he has.

Stock.—It does not cost any more to keep thoroughbred poultry than it does scrub poultry, and the breeder should remember that every penny he gets above the market price is that much profit. On an average, any common fowl will bring from 40 cents to 75 cents on the general market, but often the thoroughbred fowl will bring from \$1.00 to \$5.00.

By all means, produce good stock, and then keep it good. An experienced poultry specialist begins to cull his flock while the chicks are only three or four weeks old, and then he keeps culling until the birds are full grown. The farmer, as a rule, can not and does not do this, so it is advisable for him to follow the next-best plan. In the fall, when the nights are getting cold, he should catch all the birds that are outside and put them in the poultry house. At this time he should separate all undersized birds, those that are not well developed, off in color or under-sized birds, and get them ready for market as soon as possible. It will not pay to keep this undesirable stock with the others. Good returns can not be expected from a mixture where old and young, weak, strong and deformed are allowed to run together.

Provide a house for the poultry to suit their requirements, the same as for other stock, and teach them to go there to lay and roost. Clean off the dropping boards at least twice a week, instead of once a year. Don't let the fowls roost in the implement shed or on the farm implements; it does neither the implements nor the fowls any good.

Remember that hens like clean straw to scratch in, and clean nests in which to lay their eggs. The farmer who is constantly complaining about the hens laying in the barns and sheds is the one who considers it a waste of time to clean poultry houses more than two or three times in a year.

The Eggs.—The majority of bad eggs taken to market is caused by the hens having their nests in some out-of-the-way place. These eggs are often not found until they have become stale. It is this class of eggs that keeps the price of farm eggs down. Our city consumers, as a rule, know that on the farm eggs do not get the attention they should have, and, therefore, will often pay from 5 cents to 10 cents per dozen more for city eggs than for those brought in by the farmers. This advance in price will be found especially true in communities where there are a great many sick people who take their eggs raw.

Teach the hens to lay in the laying houses, and gather the eggs every evening. Keep them in a cool place and market them every week, and soon the city people will be asking for eggs from your farm.

Feeding.—It is as important to feed hens properly as to feed other stock. Great care should be exercised not to over-feed nor under-feed poultry; one is about as disastrous as the other,

are concerned. It is a very good plan to feed whole or cracked grain in the morning, and to keep a dry mash in the afternoon. This method of feeding will produce better results for egg production than any other. The grain ration can be in the form of 20 pounds cracked corn, kaffir corn or milo maize, 20 pounds wheat and 10 pounds oats, mixed and scattered in the litter or straw every morning and evening. By scattering the feed in straw the hens are forced to scratch for it. This gives them a certain amount of exercise, which is very essential.

Kaffir corn and milo maize will be found even better than corn for poultry feeding. Cow peas are very good, but must be fed sparingly, as they are very fattening. Cracked corn should be fed, if possible, instead of whole corn, for the reason that a hen does not have to do much scratching to get enough whole corn to satisfy her. She soon gets enough, her crop is full, and there is nothing to induce her to exercise enough. Over-fed hens are not profitable.

The actions of a flock will tell whether or not they are being fed right. If over-fed, the hens will pay no attention to the person who feeds them when he is going in or coming out of the feeding pen. If under-fed, they will fly at him as soon as he enters the pen; but if fed right the hens will follow him around in a very leisurely and contented manner, and wait for their feed.

To supply the needs of the body during heavy-laying production, it has been ascertained that a certain percentage of the feed should be in a form which is easily digested. For this, the dry mash has been found to fill the bill, especially for winter feed. The dry mash is used in preference to a wet mash for several reasons: 1st. It takes less time and labor to feed. 2nd. The fowls do not gorge themselves as they do with wet mash. 3rd. The food can stay in properly-made hoppers indefinitely without becoming sour or stale. The hens will go to the hoppers several times a day, and eat, but never over-eat. 4th. Mash feeding has a tendency to produce more eggs that will hatch than the average. Young chicks fed on dry mash from the start, instead of the sloppy feed which they are generally given, will have but little bowel trouble. 5th. There will be no danger of the fowls being under-fed, as they can go to the hoppers several times a day and take what they want. At the same time, the feed being dry, there is no danger of over-feeding. For this last reason, more than any other, practical poultrymen are adopting the dry mash feeding system very rapidly.

A dry mash ration that is now being used with success is composed of 25 pounds corn meal, 25 pounds bran, 25 pounds wheat middlings, 5 pounds oil meal, 5 pounds alfalfa meal, 25 pounds meat scraps, and 3 pounds fine charcoal, mixed well, and kept in the hoppers before the birds all the time.

Cracked kaffir or milo maize will take the place of corn meal. Finely-cracked wheat will take the place of the bran and middlings. Alfalfa leaves can be used instead of alfalfa meal. For meat scraps, fresh ground bone or beef scraps can often be secured at reasonable prices. Skim milk is a very satisfactory substitute for part of the meat scraps.

Grit.—Keep before the hens boxes of grit and oyster shell, where they can help themselves when they want it. This is especially necessary in winter feeding. Grit is the hen's teeth, and should be composed of hard, sharp material. A grit which is not hard does not serve the purpose. For this reason, oyster shells should be used in preference to clam shells. Oyster shell is necessary for high egg production. Soft-shelled eggs are, as a rule, due to lack of mineral matter in the ration. Oyster shell will stop soft-shelled egg production.

Green Feed.—During the winter months the flock is very likely to be over-fed with grain and under-fed with succulent or green feeds. Alfalfa leaves, either dry or steamed, make as good a green feed as we can furnish.

Mangled wurtzels are considered as one of the best green feeds. For these, drive large nails along the walls of the hen house, about 14 or 15 inches above the floor. On these nails securely fasten the wurtzels; the hens will pick them down to the nails. This arrangement affords the hens exercise; besides, keeps the food up out of the dust and dirt.

Sugar beets, stock beets, turnips or cabbage will answer the requirements very well.

Pure Water.—One of the chief causes of disease is impure water and filthy watering vessels. Wooden

troughs are objectionable, as disease germs lodge in them. In the winter time, if possible, furnish the fowls with luke warm water. Do not allow them to drink ice water. In hot, summer days, see that the fountains are filled two or three times every day with cool, fresh water. Place the drinking fountains on a platform 18 inches above the floor. This keeps the water to remain cooler, and prevents the birds from scratching and dirt into it.

The farmer has never been an over-producer of poultry and poultry products in the United States except in certain localities, and then for short periods.

The demand for fresh poultry products is getting greater every year, and it is becoming a problem how to best supply the demand. The farmer is necessarily called upon to solve this problem. Your local express company is shipping in eggs all the time to supply the demand.

Marketing.—In putting eggs on the market, see that they are sorted to size and color, and that they are clean. At the same time, remember that eggs that have been washed will not keep as long as those not washed. For this last reason alone it will pay to furnish clean nests.

If two breeds of poultry are found on the farm, one of which lays a brown egg and the other a white one, be sure, in sending the eggs to market, to pack each color separately. At first you may not notice any difference in the demand for your eggs, but before long the consumers will begin to ask, at the store, for Mr. A's nice white eggs, or Mr. B's rich, brown eggs. By following this plan you will always have a market for your product at a little better price than your neighbor who does not try to please the eye, as well as the taste, of the consumer. Remember that goods of any kind properly displayed are half sold.

The same rule can be applied to live and dressed poultry. In marketing live poultry, coop all of one breed together. You will be surprised to see how much better they look, even to yourself, while to the buyer they will look 50 per cent better than if a mixed lot had been crated together. The same can be said of dressed poultry. All birds do not dress alike. For this reason, pack those that are similar together. See that the feet and heads are clean, and that the fowls are packed in boxes or barrels in a neat manner. Then, when they are opened at the market, they will command the top price.

PRACTICAL DAIRYING.

By Prof. J. L. Thomas.
(Dairy Expert, United States Department of Agriculture.)

The dairy cow may be considered as a machine for manufacturing the crude materials of the farm into more valuable products, for which better prices can be received, and, at the same time, very little soil fertility is sold.

The grain farmer who does not handle live stock to consume the greater part of his products is unconsciously selling his farm, in the form of grains and other crops. When he sells a ton of wheat he is disposing of \$8.35 worth of soil fertility. In selling a ton of corn, milo maize or kaffir corn he is disposing of about \$6.50 worth of soil fertility.

