

Peanut Growing in Cotton Belt

By H. C. THOMPSON, Horticulturist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry.

The value of the peanut both as a money crop and for feeding on the farm, makes it especially desirable in the cropping system of some parts of the cotton belt. The commercial value of the crop increased from \$7,270,515 in 1899 to \$18,271,929 in 1909, and the increase since 1909 has been even greater than before that year. These figures do not represent the full value of the crop, for they do not take into account thousands of acres of peanuts grown for hog-feeding purposes.

The production of peanuts for stock food offers at the present time the greatest opportunity for increasing the acreage, as a few acres could be grown profitably for feed on nearly every farm in the cotton belt. The peanut is one of the best hog foods that can be produced, and it is also valuable for cattle, horses, and mules. Poor soil can be improved very rapidly by growing peanuts for hog-feeding purposes, especially if the hogs are turned into the field and allowed to gather the nuts for themselves. Even if the nuts are harvested and fed to live stock, the soil will be improved if all the manure is returned to the land.

The market demand for peanuts is growing rapidly, and this alone will take care of a considerable increase in acreage. In growing peanuts for market, however, the beginner should bear in mind that it is necessary to have certain machinery that is not ordinarily found in communities where peanuts are not commercially grown.

It should be also borne in mind that there are no well-established markets for peanuts in most sections of the cotton belt and that the price in this territory is governed by that paid in Virginia and North Carolina. No farmer should go into the production of peanuts for market without first knowing whether the quantity grown in his community will be sufficient to justify buying the necessary machinery and to enable the growers to ship the product in car load lots.

SOIL FOR PEANUTS

While peanuts will grow on nearly any type of soil, a sandy or sandy-loam soil, perfectly light in color, gives the best results. Dark soils or those containing a considerable percentage of iron are likely to stain the shells, rendering them less desirable for market. For stock-feeding purposes, however, the staining of the shell is of little consequence. Soils that become hard or compact are not adapted to peanut growing, owing to the inability of pod stems or "pegs" to penetrate the surface.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

The soil for the peanut should be thoroughly prepared by plowing, harrowing, and dragging or rolling. The time to plow depends upon the character of the soil and its previous treatment. Where there is no danger of the soil washing, fall plowing is advisable, especially if any coarse material is to be turned under. Sod land should be broken during the fall or winter. On land where there is no crop the plowing need only be done in time to allow the soil to settle before planting.

Land plowed in the spring should be harrowed a short time after the plowing in order to prevent the loss of moisture. Fall-plowed land should be harrowed early in the spring and at intervals of a week or ten days until the peanuts are planted.

On soils fairly well drained level culture should be practiced, but where the drainage is poor it is advisable to throw up slight ridges upon which to plant the peanuts. Where water stands upon the land for any considerable length of time peanuts should be planted on ridges which should be as low and flat as the conditions will allow.

FERTILIZERS AND MANURES.

The peanut responds to the use of commercial fertilizers when the soil contains a reasonable amount of humus, but no soils that are adapted to peanut large quantities of fertilizer are not necessary. A mixture containing 2 percent nitrogen, 6 to 8 percent of phosphoric acid, and 6 to 8 percent of potash is recommended for sandy or sandy-loam soils. This should be applied at the rate of 200 or 300 pounds to the acre, depending upon the character of the soil. This year it will be difficult to get a fertilizer as high in potash as the one mentioned

and parity. The Virginia Runner variety on good soil should be planted 1 2 to 1 3 inches apart in rows at least 36 inches apart. Virginia Bunch peanuts are planted in rows 30 to 36 inches apart and 9 to 12 inches apart in the row. The Spanish and Valencia varieties are planted in rows 28 to 36 inches apart and 6 to 9 inches in the row. When growing the Spanish variety for feeding purposes it is advisable to plant the seed 6 inches apart in rows 30 inches apart.

