

HALL COUNTY COTTON ASSOCIATION MEETS HERE SATURDAY

Consider Re-Employment of Cotton Classer Here. Work a Success.

The directors of the Hall Cotton Association will hold a meeting at the office of the Chamber of Commerce, at the court house at 2:00 o'clock p. m. Saturday, March 6, for the purpose of making plans for the next cotton year and to consider the re-employment of a Government cotton classer.

The association has had a most successful season and is extremely pleased with the work of the classer here and the results obtained by the establishment of a service for the cotton growers of the county.

The United States Bureau of Cottons and the Extension Department of A. & M. College have aided in financing the work and it is hoped that we may have the same co-operation for the next year.

Numerous counties have already written to the Chamber of Commerce regarding the work and inquiries as to how it will be secured. There will be fifty graders furnished by the Government this year in this State and it is evident that there will be a demand far in excess of the supply. For this reason it is important that we give attention to the matter at once and complete arrangements for another year.

This is a special notice and an invitation to all cotton growers who are interested to meet with the Board of Directors next Saturday.

Houston-Thompson

Frank Houston and Miss Thompson were married at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening at 6:30 o'clock. Rev. J. F. Thompson officiated, the ring service being performed. Only a few relatives and friends were present. Houston is the manager of the Gas & Electric Service and has held that position for several years. He is well-known and highly esteemed as a young man of exemplary habits, a steady worker and a business man of ability.

Miss Thompson is the daughter of Mrs. J. F. Thompson. She is a graduate of the University of Texas and was a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society. She is a member of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Epworth League. She is a very popular and successful teacher in the public schools.

The ceremony was held at the home of Mrs. Houston. Several relatives were present.

M. M. Smith Dead

M. M. Smith, who died at his home Monday, was buried Tuesday. He had resided near here for a number of years and fell when he moved to his new home.

His wife and children and several friends who mourn his loss.

His funeral was held at the home of his wife.

His interment was in the cemetery.

His family consists of...

ESTELLINE Y. M. B. LEAGUE ORGANIZED

Hall County Chamber of Commerce to Organize the Young Men Throughout County

At a meeting of citizens in Estelline Thursday evening Feb. 26, a Young Men's business League for Estelline was organized. Secretary Morgan, of the Hall County Chamber of Commerce, visited Estelline and the meeting was called together. The citizens were enthusiastic about the value and need of such an organization to work in connection with the Hall County Chamber of Commerce and quite heartily entered into the organization. Henry Mitchell was elected President, Currie Green, Secretary and a membership committee was appointed consisting of: William Moore, T. J. Copeland, J. A. Johnston and Dr. Vardy. They planned to secure a membership at once and arrange for a public meeting and banquet later.

PACKERS SCORED BY TEXAN AT HEARING

Texan Says Putting Packers in Jail Would Bring Hope to Cattle Raisers.

Washington, March 1.—E. C. Laster of Texas, appearing before the House of Agriculture Committee today as chairman of the farmers' national board and a member of a special committee of the Farmers' National Council, classed the agitation for Federal regulation of the meat packing industry as a "fight between the home owners and home builders of the United States and the Chicago packers."

"Armour, Swift and every male member of their families could be put in jail without disturbing the packing industry for ninety days," he asserted "and after that period the industry of cattle raising and distributing would be pervaded with hope and confidence."

Representative Wilson (Rep.) of Illinois reemphasized with the witness over the implication in his language, saying that "in the opinion of the people of Chicago the packers are not criminals, and your saying so does not make it so." During the ensuing argument Mr. Laster declared that "dollars do make a difference before the courts in the United States, I believe, and the people of this country generally believe so, too."

Bert Leslie and Tom Huggins of Childress, were visitors here Saturday attracted by oil strike rumors.

YOUNG BRISCO COUNTY FARMER KILLED WHEN HORSE FALLS UPON HIM

Silverton, Feb. 27.—James L. Smithee, a prominent young farmer and ranchman of this county, yesterday received inquiries from his horse fall upon him from which he died within ten hours. Mr. Smithee was driving a hog at his home four miles from town, when a yearling turned in front of the horse he was riding causing the animal to fall upon the rider and inflicting injuries which proved fatal.

BUSINESS MEN OF 18 STATES DECLARE WAR ON RADICALISM

St. Louis, March 1.—Business men from eighteen states met here today and declared war on radicalism. The conference was called by the Commercial Federation of California to discuss plans for combatting Bolshevism and kindred doctrines, and to arouse apathetic and indifferent citizens to a realization of their patriotic duty as Americans.

States represented include Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

EXCITEMENT RUNS HIGH OVER REPORTS THAT HOME PEOPLE'S TEST WELL IS ON PAY SAND

Excitement ran high here Friday, and a scramble for stock and leases resulted, from a report that the Home People's well at Deep Lake was on the sand; that a considerable showing of both gas and oil was apparent and that the well would probably be brought in within a few days. Prices for leases and stock mounted rapidly and considerable trading was done.

The excitement has now subsided to a degree; but a strong undercurrent is still observable. Oil stock has receded somewhat in price but the prices asked for leases have not, although trading is less brisk.

General opinion seems to be rather optimistic; the local public is hopefully waiting; a majority, probably, believing that a good strike will be made.

Mr. Jackson, the driller in charge of the well, informed a representative of this paper yesterday that he expected to cement the well today, to cut off water. It will be necessary to wait six or eight days for the cement to set, drilling will then be resumed with a smaller bit.

News of the situation has attracted many out-of-town visitors and many of these are said to have purchased leases.

Mr. Young, of the Coble well, informed us this morning that their well was now down 1,860 feet, drilling in blue limestone, and making satisfactory progress. This limestone is probably the same as that in which the old Hollifield well stopped drilling at something over 1,900 feet.

A lively interest is being shown in the Burk-Harlin-Hilton well, east of Newlin. It is reported that more than 300 people visited the well Sunday and that numerous callers appear every day. This well resumed drilling last Saturday, after being delayed several days awaiting a broken piece of machinery. They were at a depth of a little over 750 feet last night, making rather slow progress in a very hard pack-sand.

Reports from other wells are not available. The Virginia-Texas has everything ready to begin work and their drilling crew is expected at any time.

AMMONIA AND CLUBS USED IN FIGHT BY UNIVERSITY MEN

University Class-Men Fight, Injured Carried Away in Cars, One In Hospital.

Astoria, Texas, March 1.—At least six students of the University of Texas were overcome by ammonia fumes while others received bruises, from clubs in clash rush here today.

The sophomores raided a downtown hall, where the freshmen had assembled for their annual class ball, and used liquid ammonia to force the freshmen from their vantage points.

Later when the freshmen attempted to retake the hall by storming the stairway, they were met by streams of ammonia discharged from fire extinguishers and both sides used clubs. Some of the combatants fainted from the effect of the gas and one is in the hospital. It was impossible to learn the seriousness of hurts inflicted as most of the injured were carried away in automobiles as soon as they dropped out of the fight. The sophomores left the hall after the time for the freshmen's grand march had passed. Damage to the building was estimated at \$1,500.

MOONSHINING PUPILS AND 2 TEACHERS ARE EXPELLED AT SCHOOL

Chicago, Feb. 29.—Four students and two teachers at Kemper hall, an exclusive school for young women, at Kenosha, Wis., were expelled Thursday "for flagrant violation" of school rules, it became known today. Rev. Alfred Griffin, rector of Kemper hall, would not discuss the dismissal except to say it was for a violation of school regulations, but the students passed out the report the girls and two teachers were found making raisin wine.

TEXAS TO JOIN IN DEFENDING PRO LAW

Twenty-One States Will Join In Defense of National Prohibition.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 28.—Governor Hobby and Acting Attorney General Keeling conferred in reaching an agreement that Texas will be one of the States to oppose action brought by Rhode Island in the United States Supreme Court assailing the validity of the Eighteenth, or prohibition, amendment to the Federal Constitution. Texas will be one of the intervenors and its Attorney General will sign the brief to be prepared, upholding the validity of the dry amendment. According to Governor Milliken of Maine, who is organizing the opposition and joining the intervenors, some twenty-six States have signified their co-operation and will be represented in the plea of intervention.

GOVT. EXPERT TELLS HOW TO KEEP EGGS

Timely Article Giving Best Methods of Preserving Eggs Water-Glass and Lime

Fresh, clean eggs, properly preserved, can be used satisfactorily for all purposes in cooking for the table.

Here is a good thing to paste in your scrap book—or maybe in your poultry house somewhere. It is the method for the preservation of eggs—something about which the average farmer knows but little and about which he ought to know much. The method is recommended by Harry M. Lamson, senior poultryman, Animal Husbandry division, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The methods are the water-glass and the lime methods.

The water glass, or sodium silicate, has been found to be good. Use one quart of water-glass to nine quarts of water that has been boiled and cooled. Place the mixture in a five gallon crock or jar. This will be sufficient to preserve 15 dozen eggs and will serve as a guide for the quantity needed to preserve larger number of eggs.