In many of our Eastern states the dairy cow has been the means of restoring productiveness to many of the worn-out grain farms.

The dairy industry is usually forced upon people. It produces a constant and sure income. It can not be considered as an easy road to wealth, but it is a sure road to agricultural prosperity. It enables the farmer to use unsalable fodders and farm materials, converting them into milk and butter, which are the highest-priced products of the farm.

When the grain and seed crops practically fail, and very little is raised besides roughness, the old cow and hen must be trusted to carry over the family and pay the taxes and interest.

The dry-land farmer needs the dairy cow. One of the first things he should do is to collect around him a small herd of cows. By proper care and handling, each cow should bring him from \$25 to \$60 per year.

Diversification in Farming and Dairying Go Together.—The dry-land farmer, who diversifies his crops and then does not depend upon them entirely, but, rather, grows them in connection with the dairy, poultry and hogs, is sure of his living expenses and a reasonable saving.

Cash crops, such as wheat and cotton, are not reliable enough to depend on them alone. When they make a crop they often pay for the land in one year. Another year they may be

complete failures, and then is the time that the cow can consume such roughness and drouth-resistant crops as can be raised, and convert them into salable products.

We can depend upon the dairy and other livestock keeping the farm in better condition, preserving its fertility, and enabling the farmer to sell his crops in a more concentrated form and for better prices. Then, in a good, seasonable year, a wheat crop or a cotton crop puts the farmer that much ahead.

The farmer can ship one ton of butter, which is worth \$500, at the same cost as a ton of hay, which may be worth \$15.

Cash Income.—The dairy farmer gets cash for his produce every week. This enables him to buy cheaper, for cash, which gives him the advantage over his neighbor who has something to sell but once a year.

Constant Employment.—The dairy makes constant employment, in comparison to various other types of farming. There is not a busy season, and then, later, a period of idleness. Dairy work comes at a time of day which does not conflict with regular farm work, and is usually handled with but very little additional expense to the farm.

Value of the Cow.—We can not determine the value of a cow by the butter fat alone. There are six sources of income, namely:

1. Butter fat (main source of revenue.)
2. Milk, cream and butter for the family.
3. The calf.
4. Skim milk for the calves, pigs and chickens.
5. Manure for fertilizer.
6. When she has served her purpose for milk she is still good for beef.

The farmer should not be satisfied with a cow that will not produce 5,000 or more pounds of milk annually. Cows of this type would be of untold value to the farmers of Texas.

We like to talk about our big farms and our big ranches, but the majority of us are trying to do too much farming. The farming is not done good enough, the weeds are too plentiful, the crops are not well enough attended, and our returns are too small. If these farms were very much smaller, and were more intelligently handled, by diversified farming methods, in connection with livestock farming, fewer people would be over-worked, more would be out of debt, and all would be more contented. Again, such a class of farmers would be more interested in their families, their neighborhood and their state.

Our most prosperous communities and states are those where livestock is combined with diversified farming. These sections are known by their good farms and well-painted buildings, good roads and farms of high value.

Need of Dairying.—While Northern Texas and Northwest Oklahoma do not have what might be called all the natural dairy conditions, yet there is no reason why dairying should not be developed large enough to, at least, supply local demands. At present the larger part of our dairy products are shipped in, and nothing is produced for shipping out. Texas does not furnish enough dairy products to supply but a small percentage of her own demands. On account of this scarcity of products, the selling prices for them are necessarily high.

Such dairying as is now practiced in the dry-farming districts has been more or less unsuccessful for the following reasons: (1) Many of the dairy cattle are inferior, and can not be kept at a profit under any circumstances; (2) Many dairymen do not, and often can not, produce their own feeds, or the right kind of feeds; (3) Too much of the feed is bought; (4) The products are often of an inferior class, and can not demand first-class prices.

Feeds.—Our range conditions of dairying, without the raising of special crops, suitable for milk production, must necessarily prove largely unsuccessful. We are often told that we can not raise milk-producing feeds in this section—but we can! Kaffir and maize fodders are not as good as corn fodder, but make good substitutes. The grains of kaffir and maize are practically equal to corn, especially in connection with bran. Oat, millet and sorghum hays make good substitutes for hays used in Northern and Eastern States. Cow pea hay is about equal to alfalfa hay.

Silage an Excellent Feed.—As soon as we learn to use the silo in connection with our dairying we will have advanced a long step towards success in the industry. We can raise several feeds that are good for silage, such as: Corn, kaffir, maize, cow peas, etc. Green corn makes a silage which is superior to kaffir or maize. One acre of corn, under our conditions, should

yield from 5 to 8 tons of green fodder, suitable for silage; 50 pounds of this silage makes a good daily ration for a dairy cow. According to these figures, one acre of green corn will produce enough silage to feed one cow for 7 to 10 months, especially when fed in connection with other feeds. There are no cheaper or better milk-producing feeds than silage. It may be fed either in summer or winter. Good dairymen who have had experience with silage consider it indispensable, as they realize the necessity of succulent feed. Silage places the cow in pasture conditions in January. It can be stored at less expense than any other feed, ten tons requiring the same space as is needed for one ton of hay.

Better Cows Needed.—To make dairying a success, attention must not only be paid to feeding the herd, but also to the class of cows making up the herd. The following three essentials are recognized by all successful breeders of dairy cattle: (1) Systematic records must be kept of individual cows, so as to determine which are profitable and which are boarders, or profitless; (2) A pure-bred, well-selected bull is used; (3) The heifer calves from the best cows only are kept in the herd.

Records Necessary.—Better dairying does not always mean "more cows," but "better cows." As has been said, "We have folks who are land poor." We also have them who are cow poor; that is, they work hard the year around to keep their cows.

There is often a great difference between cows, even if they are of the same breed and getting the same feed and care. The best way to determine the good cows from the poorer ones is to weigh the milk and test it for butter fat. Weighing the milk each day may seem impracticable, but it is, nevertheless, valuable. It is a business proposition. A farmer or dairymen who keeps a record of his herd will not sell a cow for \$30 to \$40 that will make over \$50 net profit in a year. On the other hand, he will not keep a cow very long that will not pay for her feed.

A dairy record will tell even more than this. It tells the comparative value of milk-producing feeds. It also tells that it will not pay to leave the cows exposed on cold days, or to be irregular in feeding and milking them. It gives an interest in the work. Instead of mere milking, dairying becomes a business, and gradually the owner will see that it is the most profitable work in connection with his farm operations.

ATTENTION, POULTRYMEN.

You are hereby notified that we will have a meeting of the South Plains Poultry Association on Thursday, March 16, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m.; said meeting to be held in the back room of the Hale County Abstract Company, on the east side of the square.

There are some important matters to be considered at this meeting, one of the most important being that of holding a poultry show here next fall or winter.

It matters not whether you have already joined this Association or not—come out and see what we are trying to do, and help us. We need the co-operation of everybody—merchants, lawyers, doctors, mechanics, farmers, everybody—so don't fail to be present. If you are afraid we won't have room enough, we will move over to the court house.

You may think the poultry business doesn't amount to much, but if you will take the time to investigate the matter you will find that the "farmer's hen" brings in more wealth than the wheat and corn crop of our country, combined. Besides, with our high-priced meats, and the scarcity of it, it makes it all the better on the poultry raiser.

There is no question but what a good show here next winter would do much to increase the interest in poultry raising, and be worth quite a bit to our town and country. The show held at Amarillo, January 11-14, 1911, was a decided success, and Amarillo is enthusiastic over the matter, and will have another there next December or January.

Let me again urge you to be present, and we especially invite our editors and all ladies to be present at this meeting. Come out and help us to bring Plainview and Hale County to the front as the banner town and county for poultry raising.

We invite all adjoining counties to co-operate with us, and let us make the South Plains Poultry Association a thing of importance to our country. Yours for better poultry,
S. S. SLONEKER.

If it is any kind of a bond you want we can make it here.—See J. M. MALONE INSURANCE AGENCY. tf.

The Hale County Herald

TOM SHAFER, Publisher
Z. E. BLACK, Editor

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NOTICE.

All announcements of any church pertaining to services are welcome to the columns of The Herald FREE; but any announcement of a bazaar, ice cream supper, or any plan to get money, is looked upon as a business proposition, and will be charged for accordingly.