The quantity of seed required to plant an acre depends upon the closeness of the planting. As a rule it requires 1 1-2 to 2 pecks of shelled Virginia and 1 1-2 pecks of shelled Spanish peanuts, or 5 to 7 pecks in the pods; to plant an acre. On high, sandy soil the seed should be covered 1 1-2 to 2 inches and 1 in to 1 1-4 inches on heavy soils.

A large part of the crop is planted with 1-horse planters. Some of these machines are designed for planting the Spanish and similar varieties in the shell. Some peanut growers still plant by hand, opening the row with a single-shovel plow and dropping the nuts at the desired distance. The row is then covered by means of a small cultivator with a notched board fastened across the back of the implement.

THE CULTIVATION OF PEANUTS

The cultivation of the peanut should begin soon after planting and continue until the vines occupy the ground. If the surface of the soil gets hard before the plants break through, it is a good plan to run a weeder over the field to break the crust. As soon as the rows can be followed regular cultivation should begin. A 2-horse riding cultivator is employed to a large extent in the old peanut-growing regions, although 1-horse cultivators are used by many farmers. A cultivator will give better results than a sweep or plow. The surface should be stirred as soon as possible after a rain in order to prevent the baking of the soil.

After the peanuts begin to "peg" or form pods, they should not be disturbed or even given further cultivation. For the best cultivation it is common practice to employ a cultivator that will roll the soil up under the bray, to provide loose soil for the "pegs" to penetrate.

ROTATION

Peanuts should be grown in rotation with other crops rather than as a specialty. For the best results the land should not be planted to peanuts oftener than once in three or four years. A good rotation is corn with cowpeas between the rows followed by winter oats. After the oats are harvested the land should be prepared and Spanish peanuts planted. The next year cotton should be planted and bur of crimson clover sown between the rows of cotton at the last cultivation. The clover is turned under the following spring and the land planted to corn.

HARVESTING

As no definite rule can be given by which to determine when peanuts are ready to dig, each grower must depend largely upon his own judgment. In the lower South, where frosts do not occur until quite late, the vines assume a yellowish appearance when the peanuts are mature. Peanuts should be dug when the vines have the greatest number of mature pods. Beginners in peanut growing should be careful not to dig too soon, as immature nuts shrivel and are light in weight when cured. A few early-formed peas are likely to sprout before digging time, especially if there is a period of rainy weather about the time the peanuts are maturing, but usually the loss by sprouting is not great.

Peanuts are ordinarily plowed from the ground with a 1-horse turnplow which has the moldboard removed to prevent throwing dirt over the vines. This plow should be so regulated that the peanut root can be cut off at any desired depth. The machine potato digger does very satisfactory work and will dig 8 to 10 acres a day. This machine removes the peanut from the ground and also shakes off the soil, leaving the vines lying upon the surface. The machine digger costs about \$75, so its use is only practicable where a considerable acreage of peanuts is to be dug. The digging point of the machine digger can be set to cut off the root at any depth desired.

After the peanuts are dug, a gang of workmen shake the vines free from the soil and throw them in small bunches. Where the machine digger is used this shaking is unnecessary, as the machine frees the peanuts from the soil. The

Announcement!

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We have just received our shipment of Romper and Wash Suits and Dresses for Children. They are nice patterns and are reasonable in price. Come in and see them.

Also have a new and good line of Ladies' Oxford Shoes in latest styles.

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Pecos, Texas

vines are left spread on the ground or in small bunches for three or four hours and are then placed in small stacks around a pole to cure. If peanuts are allowed to lie exposed for a considerable time after digging, the pods become discolored and lose in weight and the leaves drop off in handling.

The poles for the peanut stack should be 3 or 4 inches in diameter and 7 or 8 feet long. These poles or stakes are set into the ground 12 or 18 inches and are well tamped to make them firm. In setting the poles a crowbar or a pointed bar of iron is necessary to make the hole.

