

Why A. M. Does Not Want Amalgamation

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, March 1.—Dr. W. B. Bizzell, President of the A. & M. College, today received the following from E. B. Cushing, Houston, President of the Board of Directors, and which explains the attitude of the A. & M. Board with reference to the relation of the University of Texas and the Agricultural and Mechanical College:

"To the People of Texas:
"In view of the fact that the Board of Regents of the University of Texas has caused to be published an address of the retired President of the University to the Board of Regents, who, among other things, advocated the consolidation of the University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College under one Board of Directors, compels the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College to present to the people of Texas a brief history of the negotiations between the respective Boards regarding the relations of the two schools and to present further some reasons against the proposed plan.

"Whatever differences may have existed between the two institutions, they were composed and harmonized by two separate agreements between the two Boards for two sessions of the Legislature preceding the present one, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College Board wishes to show at the present time by the following statements that it is entirely disposed to harmonize the actual or imaginary differences that may now exist. The Board of Directors of the Agricultural College believes that the one-board plan, as provided in the Tillotson bill, would result in the consolidation of the University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College and ultimately lead to the absorption of the Agricultural and Mechanical College or an impairment of its efficiency.

Some Facts of History.

"The Board of Regents of the University and the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at joint meetings, have entered into two definite agreements providing for the separation of the two institutions, the last agreement having been entered into on January 6, 1913, which also provided for the division of the University lands and endowments. On November 24, 1913, the Board of Regents of the University sent a formal invitation to the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, requesting that the two Boards join in some plan to have the Legislature submit a constitutional amendment providing for the complete separation of the two institutions. It seems, therefore, that the governing boards of both institutions are committed to the definite principle of separation as the most desirable method of settling the differences of the two institutions.

"The Democratic party in two recent platforms is committed to the complete separation of the University of Texas and the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The Democratic platform adopted at Galveston in August, 1910, contained the following: 'Provision should be made for the separation of the Agricultural and Mechanical College from the University of Texas,' and the Democratic platform adopted at San Antonio in August, 1912, reaffirmed this provision of the permanent platform in the following words: 'We reiterate the demand made in the State Democratic platform in 1910 that the Legislature propose and submit an amendment to Section 11 of Article 16 of the Constitution providing for the complete divorcement of the University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and remove the inhibition against making appropriations out of the general revenue for the erection of buildings for the University, and that a just and equitable division of the permanent University fund be made between the University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College.' The Democratic platform adopted at El Paso last August did not expressly declare for separation, but it 'demand that the differences between the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and the University be fairly and equitably adjusted,' etc.

"That these platform demands providing for the separation reflect the wishes of the people of Texas was clearly indicated in the overwhelming vote of the people against consolidation of the two institutions in the defeat of the joint resolution No. 18.

"Separation of these two institutions has been urged by many of the most important organizations of the State. The Farmers' Congress with its 22 affiliated organizations, composed of men engaged in every kind of agricultural activity, and the Farmers' Union, State, district and county, together with other farmers' organizations of the State, have repeatedly urged and requested the Legislature to separate the two institutions. The

Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College do not desire any conflict, contention, or strife, and in order to remove what is said to be the cause of strife, namely, the division of the University permanent endowment fund between the College and University, the College hereby declares its willingness to recommend that this matter be relegated to the Legislature or to a non-partisan commission to be provided for by the Legislature, and the Board hereby expresses its willingness to cheerfully accept and abide by any decision and award so made.

"We believe that the agricultural interests are of such importance that all agencies of instruction should contribute in every way to the promotion of a knowledge of scientific agriculture. In the preparation of teachers for agricultural schools it is important that the University, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the normal schools should provide adequate instruction and facilities for teaching this subject.

"The Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College realize that the University has been greatly handicapped in its development by the constitutional prohibition that prevents the appropriation of funds by the Legislature for permanent improvement. We, therefore, urgently recommend that this restriction be removed, in order that the Legislature, in its good judgment, may provide for the building needs of the University.

"To merge the institutions under one Board and one administration would be to destroy the institutional identity which has existed for thirty-eight years and to minimize the importance of agriculture in a State where agriculture constitutes more than seventy-five per cent of the State's productive industry. The paramount importance of agriculture in Texas is sufficient reason for the maintenance of a separate agricultural college, and experience in other States firmly demonstrates the wisdom of separate agricultural colleges.