Clean a five gallon crock, scald it and allow it to dry. Heat a quantity of water to the boiling point and allow it to cool. When cool, measure out nine quarts of water, place it in the crock, and add one quart of the water-glass, stirring the mixture thoroughly.

The eggs should be placed in the solution. If a sufficient supply of eggs is not obtainable when the solution is first made more eggs may be added from time to time. At least two inches of the solution should cover the eggs at all times.

The crock containing the eggs should be kept in a cool, dry place, well covered to prevent evaporation. Waxed paper put on or tied around the top of the crock will answer this purpose.

Here is a second best method which can be used where the water glass can't be obtained. Many think it is as good as the other, although in some instances the lime penetrates the shell and the egg tastes of lime.

Dissolve two or three pounds of unslacked lime in five gallons of water that has previously boiled and allowed to cool. Allow the mixture to stand until the lime settles and the liquid is clear. Place clean, fresh eggs in a clean earthenware crock or jar and pour the clear limewater into the vessel until the eggs are covered. At least two inches of the solution should cover the top layer of eggs.

When eggs preserved in water glass are to be boiled, a small hole should be made in the shell with a pin, at the large end before placing them in water, to allow the air in the egg to escape and prevent cracking.

(Continued on last page.)

MEMPHIS PASTOR OPPOSED TO INTER-CHURCH MOVEMENT

"Why I Declined a Free Pass to the Inter-Church World Movement Meeting."

The above caption was used as a theme and discussed at the Baptist Church Sunday morning Feb. 15th by the Pastor. It was a frank discussion of a vital theme, in a free christian spirit. Those who were present understood every word spoken and ninety-five per cent endorsed it. If the speaker is any judge at all. But some who did not hear what was said have asked, why the pastor did not avail himself of a free trip to Dallas. I have been asked to answer such inquiry. And in doing so will give a brief outline of the message above mentioned.

RHODE ISLAND SAYS PROHI AMENDMENT USURPS ITS RIGHTS

Eighteenth Clause to Constitution Alleged to Be Invasion of States' Rights.

Washington, March 1.—The eighteenth amendment "is a direct invasion of jurisdiction and powers of the State and the rights of the people," the State of Rhode Island declares in its brief in the United States supreme court today in reply to the government's motion for the dismissal of its action to optin injunctive relief from the amendment.

The brief, which was filed by Attorney General Herbert A. Rice of Rhode Island, asserts that the government's view that the amendment is "unassailable," can only "lead to anarchy and oppression," it contends that it is the duty of the court to keep congress in its amendments to the constitution "within the scope and jurisdiction of federal authority," and "maintain that line of diversion between federal and state powers" which has "for so many years insured the harmonious operation of our dual system of government, ordained and established as "perpetual."

The theory of the government "is so subversive of fundamental principles that its acceptance would bring about a constitutional revolution," continues the brief. "It would convert the sovereignty of the people and the sovereignty of officials. It would endanger civil liberties and those innumerable rights that have been inherited from the common law since the time of magna charta.

Jess B. Lew came in Tuesday morning from Newport News; he has received his discharge from the army.

ATTRIBUTE RESERVE ADVANCE TO TRANSFER OF SILVER

New York, March 1.—The advance to 35.2 per cent in reserves against deposits recently reported by the New York Federal Reserve Bank was attributed today to the transfer of about \$50,000,000 worth of silver to the bank from the Treasury Department.

The silver belonged to three banking corporations engaged in trade with the Orient and was acquired last December, according to reports, for the purpose of stabilizing American exchange in China.

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The Inter-Church World Movement is not the result of an inter-denominational, mass-meeting, where the various religious bodies were represented. You can count on the fingers of one hand, the names of all who have planned and promoted the project. In such count you will hardly get outside of the same self-constituted committee, who in connection with the War Department took over all religious work in the Camps during the recent war. Jno. R. Mott; Mr. Burke, a Catholic Priest; Col. Cutler, a Jew; Robt. Speer, and two others. Any one who knows anything at all, knows that Baptists and all other religious bodies except the Catholics and Jews were compromised and discriminated against by these same usurpers in the program for religious work among soldiers.

I will give three reasons why the Baptists of the South positively refused to indorse and enter into the schemes of the Inter-Church World Movement.

1. Such a program would, in my opinion, place the Roman Catholic harness on the Baptist and Protestant world, and Jno. R. Mott, has already assumed the role of the self-appointed Pope. For instance, the Edinburg Conference, which is working in line with the I-C W. M. appointed Mr. Mott, as Chairman of the Continuation Committee. He went aboard on many Mission Fields, with out conferring with our Foreign Mission Boards, and proceeded to organize the missionary activities of Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and others on new lines, all for the purpose of destroying Denominational lines. The first effort was to delimit the territory for each denomination. Then there would be established Union Publishing Houses and Union Colleges, and the Protestant Pope would give directions as to what doctrines should be taught and what should be withheld. Now, if those are not Popish plans and orders, I can't see straight. And as Mr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pointed out in his "Universal Elements of the Christian Religion," A Protestant hierarchy is as dangerous as a Roman Catholic hierarchy. So far as I am concerned, I will kiss the toe of the Pope on the day before I receive Popish orders from Mr. Mott, and let him checker-board the earth and tell me where I may and may not work for Christ. Let it be remembered that this same Religious Holding Company, for all denominations as Bishop Chandler, designates it, has recently published a new translation of the New Testament, leaving out entire passages, or changing as it chooses to do.

My second objection is, that such paring down and suppressing Bible doctrines, as suggested above would destroy pure christianity, from the face of the earth.

And third, I can not believe that the promoters of such a scheme—If they were prompted by a sincere desire to advance the Cause of Christ would run counter to the wishes and oppose the definitely denominational work of any body of Christians. Do you suppose that the millions of dollars which they have set out to raise would do as much good if sent through established denominational channels.

(Continued on last page.)

Why Is Silver Mining A Good Business!

Because the Unprecedented Advance in the Price of Silver Leaves a Wide Margin for Profits; Reasons for the Advance in Price Still Exist and Will Continue for a Long Time.

The price of all metals advanced because of the war—all except one, gold. Gold is the standard by which all commodity values are measured in most countries of the world. Silver, which is in general use throughout the world as money, is the standard of measure in but a few countries, notably China and India. The advance in price of silver has been out of proportion to that of other metals, and most commodities. Among the reasons for this are: the demand for silver as a medium of exchange, which has greatly increased because of the depreciation of paper money in countries most affected by the war; increased demand because a much larger volume of trade in China, India, and other silver using countries whose products are in demand, at high prices, to meet the needs of the countries devastated by the war; an enormously increased consumption of silver for use in the commercial arts, particularly in the manufacture of photo films, the output of which has been multiplied by thousands because of the phenomenal growth of the moving picture business.

That these causes for the advance in the price of silver are not temporary and likely to disappear in a short time must be apparent to any who will pause for a moment to consider facts: The preference of metal money cannot disappear until the bankrupt countries of Europe regain their credit by paying their debts, or demonstrating their ability to do so—an acknowledged impossibility for most of them. The extraordinary demand from India, China, and other countries similarly situated, will not cease, nor become preceptably less, until the commodities wasted and destroyed by war are replaced and production becomes normal throughout the world; a condition not expected by this generation. The consumption of silver in the arts will not diminish; but will be greatly increased! The rapidity of this increased demand and the impossibility of meeting it with adequate supply is made impressive by a recent statement, published in a reputable scientific journal, to the effect that the moving picture business in this country alone in 1918 consumed 65,000,000 ounces of silver, 5,000,000 ounces more than the country produced during the same period. To add to the strength of this statement, and make it impressive, it was explained that the word "consumed" was used advisedly in this connection; the silver used in making the unending and ever-increasing miles of picture films is literally consumed, eaten-up by acid, irrecoverably destroyed.

To show that our optimistic view for the future of the silver producing industry is not unduly influenced by self-interest; that other investigators, entirely disinterested, have reached similar conclusions, we are glad to be able to offer in evidence the following editorial, taken from last Monday's Fort Worth Record:

India, "The Sink for Silver."