Before starting the stack one or two pieces of lath, scrap lumber, or sapling cut from the woods, about 18 inches in length, are nailed at right angles to the stake 8 inches from the ground in order to prevent the peanuts coming in direct contact with the soil. In starting to build the stack a few vines are laid across these pieces, and the stack is then built up by successive layers of vines, the pods being kept well to the center against the stake and lath tops to the outside. The stems should have sufficient outward slope to shed water. Occasionally a few vines should be hung around the stake in order to tie the stacks together. By this method the pods will be near the center and around the stake, where there is an upward circulation of air and general protection. When the stack has reached the desired height, a bunch of vines is rolled together and pressed down over the point of the stake to form a top, or a little dry grass or a few weeds may be used for this purpose.

It is not advisable to use anything for topping out the small stacks that will prevent the circulation of air. A heavy cover or a covering of green or wet hay will invariably cause the peanut to spoil.

Curing in barns is not advisable either when curing peanuts for market or where the entire plant is fed to stock, as the crop will cure better in small stacks than when stored in bulk. After the nuts have been cured in the stack from four to six weeks those intended for feeding purposes may be stored in barns or sheds.

(Concluded next week.)

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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 R. W. GROVE. 25c.

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"I suffered from kidney ailments for two years," writes Mrs. M. A. Bridges, Robinson, Miss. "I commenced taking Foley Kidney Pills about ten months ago. I am 61 years of age and feel like a 16-year-old girl." Foley Kidney Pills invigorate weak and deranged kidneys, relieve backache, rheumatism and bladder trouble. Sold by Pecos Drug Co. (Advt.)

IMMUNE

"I should think that sometimes you sailors get dreadfully homesick," remarked the sweet young thing to the first officer of the Bright star Quadratic. The experienced seaman pondered and shook his head. "Well, not so much as you'd think," he replied, after a pause. "You see, we're never at home long enough."—Exchange.

NOTICE OF CONSTABLE'S SALE.

State of Texas, County of Reeves. Will be sold at the court house door of Reeves County, Texas, in the town of Pecos, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1915, being the 4th day of said month, for cash to the highest bidder, the following described property, to-wit: Section twenty-five (25), township No. seven (7), block fifty-one (51), Texas and Pacific Railway Company's lands in Reeves County, Texas, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres of land, more or less, levied on by me this 13th day of March, A. D. 1915, as the property of M. O. Tucker, by virtue of an alias order of sale issued out of the District Court of Eastland County, Texas, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1915, in cause No. 2390, wherein M. O. Tucker was plaintiff and J. B. Kynard and T. P. Boyd were defendants, in which cause said defendants recovered a judgment against said plaintiff for the sum of seventeen hundred sixty-seven and 36-100 dollars (\$1,767.36) with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the 29th day of January, A. D. 1914; said order of sale commanding me to levy on and advertise said property for sale, as above mentioned, providing that the south half of said section be first sold for the purpose of paying off said judgment, and in case the south half shall sell for more than enough to pay off said judgment, then the remainder thereof shall be paid over to said defendants; but, in the event it shall not sell for enough to pay off said judgment,

the north half of said section be sold, and if any of the proceeds of said sale of the north half section shall remain after payment of said judgment, then said proceeds shall be paid to the plaintiff. This the 13th day of March, A. D. 1915.

ED. LOUPE,
Constable, Precinct No. 1, Reeves County, Texas.