"Therefore, in view of the repeated agreements and communications between the Board of Regents of the University of Texas and the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for separation; in view of repeated declarations of Democratic platforms in this State, which represents the public opinion of this people; in view of the popular election in 1913 unequivocally opposing a measure of consolidation; in view of the action of all conspicuous and representative agricultural organizations,

and in view of the new and similar responsibilities which have been placed upon land-grant colleges under the Federal legislation known as the Smith-Lever Act, the Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College believe that a measure of constitutional separation should be submitted at once to the judgment of the people and that in no case should the Legislature attempt to change the historic policy of Texas in respect to these two institutions without the expressed approval of the popular vote."

SILAGE IS SUCCESS.

Hereford Farmer Demonstrates Its Usefulness.

Thomas Bassett, living north of Hereford, put in a silo last summer and filled it with 300 tons of bundle maize, kaffir, feterita and sorghum. He has been feeding it for several weeks to his hogs, cattle, sheep and horses. He says they clean it up slick and clean and are doing fine on it. This feed was packed in the silo just as it was cut and some 4,000 gallons of water sprinkled over it. The heat cooked it nicely, and it has the real brewery smell. Mr. Bassett says it is the cheapest way in the world to preserve feed, and expects to increase his capacity this year.—Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter.

TRY IT! SUBSTITUTE FOR NASTY CALOMEL

Starts Your Liver Without Making You Sick and Can Not Sulfate.

Every druggist in town—your druggist and everybody's druggist—has noticed a great falling off in the sale of calomel. They all give the same reason—Dodson's Liver Tone is taking its place.

Calomel is dangerous and people know it, while Dodson's Liver Tone is perfectly safe and gives better results," said a prominent local druggist. Dodson's Liver Tone is personally guaranteed by every druggist who sells it. A large bottle costs 50 cents, and if it fails to give easy relief in every case of liver sluggishness and constipation, you have only to ask for your money back.

Dodson's Liver Tone is a pleasant-tasting, purely vegetable remedy, harmless to both children and adults. Take a spoonful at night and wake up feeling fine; no biliousness, sick headache, acid stomach or constipated bowels. It doesn't gripe or cause in-

The Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness nor ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE, 25c.

convenience all the next day like violent calomel. Take a dose of calomel today and tomorrow you will feel weak, sick and nauseated. Don't lose a day's work! Take Dodson's Liver Tone instead and feel fine, full of vigor and ambition. —Adv.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. The first application gives Ease and Rest. 50c.

SURVEYING IN HALE OR ADJACENT COUNTIES.

IF EXPERIENCE COUNTS, see Whitts, the only experienced Surveyor in Hale County. Also OFFICIAL COUNTY MAPS FOR SALE. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00.

Phone 229.

T. P. WHITTIS,
PLAINVIEW, TEXAS.

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West Side Square,
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Plainview, Texas
Offices in Tulla, Texas

W. FLAKE GARNER,
Funeral Director
and Embalmer
Prompt Service Day or Night
Phones 165 and 376.

How To Give Quinine To Children.

FEBRILINE is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not nauseate nor cause nervousness nor ringing in the head. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for 2-ounce original package. The name FEBRILINE is blown in bottle. 25 cents.

DRS. SMITH & SMITH
Will be at Dr. Owens' Office
in Plainview every Tuesday.
Specialists in the Treatment of
PILES, FISSURES,
—and all—
RECTAL DISEASES.
No cutting, tying and cauterizing. Treatment safe and sure.
No detention from business or pleasure.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SOMETHING NEW KAFFIR MEAL



Bolted Kaffir Meal for Making Hot Cakes, Mush, etc.

We Will Be Pleased To Have You Try a Small Sack of This New Product of Ours

HARVEST QUEEN MILLS

A. G. HINN, Proprietor

Our Plants Are Superior

WHY?

Because We Use:

The heaviest Riveted Casing and Screens of non-rusting materials.

The Layne Shutter Screen, which does not sand-jam, but admits a free flow of water to the pump, thus reducing the lift.

The Layne Pitless Pump has large roller thrust bearings and bronze vertical bearings, protected from the sand, which are perfectly aligned and lubricated by our Patent Oiling System. All working parts are accurately machined.

Our prices are right if you consider **QUALITY** and **WATER**

Layne & Bowler Company

Plainview, . . . Texas

Well and Water Supply Contractors

Get It At Duncan's

Whenever you need anything in the drug, stationery or sundry line go to **DUNCAN'S**.

Your trade is always appreciated and you will be accorded prompt and courteous treatment.