Subscription Price One Dollar Per Year
(Invariably in advance.)

THE EDITOR'S CREED.

I believe in the stuff I am handing out, in the firm I am working for, and in my ability to get results. I believe that honest stuff can be passed out to honest men by honest methods. I believe in working, not weeping; in boasting, not knocking; and in the pleasure of my job. I believe that a man gets what he goes after, that one deed done today is worth two deeds tomorrow, and that no man is down and out until he has lost faith in himself. I believe in today and the work I am doing, in tomorrow and the work I hope to do, and in the sure reward which the future holds. I believe in courtesy, in kindness, in generosity, in good cheer, in friendship, and in honest competition. I believe there is something doing, somewhere, for every man ready to do it. I believe I'm ready—RIGHT NOW.—Elbert Hubbard.

THE PARK PROPOSITION

MORE THAN AT ANY PREVIOUS PERIOD are men being judged by their clothes and their grooming. Personal appearance is being accepted today as a true index to one's character. And this is no foolish custom. Sometimes we may be misled—occasionally a man's wardrobe far outshines his true worth, and vice versa. But these exceptions to the rule are in the minority.

A town may be considered as a corporation. It is a combination of the good and the bad, the push and the sluggishness, the pride and the slovenness, of its citizen-body. Since a town may be considered as a unit, as a single man, it is coming more and more to be measured by the same standards by which the world estimates the worth of a man—that is, the front presented to the passing sightseer.

All over the East there is a movement on foot to make more beautiful the towns. When staid and long-established cities decide that civic attractiveness is an advertising feature worthy of the expenditure of time and money, how much more should the Western town interest itself in this movement? A goodly number of trees is the birthright of the former, and, so, naturally, their value is underestimated. But, out here in the West, on account of their scarcity, we learn to reckon a tree at its true value. One majestic cottonwood oftentimes adds hundreds of dollars to the selling price of a homestead.

Plainview is destined to become a great city, and that at no distant date, if our people will but pull together properly. There is nothing that will so stimulate the get-together spirit of civic pride and push as the presence of public parkage. We need parks in order to land the prospector that becomes tree-hungry in his travels over the sameness of these wide-stretching "baldies." But, much more do we need arborage in order to foster the spirit of civic pride within ourselves, without which there is but little public-spirited achievement.

There are those, the too-practical ones, that pooh-pooh the idea of the finer feelings having any real weight in the building of a town. They claim that cents and sense, and not sentiment, are the only things that feature in the construction of a city. But there are a few times, some, perhaps, each year, when the citizen-body seems closely bound together. They are the occasions when a very great joy or some deep sorrow has cast its influence over all, and each one feels that he is a part of all this—feels, too, the spell of the tie that binds indissolubly with all his fellows, and wonders at it all. Then we who know—who believe in fairies and good spirits (especially the ladies, bless 'em)—smile to ourselves. For we realize that sentiment has been tugging at the heart-strings of even the most blasé.

What was the West before woman came into it? An Eveless Eden—a cup of coffee without cream and sugar—a—oh, well, just anything unpalatable! The cowboy counted only on making his pile, and hurrying back to some waiting sweetheart or wife in the East. A country without homes can never be developed to its fullest extent. When the women came to the West, then began a new era. The feminine heart yearns for the beautiful things of life. Romance is like to take to itself wings, and fly away from the prosaic sameness of the treeless and parkless Western town. As to whether or not our womankind are happy and contented will, in a large measure, depend the ultimate success of this section as an empire of homes. As long as our women folks call taking a trip back East, "going back home," the establishment of the West will not have been consummated.

The women want trees and parks. In the mighty movement initiated by them last week for the establishment of a system of parks in Plainview is a concrete evidence of their hearts' desires. And it is up to the men to fall into step in this crusade. If they know what is best for them in the long run. In their mad rush for big things in a business way, there has been overlooked, to an all-too-great extent, the possibilities of Plainview from an aesthetic standpoint. Public park property should be acquired before the lands become too valuable for

economic acquirement as parks for ourselves, our children, and their children after them.

Looked at as a purely business proposition, it behooves us to acquire these park sites at once. We have confidence in Plainview—all of us. We are confident that Plainview is going to be a large city, in time. And, throughout the world, there is no modern city—modern in every sense of the word—without a well-established system of parks.

By all means, let every patriotic and far-sighted citizen of Plainview fall in line with the ladies of the Civic League, and aid them in every possible way in their efforts for the beautifying and bettering of our ambitious little town.

CONCERNING SOCIAL CENTERS.

ALONG THE LINE of the above caption there have appeared in the press of the State quite a number of articles within the past few months. However, but few have read them. Ask ten farmers, at random, what they think of the plan of installing social centers, and nine of them will tell you that they are in absolute ignorance of the subject upon which they are being queried. This looks bad for the circulation of farm journals in this section—but it is true, for The Herald man put it to the test.

Here is the social center idea in condensed form: There is a need of a center for a meeting of the people in rural communities. In many sections the school house has been used for such purpose, to the advantage of social progress. When the practice becomes general of using the school house as a social center, where neighbors may foregather to cultivate social life, and becomes a meeting place for the various clubs and organizations which go far toward the advancement of young and old in education along many lines, the country will be a more desirable home for the young, relieving the loneliness, isolation and monotony, and effectually and permanently settling the problem of the unwise rush of our youth to the city.

In the rural community, as a rule, the school teacher is the leader in things social. The school is the medium through which all can unite and for which all can afford to strive. The first step should be to enlarge the building, provide comforts, install a suitable library, beautify the grounds, and make the school house the idol of every man, woman and child in the community. The rural school house is the key to the happiness and prosperity of the future, even more so now than it has been in the past. It should be utilized, not only as the training laboratory for boys and girls in agriculture, domestic science and other lines, but it should serve as the nucleus for community meetings, in a social and intellectual way, and community enterprises which make adult life happier and home influences dearer.

It was Editor Frank P. Holland who started this recent movement in Texas for rendering our school houses more efficient in making people better and happier. Right in line and in harmony with this idea of making the school building the social, moral and economic center of the community is the slogan of "Better schools and more liberal and practical education in the rural districts." However, the idea of using the school house as a social center is not a new one. The once-a-week entertainments consisting of spelling matches, debates, "speeches," and other features, antedates this recent movement by many years, and many of us, that were fortunate enough to be reared in the country, cherish, among our most sacred memories, the exquisite beatitude we once experienced in "taking our best girl" to these entertainments, back there in the lavender-covered years.

The social-center move of recent date is but an enlarged and improved edition of the old idea, and one that we hope will be more thoroughly distributed. Especially is it needed out here in the West, to keep our new and rapidly-increasing population from becoming homesick. The social center is a sure preventive of nostalgia. And the movement is becoming popular. Whole states are falling into line and developing this comparatively inexpensive idea, and we hope it will not be long until every school house will become the rendezvous of its community, fitted with a good library, piano, pictures and other embellishments for the interior, while, without, trees, shrubs and flowers will adorn well-kept grounds, making them attractive spots—oases of beauty and birthplaces of patriotism—along our country roads.

Hale County usually wig-wags along with the leaders when it comes to grasping new ideas of real merit. She has some of the most enterprising bailiwicks within her confines of any county in the State of Texas. What community will be the first to seize upon and develop this "social-center" proposition?

VALUE OF TEXAS SWINE.

THOSE WHO FEEL that swine are not progressive animals should read the nice things Uncle Sam has to say about the Texas hog in the Federal Agricultural Department Census Report, dated February 1, 1911.

The report shows that in 1870 Texas stood next to the bottom of the list of states in the value of hogs per head, while in 1911 we leave all Southern states behind us, and we also excel all other states in the Union except three in the per cent of increase in value of hogs per head during that period. In 1870 our hogs were valued by the Federal Agricultural Department at \$2.87 per head, and in 1911 at \$7.70 per head, making an increase of 373 per cent in value, which is a record on hogs that few states in the Union can equal.

No other domestic animal can approach the hog in ratio of increase in value, and none can excel him as a revenue producer. He is rapidly populating our rural districts, and his approach has so alarmed numerous cities that ordinances have been passed prohibiting him from entering the city limits. The hog enjoys the distinction of being the only animal that can swell a bank account by emptying the swill barrel.