SHERIFF'S SALE

The State of Texas, County of Reeves. By virtue of a certain order of sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of Eastland County on the 21st day of January, 1915, by Elzo Been, clerk of said court, against J. N. Johnston for the sum of six hundred thirty-five and 100/100 (\$635.00) dollars and costs of suit, in cause No. 2479 in said court styled W. R. Hunt versus J. N. Johnston, and placed in the hands for service J. Tom Harrison, sheriff of Loving County, Texas, on the 11th day of March, 1915, I will sell said real property at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as follows, to-wit: Section No. 54, as surveyed by the Texas and Pacific Railway Company in Loving County, Texas. Also, section 21st day of January, A. D. 1915, W. R. Hunt recovered a judgment in the District Court of Eastland County, Texas, against J. N. Johnston for the sum of one thousand six hundred and 36-100 dollars, with interest of suit, with a foreclosure lien applied upon the following described real property, situated in Loving County, Texas, to-wit: Section No. 32, in block 54, surveyed by the Texas and Pacific Railway Co. in Loving County, Texas, and listed upon as the property of said J. N. Johnston. And on Tuesday, the 4th day of May, 1915, at the court house door of Reeves County, in the town of Pecos, Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., I will sell said real property at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said J. N. Johnston, by virtue of said levy and said order of sale. And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication, in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in the Pecos Times, a newspaper published in Reeves county. Witness my hand, this 11th day of March, 1915.
9Ap15-3 TOM HARRISON,
Sheriff Loving County, Texas.

Something About Mortgage Lifters

HOG RAISERS SHOULD PLAN FOR IN ADVANCE

By Howard K. Pierce.

To attain success in growing hogs it is almost imperative that you plan a year in advance. The first question to be settled is how many hogs you can care for properly. This will have to be determined by the size of the hog pasture and the other feeds available. There are a few quarter-section farms on which it will pay to try to grow for the market more than 100 head a year. While a greater output may return a greater gross profit, the net profit might be reduced very much by trying to care for the larger herd. By knowing the number of pigs you can properly care for you will know how many brood sows you will need. In my experience in raising hogs I find it is not correct to expect more than six pigs to the sow to mature while we are giving them ordinary care, though with prolific sows, and with painstaking care, we may raise this average.

It is a common saying that the pigs from a matured sow is a month old when born, and we also know that it is partly true, and that they have a better chance of living and growing faster than the pigs from a young and immature sow, and yet it has been my experience that it does not pay to keep an old sow unless she is an exceptionally good breeder. And the old sow must be an exceptionally good milker. There is usually a close connection between the breeding qualities of a sow and her milking qualities, and yet it pays to watch.

There are various sows that will have to be weeded out of your herd after you have tried them. The first is the nervous, irritable sow. Probably she is a good breeder, but does she raise her pigs? Often not. It is very easy to observe the care a sow takes of her pigs, and the one that I like to keep is the one that shows the most mothering qualities, as she generally brings her pigs through in good shape. The sow that produces small litters is always discarded, not necessarily because her litters are small, but because when she raises only small litters she gives to her offspring the tendency to produce small litters, and I always select my brood sows from my own hogs. When a sow gets into the habit of eating her young she is discarded. Especially the one that is heavy, sluggish and careless, and lies on her young, or the one that is ready for war when I appear.

When we thus closely cull out our herds we have a good chance to draft in some of our gilts. Here we have an opportunity for study. In selecting the gilts for breeding we must study not only the gilts, but their dams. There is a great

deal in favor of the gilts that comes from a large litter that is well nourished and uniform. I consider it a black mark to a sow to have seven or eight pigs, part of them good, the others indifferent, and I seldom select brood sows from the pigs that comes in such litters. We must leave our ideas of beauty in our house when we go to the barn to select our breeders, as beauty is as beauty does. I would reject without hesitation the nice, round pig that is inclined to take on fat. The place for her is in the feed yard, where she can get fat. Above all things the sows we select ought to have a motherly look. No one would buy a dairy cow if she looked like a steer, and for the same reason we ought to reject the sow that looks masculine, as she will generally turn out to be a poor milker. The motherly looking sow will not be found with a tendency to take on fat. As a rule they are loosely built, roomy, tall and with good bones, and inclined to grow rather than to get fat.

FINISHING OFF PEANUT-FED HOGS

How long will it take to harden the carcass of peanut-fattened hogs and what would be the proportion of corn on the cob and cotton seed meal?

Three to four weeks feeding of a mixture of one part of cotton seed meal to three parts of corn should produce a very satisfactory carcass. In fact, one in every way as satisfactory as when corn alone is fed for the whole fattening period.