It is a well known fact that India, the largest importer of silver in the world, consumes annually over 100,000,000 ounces of silver, says George Wooley in the New York Morning Telegraph. India's exports in silver approximately amounts to about 16,000,000 ounces. This leaves 84,000,000 ounces of the precious metal in India of which the outside world will never hear of or see again. What becomes of this enormous hoard of metal has never been ascertained as it disappears and is lost to the world. India has long been known as "The Sink for Silver," because of the fact that it is a country with a silver standard and with a population unaccustomed to the use of gold or paper. It is said that India alone consumes two-thirds of the annual production of the world each year. Before the war India was not the country that she is today, but the war has made India's trade balance very much greater than her pre-war balance. Today her goods

are in demand in all markets of the world. The people of that country demand to be paid for their goods in silver, all of which has caused a serious drain of the white metal from the other countries trading with India, the largest of whom is the United States. It has been said that the German agents during the war prevailed on the natives and merchants to accept nothing but silver in payment for their goods, and that paper money was worthless, and so it was not really until 1918 that the demands from India became so great and which have been on the increase ever since. India then called upon China, whose supply of silver was not very large but it did not take long before China's supply had reached a very low figure, this caused China and India to call upon the United States to supply those two countries with silver, and most of this metal was purchased through England from this country, with the lifting of the embargo in May, 1918, and with the demand from India and China running into large figures not to mention the

European nations who were and are still making large purchases, it was only natural to see the price of silver advance to a new record price of \$1.40 per ounce. Accordingly the United States shipped large quantities of the white metal to help satisfy the needs of these people, but it has left our supply so low that the present demands cannot be met and the production at our mines is not enough to meet the situation. No new discoveries of any rich silver mines have been made lately which would startle the world, such as the Tonopah field did many years back.

George Wooley calls attention to the fact that the price of silver for years was about 50 and 60 cents per ounce; that the price declined to 46 1/2 cents per ounce in 1915, the lowest price in history and even at this price the companies were able to make money.

"Think of it," he says, "Today the price of silver metal reached \$1 an ounce and only recently the price of the metal reached \$1.40, the highest price on record. When

silver passed a price of \$1.29 per ounce it meant that the silver in the American dollar was worth more than the coin itself. When silver passed \$1.33 per ounce it meant that our subsidiary coins, such as dimes and quarters and halves were worth more than their coinage value."

Moreover, he tells us in his financial review that out of a reserve of 568,269,513 silver dollars the United States government has already sold over \$200,000,000 worth of silver to relieve the urgent demands of the world and to prevent the price of the metal from bounding to prices that would have upset the finances of the world. In conclusion he says:

"The United States must buy this metal back at a price which will be both fair for the government and to the producers of silver, all of which would guarantee the stability of the silver mining industry for a long while to come."

—Editorial in Fort Worth Record, March 1, 1920.

If you have read the preceding advertisements of this company in this paper you must by now have become convinced of certain outstanding facts: that the company is in the hands of home men of well-established reputations for integrity and proven business ability. That the most thorough and painstaking investigations, by competent judges, have proved the worth of the property as an investment, and the practicability of handling the out-put of the mine at very low costs with moderate expenditures for equipment. That the returns from an investment in this company promise to be very large, for a venture with so small an element of risk, and that there is every assurance of future permanence. That an investment in this company is no "wildcat" speculation; but conservative and safe, with sane and careful business people whom you know well and in whom you have every reason to have confidence.

The Magda Mining Company

Hall County National Bank

Memphis, Hall County, Texas

FARMER'S INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX

For 1919 Must Be Figured Under U. S. Law—Returns Due March 15.

SALE PROFITS TAXABLE.

Farm Expenses May Be Deducted—Special Form for Farm Income—Cash or Accrual Basis for Computing.

Farmer, shopkeeper, or tradesman figure up his net income for 1919; if the farm or business income plus other income was sufficient to pay an income tax return a complete return must be filed with the collector of internal revenue by March 15. Farmer should ascertain the gross income of his farm by computing all derived from the sale or exchange of his products, whether produced on the farm or purchased and sold.

Farm Expenses. From his gross income a farmer is allowed to charge off all of his necessary expenses in the conduct of the farm during the year. These include the cost of planting, cultivating, harvesting and marketing. In addition to the cost he may deduct money spent for ordinary farm tools of short life during the year, such as shovels, rakes, etc. Also, the cost of feed used for his live stock may be deducted as an expense in so far as it represents actual outlay, but the value of his own products fed to animals is not a deductible item.

Farm expenses allowable are those of minor repairs on buildings (not the dwelling house), on fences, on farm machinery; also bills for the horseshoeing, stock powders, salt, services of veterinary, insurance (except on dwelling house), gas for operating power and sundry expenses which were paid for in the hired help, all the productive value of a deductible expense; but the value of household servants, or help to improve the farm, as in tree planting, ditching, etc., cannot be deducted. A farmer is allowed to claim a salary for himself or members of his family who are on the farm.

Wear and Tear. Depreciation of farm machinery, wagons, work animals, etc., also the cost of erection or extension of buildings, fencing, etc., should be computed as additional investments in the farm and are not proper deductions from income.

A reasonable allowance may be made for wear and tear on farm buildings (except the farmhouse), machinery, work animals, wagons, windmills and other farm equipment which is used in the conduct of the farm. Autos and tractors, the cost of which is not an expense, although the cost of their upkeep is an allowable expense. If the machines are used exclusively for farm purposes and not for other purposes, a depreciation allowance. Also, in such cases, a depreciation allowance is allowed.

Farm Losses. Losses of a growing crop is not a deductible expense from income, inasmuch as the value of the crop had not been realized. The value of a building or of machinery destroyed by storm, lightning, flood, etc., is a deductible expense, but care should be taken to ascertain the correct loss and as restricted by income tax laws.

Deduction is allowed in the case of animals raised on the farm, which is deductible from gross income if the animals had been purchased for draft or breeding purposes. The value in weight or value of farm products held for favorable market conditions cannot be deducted as a loss, but when such products are sold the shrinkage will be reflected in the selling price.

Gain of Farms and Land. The value of agricultural lands has advanced during the past few years and during 1919 many owners sold part or all of their lands at a profit. All such gains constitute taxable income and must be taken into the net income for the year.

Persons who sold part of a farm or a parcel of land should show any gains realized by them in their income tax returns.

Method of Figuring Gains and Losses. Such transactions are properly reported on the income tax regulations, which may be secured from the Internal Revenue Collectors.

Farms for Returns. The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued an improved Form 1040F for farmers. This form, together with Form 1040A or 1040, will give the farmer explicit information as to how to properly figure his net income for 1919.

POULTRY FACTS

SUCCESS OF POULTRY FLOCK

Keep Them Growing and Prune and Cull Vigorously—Give Careful Attention to Details.

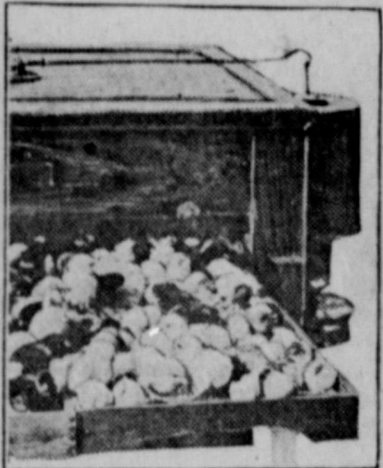
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The poultry department of the farm establishment must not be forgotten. When pruning or culling time comes spraying the orchard is no more important than spraying the henhouse or dusting or greasing the hens and chicks. Early hatching is one of the prime essentials for success; but early hatching is only the beginning. If you want good, strong, vigorous, well-matured pullets to do the laying for you next fall, you must see that the chicks hatch out at the proper time, and then keep them growing, and prune and cull vigorously. The success of the future depends on the work of today.

Many people think that because they paid attention to details and "got things going" last year they don't need to bother much this season. This is a big mistake. The real results this year were caused by attention to details last year, and next year will depend on this year—which means that careful attention is necessary every year. Those baby chicks, too, must be looked after. Ask your county agent or home demonstration agent for a circular on "First Care of Baby Chicks."

When planning to raise standard-bred chicks, many people mistakenly think that different methods should be used. This is all wrong. To those who have made a success in raising mongrel or mixed poultry—the common "barnyard flocks"—it is necessary only to suggest that the same methods be employed with the standard-bred chicks that were used in raising the mixed or mongrel variety. To those who have not raised poultry, the best advice is, "Give the chicks a good chance and they will do the rest." Do not hamper them with needless restrictions.

Baby chicks are easily trained and will, naturally seek places that are warm, but they have no power to regulate



Hatching Season Demands Poultry Raiser's Most Careful Attention.

the heat or ventilate the room or to supply fresh water. Keep charcoal, grit, etc., before them all the time, or when needed. They naturally love to scratch, and if given a chance will make the litter fly in digging after tiny morsels. Keep them scratching. This can best be done by not overfeeding. Have an outside room that is a little cooler than where the brooder is kept, or put the brooder in one side of the building or room. This will leave the other side cooler. Remember that sweating or damp brooders or houses are more dangerous to chicks than cold; but chicks must have a sufficiently warm place to hover whenever they wish.

To those poultry raisers who brood by the hen all there is to say is to let the hen do the brooding. Keep the hen free from lice and also keep her dry and keep the coop clean. It is no difficult task; all that is needed is thoughtfulness and careful attention. Baby chicks will get under the old hen whenever they feel the need of a little warmth. It is, therefore, very important that the hen should be kept dry. Do not allow the hen her liberty with her brood for at least four weeks. This will give the chicks plenty of opportunity to become strong. Unless the grass is short and conditions favorable, it is better not to turn her out as early as four weeks. The first two weeks, however, are the most important in the life of the chick, and the most important factor is brooding during that period. The hen will do that properly if given the proper place and let alone. To those operating brooders the best advice that can be given is, "Watch and follow instructions." Don't be too big-hearted and overfeed the baby chicks the first week, as it is a well-known fact that more chicks die as a result of overfeeding the first week or two than from any other cause.