A MAN NEVER REALIZES the superiority of woman so much as when he is sewing on a button without a thimble, pushing the needle against the wall to get it half way through, and pulling it through the other half by hanging on to it with his teeth.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO TO WAR to be patriotic. Improve your locality, uphold your town, enlarge its interests, and lend a hand to progress. And you are a patriot—a lover of your country—as truly as any soldier who shoulders his musket.

FROM FOREIGN FIELDS.

Concerning Quaint and Curious Customs in Other Countries.

The Herald reproduces below, by permission, excerpts from letters of a personal nature that have been received by South Plains parties from former well-known residents of this section. The first quoted is from John Hall, a quite popular young man, who left Plainview last fall to seek fame and fortune in the sunny South American clime. His many friends here will, no doubt, be interested in his description of his new home:

"Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, Jan. 28, 1911.

"Mr. Joe Ryan:
"Well, as I have a few minutes to spend, I will endeavor to write you again. However, I have written you several letters and have only received one from you. Well, I am doing fine, considering the many difficulties that I am laboring under. I mean that it's real lonesome for me so far away from any of my people or friends. Of course, there are hundreds of people out here, and some Americans, but none like you, to me, and all the rest of the Plainview people. I would be very much pleased to see even a dog from Texas. I suppose that I am the only one in this country now that is from Texas. "The man from Texas" is the name I go by with all the rest of the Americans.

"As for my work, it's very easy—the easiest job I ever had in my life. So, I can tell you that my pants won't button in the waist, I am getting so fat. This climate is the finest I have ever experienced. The nights are cool enough to sleep under blankets, and have been all summer.

"But, Joe, believe me, it's a great sacrifice to live down here among the heathen. But I am going to stick it out until I learn the language, when I am sure everything will be easier for me. There is no question about this being a new country. It is very new, indeed, and has but few modern conveniences. A few examples of conditions, to give you an idea: The trains have two big chains and hooks to connect the cars. These brakemen won't get on top of the cars at all. They don't know anything at all about working signs or signals. Everything that these people have to do with at all is one thousand years behind the times. Yet the better class put up a good appearance, dressing fine, but in quite a novel way to me. They have their trousers made long-waisted, coming within four inches of the arms. They don't know what a leather belt is, all wearing suspenders. Their pants are so awfully tight that they have to pull off their shoes to ever get their pants off. They are very fond of loud colors, wearing red-and-white striped hats and ties. Many things that they wear would be passed up by the negroes of Texas.

"As for the girls, I must say that they do dress better than any place I have been, and there are some very pretty girls here, too. However, they paint and powder too much. I wish you could see my girl. She is a peach. She is teaching me Spanish now. You would be surprised to know how much Spanish I have already learned. * * *

"Your old pal,
"JOHN HALL."

The second is a brief breath from the Orient. It is a letter written by Miss Jessie Fisher, a missionary to India, to her mother, in Swisher County. Miss Fisher has many friends and acquaintances in Plainview, and they will be glad to hear from her, and her description of the customs existing in India should prove interesting reading to any of us over here in the Occident:

"Raj Nandgaon, C. P. India,
"January 23, 1911.

"Dear Mamma:
"I praise God today for His goodness to me. Truly, we all should appreciate His love who see the sorrow and despair of these poor people. They seek rest here and there, but never know what real rest of mind is. We have been here a week today, and have been to some village or market every day, and sometimes two or three times in one day, and every time we see hungry hearts, but, like all sinners, they dislike to give up their old ways of living. Sometimes I wonder how I can be still or at ease a moment, when so many souls are dying without God.

I have had no letter from you for two weeks, but may get one soon. I do enjoy getting letters from home-folks, but know you are too busy to write very often. And I am often so busy that I neglect my correspondence shamefully!

"It would make your heart ache to see these poor little children, without clothes or any motherly care whatever. They look as if they had never had a bath or their hair combed. They run wild, as it were, and take care of themselves. The girls marry at the age of 12 or 14. Of course, they don't understand what the responsibility is, and many of the older matrons act just like children. They don't know what a real home is—none of them do.

SOME SOUTH PLAINS STORIES

THE DEMAND FOR THE COWBOY.

With the passing of "the world's last cavalier," the cowboy, great gods of romance are being lost to the feminine portion of the Nation forever. Where is the novel-reading maid of Northern climes to turn for her day-dream ideal of a perfect lover? Alas! the true cowboy is no more to be found, save in rare and sequestered spots. The last great painter of the bona fide cowboy, Remington, has also passed over the river. No doubt his paintings have thrilled many a maid's heart with hero worship for the subject of his apt brush.

All the world wants to look at the cowboy today. When they were plentiful, people only scorned him for the bow in his nether limbs and his rough, uncouth manners. But such is the way of the world. Now, dude-like actors are being disguised into a semblance of the cowboy, and are paid good salaries to perform in front of the makers of motion pictures, that the romance-loving world may glut its gaze on artificial reproductions of the stirring scenes of the old West—forever past.

The mayor of Fort Worth received letters last month from two Massachusetts maids, requesting him to send them the addresses of two real cowboy boys. The entire State of Texas is being flooded with such letters.

Now comes the story. A couple of months ago a letter came to the Plainview post office addressed to "A Real Cowboy." It was from some female in New York. Now, most Plainview boys know as little of twirling a rope as they do of handling a baby. Nevertheless, Postmaster Keck passed it to a likely, single youth. He discovered that the lady wished to correspond with a cowboy, and answered her in such a manner as he thought a true cowboy might. By and by he became tired of the correspondence, and turned his commission over to another lad. This guy furnished diversion as best he knew for quite a while, but finally the task fell on him, and he, in turn, sought still another. This last chap (whose name we can not mention) proved to be a live one. He had been reading Wild West weeklies until he had the ranch parlance down pat. Glowing with the burning sunshine of the range, and permeated with the spicy tang of the branding pen, were his realistic letters to the Gotham girl. He told her of the loneliness of his dug-out habitation; he—oh, well, he went rather strong with her!

One day last week some sons of Babel resolved to have a little fun out of him. They composed a letter, in true legal form, and gave it to a traveling man who was on his way to New York, requesting him to post it in that city. He did so, and one day this week our hero received it. It seemed to come from the lady's lawyer, and stated, in brief, that he had shaped up the business of our hero-worshipper on the basis that this cowboy was her fiancée, and that the lady herself would probably arrive in Plainview the latter part of the week, and, of course, Mr. Cowboy would be on hand to give her a hearty welcome, etc.

The victim of the conspiracy has never smiled since receiving the letter, and his landlady wonders what is the matter with his appetite. Of course, this letter was only a joke, but a sure-enough letter may come. There are women that won't be happy until they get a cowboy. Now, one Plainview boy already has a lawsuit on for the recovery of a diamond ring from a distant party—but that's another story. Be careful, boys; an affair du coeur is a dangerous thing nowadays!

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

The following program has been arranged for the meeting of the Epworth League of the M. E. Church, South, on Sunday afternoon, March 12:

- Responsive Reading—Psalm 97.
- Prayer.
- Song.
- Subject of Lesson—"The Equipment."
- Scripture Lesson—Eph. 6:14-17; 2 Cor. 10:3-5.
- Leader's Address.
- Scripture Readings—2 Tim. 4:1-3; 2 Tim. 4:5; 2 Tim. 2:1-3; 1 Tim. 6:12; Eph. 6:11.
- Song.
- 1. "Equipment Must Answer to Enemy"—Miss Virginia Woods.
- 2. "What is Every Soldier Required to Do in Order to Keep the Equipment up to a High State of Efficiency?"—Miss Rebecca Ansley.
- Song.
- 3. "What Was the Point of David's Refusing to Wear the Armor of Saul?"—Miss Martilla Espy.
- 4. "Am I a Good Caretaker of the Arms That Have Been Given Me?"—Mr. G. Graham.
- Song.
- Leader—Mr. A. E. Harris.

AUTOMOBILING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The auto has usurped the place of the cow-pony in the West. At any rate, this is true in Hale County. There are more than a hundred cars registered in Plainview, and the majority of them are modern, substantial makes. The auto is an ever-present help to the real estate man, and a large number of farmers find the buzz-buggy a paying investment. Our excellent roads, and even the raw, but level, ranches, make the driving of the automobile in the South Plains a pleasure indeed.