Since ear corn weighs 70 pounds to the bushel, but the hogs only eat 56 pounds of this 70 pounds, they should probably receive 20 pounds of cotton seed meal to the bushel of ear corn, or if 25 pounds of cotton seed meal is fed with a bushel of ear corn the result should be satisfactory if the hogs eat the amount of meal readily. In feeding ear corn and cotton seed meal it will probably be best to feed the meal in a rather thin slop, or mix just enough water with it to make a "crumbly" mass. In other words either a liberal amount of water or only a small quantity should be used, or otherwise, a sticky disagreeable mixture may result. We prefer feeding the meal in rather a thin slop when it is fed alone, as it must be, when ear corn forms the balance of the ration.—Progressive Farmer.

MUST BE VERY CAREFUL

NOT TO OVERFEED PIGS

I have had considerable experience with feeding and caring for hogs of all ages and I find that much care should be taken at this season of the year not to overfeed

the pigs. It is natural for every farmer to want to see his little pigs grow. Often one gets over zealous and generally spoils the animals for later growth by feeding more than they can handle.

It is true the cheapest gain a pig makes is while he is young, but it is as true that he can economically and profitably make only a certain amount of gain at that tender age, and that gain should be in the form of bone and new tissue, rather than fat.

The digestive system of a young pig is small and weak. This is why it is given bulky feeds like milk namely, quantities is not alone a loss of feed, but results in a loss of energy, of digestion, and a weakening of the digestive system. All the food has to be digested whether it is assimilated or not, and the part that is not assimilated passes from the body and the result is scours.

I have noticed among my hogs at different times, pigs that were more or less stunted, and that's why I know that a pig that is crowded too hard at the beginning will not develop proportionately large later on. It never becomes able to handle and utilize to advantage, large quantities of feed. It simply becomes stunted at the beginning as a result of too much kindness.

By all means feed the pig enough to keep it thrifty and growing, but do not stuff him until he is burdened even to himself.

My early experience taught me the necessity of exercise for the growing pig. Even in the periods of growing feed, which young pigs are given, the proportion of carbohydrates is high, say three or four times as much as the protein. The function of these carbohydrates is to yield heat and energy, but if the body does not require enough to use up these nutrients, they go for the production of fatty tissues.

Hence, the pig. He must eat eat these carbohydrates; if he does not exert enough energy in digesting his foods, in moving about, to utilize them, he becomes a little bundle of fat. Fat forms around the heart, liver and other vital organs, he becomes dumpy, inactive and in many instances dies.

A fat little pig is anything but desirable, and a little pig is bound to become fat if he is not given sufficient exercise. Every day they should be allowed to have free range over a field or lot and if they want to remain in the beds or around old straw piles, drive them out and compel them to move about.

I feed shorts with milk, twice daily, mixing in some oil meal. I do not feed much corn. I keep plenty of slack coal in the feed lots, mixing salt with it.—W. Guy Noland, in Farm Life.

SOWS LYING ON PIGS

Old fat sows cause the most trouble by lying on pigs. They are sluggish and pay little attention to squalls which indicate that their offspring is in danger. Young sows in good flesh but not fat, will, as a rule, take care not to lie on their offspring, or if they do imprison a little fellow, they will move quickly on hearing his squeal. One good remedy, therefore, is to bring sows up to farrowing time in good condition but not fat.

Some hog raisers claim that they save the lives of many of their pigs by putting a guard rail around the edge of the pen about eight inches from the wall. They think that in this way pigs are saved which otherwise might be caught between the sow's body and edge of the pen. Only a moderate amount of straw should be put in the pen, and that should be short length. Pigs in pen heavily bedded with long straw are more likely to be caught by the sows.