POULTRY NOTES

Beef scraps or sour milk help to fill the egg basket. Anything that frightens a flock of fowls upsets it to the extent that it reduces egg production. Chicks should be fed little and often, thus keeping them hungry and busy. A busy chick will keep healthy.

PADEREWSKI AT THE PIANO

Description of Great Master's Playing Well Called a Gem of Humorous Composition.

The death recently of Ed H. Smith recalled the humorous editorials which made his little newspaper, the Chula News, noted. The one which first drew attention to it follows:

"We heard the Polander, Paderewski, play the piano in Kansas City last night. The fellow is deceitful. He makes you think all the time that he is going to play a tune, but he never does. He flirts all around a tune, but never touches it. His hair looks like a wig, but it isn't. He deceives you in a hundred ways. He makes the sweetest sounds you ever heard that were not a tune. He has his piano so trained that the doggone thing will keep right on playing when he is not touching it. He reaches out slowly and strokes it, drawing back his elbows like a man brushing a girl's hair. You see the moonlight and you're there with your girl, but somehow she doesn't love you. We know the sorrow of that, and that's why we don't like Paderewski. There are troubles enough in the world without hearing Paderewski. A man don't want to feel like he had thrown the mutilated remains of his grandmother in the sewer. If this is Paderewski's last visit to America we're glad of it. But we wouldn't take \$100 for what we heard."

LOOKED AS IF HE KNEW

Good Reason Why Soldiers Urged Lieutenant to Take Military Policeman's Word for It.

A colored detachment under a white lieutenant was making its way through the shattered territory near Dun-sur-Meuse during the thick of the Argonne drive. At a crossroads it encountered a traffic-directing M. P. who halted the column. "Sorry, sir," he said to the officer in charge. "You are not allowed up that road. We have information that it is about to be shelled by the enemy." The officer carefully examined his orders. "My instructions read differently," he declared. "I cannot believe that this is the road to be shelled. Have you any verification?" At this moment a shell burst within a hundred yards, tearing up the earth and sending debris flying in every direction. The entire landscape was obliterated, and a dead silence, broken only by the crash of falling stones, ensued. Then, out of a cloud of settling dust, arose one faint, terrified voice: "For Gawd's sake, lieutenant, please take de gemmin's word for it!"—The Home Sector.

SELECT PIGS FOR BREEDING

Animals Should Not Be Pushed, but Kept Growing Nicely to Develop Bone and Muscle.

Pigs selected for breeding purposes should be kept growing nicely, but they must not be pushed, for the whole object of their feeding is to make them stretch out and develop bone and muscle in place of fat. They should be continued on a growing ration. A little skim milk and shorts make a good ration. A small amount of ground oats and cracked corn will help develop and insure normal growth. But corn should be used sparingly as it is too fattening for pigs. Remember that these pigs should also have an abundance of green feeds.

ALFALFA BEST FORAGE CROP

Greatest Single Crop That Can Be Grown and Pays Handsomely—Unexcelled for Hogs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Every farmer, whether or not he raises hogs, should have some alfalfa if he can possibly get it. It is the greatest single crop that can be grown and pays handsomely where it is grown. As a forage crop for hogs it is unexcelled.



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Protect your cash not only with bolts and bars and banks but with businesslike printed forms and records for every transaction you undertake. We can show you a paper—

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One Day Only—Tuesday, March 9th.

at the

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Local and Personal News

Short News Paragraphs and Personal Mention of General and Special Interest to Memphis and Hall County Readers

Ben Kelly, of Hedley, was here on business Tuesday.

Buy your seeds from bulk shipments at City Feed Store.

Mr. G. A. Coursey, of Wichita Falls, came in Tuesday night.

M. E. Thrasher, of Turkey, was a business visitor here Tuesday.

Fresh shipment of "More-egg" makes 'em lay." City Feed Store.

Walter Albright of Childress was a business visitor here Saturday.

See Constance Talmadge in "A Virtuous Vamp," at the Majestic Thursday March 11.

When in a hurry for your suit to be cleaned, phone 38. Ross Tailoring Company.

Oyster shells and grit for chickens at City Feed Store.

Tom Bellew came down from Amarillo Tuesday morning and spent the day here with home-folk.

Parts and supplies for Harley-Davidson Motor-Cycles. Byron Powell.

L. C. Payne and Thurman Hutchins, of Estelline, were business visitors here Monday.

We are receiving something new every day in the clothing line. Ross Tailoring Company.

A \$5000.00 express shipment of bulk Garden and Field Seeds—beans, pears, melons etc. Buy in bulk and save money.

Mrs. B. T. Prewitt, W. F. Holland, A. R. Eddleman and C. M. Green, were here Tuesday from Estelline.

Lost—Sheep-lined coat. Put in wrong car last Monday. Finder return to Barn's store, and get reward. J. L. Everets.

See Constance Talmadge in "A Virtuous Vamp," at the Majestic Thursday March 11.

Even our competitors say we have the best lines of clothing. Ross Tailoring Co.

For Sale—A four-room house, and lot, two blocks north of Sloan's garage. L. V. Officer, at Fickas Drug Store.

Alterations, hem-stitching, button making, accordion-pleating done to order. Will also make silk shirts. Mrs. B. L. Bates, at N. C. Herod Shop, North Side Square.

J. M. Hood, of Parnell, was a business visitor here Saturday. Mr. Hood is agent for the "Big Ben" tractors in this territory.

See Constance Talmadge in "A Virtuous Vamp," at the Majestic Thursday March 11.

Mr. Albrt R. Prest and Miss Lila May Hughes were married here Monday, Judge McIntosh officiating.

A demonstration of the Harley-Davidson Motor-Cycle will convince you that there is no cheaper or more enjoyable mode of travel. Byron Powell.

J. T. McCarmond, left Monday for Magdalena, New Mexico, where he has accepted employment with the Magda Mining Company.

F. P. Sexton, civil engineer in the employ of the National Government, Leo Ehlinger, State engineer for this district and Mr. C. L. Hasie, also an engineer, of Amarillo; were here Monday in the interest of the good roads movement.

Mr. and Mrs. Thurman Hutchins of Estelline, came through Memphis Sunday on their way home from New Mexico, where they spent a week visiting relatives and friends. They bought a car and came back in it instead of returning by train.

Hog and chicken raisers: We have tankage, meat scraps and ground bone, the thing that makes hogs do well and chickens lay. 34-2 Farmers' Union Supply Co.

PRIZE WINNERS IN ARMY ESSAY CONTEST ANNOUNCED APRIL 19.

Received the following notification from Headquarters El Paso District:

"Advise all School Superintendents, and Merchants who have donated prizes, that the names of the real winners of prizes in the Army Essay Contest will not be announced until April 19th and that the prizes will not be awarded until May the 5th."

Army Recruiting Station, Amarillo, Texas.

For Sale

Two sections land, about half breaks and half on top Plains, 5-room house, sheds, etc., with 55 cows, 35 two-year-old heifers, and 3 bulls. Price \$23,000.00, \$5,000 down, balance to suit.

N. M. LAWLER, Silverton, Texas.

The Panhandle Motor Company has secured the Bass building, recently occupied by the Variety Store, and will display their Tractor cars, etc. there. Mr. C. M. Barnes, manager, informs us that they will have everything arranged and will be ready for business within a few days.

O. B. Burnett, who was here several days last week from Moore county; says that there is much interest in oil and gas development on the North Plains; that the north bank of the Canadian is becoming dotted with derricks and many contracts have been made for wells to be put down this summer.

Mill-Iron Land for Sale.

Twenty thousand acres of Mill-Iron land, around the north and east boundaries of the ranch, for sale. This land is all located in Hall county.

For terms and prices see R. D. GREEN, Estelline Texas.

Salesman Wanted.

Man with car preferred, steady work, pay weekly. Call evenings. ALBERT GAGE, at D. H. Arnold's residence.

(WHAT WAS HEARD ON THE STREET THIS WEEK)

It is a small place but you can get any thing you want to wear except shoes at, ROSS TAILORING Co.

Subscribe for The Democrat

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. C. HYDER; M. D. Physician and Surgeon Calls received at Baldwin Drug Co. Phone 24.

J. S. Wiggins Doctor of Chiropractic Office Phone 462, Res. 469 Memphis, Texas

D. A. NORRIS INCOME TAX REPORTS, OIL STOCKS AND LEASES Hall County Nat'l Bank Bldg.

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Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Ford motor when turned out of the Ford factory, is absolutely perfect. The 4 motors that carried the NC4 across the Atlantic some time ago, were made by the Ford Motor Co., and by the same skilled workmen who make the Ford car complete. They are made perfect but to keep them in good trim, they will need a little mechanical attention occasionally. The Ford Motor Co. has entrusted us with that duty in Hall county but before they would do it, they required us to put in a large stock of "genuine Ford parts" and put in certain machinery and tools so that we could do the work right.