All purchases are guaranteed to be as cheap as you can find in the city, quality considered.

The next time you need anything in our line remember to **GET IT AT DUNCAN'S** and you'll never regret it.

Duncan's Pharmacy

"The Store That Treats-U-Right."



Excursion to San Antonio, Texas

Account Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, to be held March 9th to 11th. Round trip tickets on sale March 7th to 8th good for return limit March 14th at fare \$20.10. Will have thru sleeper from Plainview to San Antonio and return on Train 904 March 7th, phone your reservation early to 224.

R. F. Bayless, Agent

A New Insecticide

Para-Dichlorobenzene—Non-Inflammable and Inexpensive—Will Kill Moths, Flies, Roaches and Ants Readily and, if Used in Larger Amounts, Many Insects Attacking Stored Grain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—"Para-dichlorobenzene" is the formidable name of a chemical compound which has only recently been used as an insecticide, but which, in being non-inflammable and comparatively inexpensive, possesses advantages over other fumigants. The U. S. Department of Agriculture's new bulletin (No. 167) is entitled "Para-dichlorobenzene as an Insect Fumigant," and points out that the compound, although deadly to insects, is harmless to human beings under ordinary conditions and does not have an odor that clings to fabrics as do many insecticides.

Directions for Using.

Para-dichlorobenzene is applied in most instances in the same manner as camphor and naphthalene. It is not, however, necessary to sprinkle it around in corners or over rugs and other material, as is often the case with camphor and naphthalene, but merely to expose a sufficient quantity in one or two open or partially open receptacles, placed over, or higher, than the infested cases, goods, and materials which require fumigation.

How Put Up and Cost.

Para-dichlorobenzene at the present time is sold in 5-, 10-, 25-, 50- and 100-pound and barrel lots, the prices for which are as follows:

23 cents per pound, in 5-, 10- and 25-pound lots.

18 cents per pound, in 50-pound lots.

17 cents per pound in 100-pound lots.

15 cents per pound, in barrel lots.

If any considerable quantity is to be used, it is much better to purchase of some wholesale druggist or direct from the manufacturer.

Applicability to Various Insects.

Para-dichlorobenzene is applicable to many insect pests living under various conditions and environment, and,

therefore, requires specific methods of application, and, unlike carbon bisulphid, it is at the present time used only indoors and in other places where its vapors can be closely confined. As there is a great variation in the tenacity of life among insects, the existing conditions should be carefully noted before para-dichlorobenzene is applied.

Beetles, such as the rice weevil, granary weevil, the confused flour beetle, the cadelle, the yellow mealworm, and a few others less common are particularly hard to kill when in the adult stage. The larvae of certain other mealworms are likewise found by experiment to possess a great tenacity of life. It is therefore recommended that a proportionately larger amount of para-dichlorobenzene be used when combating these species. Moths, flies, roaches, ants, and aphids are readily killed by para-dichlorobenzene when used in the ordinary strength as previously recommended.

The action of para-dichlorobenzene on insects is primarily upon their nervous systems. This property is readily manifested when a moth is exposed to the vapors for a few seconds. It first displays great excitement and uneasiness, followed closely by spasmodic convulsions, and finally turns over on its back. While in this position violent nervous and muscular reflex action is noticed until life is extinct.

Para-dichlorobenzene is a colorless, crystalline substance which evaporates very quickly as a vapor, if exposed.

It is not advisable for sensitive persons to remain for a long time in a closed room where para-dichlorobenzene is freely exposed, as the odor may cause annoyance. On the other hand, para-dichlorobenzene can be used in closed or occasionally opened cupboards and even in sitting rooms without causing any inconvenience whatsoever.

his guaranty, and makes restoration of all losses that you may sustain on the goods you buy.

He is the chap that meets you at the door with a handshake, and lets you out with a message to the "kids," and a real come-again goodbye.

He is the chap who meets and greets you on the street every day in the year, and takes a neighborly interest in your family and your affairs.

He is the chap whose clerks and bookkeepers and other employees live in Plainview and spend their money with you and with other Plainview people.

He is the chap who pays heavy taxes to help support Plainview schools, and build Plainview's streets, and maintain Plainview's fire department and police department, and parks, and lighting and water service.

He is the chap who helps support Plainview's churches and hospitals and charity organizations, and Plainview's lodges and Commercial Club, and talks for Plainview and boosts for Plainview every day in the year.