MODERATE SIZED LITTERS

With careful selection and the proper kind of management every sow in a herd can be made to produce and rear a litter of eight or ten pigs. There are numerous sows that do this. A man who has sows of this kind ought to be satisfied with them, for at that rate there is good money in them. They are, on the whole, more profitable than sows that farrow extraordinary large litters, say from twelve to twenty pigs, for more sows can successfully manage so many pigs and bring them to maturity. In so large litter there are always weak, puny and dwarfed pigs that might be replaced by one good, strong one.

Every breeder ought to know accurately how many pigs each sow is farrowing, what sort of a milker and mother she is, and how many pigs she raises to maturity. There is only one way to know this, and that is to keep a record of each sow individually. This is a very simple matter and is the only way

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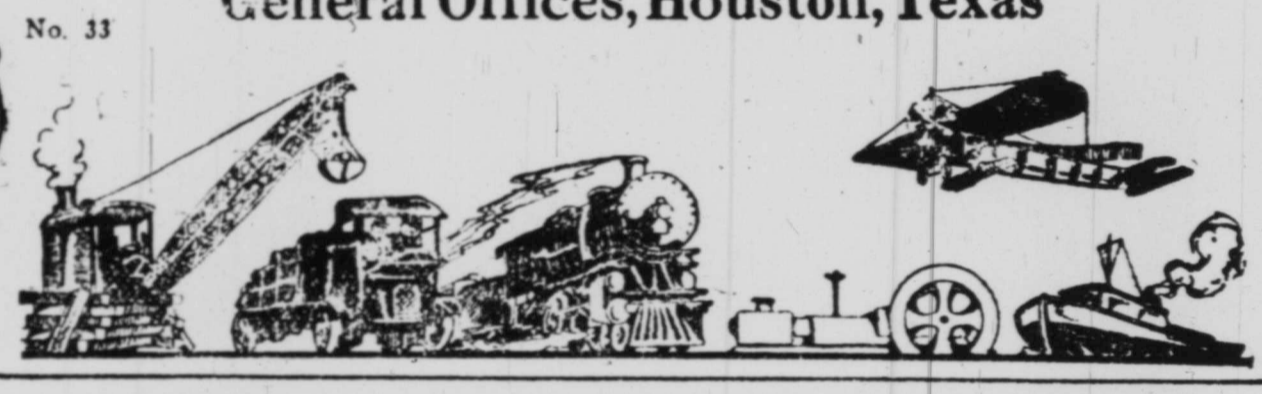
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to conduct the pig growing industry on a business basis. There are otherwise bound to be losses sustained by keeping sows that do not produce pigs that will more than offset profits.

URGES PASTURING HOGS

A bulletin is being sent out to farmers and stockmen of Central West Texas by the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Ballinger which urges them to pasture their hogs. The farmers are warned against overdoing the business, in their desire for speedy returns.

"A few hogs, well provided for, will afford much profitable pleasure and the grunt of a well-filled porker is welcome melody to its owner," says the bulletin. "However, there is no noise more nerve-racking than the squeal of an every-hungry bunch of hogs. One or two hogs can be satisfactorily handled on the kitchen and farm waste, but to grow hogs profitably you must have pasture."

If you can't buy a mature pure bred animal, get one or more young one for a start.

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"I think Chamberlain's Liniment is just splendid for rheumatism," writes Mrs. Dunburgh, Eldridge, N. Y. "It has been used by myself and other members of my family time and time again during the past six years and has always given the best of satisfaction." The quick relief from pain which Chamberlain's Liniment affords is alone worth many times the cost. Obtainable everywhere. All dealers. (Advt)

THE PESKY HOUSE FLY

The open season of the house fly is here once more. It is the duty of every man, woman and child to join in the campaign against this dangerous insect. Cleanliness is the most effective weapon in war upon this carrier of disease; cleanliness in the home and the stable, in the street and alleys; above all, in places where foodstuffs are prepared for the market or placed on sale. Bake shops, meat shops and the kitchens of restaurants should be the concern of every citizen; prevention in the proper places ruthlessly enforced when necessary, will ultimately do away with its necessity.