So tame and unattended by dangers is motoring in this country that our local drivers are always seeking some novel stunts. One of our citizens, who drives his own car, started out to race with the south-bound passenger, from Canyon, one day this week. He started out with the train and kept ahead of same the entire sixty-five miles, coming into Plainview without having to exert his car in the least. This may be taken as a compliment to the car or not, just as you please.

There is a shallow lake in Plainview, situated near the Santa Fe depot. It covers over 40 acres, but is, in no place, more than four feet in depth. A number of the local auto sports decided that this lake would be an excellent place in which to drive their cars. So, on last Saturday and Sunday the auto might have been seen rolling about in the water, much like a mammoth turtle.

One adventurous driver happened to run his car into a hole, and became seriously stuck up. A huge cable was tied to the car and many men strained desperately at it, but the car refused to budge. Finally, four others cars united their efforts, but their combined strength was not sufficient to move it. By this time quite a crowd had gathered, although it was Sunday, and many gave advice freely. All were willing to lend their aid, having in mind the Bible teaching concerning "the ass in the ditch on the Sabbath day"—you know how it goes. After a few hours of advice, and effort, and planning and picture-taking, a couple of heavy teams were sent up from town, and the unruly auto was extricated.

HALF RAW.

The place was a small, but ambitious, Western town. The occasion was an oyster supper, the proceeds of which were to be donated to the Cemetery Association, the destitute widows and orphans, foreign missions, or some other equally worthy cause.

The feminine elite of the town were enlisted in the effort. Now comes to the table waited upon by a prominent society lady an uncouth, but kind-hearted, representative of the race of the "world's last cavalier"—the cowboy.

"Half raw," came his order, in the rough and ringing tone of the range.

The amateur waitress repaired to the cooking department, and the cowboy fell to meditating on the general "going-to-the-dogs" condition of the cow business while his order was being prepared. Finally he began to grow restless, and consulted his watch, as the minutes rolled by and no order appeared.

After a wait of half an hour the waitress came hurrying in, and placed his oysters before him. It was quite painfully evident that she was unfamiliar with restaurant parlance, for she said, in a worried tone:

"These are just as near 'half raw' as I can get them, and I spoiled several batches in trying to cook them just right."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

S. M. Pearson has returned from a trip to Stanton and Sweetwater.

Seed Peanuts at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

Real Estater and Rancher Hanland has returned from a few weeks' stay at Marlin Springs.

Fresh Country Butter, 20 cents, at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

The Herald understands that "The Drunkard's Wife" is to be rendered at Hale Center on next Monday night.

Forbes' Coffees, Spices, Teas and Extracts, at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

\$1.65 per bucket of Lard at OTTO'S MARKET. Phone 437.

Contractor Roquemore, of Amarillo, who has built some nice structures in Plainview, is in town, figuring on some work in his line.

Fresh Hot-House Lettuce and Celery at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

J. A. Maberry, formerly in the lumber business in Plainview, but more recently in Hale Center, has sold his property in that town and, with his family, has removed to his former home town, Sayre, Okla.

Bucket Coffee, "Cup and Saucer," \$1.00, at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

Mrs. J. W. Miles, of Clarendon, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Miles, who live near Plainview.

Mrs. J. W. Grant and her daughter, Miss Ina Dowden, will return from an extended visit in California today.

Try a bucket of Coffee Cup and Saucer, \$1.00, at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

Miss Rosa Fowle returned from Terrell today, where she has been visiting for several weeks.

Bananas, Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Dried Fruits, Candy, Cigars and Chewing Gum at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

Mr. T. B. Young and daughter, Miss Eva, of Morganfield, Ky., are visiting Mr. Young's sister, Mrs. H. W. Harrel.

Premium "Cup and Saucer" Coffee for \$1.00 per bucket, at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

A. A. Hatchell left on Monday for Waco, where he goes as the Plainview delegate to the Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows.

Stock Salt, Flour, Syrup, Hams, Bacon, Country Lard, "Cup and Saucer" Coffee, at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

The wife and family of Rev. H. H. Street, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Plainview, came in this week.

After-Dinner Wants—Figs, Dates, Shrimp, Lobsters, Crabs, Salmon, Oysters and Clams at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

The Bridge Club met with Mrs. R. W. Brahan on last Tuesday afternoon, complimentary to her niece, Miss Sallie Mastin.

Prepared Mustard, Pineapple Juice, Grape Juice, Apple Butter, Bulk Mince Meat, at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

Mrs. Elizabeth Raymond, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Miss Sarah Ross, of Plainhill, Ark., are visiting Mrs. S. Bruner.

Heinz' Catsup, Pickled Onions, Peanut Butter, Olive Oil, at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

H. A. Overbeck, of Dallas, architect on the court house, came in yesterday for the purpose of inspecting the work on same.

Best Coffee on the market—Flour, the best the Plainview Mills put out—Fresh Country Butter at 20c per pound—at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S!

Fred Welmar, one of the proprietors of that popular idle-hour resort, the Denmark Billiard Parlors, is away on a brief business trip to Oklahoma City.

Cranberries, canned Spiced Peaches, Brick Cheese, Dotson Braun Blueing, at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

Dr. R. R. White, of Temple, is here, inspecting some land recently purchased from L. G. Wilson. He expresses himself as being highly pleased with same.

Kettle-rendered Lard at OTTO'S MARKET. Phone 497.

Sweet Potatoes, Cabbage, Fresh Vegetables, at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

Barney Rushing and wife, of Lubbock, are visiting relative in Plainview for a few days.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, Mixed Sweet Pickles, Pure Honey and Bulk Olives at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

The United Confederate Veterans met at the court house on last Saturday and elected officers for the coming year, closing March 4, 1911. J. M. Shropshire was chosen captain and commander.

Pure Ribbon-Cane Syrup, Garden Seeds, Onion Sets, Sweet Potatoes and Irish Potato Seed at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

The Entre Nous Club was entertained on last Saturday afternoon by Misses Bertha Hinn and Alice Harrel, at the home of the latter, 300 Archer Street.

Fresh Country Butter, square molds, 20c per pound at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

J. E. Stephens and wife, of Hale Center, will move to Plainview in a few days. Mr. Stephens will be connected with the Plainview Mercantile Company.

Loaf Sugar, Pulverized Sugar, Country Lard and Hams, at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S.

HATCHELL & JOHNSON sell High Patent Flour for \$1.65. It won't cost you anything to try it. Phone 76. tf.

Cage Beach and daughter, of Cherokee, Okla., came in on Monday for a short stay in Plainview. Mr. Beach owns considerable land in Hale County, and wants to investigate the irrigation possibilities.

Six-cylinder Automobile to exchange for land or city property. Apply to CARTER MERC. CO. 11

William Hearn, a real estate man of Tulla town, was down in his Franklin car, for a few hours on Monday. He reports that Tulla is wild over the success of their recently-brought-in test well, for irrigation water supply.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs. HATCHELL & JOHNSON. Phone 76. tf.

Mrs. W. B. Joiner left on Wednesday for Fort Worth, where she goes as the delegate from Plainview to the Sunday School Convention, which is holding the boards at the packery town.

Triumph, full-blood, Seed Potatoes at HATCHELL & JOHNSON'S. Phone 76. tf.

John Crawford, Jim Hamilton, W. E. Lang and Chas. Epps and wife are among the Plainviewites in attendance at the Panhandle Stockmen's Association, now in session at Dalhart.

Famous "La France" Flour—every sack guaranteed—at HATCHELL & JOHNSON'S. Phone 76. tf.

REED OATS—We have got them; Seed Potatoes, Hale County grown, at TANDY-COLEMAN CO.'S. 10

Mrs. G. C. Keck has gone to visit her brother, B. H. Anderson, of Waco, whom she has not seen for twenty years. Both of them have been in Texas practically all this time, but Texas is a big, big State.

Try a sack of "La France" extra High Patent Flour, for \$1.65 at HATCHELL & JOHNSON'S. Phone 76. tf.

Rev. Kidd, formerly of Plainview, later of Hale Center, filled an appointment for Rev. Gill, at the latter town, on last Sunday. Brother Kidd is making Amarillo his headquarters for the present. He is considering calls from both an East and West Texas charge.

AUTO SERVICE—I have a Franklin car that I will use in livery service. Phone 60 and 348. E. B. SMITH. tf.