He is the chap who visits you when you are sick, sends flowers to your family when you die, and follows your body out among the trees and tombs, as far as human feet may travel with the dead.

He is the home merchant—your neighbor—your friend—your helper in times of need.

Don't you think that you ought to trade with him, and be his friend and his helper in the time of his need?

Don't you know that every dollar that you send out of Plainview for merchandise is sent to strangers—to men who never spend a dollar in Plainview, to men who would not trust you for a box of matches, to men who would turn you over to the police if you should enter their offices?

You don't save much, frequently nothing, when you send your money out of Plainview, and you take all the risk yourself of short weight or measure and of getting damaged or inferior goods. And don't you know that the growth and prosperity of Plainview depends very largely upon the success and prosperity of the home merchants? Out-of-town people judge our city by the appearance of our stores and the degree of enterprise shown by our merchants. And our home merchants can not succeed unless home folks give them loyal support.

J. L. Stallbird, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Lockney, was in Plainview Monday en route to his home, in Cheyenne, Oklahoma.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Some People We Know, and We Will Profit by Hearing About Them.

This is a purely local event. It took place in Plainview. Not in some far-away place. You are asked to investigate it. Asked to believe a citizen's word; To confirm a citizen's statement. Any article that is endorsed at home is more worthy of confidence than one you know nothing about. Endorsed by unknown people.

Mrs. W. J. Mitchell, W. California Ave., Plainview, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are a good medicine for weak kidneys. We got our supply from the Long Drug Co. and gave them to a child who had trouble with the kidney secretions. Doan's Kidney Pills were the only medicine that brought beneficial results."

Mrs. Mitchell is only one of many Plainview people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Kidney Pills. If your back aches—if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for DOAN'S

To Prevent Mold in Butter

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 1.—The important losses in butter through the growth of mold upon the tub lining, wrapper, or in the butter itself, which infers the salability of the product, have led the U. S. Department of Agriculture to investigate this subject. Mold in butter is usually found in three forms: (1) Orange-yellow areas with some growth of mycelium under the surface. (2) Smudges or dirty green areas, either entirely inside the butter or with some surface growth. (3) Green-surface colonies, either upon the butter, causing decomposition, or upon the container or wrappings, which will injure the appearance of the butter.

Experiment. In producing molds artificially in samples of butter indicate that a growth of mold in or about butter is favored by excessive curd, by "leaky" butter or by wet surfaces, wet wrappings or highly moist air. If butter molds readily it is an indication of insufficient salting, as salt up to 2.5 to 3 per cent is sufficient to prevent mold or reduce it to a negligible amount. The growth of molds, moreover, is largely reduced by keeping the butter at low temperatures. Improper storage temperatures, accompanied as they frequently are with moist conditions, are favorable to mold in butter. Unsalted butter is more subject to deterioration from micro-organisms than salted butter. Successful storage of such butter is, therefore, dependent upon scrupulously clean, dry refrigeration. Cellars and ice refrigerators rarely furnish conditions which will prevent mold in unsalted or slightly-salted butter, although it may be delayed or reduced. Butter properly made and normally salted (up to 2.5 to 3 per cent, equivalent to the use of a 12- to 15-per-cent brine) will not show mold under reasonably careful handling.

Investigators in summarizing their results emphasize the fact that well-washed butter is less subject to mold than that with an excess of curd, but the essential factor in molding seems to be water, not protein.

"Leaky" butter, from which milky water exudes and collects in the wrapper or container, furnishes the best conditions for the beginning of mold growth. From these wet areas colonies may spread to the butter itself.

Mold, the investigators find, will not grow upon the surface of a piece of butter exposed to air at ordinary humidity. The water in the butter is not sufficiently available to the mold to support the development of a colony unless evaporation is checked by a high moisture content of the surrounding air. It should be

ages, wet or damp cellars, or carelessly packed masses with cracks or fissures in which moisture collects, mold may seriously injure the appearance of the packages or actually induce great changes in the butter itself.

Green molds may damage normally salted butter if cracks and open spaces are left by bad packing. Other investigators have found that paraffining the tubs or boxes prevents mold on the container and the liner by preventing the escape of water which would leave the air space necessary for mold growth.

Very moderate salting prevents the appearance of the orange-yellow patches and the smudges. The green molds affect normally salted butter only when it is held under conditions of temperature or moisture that are favorable to mold growth.

THE HOME MERCHANT.

The home merchant. Who is he?

He is the chap who gives you credit when you are financially broke, and carries your account until you are able to pay.