STRAIGHTENED HIM OUT.
J. P. Jones, Boothe, Ark., writes: "I had a severe case of kidney trouble and could do no work at all. Foley Kidney Pills straightened me out at once." The same story is told by thousands of others; weak back, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles yield quickly. Safe and effective. Sold by Pecos Drug Company. (Advt.)



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GERMANY PREPARING FOR FOUR-YEAR WAR

London, April 27.—A telegram from Copenhagen quotes the German Counselor of State, Herr Gottschalk, in saying systematic efforts were being inaugurated in Germany to purchase sufficient foodstuffs for a four-year supply.

TAKE CARE OF THE CHILDREN.

A lingering cold, distressing cough, sleepless nights, a raw, inflamed throat lead to a run-down condition in which the child is not able to resist contagious diseases.

Field seeds at Prewit & Wadley's.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

If you have been thinking of buying Furniture, now is the time to buy.

Oyster shells essential for laying hens at Prewit and Wadley's.

FERGUSON CALLS TEXAS LEGISLATURE THURSDAY

Austin, Texas, April 26.—Gov. Ferguson issued a proclamation today calling the extra session of the legislature to meet on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Only two subjects are embraced in the call, the general appropriation bill and the Gibson bill amending the Robertson insurance law.

In a statement, Gov. Ferguson leaves the question of back taxes that may be due by the insurance companies to be settled by the courts.

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Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

As 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 prescriptions from reputable physicians.

BARSTOW ITEMS.

J. R. Crumie, of Dothan, Texas, who owns an alfalfa farm at Barstow was here a day or two the first of the week.

Major John Wilson, member of the State Board of Engineers under the Irrigation laws, was in the city a couple of days this week looking over the project here and incidentally renewing old acquaintances.

Joe Purvis, M. R. Kirkley, J. D. Ramsey and J. J. Armstrong motored within five and a half miles of Pecos one day last week and secured a cross tie pass the rest of the way.

Judge J. E. Starley came over from Pecos one day this week between trains, it is rumored he did not arrive on schedule time and the supposition is that he "hiked it."

While on the way from Barstow and about 12 miles from Grandfalls Tuesday of this week a Ford turned turtle with L. D. Boxley and Sheriff H. C. Cantrell. It is said that the machine turned over a time or two and possibly three times, threw Mr. Cantrell through the top and about 20 feet from where it finally landed, pinned Mr. Boxley underneath where he was rescued by Mr. Cantrell, neither of the occupants were injured seriously and after taking a mental observation of the situation it was discovered that the Ford had its nose turned back toward Barstow and the engine was still running in "high" with one rear wheel up in the air and rearing to go.

J. M. Green, of Memphis, Tenn., is here this week looking after some land interests and visiting his brother, J. Newman Green and his family.

A revival meeting is in progress at the Presbyterian church this week and much interest is being manifested.

Taylor Gardner and family were over from Pecos first of the week on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Gardner.

Repairs on the damaged canal and flume of the District Irrigation system will begin as soon as the water recedes sufficiently to get at the work with teams and carpenters.

Maize chops are good and much cheaper at Prewit & Wadley's.

Two suits for price of one at W. T. Read Mercantile Co.

The "Coming In" of the Dairy Cow Means the "Going Out" of the Credit System.

The dairy cow is the most economical producer of human food among the farm animals. During one year of her usefulness a good dairy cow will produce more human food than a good beef steer during three years.

The South needs more dairy cows because millions of dollars are sent to other sections for dairy products. The South is now deprived of dairy products, which if produced at home would reduce the cost of living and

TEXAS NATIONAL BANKS GROW

Healthy Increase Noted in Individual Deposits Between Calls of Dec. 31 and March 4.

Washington, April 26.—Texas National Banks, exclusive of reserve cities, enjoyed a healthy growth in individual deposits between the calls of Dec. 31 and March 4, as shown in the consolidated statement issued by the Treasury Department.