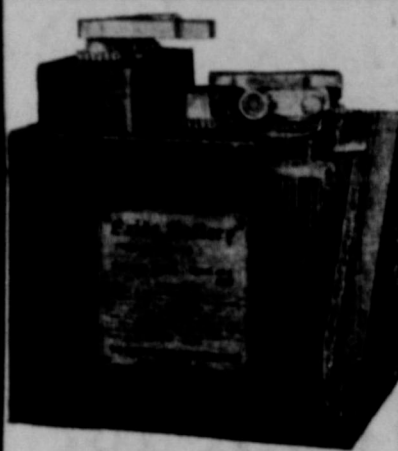
They also require us to employ skilled mechanics, with a full knowledge of the Ford car. We use the latest Ford methods and when your car is overhauled here, there is nothing used in it except genuine Ford parts. There are lots of inferior counterfeit parts being sold to Ford owners over the county at the same price and oftentimes for more than the genuine parts would cost.

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A big shipment just received of men's straight last fine shoes in all widths colors brown and black in the Packard at \$15.

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MEMPHIS

"The Big Daylight Store"

TEXAS

FARM ANIMALS

CONTROL SHEEP-KILLING DOG

Secretary of Agriculture Asks Twenty Governors to Urge Laws Protecting Sheep.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The enactment of more adequate laws to control sheep-killing dogs is urged by Secretary Houston in a letter just sent to the governors of 20 states. The secretary points out that, although there has been a gratifying increase in the number of sheep in the United States in the past year, there is room for further expansion of the industry. Farmers, he says, are discouraged in many instances from keeping sheep on account of the danger of damage by dogs. The letters were sent to the governors of Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, where state legislatures are now in session. Following is the letter:

"I understand that many states now have under consideration the matter of legislation to encourage the larger development of the sheep industry by removing or controlling the dog menace. During the past year, as you perhaps know, there has been a gratifying increase in the number of sheep in the United States. There is undoubtedly room in many sections of the country for further expansion along this line, especially in the settled farming areas. The field representatives of this department, however, generally report that farmers are discouraged in many instances from keeping sheep on account of the danger of damage by dogs.

"The question seems to be primarily one for consideration and action by



Sheep Grazing on National Forest Range.

the various states. I am, therefore, taking the liberty to bring the matter to your attention, with the hope that you will look into the situation and make such recommendations as may seem wise to the legislature of the state. May I not, in this connection, call your attention to the carefully drawn and apparently well-enforced laws of several states, notably those of New York and Pennsylvania, which are set forth in the bulletin (Farmers' Bulletin 935) inclosed herewith."

USE FEED TROUGHS FOR PIGS

Should Be Constructed So That Each Little Porker Will Get His Full Share.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Young pigs should be given their feeds in such a manner that each individual pig gets its share. The simplest way to accomplish this is to allow the pigs to eat from a properly constructed feed trough, one that will keep the pigs out of the feed and will lessen the possibility of crowding.

SYSTEM OF SHEEP FARMING

To Be Successful Wool or Mutton Cannot Be Ignored—Two Products Profitable.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A system of sheep farming that is to be continuously successful can not ignore either wool or mutton. In many cases the two products will be worthy of equal consideration. In others either one may be emphasized according to the peculiarities of conditions, management, and marketing.

BEST TIME FOR SOWING RAPE

If Done at Last Cultivation of Corn Lambs Can Be Turned Into Cornfield in Autumn.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is good practice to sow rape at the last cultivation of corn. The lambs can then be turned into the cornfield in the fall and will feed upon the lower leaves of the corn and rape and make excellent gains.

DO NOT NEGLECT HERD BOAR

Management Is Important Part in Raising Strong, Healthy Pigs—Deserves Best Care.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The management of the boar is a very important part in the raising of strong, healthy pigs, and one which is sometimes neglected. He should be the most valuable animal in the whole herd, and as such deserves the best of attention. The boar should be purchased from a breeder of pure-bred hogs when between eight months and one year of age. Many breeders, however, purchase a boar when a weaning pig, but to be successful in this choice requires a wide experience and sound judgment. Aged boars which have proved their worth can sometimes be purchased at a reasonable price. It is much safer for an inexperienced breeder to buy an old, active boar than a young untried boar. If possible, the farmer should visit the herd where the boar was raised and note the conditions under which he was bred. At any rate, it is always possible to obtain from the breeder notes on the health and kind and amount of feeds used, so as to serve as an index to his subsequent treatment.

Upon arriving at the farm the boar should be unloaded as soon as possible and placed in quarantine to guard against the introduction of disease into the herd. If he is lousy it is well to treat this condition at once. His feed should be a continuation of that to which he has been accustomed, feeding rather lightly the first few days until he recovers from the strain of shipping and becomes accustomed to his new surroundings. If it is not feasible to continue feeding as previously indicated, the change to a more convenient ration should be made very gradually in order not to disturb the appetite or health of the



Champion Durac-Jersey Boar.

animal. As a rule, a pig 8 to 12 months old will be in proper breeding condition when received unless he has been very heavily overfed. In purchasing an older boar, particularly one which has been in the show circuit, it is often necessary to reduce his condition before attempting to breed. With some animals the breeding power is permanently impaired by too high condition at some time in their life. The boar should be well fed but not fat, as a too high condition makes him inactive, a slow breeder, and a rather uncertain sire.

After the breeding season the boar should not be fed so heavily, and should have a wider ration, that is, one containing less of the protein concentrates and relatively more corn. The ration at this time is practically the same as that fed the brood sow

when she is not producing a litter of pigs. He should have the run of a pasture a quarter of an acre in area in connection with his paddock. Here he can exercise and obtain much of his feed from the forage, or in the winter when the forage is consumed he may be fed on alfalfa or clover hay in connection with the grain ration. Keep the boar healthy, give him exercise, plenty of rough feeds, and keep him in condition by varying his supply of grain. Under such conditions little trouble will be experienced in getting a normal boar to produce large litters of strong, healthy pigs.

LIVE STOCK

BEST AGE FOR WEANING PIGS

Good Plan to Let Porkers Nurse Until Twelve or Fourteen Weeks of Age—Keep Them Growing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Too many farmers follow the practice of weaning pigs when too young, many being weaned at six and seven weeks of age. A good brood sow properly fed has a good flow of milk when the pigs are of this age. There is no better feed for growing pigs than their mother's milk, consequently it should be used to the greatest extent possible. When the pigs are of suckling age the sow should be on full feed. Unless there is some extraordinary reason for earlier weaning the pigs should not be weaned under the age of ten weeks, and it is better to let them nurse until they are twelve or fourteen weeks old.

Often serious results follow weaning at too early an age. An entire change of feed following weaning may create serious trouble. If, however, pigs have access to corn, shorts, middlings or tankage, or fish meal in a self-feeder placed in the open where they can eat at pleasure without being disturbed by other hogs, they can be weaned at the age of twelve or fourteen weeks, with very little change in their feed, by allowing them to continue on the self-feeder.

To obtain the best results pigs should gain continuously until they are ready for market. The best results will not be obtained unless pigs have access all the time possible to good forage crops, alfalfa and red clover preferred. If these feeds cannot be procured rye, oats, barley, cowpeas, rape or any other grain or grasses that will produce good forage in the locality should be sown. The pigs should be watched closely to see that they are on their feed. If they are not the feed should



Creep and Self-Feeder for Little Pigs—Youngsters Can Get in Pen Under the Fence, but Large Hogs Are Kept Out.

be changed, replacing corn with barley and using skim milk or buttermilk if possible. The pigs should be kept free from lice by the use of crude or good black oil. They must have access at all times to good, pure water. Shade must be provided during the hot summer months. Natural shade is always best, but where this is not obtainable temporary shade may be provided by setting posts and nailing boards on poles about three and one-half or four feet from the ground and covering with straw or grass.

PIG CLUB MEMBERS PROSPER

Some Have Been at Work Long Enough to Have Porkers for Sale and Make Money.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Pig club members in Florida are working up an industry among themselves. Some of the members who have been in club work long enough to have some pigs for sale are disposing of their stock to other club members. One club boy has sold \$100 worth of pigs to club members this year. Another, who joined the pig club two years ago, is now furnishing pigs to other members, and says he is glad he went into the club work, and believes that every boy and girl who can do so should join.

ATTENTION TO BROOD SOWS

After Weaning Her Pigs She Should Be Kept on Pasture and Fed Gaining Grain Ration.

The sow having weaned her pigs, should be kept on pasture and fed a gaining grain ration to build up her system and flesh for re-breeding, and provide nourishment for the oncoming fall litter.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

The horses should be given plenty of fresh water regularly every day.