He is the chap who gives you back your money or makes exchanges when you are not satisfied with what you have bought.

He is the chap who stands behind

You Need a Tonic

There are times in every woman's life when she needs a tonic to help her over the hard places. When that time comes to you, you know what tonic to take—Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which act gently, yet surely, on the weakened womanly organs, and helps build them back to strength and health. It has benefited thousands and thousands of weak, ailing women in its past half century of wonderful success, and it will do the same for you. You can't make a mistake in taking

GARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Miss Amelia Wilson, R. F. D. No. 4, Aima, Ark., says: "I think Cardui is the greatest medicine on earth, for women. Before I began to take Cardui, I was so weak and nervous, and had such awful dizzy spells and a poor appetite. Now I feel as well and as strong as I ever did, and can eat most anything." Begin taking Cardui today. Sold by all dealers.

Has Helped Thousands.

Are You Guilty?

MY GLEW LEADS TO YOUR HOME. THE MAYOR, CHIEF OF POLICE AND BIG MEN OF YOUR TOWN ARE INVOLVED I, SANFORD QUEST SCIENTIFIC CRIMINOLOGIST AM ON THE TRAIL

Look Out For The



KIDNEY PILLS, the same that Mrs. Mitchell recommends—the remedy backed by home testimony. 50c at all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. "When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name."—Adv.



The incubator that makes good. If we told you of some results, you wouldn't think them possible. The extra chickens hatched soon pay for the Simplicity.

With the Simplicity you get the most of every minute of incubation. There are no idle, unproductive days. It takes but 10 minutes to scald and dry it between hatches.

It is all metal—sanitary, fire-proof and will not deteriorate as most incubators do. Come in and let us demonstrate this wonderful machine to you. Investigate at once. Sold exclusively by

R. C. Ware Hardware Comp'y

ANNOUNCEMENT

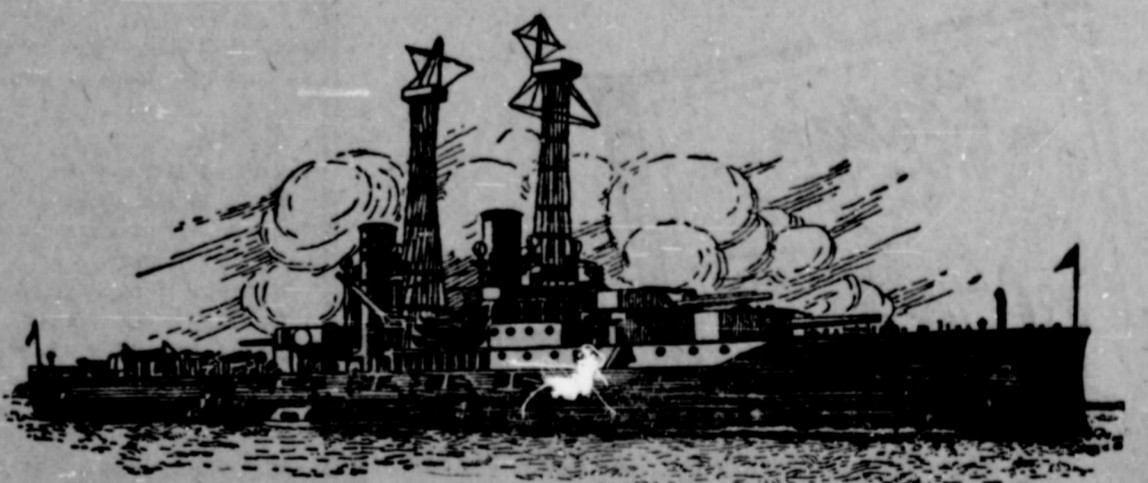
We have purchased and taken charge of the Plainview Rubber Co. We will continue the business at the same stand where we will handle honest goods at honest prices.

Our rubber repair work we will guarantee and will have in stock "Everything for your wheels," including Diamond, Goodrich, and Michelin Tires and Tubes and all rubber parts and repair goods.

We will appreciate your continued patronage.

E. L. Miller & Son

Telephone Number 104



The William Cramp Sons, Ship & Engine Building Co. Office of the Chief Engineer Philadelphia, U. S. A.

August 6th, 1912.