M. S. Hudson, who is on The Herald's roll of honor, was in on Monday from his well-appointed farm and ranch near Hale Center. Mr. Hudson is one from among that legion of Northerners who are doing so much to develop the West.

E. H. Perry returned on Wednesday from Fort Worth, where he had been negotiating the sale of a couple of cars of hogs of his own, and also, two cars of sheep belonging to E. Dowden. Both sheep and hogs were raised on the ideal stock farms of these two gentlemen, which are located side by side within six miles of Plainview.

Green Coffee, Onion Sets, Seed Potatoes, at MONTGOMERY-LASH'S. Phones 139 and 438.

Let us insure your crop against hail J. M. MALONE INSURANCE AGENCY. tf.

W. C. Lang and O. C. Clark dropped off for a few hours' visit to their former fellow townsman, Harry Napp, on last Monday. These gentlemen are residents of Fennimore, Wis. Mr. Lang is traveling for the Southern Stove Company, while Mr. Clark is down in Hale County looking after his property.

I have several sections of land in Hale County which I will trade for Plainview REAL ESTATE. C. E. McCLELLAND.

L. T. Mayhugh sustained painful injuries from burning gasoline on last Sunday. He was lying on his back under his car, engaged in cleaning same, when, upon striking a match that he might more readily see an obscure part, some stray gasoline and oil became ignited, and his face was badly burned before he could remove it.

We have some choice lands for sale in the Shallow Water Belt at low prices. BOWARD, BRADFORD & COLLIER, Petersburg and Plainview, Texas. 10

C. E. McClelland and family left on Wednesday for Dallas, at which town his family will remain and visit relatives, the while Charley is manfully attempting to do justice to the Plainview herd at the State Convention of the Elks, a state of fear and trembling. Local Elks assure The Herald man that C. E. will show the round-up that the Panhandle horned herd are thoroughbreds.

You had better to have your house and household goods insured than to be sorry later. See J. M. MALONE INSURANCE AGENCY. tf.

Judge Taylor, of Texico, is here this week, looking after his property. This gentleman owns and controls a successful law practice at his home town, in addition to various real estate holdings in different sections, among which may be numbered a half interest in the Oswald ranch, near Plainview. The judge is an enthusiast on the irrigation question.

1,000 acres Irrigated Land, with water in abundance, in the Portales Valley, for renters in 40- to 60-acre tracts; sod land; practically no grubbing or leveling required. Renter to pay not over fifty cents per acre for water, and he can plant to anything he chooses, and give me one-fourth of crop. He must have good teams, and satisfy me that he is reliable, energetic and practical. W. O. OLDHAM, Cashier First National Bank, Portales, New Mexico. 11

A gentleman was here this week in the interest of that famous "ten-foot shelf of books" chosen and recommended by Ex-President Elliott, of Harvard. Professor Elliott claimed that if one were to read and properly assimilate the contents chosen for this shelf he would be thoroughly conversant on all that is worth while in the literature of the world, both past and present. Would that Plainview had a public library, situated in a cozy corner of which was the repository of this chosen cream of literature.

In some manner The Herald failed to give publicity last week to the marriage of Clete Connell to Miss Olive Ballard, which took place on Monday, February 27, Rev. Gates officiating. The couple left at once for Sherman, the home of the bride's parents, where they will spend a couple of weeks, before returning to Plainview, their permanent residence. The bride has been a popular instructor in the Plainview public schools for the past several years, and Mr. Connell has satisfactorily held down a position of trust in the local post office for the last twenty-four months.

A CHANCE TO BUY A FARM on 14 years' time with the money you foolishly spend. 80 acres of choice land 11 miles due east of Plainview, Texas, for \$200 (two hundred dollars) cash, or satisfactory note due in 12 months, with 10 per cent interest; and 28 notes for \$50 (fifty dollars) each, payable six months apart, and bearing 10 per cent compound interest. Address "BOX 42," Portales, N. M. 11

FOR SALE. Registered Black Percheron Stallion, coming three years old; will make 1,800-pound horse. Priced right. Can save prospective buyers from \$300 to \$1,000 on a Stallion.

FOREST NYE, Running Water, Texas. Phone: 1 short, 2 long, Halfway Line.

E. R. WILLIAMS, Funeral Director and Embalmer, Plainview, Texas. tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Hale. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of a certain Alias Execution issued out of the Honorable County Court of Hale County, on the 9th day of February, 1911, by B. H. Towery, Clerk of said Court, for the sum of Eight Hundred and Forty-two Dollars and Eighty Cents, and costs of suit, under a judgment, in favor of A. G. McAdams Lumber Company, in a certain cause in said Court, No. 202, and styled A. G. McAdams Lumber Co. vs. John J. Eller, placed in my hands for service, I, G. A. London, as Sheriff of Hale County, Texas, did, on the 7th day of March, 1911, levy on certain Real Estate, situated in Hale County, Texas, described as follows, to-wit: The Northwest One-fourth of Section No. 24, in Block CL, Certificate No. 1185, issued to the E. L. & R. R. Ry. Co., containing 160 acres of land, and levied upon as the property of John J. Eller. And that on the first Tuesday in April, 1911, the same being the 4th day of said month, at the Court House door of Hale County, in the Town of Plainview, Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., by virtue of said levy and said Alias Execution, I will sell said above-described Real Estate at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said John J. Eller. And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication, in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in The Hale County Herald, a newspaper published in Hale County. Witness my hand, this 8th day of March, 1911.

G. A. LONDON, Sheriff, Hale County, Texas.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to express our deep appreciation to all who so kindly administered to us during the recent illness and death of our dear wife and daughter. We sincerely thank our many friends for the abundance of beautiful flowers contributed, and pray that the blessings of Him who doeth all things well may abide continually. JOE W. WAYLAND, MRS. S. BRUNER.

W. H. M. S. NOTES.

The Woman's Home Mission Society of the M. E. Church, South, met on Monday, in regular business session, with the new officers in their places and a full attendance of members.

The Saturday market, which has been resting during the last quarter, has been revived, and a nice little sum was taken in on their day, first Saturday in March.

The ladies decided to give an apron and kimono bazaar on the Saturday before Easter, notice of which will appear later.

Monday will be Bible Study day. Come and join us. PRESS REPORTER, W. H. M. Society.

NOTICE.

Bids will be received up to 6 o'clock p. m., Thursday, March 16th, 1911, for the sale of the Campbell Demonstration Farm, three miles north of Plainview. Bids will be considered both for all cash and part cash and balance terms. Successful bidder will be expected to take all machinery and growing crops on the place for \$500.00 cash, in addition to price paid for land. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

J. H. SLATON, J. L. OVERALL, E. M. CARTER, Committee.

OAT CROP CERTAIN.

The recent rains and snow have almost made the Oat crop a sure thing, provided you use the right kind of seed, which is found at TANDY-COLEMAN COMPANY'S. Near Depot. Phone 176.

FOR SALE.

Irrigated and non-irrigated land in the beautiful Arkansas River Valley in Colorado. Will take part trade at cash value.

J. L. HUGHES, Plainview, Texas.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that I will on the 18th day of March, 1911, at 2 p. m. o'clock, sell at public vendue the balance of the goods, wares, merchandise and fixtures of the Stewart Saddlery Company and W. H. Stewart. Said sale to be in bulk, and to be at the storehouse on Lot No. 6, in Block No. 17, on Covington Street, Plainview, Texas.

The assignee reserves the right to reject any and all bids. This March 8th, 1911. J. M. TYE, Assignee.

Community Correspondence

SPRING LAKE.

(Too late for last week.) Last night 'twas very dry, but now 'tis very wet. Perhaps last night the bear upset the dipper in the sky, and that is the way it seems at this place.

Our farmers are all feeling good, as we have a good season in the ground. Just watch Spring Lake "make good."

M. E. Clevenger, P. D. Vore and W. H. Cawther went to Plainview, and made a longer stay than they intended. It rained.

Mrs. Gilbert and Mary Rerchival were shopping in Dimmitt on Saturday.

Nora White spent the week-end visiting the Vore sisters.

Tom Geist was in Hereford on Tuesday. He went to meet his father, but was disappointed, as Mr. Geist was unable to leave, his wife being very ill.