Regular feeding is of paramount importance in keeping stock in a healthy condition.

Pasture lands devoted to sheep have greater possibility of their own sustenance than any other.

The rule is that it is better not to milk the cow before freshening unless it become absolutely necessary.

There is nothing like a self-feeder to give pigs a good start, and it is the start they get that tells in the wind-up.

By providing good pasture crops for lambs after weaning, a set-back in growth may frequently be avoided and the lambs marketed at an earlier age.

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LIVE STOCK

LESS HOG-CHOLERA LOSSES

In 1918 Death Rate of Swine From Disease Was Placed at 42.1 Per Thousand.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Since 1912, when the United States department of agriculture began work to control hog cholera, the dreaded disease has become less and less destructive each year. A force averaging 105 federal veterinarians has been maintained, working in co-operation with state authorities in charge of quarantine and other regulatory measures necessary for the success of control work. During the fiscal year 1918 more than 3,500,000 hogs were inoculated with hog-cholera serum, and more than 2,200 farms, found to be infected



There is No Profit in Unhealthy Hogs—Animals Kept Under Clean Conditions, as on Good Pasture, Are Better Able to Resist Cholera and Other Diseases.

with cholera, were cleaned and disinfected under supervision of the department veterinarians.

Altogether, representatives of the department visited more than 15,000 farms to investigate reported outbreaks, to apply preventive measures and to clean and disinfect premises. How great a menace hog cholera has been to the nation's swine industry may be judged from the accepted estimate that 90 per cent of hogs lost from all ailments die from cholera. In 1918 the death rate of swine from disease was placed at 42.1 per 1,000. Thus the loss was slightly above 4 per cent for the United States, the lowest on record, according to the department's figures.

HOG-RAISING IN THE SOUTH

Many Southern Farmers Growing More Animals and of Larger Type—Noticeable in Georgia.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An important result of hog-cholera control work which has resulted in a steady decline of the disease, has been the stimulus given the development of swine raising in the South. With other activities of the department in this line, the assurance given to Southern farmers that hogs can be produced without fear of losses from cholera has encouraged growing not only larger numbers of animals but also better types. This has been noticeable particularly in Georgia. A few years ago that state purchased about 40,000,000 pounds of pork more than it produced annually. But efforts for the control of hog cholera have gradually extended over the entire state, with resulting confidence in hog raising. By 1918 Georgia was producing pork enough to make shipments to outside points besides supplying a large number of hogs to local slaughtering establishments. Similar progress has been made in Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

There should be more calves on farms.

A satisfied cow is probably a satisfactory cow.

More cows should be kept on the average farm.

Cows without salt lose flesh and finally break down.

Comfort is as essential to a cow as to any other worker.

When buying a grade cow it pays to select one from a pure-bred bull.

A number of calves die every year on account of the disease known as scours.

In stormy weather, when mud is too frequent, the cows will take a great deal of scrubbing.

One hundred tons of silage will feed 25 cows 40 pounds of silage a day for 200 days.

Any man who keeps ten head or more cattle will find a silo an economic equipment on his farm.

BABS.

By JACK LAWTON.

(Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union.)

John Pendleton paused at the sight of a small figure in the nook which he had selected for his "fishing" corner. Former success in the waters beneath this tree had caused him to hasten his steps in anticipation. But here was the girl before him. John frowned, then at her startled glance he smiled. She too, was evidently aware of the lucky fishing spot, and disturbed by the appearance of an interloper.

As she sat out on a low branch of a tree, she was almost in line with his head. Silently, he regarded her puckered earnest brows, her little sun-burned nose. An odd creature this, a cross, he told himself, between Mrs. Wiggs, and Sis Hopkins. The Sis Hopkins resemblance occurred to him when the girl smiled. The smile was an apology for her own intrusion, and a good-natured hint that she intended to remain there.

Surprisingly, to himself, the odd personality drew and piqued his interest. When the girl later slipped away with a shy farewell nod, he tried ineffectually to think of some ruse to detain her. But the next morning, the sun glinting down on her brown little face and faded gingham dress, he came upon her in the same spot. She was not fishing this time, but reading a book, to which she returned after a stiff bow of greeting.

An unusual desire possessed him to converse with this quaint contradiction of a girl.—Pendleton in self defense avoided the charming feminine. Surely this knobby haired young person was not a designing charmer to be fought against.

"Beautiful morning," he began. The girl agreed with lowered eyes. It was some time before John's entertaining efforts succeeded in winning from the blue eyes another direct glance, but he felt himself rewarded. And so inscrutable are the ways of Cupid, that John Pendleton, sought after, and heretofore impregnable male, fell into the deepest depths of love in that one wistful gaze.

Every morning thereafter found him at the girl's side in the fishing nook beneath the tree.

"Babs," was her name she told him, and she was stopping at the white house down the road. She had heard of the books John wrote and the big car that he drove into town, and she was very glad to know him. More than that, he could not coax from her.

Plain and humble as her appearance, there was a dignity almost hostile about the small creature, which perplexed and discouraged her eager lover. Babs was so difficult to understand; each day her mystery grew.

"Why do you knot your hair so tightly?" he asked her. "One can scarcely find the shade of its brown."

"What difference," she retorted pointedly, "does that make to you?" John Pendleton held his breath.

"I love you Babs," he said at last tensely.

Babs laughed, showed again her white teeth.

"Love me?" she mocked, "with my funny red nose, and my old cotton dress and my shoes,—have you noticed my shabby shoes?"

Off guard her wonder eyes searched his.

"Have you noticed all my plainness, Mr. John Pendleton, and still do you think that you love me?"

"Think!" cried John. Fiercely he caught the little figure in his arms.

"I know that I love you—forever," he said.

When she had hastily freed herself, the perplexing girl regarded him with eyes that were widely astonished.

"I don't understand it," she murmured, helplessly. "You are sure, quite sure," she insisted, "you would love me always—just like this?"

Mutely, adoringly, John nodded.

"Then I will tell you something," Babs said. She put forth a placating hand.

"I have been experimenting, John Pendleton, experimenting,—in love. At home before I came here, and everywhere that I went, men made love to me. They praised my hair which is wavy, my skin which is fair and the pretty frocks I love to wear. I despised it all. When I came here, I had to learn whether there might be any admirable quality about my real self, which would hold man's love if the superficial things failed. Beauty does not always last, you know, neither can one always be charming. So I decided to experiment upon you. Your conquest—could be my assurance of lasting love. It was rather hard to sunburn my nose," Babs added, "but it helped in the general effect."

Angrily John Pendleton sprang to his feet.

"I hope," he said, "that you are satisfied with the success of your experiment. Being able to hold my love, as you supposed under difficult conditions, rest assured that you will be able also to hold this man's love that you covet. I wish you—happiness."

"What's the use of wishing for me the happiness which only you can give, John?" Babs said.

"You mean," He began unbelievably.

"I mean," Babs replied, "that you are the man I love. The experiment was general."

It was sometime afterward that John Pendleton said: "I don't think that I want you any different Babs."

"You will," that person said solemnly, "you'll be pleased to introduce the real Barbara Dean to your friends."

Business Welcomes Radio Circuits.

With the new radio circuits in operation between America and the far East, it is comforting to know, even if one has infrequent occasion to communicate with Japan, Hawaii and the Philippines, that the new service is considered quite reasonably inexpensive. One may communicate with Manila from the California stations for 6 cents a word, and with Hawaii for 3. Even if the rates were higher, however, the new circuits would be welcomed by American business interests, for the development of trade, as well as the transmission of news, has been seriously handicapped by lack of facilities for communication. The United States will get a better news service in consequence, do more business, and may feel also according to naval officers, that the national defense system has been strengthened at a weak point.—Christian Science Monitor.

Airship Construction.

Some interesting facts regarding the work required in building a large modern airship are given in a recent issue of the Engineer, which states that the general problems of design are closely allied to those of naval architecture, although the airship designer must be a highly skilled mechanical engineer and also must have a knowledge of textile technology. For the work on construction, owing to the multiplicity of parts required, a very efficient shop organization is necessary. In a rigid airship structure, excluding the machinery, there are 20,000 different parts, a total length of structural material of 20 miles, 60 miles of wire and more than 2,000,000 rivets.

Ruskin's Birthplace for Sale.

No. 54 Hunter street, Brunswick square, London; the birthplace of John Ruskin, is for sale by private treaty. In the early days of the nineteenth century, says the London Telegraph, John James Ruskin came to London from Edinburgh to enter the wine trade. In 1818 he married his cousin, Margaret Cox, and February 8, 1819, the author of "Sesame and Lilies" was born. The house in Hunter street, which is now distinguished by a commemorative tablet, is of the substantial Georgian type so well known in Bloomsbury and was erected at a time when that district was particularly in favor among city merchants.

Suspicious.

"As he came in, I noticed his face was lighted with a wonderful glow and his eyes were shining."

"Say, where could he get anything to make him all lit 'p that way?"

The Shern Lamb.

"Why did Wilkins decide to stay in the army?"