The Texas Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—Texaco Ursa Oil was used for turbine lubrication on the recent trials of the destroyer "Beale" and battleship "Wyoming," proving very satisfactory. Both vessels successfully completed their official contract trials at sea without having had any preliminary trials of machinery beyond dock trials at low power. Consequently, the journals had very little previous wearing in to take off the high spots, and the fact that we had no bearing trouble of any importance during the sea trials, reflects great credit upon the lubricant used. Yours very truly,

F. J. METTEN, Chief Engineer.

No comment is needed on this letter. It tell more about Texaco Quality than volumes.

Texaco Quality and Service are available for you. Consult our agent about the "made in Texas" products you require.

The Texas Company General Offices, Houston, Texas

TEXACO



TEXACO



Your Keen,
Critical Inspection
Invited

PLAINVIEW MERCANTILE CO.

Money Cheerfully
Refunded to Those
Dissatisfied with
Purchases.

Our New Silks

consist of American and foreign weaves, showing the many new color combinations and patterns that are popular for Spring.

Chiffon Glosea—this is a Cheney Bros. fabric, basically a taffeta with an added rip to give a stiffening effect to its fabric; 36 inches wide, per yard \$1.00.

Crepe Imprima—Another Cheney Bros. success. Very much like Crepe De Chine but is a printed fabric absolutely washable and shown in a large color range. 36 inches wide, per yard 65c to \$1.75.

Crepe Delphine, Tussah, Georgette Crepe, Shantung and others are shown in a large variety of patterns at a most moderate price.



The New Styles Are Here In a Truly Superb Showing

With the return home of our buyers from the eastern style centers, preceded by the arrival large stocks of new Spring Merchandise by express, inaugurates the commencement of our BIG SPRING SELLING SEASON.

The new styles are simply beautiful, the dainty small hats, large flaring skirts and Colonial pumps, displaying simplicity throughout as in the 1820's with the Military effect much in evidence makes them indeed charming.

IN OUR REGULAR GARMENT SECTION you will find all the new ones in many color combinations and models:

ALL OF THE ABOVE ARE PRICED RIGHT AND ARE MODERATE ALWAYS



New Spring Hats

The first from every point of view and according to the latest style dictates.

The old-time Shepherdess and other quaint styles are very becoming when worn with the new style gown.

The Tipperary in its dainty, small shape with a military touch is exceedingly popular just now.

The Chin-Chin is another Spring success trimmed with fruits and flowers in soft tones makes it quite youthful and in special favor for the early Spring.

The new sailor and every other style in headgear, designed by the best authorities and suitable for the correctly dressed woman is shown by us from the least expensive to the higher priced.



In our Men's and Boys' section we are ready with a most comprehensive showing in **New Spring Suits, New Spring Shoes, New Spring Shirts, New Spring Neckwear.**

New Woolens in our Merchants Tailoring Section.

NO SHORTAGE OF FOOD SUPPLIES IS LIKELY

Enough Wheat on Hand to Export a Million Bushels a Day Until New Crop.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The Department of Agriculture has issued the following statement:

The 1914 wheat crop of the United States was estimated to be 891,000,000 bushels. The estimated surplus carried over from the 1913 crop was about 76,000,000 bushels. There was, therefore, a total available supply of 967,000,000 bushels. As the normal annual per capita consumption of wheat in the United States is about 5.3 bushels, 520,000,000 bushels should meet our domestic requirements for food; in addition, 90,000,000 bushels are required annually for seedling. Six hundred and ten million bushels, therefore, should supply the normal domestic demands. This would leave a surplus of 357,000,000 bushels. Of this surplus about 210,000,000 bushels were exported by January 30. This left 147,000,000 bushels, or 40,000,000 bushels more than our average annual export for the past five years, for export between February 1 and the appearance of the new crop, or for carrying over into the next crop year. The amount is sufficient to permit the export of nearly 1,000,000 bushels a day until July 1, before which time the new crop will begin to be available. This is about the average recent exportation.

The large demand for our wheat arises from the fact that there was an estimated world's shortage of over 400,000,000 bushels outside of the United States; from the fact that the Russian exportable surplus of 190,000,000 bushels is not available generally, and from the fact that the belligerent nations are eager to secure food supplies. If it were not for these things we should be discussing ways and means of disposing of our tremendous surplus of food products.

As has been stated, the new American crop will begin to appear before July. The Argentine crop is now coming on the market. It is estimated that from that source there will be available 100,000,000 bushels. A surplus of 75,000,000 bushels or more from India will be available in May and June.