J. I. Pipp's went to Plainview, or rather, as far as M. E. Clevenger's wagon was "stuck," on Saturday. It took four big mules to pull the load out of the mud. Well, who cares for that? Didn't we get a good rain, though?

G. E. McNair and Frank Thomas were in Hereford on Friday.

Our school observed Washington's birthday with very appropriate exercises. The main and most interesting part of the program was a debating by the pupils. Mrs. Judd and her entire school took the opportunity to make us a visit.

The Farmers' Association held their regular meeting on Saturday. Irrigation was the subject discussed. The subject was rather flat, after such a fine rain.

Misses Etta, Myrtle and Beatrice Vore very pleasantly entertained the young ladies' and young men's Sunday School classes on last Friday evening. A large crowd was present and a fine time is reported. The evening was spent in games, contests and music. Very dainty refreshments were served, in the way of ice cream and cake. These young ladies and their parents are ideal in the way of hospitality. We hope they will open their doors again very soon.

L. A. Linwell and family arrived here on Sunday. They have built a house and otherwise improved their farm southwest of Spring Lake. We certainly welcome them here. We understand a number of families will move in this spring.

RUNNING WATER.

Farmers are very busy these days, discing, plowing and sowing oats and wheat.

It is seldom we have so fine a season in the ground at this time of the year.

It seems that we can never get our Sunday School started again at this place, but the prayer meeting continues, with good attendance and interest.

A few met at singing on last Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Ella Helm was elected delegate to the Singing Convention, which meets in Plainview on Sunday, next.

Hugh Isbell, who has been employed on the L. A. Knight ranch for a year or two, left on Tuesday for his father's home, in Wheeler County.

Will and Arthur Isbell, of Wheeler County and New Mexico, were here a few days this week.

Mr. McComas, of Halfway, after nearly four months' absence, returned home on Monday.

A Mr. Clark and family, from Indiana, will improve and move onto a quarter section one mile from Halfway.

The many friends of Will Pool in this vicinity sympathize with him in the painful accident which befell him, in Plainview, on Saturday evening, last.

Some of our enterprising women are beginning to boast of their little chickens, and of the gardens they have planted.

Mrs. Joe Aldridge was on the sick list last week.

Mrs. B. L. Ray is still ill, at her father's home, in Running Water.

The Methodists of this place will not hold services on their regular appointment, but on the third Sunday, and the presiding elder will meet with them.

WHITFIELD.

Miss Hilda Tate was the guest of Miss Irma King over Sunday.

Mrs. S. M. Nations left this week for Oklahoma, to be with her son, Henry, who is quite sick with pneumonia.

The literary at Providence was well attended on Saturday night. The gas light went out before the program was rendered, and left all to play love in the dark.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hague, of North Price, were callers in these parts on Thursday, last.

We were glad to see strange faces in our midst, and welcome all, from everywhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Wylys were guests of Jas. Pullen on Sunday.

Mr. Hamilton, of Plainview, was in our midst on Sunday.

Jesse Lovvorn and brother, of Plainview, were out and took in the literary on Saturday night.

Winter wheat is coming up fine in this locality, many thinking it will be a fine crop.

W. C. Ooley, Jas. Pullen, Chas. Moore and Mrs. and Mrs. Wyly and Mr. Harrison were among those who were in town from here this week.

Mrs. J. V. Boston went to Tipton, Oklahoma, last week, to visit her daughter and family.

Mr. Fred Bass and family went to East Texas on last Friday, to spend their future in a new home.

Miss Marie Hoefler went to the home of her parents, in Driftwood, Oklahoma, on Friday, to reside.

Mrs. John Boney went to East Texas on Friday, to visit relatives.

Rev. Hicks, the M. E. presiding elder, was in Kress on Saturday and Sunday, conducting services.

Mr. and Mrs. Weidner and Mr. and Mrs. D. Blase visited with Mr. and Mrs. Rob Rousser on Sunday.

Mr. J. F. Moore and Mr. F. Rousser went to Tulla on Monday, to act as grand jurors.

Mrs. Fedderson, of Auburn, was a caller in Kress on Monday.

The farmers are busy drilling oats this week.

Mrs. Beck, of Amarillo, gave a lecture at the church on Monday evening.

Rev. Bone, the Presbyterian minister, will preach in Kress on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and also, in the evening.

IOWA AVENUE.

R. A. Hewett and Miss Olive Taylor visited with Fearn's on Sunday.

Fred Sengerob, of Abernathy, visited at East Avenue on Sunday.

Master Clive Fearn spent last Saturday with Master Lee Thomason.

Jennie Nab has taken the place of Ella Reardon at C. E. Donnell's.

Mr. Evans has come into possession of a pair of peacocks.

Mr. Thomason, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Reed and Miss Marie Fearn were Plainview visitors on last Saturday.

Mr. Reardon has exchanged his farm for some California land. It is with regret we see these folks leave us, in the face of the good things in view.

Mrs. A. A. Hewett, of Maine, brother of C. E. Hewett, is here prospecting. He likes the country fine.

Mr. W. L. Roberts, of Canton, Maine, is visiting with the Hewetts. Mr. Roberts is very favorably impressed with the country.

Mr. Kiser, brother of D. O. Kiser, has arrived from Colorado. Mr. Kiser has invested in a half section of Hale County dirt, is putting up farm buildings, and fixing to make a crop this year.

The Howard Brothers, of New Mexico, have leased the Harris farm, and will make a crop this year.

A BIG SHOW.

We are told that the entries for the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, at Fort Worth, which opens on next Monday, and lasts a week, reach a total of 6,000. This means that 8,000 fine cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep will be exhibited at the show, and it indicates the great importance of the livestock industry in the Southwest. While most of these entries are from Texas, Oklahoma contributes liberally, and the great cattle and horse-breeding stables of the North and West will be represented by some of the choicest individuals.

The newspaper men will have an invitation to attend a barbecue especially prepared for members of the press and their families, on Tuesday, where there will be feasting and oratory and good fellowship among the boys. This barbecue is a fixed feature of the Feeders' and Breeders' Show, and is intended as a tribute to the newspaper men for the good work they are doing in the upbuilding of the Southwest.

FOR TRADE.

A first-class stock of Hardware, in the best town in Texas, for unnumbered Hale County land. Address BOX 458, 10 Wichita Falls, Texas.

Grady Callaway, the brother of our fellow-townman, C. C. Callaway, was shot and seriously injured in a hunting scrap on the State University on last Saturday. He is on the road to recovery, however.

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CARING FOR TREES.

By Christopher Ordling.

To The News:

I will tell you something as to how we plant and take care of shade trees in the Dallas Park Department. Before planting the tree, and root that has been split or broken during transportation is sawed off smooth. The tree is then cut back to the height desired, and the more you think you can afford to cut back the stronger will the tree come out in the spring. A tree well cut back will soon out-strip one that is left with all the top it can carry. Shade and fruit trees sold by nurseries are left with a full

top in order to give customers an opportunity to judge of the thriftiness of the stock, but they are not supposed to be planted without being topped. I have noticed several failures caused by this mistake. The planting itself is a simple operation. The tree should be set in the hole only a trifle deeper than it stood in the forest. Fill the hole level full with dirt, then turn on the water. An old broom handle is a handy thing to punch and paddle between the roots, so as to make the earth dissolve and settle compactly around the roots without leaving any cavities. The larger the tree holes are dug the better. Where the soil is poor, as, for instance, in excavated places, it is

customary to fill in the tree hole with rich loam or surface dirt, but beware of undecomposed stable manure. A few years ago I had to take out a row of dead trees along a residence front to make room for new ones. The owner wondered why none of his trees had survived, and thought he had been humbugged by the man who sold him the trees. I found the trees had been dug with fairly good roots, but in the bottom of each hole I found a thick layer of horse manure that, from appearances, had been placed there fresh. This is not to imitate nature.

A great number of trees are killed or drowned out between the time of planting and the time of budding in spring by too much watering. As the earth in the tree hole is looser than the surrounding earth the hole acts as a well. The earth gets acid and sours the roots. In the spring the tree will bud in a sickly manner and then die. In an average season, the soaking a tree receives at planting is all it needs or ought to have until forest trees begin to bud in the spring. In very wet seasons there is, in some places, a little risk that the roots will sour without any artificial watering whatever. In exceedingly dry seasons, like the last ones, the tree ought to have a couple of buckets once a week, just enough to keep the dust-dry earth from seasoning the wood. A tree is, in a good many ways, like a man. It is good for a man to bathe in water or drink water, but to sleep in water means death. It is useless to plant a tree in a soggy place, as, for instance, over a leaky sewer.