"He didn't see any other way of getting an overcoat this winter."—The Home Sector.

Quality Goods

Farmers and town folk find in our line An assortment of groceries pure, fresh and fine Reliable staples always on hand Many needs of the table suiting demand Excellent foods, bulk, packaged or canned Right here are the Choctaw and Heliotrope flour Superior products of health giving power.

UNION SUPPLY

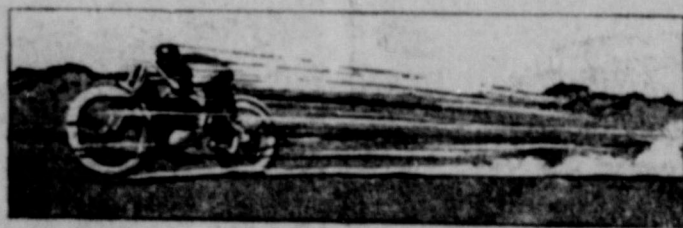
Coffees and teas, syrups and spices, Our grades are O. K. at moderate prices Many fancy delicacies and fruits fresh or dry Produce of the country that will satisfy All grocery needs at the Farmers Supply No better values are found in the State You get satisfaction, price measure and weight.

Look at These Prices, Why Pay More?

Heliotrope extra high patent flour good as any flour made per sack	\$3.50
Fancy Meal	1.25
Crustene Lard 6lb. extra special per bucket	2.00
Crustene Lard 4lb. extra special per bucket	1.45
Maxwell House Coffee 3lbs	1.70
Gallon Apples	.75
Armour Milk 1lb. size per can	.20
Pure Ribbon cane syrup out of the barrel per gallon	1.50
Good laundry soap per bar	.05
Barrel cakes 23 oz.	.40
Macaroni per package	.10
Vermaello per package	.10
Spaghetti per package	.10
California fancy table peaches, pears, grapes and apricots from 25 cents to	.50
Soda Arm & Hammer three packages	.25
Almonds while they last per pound	.20
Pecans per pound	.20
Mile High stringless beans two cans	.25
Pure Uvalde Honey in 10 pound buckets	2.40
Navy Beans per pound	12 1/2
Pinto Beans per pound	12 1/2

We have many articles at bargain prices. We have Bran, Shorts, Cotton seed meal, Cold pressed cake, Tankage and Meat scraps. We will deliver any where in the city, coal, groceries, and feed in \$5.00 amounts and up. Let us have your order. Phone 381.

Farmers Union Supply Co.



Let us demonstrate the Harley-Davidson; it will cost you nothing.

Harley-Davidson Motorcycle

The cheapest fastest and most pleasant mode of travel that is known.

40 to 60 miles on a gallon of gasoline;
250 miles on a quart of oil.

BYRON POWELL

FARM STOCK

HARMFUL GREEN-BOTT

Wool Maggot of Sheep Been Known to Deposit on Calves.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The green-bottle fly has a reputation throughout the world as the green-bottle fly in this country. It is usually associated with hatching and is not as commonly known as are the screw-worm fly or the black blowfly. It is abundant in cities, especially in those which are not properly cared for. This is the fly which caused the great loss of sheep in the Br



The Green-Bottle Fly—E

and the same habit has been known in this country. It is known to deposit eggs on the heads of calves as well as on the heads of sheep, and causes wounds on animals.

It is usually slightly smaller than the black blowfly and the screw-worm fly or the black blowfly. Its color ranges from a bluish green to a dark metallic green. It is without strip markings.

The adult flies usually appear the first warm days of spring and throughout the summer they seldom become as numerous as the screw-worm fly or the black blowfly. The length of time required for the eggs to hatch is about the same as that of the black blowfly. The eggs breed exclusively in

P

FARM STOCK

HARMFUL GREEN-BOTTLE FLY

Wool Maggot of Sheep and Has Been Known to Deposit Eggs on Calves.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.
The green-bottle fly has a wide distribution throughout the world. It is known as the green-bottle or green fly in this country. It is rather commonly associated with habitations of man and is not as commonly known on the range as are the screw-worm fly and the black blowfly. It is often abundant in cities, especially if garbage is not properly cared for. This is the fly which causes the wool maggot of sheep in the British Isles.



The Green-Bottle Fly—Enlarged.

and the same habit has been recorded for it in this country. It has been known to deposit eggs on the soiled rumps of calves as well as sheep, following diarrhea, and occasionally it infests wounds on animals.

It is usually slightly smaller than the black blowfly and the screw-worm fly. Its color ranges from a brilliant bluish green to a dark metallic bronze green. It is without stripes or other markings.

The adult flies usually appear during the first warm days of spring and are present throughout the summer, though they seldom become as numerous as the screw-worm fly or black blowfly. The length of time required for development is about the same as that required by the black blowfly. The maggots breed exclusively in animal manure.

There are two or more species of flies of this group which occasionally breed in living animals, apparently attacking only old festering wounds. They are of comparatively little importance, and since there are a great number of different kinds of flies of this group some of which are not at all injurious, it is hardly necessary that the stockmen learn to recognize them. Their size varies considerably from a little larger than the common housefly to somewhat larger than the black blowfly. The color is usually uniformly gray, with black stripes on the back.

Many of the members of this group of flies retain the eggs in the abdomen until they hatch, and thus bring forth living maggots. Those species which attack living animals breed in decaying animal matter, and their life history is almost the same as that of the screw-worm fly. The flies seldom become very numerous, and in most of the cases in which they are found in living animals they are located in old festering wounds or the young are deposited after a sore has become infested by screw worms. These flies seem to be able to withstand the hot, dry weather of midsummer in the Southwest and probably are responsible for many of the cases of infestation of animals during such periods.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

A healthy herd of cattle is the farmer's working capital.

There is money in good sheep—and very little in any other breed.

Sheep raising does not require expensive equipment or heavy labor.

Sheep are the sworn enemies of weeds. Do you keep weeds or sheep?

Cheap money to loan on Farms and Ranches. Vendor's lien notes bought and extended. If you are interested it will pay you to see us. GRUNDY BROS.

Women!

Here is a message to suffering women, from Mrs. W. T. Price, of Public, Ky.: "I suffered with painful... back and limbs... I got down with a weakness in my back and limbs... I felt helpless and discouraged... I had about given up hopes of ever being well again, when a friend insisted I

Take

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

I began Cardui. In a short while I saw a marked difference... I grew stronger right along, and it cured me. I am stouter than I have been in years. If you suffer, you can appreciate what it means to be strong and well. Thousands of women give Cardui the credit for their good health. It should help you. Try Cardui. At all druggists. E-73

CITY MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats at all times. Fish and Oysters in season. Will buy fat stock at market prices. Phone 160

ARNOLD & GARDNER

"Robbers Get Bonds"

or other statements of similar import are not unusual. Reports of burglaries of safety deposit vaults and private safes and the loss of bonds appear almost every day. Safety deposit vaults and private safes are rarely burglar proof—they give protection against fire but offer little obstacle to the professional cracksman. Because this is true we offer this

WARNING

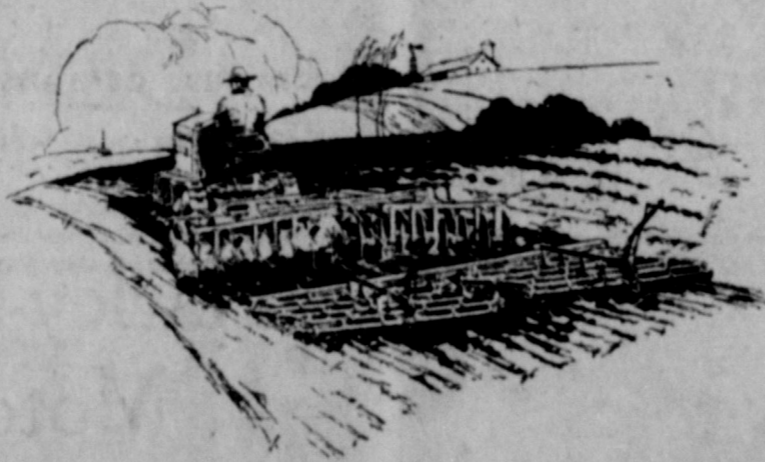
If you have bonds or other convertible securities in safety deposit boxes or in your home we warn you against the possibility of loss. If you will bring your securities to us we will be glad to put them in our burglar-proof safe, where they will have the additional protection of burglar insurance. We will make no charge for this service.

First National Bank

Panhandle Motor Company Handles

Cletrac

TANK-TYPE TRACTOR



The only tractor made so you can List and Relist in not only hard ground but the sandiest fields.

Will do the work of eight mules on any farm.

See Cletrac Tractors, Studebaker Automobiles, Douglas and Traffic Trucks at

PANHANDLE MOTOR COMPANY

South Side of Square

C. M. BARNES, Manager

MEMPHIS, TEXAS

The Memphis Democrat

Jerry Dalton, Editor

Published Weekly, on Thursdays

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Memphis, Texas, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display advertising 25 cents per inch, column measure, each insertion.