The increase in the fall-sown wheat acreage of the United States in 1914 was 11.1 per cent, or over 4,000,000; in the northern hemisphere generally the acreage of winter wheat shows an increase of from three to thirty-three per cent, as follows:

Denmark	3 per cent
Italy	5 per cent
Switzerland	10 per cent
United Kingdom	10 per cent
United States	11 per cent
India	22 per cent
Canada	33 per cent

But suppose a shortage in wheat should develop in the next three months, what would be the situation? There is a great surplus in other food crops in the United States, a number of which can be used as substitutes. Wheat does not constitute more than 12 per cent of the normal diet, about the same as poultry and eggs. Meat and dairy products constitute 48 per cent; vegetables 11 per cent; fruits, nuts, sugar, fish and other items, the remaining 19 per cent. There are larger supplies of corn and other grains, meat animals, dairy products, potatoes, and fruit at the opening of 1915 than for many years. The most important competing products are corn and potatoes. This is shown by the fact that while the normal consumption of wheat is 5.3 bushels, in Maine it is only 4.7 bushels; and in Michigan 5. In the wheat-growing States where wheat is abundant, such as Minnesota, the average is 7.2, whereas in the South, where corn is much used, the average is 4 bushels. Normally about 2 per cent of the corn crop is consumed as food. Of our total crop, about 80 million bushels would be used for food, the remainder for other purposes. The remainder could be used for foods and substitutes used for animals. The potato production in the United States averages 3.8 bushels per capita. This year the available supply is 4.3 bushels. The average price of meat animals was 7 per cent cheaper in January than a year ago, butter 2 per cent lower, the price of chickens slightly lower, of potatoes 35 per cent lower; and of apples it was 37 per cent lower.

It would seem that the United States is not likely to be threatened with a shortage of foodstuffs.

EXTRA SPECIAL—HOLLAND'S MAGAZINE AND FARM AND RANCH BOTH FOR 10 MONTHS AND THE EVENING HERALD FOR ONE YEAR

SOME POINTERS IN IMPROVED AVERAGE FLOCK OF CHICKENS.

It was said some time ago on this page that among the important things necessary for profit from poultry was a well improved flock. It stands open to reason that one can not expect good results from a poor breed of chickens any more than he could expect to get large returns in milk and butter from a scrub milch cow. The experience of those who have made poultry raising a business tends to show that it pays to get rid of the poor stuff, the surplus roosters, and the old hens. Young hens lay much better than old hens. By careful and judicious culling one can keep a young flock of chickens without much difficulty. However, in the improvement of a flock of chickens there are other things to look to besides the age of the fowls. In raising either horses, cattle or hogs almost everybody knows that it is the animal which approaches nearest the thoroughbred type that commands the fanciest price or yields the best returns. There is no logical reason why the same rule should not apply to poultry.

Owing to the high price of thoroughbred chickens it is perhaps not a very good business policy to secure a flock of thoroughbreds too rapidly. It is cheaper to grow the thoroughbreds than it is to purchase them. There are several ways in which a person can improve his flock. If he does not care to purchase eggs from thoroughbreds, he can set the eggs from his own best layers and gradually approach a higher standard. No scrub roosters should be allowed on the place. The male is half of the flock. A half dozen or more hens will produce as many eggs for hatching as the average person will care to use, but in order to be certain of getting the eggs from these hens some arrangement will have to be made in order to keep them separate from the rest of the chickens. For this purpose a pen can be constructed for five or ten dollars, or scrapped up out of material about the place for practically nothing, and it will serve for a brooding place for the little chickens after the breeding season is over. The hens kept in this pen should be mated with a thoroughbred rooster, if possible, or with the best rooster to be had. The cockerel is half of the flock. If one cares to start out on a thoroughbred basis very economically he can purchase two or three hens for his breed-

ing pen, and within two years have nothing else on the place but thoroughbred chickens.

Another way to improve the flock is to purchase a setting or two of good eggs and keep the chickens from these eggs for brooding purposes. If the pullets from these eggs are mated with thoroughbred males one can have a registered flock within a very short time.

Many persons claim that it is the best policy to keep only one breed of chickens. This is very much more convenient when one is interested in keeping his flock as near the thoroughbred type as possible; for he does not have to go to so much trouble to keep the various breeds separated. Again, the products from a flock of chickens when only one breed is kept are very much more uniform than when mongrels are raised. The eggs are more similar in every way, and the color, shape and size of the chickens are regular. All this counts up when either the eggs or the fowls are taken to market. Any stockman will pay more for a bunch of yearlings uniform in size and shape than he will for a bunch of mixed stuff. There is no reason why the same rule should not be made to apply to chickens.