In the spring, when the buds are swelling, watering can commence, and there is then little danger of overdoing it, but it ought to be done in a systematic way. To do it right, it is convenient to have a box around the base of the tree. Let the water flow from the hose into this box for ten minutes once a week, while it is not raining. Wash the trunk and leaves also. As soon as the earth around the tree is dry enough give it a shallow cultivation with a hoe, and remove grass and weeds. It is such a pitiful sight to see a tree that has been moved out of a shady forest with its top cut off standing in the open with Bermuda grass and weeds stretching and choking at its base. It is like a bob-tailed cow tormented by a swarm of insects. When the tree has grown a crown, then it will hold its own. The common method of squirting a little water under the tree every day is helping the weeds more than the tree. It is also a waste of

water, as most of it evaporates again.

When removing dead or dying trees I have noticed that the bark is nearly always scalded by the sun on the southwest side. I have wondered whether this is the cause of the effect of the drying tree, but it is reasonable to believe that a tree taken out of the shady forest and robbed of its own crown should not be exposed, without some protection, to the blistering sun. A cheese-cloth wound around the trunk during August and September would probably make a substitute for the vines and briars. As for pruning, it is customary to leave all the sprouts except those that come on the lower part of the trunk. This will give the tree a somewhat artificial appearance—make it look like a duster, make the crown low and spreading. If it is desired to make a tree tall, with more natural, forest-like appearance, all sprouts should be removed except one, or a few. These will then grow upward, and branch out.

Finally, a word about what varieties to plant. Hackberry is a favorite, and deserves to be. It is a pretty tree, is not killed by bores or other insects, thrives in any kind of soil, and birds prefer it for their nest-building. Switch elm is a beautiful tree, gives the most complete shade, and is easy to start growing, but is not planted to a great extent in the parks at present because it is almost sure to be attacked by borers sooner or later.

Sycamores will always be useful, especially where it is desired to have a long line of trees trimmed to a uniform height and appearance.

There ought to be more varieties of trees planted. I think that oaks and evergreens deserve more attention. They are pretty and they are permanent, although slow growing.

A bois d'arc is not to be despised. It is quick-growing, everlasting, and a handsome tree. It is useful to furnish shade for stock, as the stock will not gnaw the bark.

I find a great number of Dallasites, especially ladies, who know little or nothing about our native trees, their names, appearance and desirable or undesirable qualities as shade trees. I am sure it would be very interesting and useful to all of us if a little "sample forest" could be planted in the Fair Park, or some other park in Dallas.—Dallas News.

Why buy Oats shipped in, when you can get Red Rust-Proof, Hale County grown, free from Johnson Grass and foreign seeds, at TANDY-COLEMAN COMPANY'S for the same money. 10

WHITFIELD.

(Too late for last week.)

Providence was well represented at Price on Friday night, last.

On Saturday night there is to be a big time at the Providence literary. A fine program is being gotten up by the committee.

Whitfield's people took in the big doings at Plainview on Saturday, and some are chewing beef yet.

Messrs. Gartner and Hancock, of Silverton, were pleasant callers in this part of the country last week.

Mr. C. V. Wright, of Happy, Texas, visited for a couple of days this week with Mr. Jas. Pullen. They were friends in Nebraska. Mr. Wright is well pleased with this country.

Wonder if it ever will clear up, so that people can work again?

Miss Irma King visited her parents, in Plainview, on Saturday and Sunday.

S. M. Nations and family are better, after a siege of lagrippe.

Henry King and lady visited in these parts on Sunday.

Mrs. Jas. Pullen is a happy possessor of a fine bunch of little chickens, but if it stays cold she'll have to make boots for them yet.

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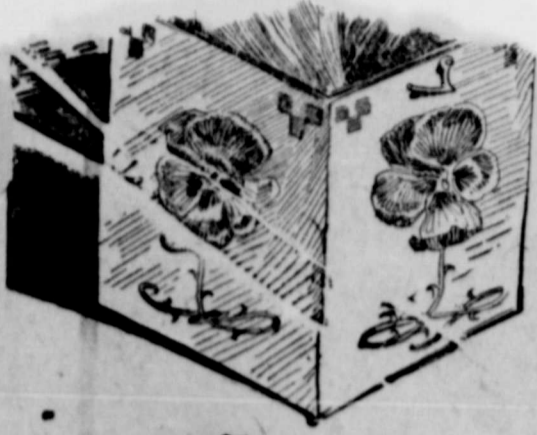
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FREE BULLETINS.

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 28.—Col. Henry Exall, president of the Texas Industrial Congress, which recently made public an offer of \$17,000 in gold prizes to the farmers of the State for the best yields of corn and cotton, is in receipt of a letter from Prof. C. M. Evans, superintendent of the agricultural extension department of the A. & M. College, who says:

"I am receiving a large number of requests for special bulletins on the cultivation of corn and cotton from people interested in the contests which you have announced. There certainly is a hearty interest being manifested, and I regard this as being the greatest move that has ever been put on foot in Texas. Owing to this fact, we have decided to issue, through the extension department, for the special benefit of these people,

a series of bulletins on the different phases of the production of corn and cotton. The first will deal entirely with the preparation of the land and the selection of fertilizers, the second with the selection of and testing of seed and the planting, etc."
Copies of these bulletins may be had, free of cost, upon application to the extension department of the A. & M. College, College Station, and full particulars of the big prize offer may be secured by writing the Texas Industrial Congress, at Dallas.

view, Texas, says: "We got Doan's Kidney Pills from R. A. Long Drug Co. about two months ago, and used them for backache, languor and other symptoms of kidney complaint. Our experience was so satisfactory that we willingly recommend this remedy to other kidney sufferers. We do not think there is another kidney medicine quite as effective as Doan's Kidney Pills."
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

diseased kidneys. All remedies failed till I used Electric Bitters, but four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me completely." Such results are common. Thousands bless them for curing stomach trouble, female complaints, kidney disorders, biliousness and for new health and vigor. Try them. Only 50 cents at All Druggists.

KILLS A MURDERER.
A merciless murderer is Appendicitis, with many victims, but Dr. King's New Life Pills kill it, by prevention. They gently stimulate stomach, liver and bowels, preventing that clogging that invites appendicitis, curing Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Chills. 25 cents at All Druggists 12

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THE WAY TO MAKE FRIENDS.

The way to make friends is as easy
As breathing the fresh morning air;
It isn't an art to be studied,
Alone by the men who can spare
The time from their every-day labors
To ponder on classical lore;
It never is taught in a college,
And it isn't a trick or a chore.

The way to make friends is to be one.
To smile at the stranger you meet,
To think cheerful thoughts and to
speak them
Aloud to the people you greet;
To hold your hand out to a brother,
And cheerfully say: "Howdy-do."
In a way that he'll know that you
mean it—
That's all that's expected of you.

Be honest in all of your dealings,
Be true to your word and your
home,
And you will make friends, never
doubt it,
Wherever you happen to roam.
Condemn not the brother who falters,
Nor fawn on the rich and the great,
Speak kindly to all who approach you,
And give up all whining at fate.
—Detroit Free Press.

HELPFUL WORDS

From a Plainview Citizen.

Is your back lame and painful?
Does it ache especially after exertion?
Is there a soreness in the kidney region?
These symptoms indicate weak kidneys;
There is danger in delay.
Weak kidneys fast grow weaker.
Give your trouble prompt attention.
Doan's Kidney Pills act quickly.
They strengthen weak kidneys.
Read this Plainview testimony:
Mrs. C. Horne, College St., Plain-

view, Texas, says: "We got Doan's Kidney Pills from R. A. Long Drug Co. about two months ago, and used them for backache, languor and other symptoms of kidney complaint. Our experience was so satisfactory that we willingly recommend this remedy to other kidney sufferers. We do not think there is another kidney medicine quite as effective as Doan's Kidney Pills."
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Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh, being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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A severe attack on School Principal Chas. B. Allen, of Sylvania, Ga., is thus told by him: "For more than three years," he writes, "I suffered indescribable torture from rheumatism, liver and stomach trouble and

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