Professional cards \$2.00 per month. Local readers, among news items, two cents per word, all initials and numbers count as words. Count ten words for each heading in black type.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, resolutions, etc., two cents per word. No charge for church, lodge, club or other similar announcements, except when they derive revenue therefrom. No advertisements will be taken for less than twenty-five cents. Count the words and send cash with copy unless you have an advertising account with this paper.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year \$1.50. Six months 85c. Three months 45c.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Democrat is authorized to announce those whose names follow as candidates, subject to the Democratic primary election, for nomination for the offices indicated:

District Attorney, 46 Judicial District.

J. V. LEAK

County Judge.

W. A. McINTOSH
(Re-Election, 2nd Term)

County Attorney.

WILLIAM J. BRAGG
(Re-Election, 2nd Term)

Public Weigher, Precinct No. 1

CURTIS CUDD

For Tax Assessor.

FRED ESTES.

For Tax Collector.

T. M. (MARVIN) DISHEROON.

District and County, Clerk

M. O. GOODPASTURE
(Re-Election 2nd Term)

For Sheriff

J. A. PRESSLEY,
(Re-Election, Second Term)

MEMPHIS PASTOR OPPOSES INTER-CHURCH MOVEMENT

(Continued from first page)

...sels? Then why not save the overhead expenses of a new organization by turning the funds over to established Mission Boards. I am told the Movement has set aside five per cent of all they propose to raise for the expenses of the campaign. The Baptists of the South raised nearly one hundred million dollars on less than three fourths of one per cent, for all expenses. Then it is evident that denominations can do more good and with less money than can religious syndicates.

I close by saying to the Christian people of Memphis what I said to the Church which it is my honor to serve as pastor—If you have any money to invest in the Cause of Christ, you had better put it through your individual denominational channels. And when the representative of the Inter-Church World Movement comes to you soliciting funds, save his time and yours by informing him that your own denomination is anxious to girdle the globe for Christ and needs lots of money.

Now go read the fourth chapter of Second Timothy and cast your own vote.

DAVID M. GARDNER.

ANOTHER DIPPING

VAT IS DESTROYED NEAR MARSHALL

Marshall, Texas, Feb. 29.—One of the county dipping vats located south of Harleton, in the western portion of the county, was destroyed by dynamite on Friday night, according to reports received here.

The vat is a complete wreck. This is the sixth vat that has been destroyed in the county.

EXPORTATION OF LIQUOR FROM MEXICO FORBIDDEN

Juarez, Mexico, Feb. 29.—Exportation of alcoholic liquors from Mexico to the United States has been officially forbidden by the Mexican secretary of the treasury, Stephen Aguirre, American vice consul here announced today. Acceptance of liquors imported into Mexico for the purpose of being shipped back to the United States is also forbidden.

GOVERNMENT LOSES FIGHT TO DISSOLVE STEEL CONSORTIUM

Washington, March 1.—The supreme court today upheld formation of the United States Steel corporation and subsidiary combinations in the iron and steel industry. Scuffling to dissolve the so-called "steel trust," the court dismissed the federal government's Sherman law suit for dissolution.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SCHOOL TRUSTEE ELECTION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS) AND COUNTY OF HALL)

I, W. A. McIntosh, in my capacity as County Judge of Hall county, Texas, do hereby order that an election be held on the 3rd day of April, 1920 at each school house within the common school districts in Commissioners' Precinct No. 1 and No. 3 for the purpose of electing one County School Trustee for each of said Precincts.

Said election to be held at the same time and place and by the same managers appointed to hold district trustees election.

Witness my official signature and seal of office at Memphis, Hall County Texas, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1920.

(Seal) W. A. McINTOSH,
County Judge, Hall County, Texas

WOMEN TAKING TO MONOCLE

Single Eyeglass Rapidly Becoming Popular Among the Smart Set in English Society.

Two fashionably dressed women were seen in Regent street the other day, each wearing a monocle screwed into the right eye. According to a member of a well-known firm of opticians the wearing of the single eyeglass is becoming popular among women in society.

"We have had several orders for monocles from women recently," he said. "In every case there was genuine trouble with one eye only. Rather than wear pince-nez fitted with one plain glass for the good eye, they preferred monocles as being the least disfigurement. They all chose those fitted with gold rims as being the most comfortable and the easiest to keep in the eye. They take cards also, for it requires the confidence born of long experience to wear a monocle without a guard.

"After all, why should the monocle be a masculine glass only? It is a mistake for some people to regard it as only a facial decoration for dukes and politicians. Where only one eye is defective a superfluous glass is a nuisance.

The monocle lends distinction to the right kind of face. It best suits people with sharp features. It is about time that the monocle came into its own."—London Globe.

DRAW MILLIONS FROM LAND

Immense Wealth Accruing to Fortunate Property Owners in the City of London, England.

The most elaborate and the largest map in the world is the "valuation" map of the city of London, which was some twenty years in the making, and which is more than thirty feet wide and twenty feet from top to bottom. The map is of the metropolitan district of London, embracing an area of 115 square miles, and every house, shop and piece of property in that area is shown. Nearly 40,000 separate estates are listed.

Some curious and interesting facts about London landlords are shown by the great map. The wealthiest estate is that of the duke of Westminster, 400 acres, with a rent roll of \$15,000,000 per year. This is not by any means the largest estate in London, however, though its location makes it the most valuable. In South London is one estate which covers four square miles, and there are several exceeding two square miles. Lord Howard de Walden's estate brings in rents to the amount of \$10,000,000 per annum, and the 230 acres belonging to the duke of Bedford rent for \$10,500,000 per year. Lord Northampton, the duke of Norfolk, Lord Portman and Earl Cadogan each own around 200 acres of city property, and their rents run from about \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 per year each. Not a bad idea to let a city like London, grow up around one's farm.

FATTENING ON SELF-FEEDERS

Hogs Fed in This Manner Save Feed and Labor and Are Fit for Market Much Earlier.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Fatten hogs on self-feeders as far as possible. Hogs fed in this way save labor, save feed in proportion to the gain in weight made, and are ready for market sooner than those which are hand fed. Less feed is actually required to fatten when hogs are self fed. The system is therefore economical in every respect.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our many friends for their kindness and sympathy shown us in the loss of our beloved husband and father.

MRS. F. M. SMITH
W. G. SMITH
B. B. SMITH
OTHELL SMITH.

ORPHANED LAMBS AND PIGS

Patience, Care and Good Nursing Have Brought to Maturity Many Unfortunate Animals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many weak "orphan" lambs and pigs, requiring too much care for the average farmer or ranchman to bother with, are salvaged by the boys and girls belonging to the clubs organized by the United States department of agriculture and the state colleges. Patience, care and good nursing by a



A Club Boy and His Three Orphans.

youngster have brought to maturity animals which otherwise would not have survived infancy. As a result, the meat supply is increased and the boy or girl is enabled to earn money.

The father of a little girl in Anson county, N. C., who was very anxious to join a pig club, repeatedly refused to give her a pig. One of his pigs did not do well last year and he tried to sell the "runt" for \$1, but could not find a buyer. His wife persuaded him to give the friendless pig to the little girl. Care and careful feeding brought it to maturity. After a while the club member's herd was increased to six. The little girl traded the best two of the litter to her father for sole possession of the mother hog, and sold the other three for \$15. Having now acquired a membership in the pig club, she plans to continue in the work.

LIGHT HOGS ARE PREFERRED

Relative Marketability of Various Cuts Is Deciding Factor in Selling Animals.

A heavy hog will bring the producer more money than a 200-pound hog, but pound for pound the latter is worth more. The relative marketability of the various cuts is the deciding factor.

Don't miss it!

"The LONG ARM of MANNISTER"

TUESDAY, MARCH 9

Majestic Theatre

Look Who's Here!

Just finished two week's engagement at new Deandi Theatre, Amarillo

"The Derby Winners"

The Speediest and Classiest of all Musical Comedies with

"TEX" MASON

Five feet of whirlwind comedy

17---PEOPLE---17

Beautiful Chorus, Special Scenery Elaborate Costumes

Princess Theatre

Friday and Saturday March 5 and 6 and all next week

FARM IMPLEMENTS

The "John Deere" Line

PLANTERS, LISTERS, PLOWS
All Kinds of Farm Tools

Located Between Sloan Garage and Orr Studio

DENNY & BAILEY

We Are Still Drilling

Work at the Newlin test well has been resumed and is progressing nicely. The well is now over 750 feet deep and is drilling in a very hard pack-sand. Numerous visitors come now every day and big crowds on Sunday; all are welcome. We appreciate the interest the public is taking in this work and any information asked will be frankly given by anyone connected with the well. We still have a small amount of stock to be sold.

Burk-Harlin-Hilton Oil & Gas Company

CAPITAL STOCK \$75,000

HOLDINGS 3,000 ACRES