All things considered, the biggest thing to look to in improving a flock of chickens is to see that only the best type of rooster is kept. The value of a good male in improving a dairy herd is well known. The value of a good male at the head of a flock of chickens is more apparent, when one studies the situation; for a flock of chickens can be bred up much more rapidly than a herd of cattle.—Exchange.

NATIONAL FOREST FIRES CAUSED LOSS OF \$677,816

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—Fire on the National Forests of the West in 1914 caused a loss to the Government of not quite 340,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, valued at \$307,303, and of reproduction, or young growth of trees, valued at \$192,408, according to statistics just compiled by the forest service. There were 6,605 fires, of which only 1,545 burned over an area of ten acres or more. About 77 per cent of all the first did damage of less than \$100 each. In addition to the losses suffered by the Government, timber on State and private lands within the forests, totaling

225,008,00 board feet and valued at \$175,302, was lost. The total area burned over was 690,240 acres, of which 310,583 acres were State and private lands.

Lightning was the chief cause, starting 2,032 fires; campers came next, with 1,126, followed closely by railroad locomotives, with 1,110. Incendiaries lighted 470, and the rest were attributed to brush burning, sawmills, etc., or the origin was unknown.

HALE COUNTY FEDERATED CLUB COMMITTEES NAMED

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The name implies, is to extend the scope of club work in Hale County. New rural clubs will be organized. It is hoped that there may be organized canning clubs for the ladies, junior clubs for the boys and girls, canning clubs for the girls, baby beef and corn clubs for the boys. Mrs. R. S. Charles, of the Travel Study Club, of Plainview, is the chairman of this committee, and the other members are: Mrs. Robert Alley, of the Mothers' Club, Hale Center; Mrs. W. L. Harrington, of the "As You Like It" Club, Plainview; Mrs. C. C. Gidney, of the Civic League, Plainview; Mrs. T. B. Carter, of the Travel Study Club, Plainview.

Woman's Exchange.
A co-operative market, where the ladies of the country may bring their produce, has been mentioned as a part of the plan to secure closer co-operation between the women of the rural districts and those living in the towns. This plan has been in vogue for a number of years in the North and East, and has proven remarkably efficient. Miss Gertrude Hunt, of the Needlework Club, of Hale Center, is the chairman of the committee, and her associates are: Mrs. J. I. Wheeler, of the Central Mothers' Club, Plainview; Mrs. J. T. Jones, of the Mothers' Club, Aiken; Mrs. Fuller, of the Priscilla Club, Plainview; Mrs. L. L. Dye, of the Civic League, Plainview.

Good Roads Committee.
The split-log drag has proven its merit time and again. The ladies are interested in securing better roads, realizing that in good roads the centers are brought nearer to them.

Thirty minutes' time saved by reason of improved roads is just as effective as moving the town closer to their home would be. To arouse interest in good roads is the prime object in the appointment of this committee, of which Mrs. Marshall Phelps, of the Mystic Club, Plainview, is chairman. The other members are: Mrs. C. E. Hewitt, of the Mothers' Club, Iowa Avenue, Hale Center; Mrs. H. L. Hall, of the "As You Like It" Club, Petersburg; Mrs. J. J. Barton, Bartonite; Mrs. Ola Smith, Mother Club, Runningwater.

BELIEVE ALLIES WILL OPEN DARDANELLES

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works. Otherwise the battles in the west are still confined to the Champagne and the Vosges, where both sides claim to have been successful.

The labor situation and the government's demand that work be resumed on the Clyde tomorrow is creating a lot of interest in England.

May Curtail Drinking.
David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, today intimated that as a small minority of the employees of the armament works were not working full time owing to the lure of drink, the government was considering measures to control further the sale of intoxicants. He did not explain what the new regulations would be, but it is thought they will not go further than shortening the hours during which saloons may remain open.

The capture of the American steamer *Dacia*, formerly sailing under the German flag, by the French is welcomed here, as it will enable a French prize court to decide its case, while an English court will deal with the cargo of the American steamer *Wilhelmina*. Thus the responsibility for stopping goods in neutral bottoms bound for Germany will be borne equally by the two allies.

The large question of the Allies' prohibition of goods to Germany, it is expected, will be expounded by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons tomorrow. At the same session the prime minister will, in asking for more money to carry on the war, explain the financial needs of the country. It is understood that new taxation will be proposed.