Oklahoma National Banks, other than those in the reserve cities, Muskogee and Oklahoma City, had \$57,405,610 in individual deposits, an increase of \$2,488,672. The time deposits were \$7,113,207, an increase of \$936,136.

Best assortment of feed-stuff in the west at Prewit & Wadley's

TIME LIMITS FOR INFECTION

By Manton M. Carrick, M. D.

Have you not often wanted to know how long a child with scarlet fever must be isolated after it is up and about or how long a child exposed to whooping cough was likely to come down with the disease?

Cut this Table Out and Keep It. Some day you will be glad to have it in the house.

Diphtheria (membranous croup) may be communicable until two cultures have been taken from the nose and throat at intervals of 24 hours and sent to a bacteriological laboratory and found to be free from diphtheria bacilli.

Chickenpox may be communicable until twelve days after the appearance of the eruption and until the crusts have fallen and the scars are completely healed.

Mumps may be communicable until two weeks after the appearance of the disease and one week after the disappearance of the swelling.

Measles may be communicable until ten days after the rash and until all discharge from nose, ears and throat have disappeared and until the cough has ceased.

Scarlet Fever may be communicable until thirty days after the development of the disease and until all discharges from the nose, ears and throat or suppurating glands have ceased.

Smallpox may be communicable until fourteen days after the development of the disease and until scabs have all separated and the scars completely healed.

Whooping Cough may be communicable until eight days after the development of the disease or until one week after the last characteristic cough.

Closing Out Sale On Furniture

Beginning Monday, April 12. Sale 30 Days

We will sell a half carload of Iron Beds and Dressers BELOW COST. These Beds and Dressers MUST BE SOLD, and we offer our entire Stock at a big sacrifice during this Sale.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF OUR BARGAINS:

Table listing furniture items and prices: \$25.00 Brass Beds - \$12.85, 20.00 Brass Beds - 10.65, 15.00 Brass Beds - 8.85, 12.00 2 inch post, 3-4 inch filler - 5.85, 10.00 2 inch post, 1-8 inch filler - 4.85, 25.00 All Oak Princess Dresser - 14.50, 22.50 All Oak Princess Dresser - 13.50, 20.00 All Oak Princess Dresser - 12.60, 18.00 All Oak Princess Dresser - 11.25, 15.00 All Oak Princess Dresser - 9.85, 16.00 Imitation Oak - 8.35, 14.00 Imitation Oak - 7.85, 12.00 Imitation Oak - 6.50, 10.00 Imitation Oak - 5.85, 9.00 Imitation Oak - 5.00, 10.50 Mattress - 6.50, 8.50 Mattress - 4.85, 12.00 Rockers - 6.85, 10.00 Rockers - 5.65

A dollar saved is a dollar made and seeing is believing, and if you are in need of Furniture and thinking of buying, don't fail to take advantage of this sale.

T. E. BROWN

PHONE 142

PECOS, TEXAS

Dairying is the safest branch of livestock production. Large money loss is rare, and under usual conditions impossible. But on the other hand, large profits are also rare and only obtained under the most intelligent and efficient management.

In the South, as elsewhere, dairying is not likely to prove highly profitable, as the principal source of income, unless the following conditions are brought about:

First, large productions of forage crops and large yields per acre; second, a herd of good dairy cows or efficient machines for turning these forage crops into milk and butter fat; third, good care and economical feeding of these cows; and fourth, the production and efficient marketing of high-class products.

No one should engage in the dairy business as his chief source of farm revenue who is not willing and able to make his very own the fund of dairy knowledge which has been accumulated in the experience of dairymen the world over, and is now available to him who seeks it.

On the other hand, to the man or woman who is willing to pay the price of success, which price means the diligent study of the business necessary to acquire the essential facts on which successful dairying is based, and who is willing to give constant and special personal attention to the work, dairying offers splendid opportunities for securing a sure and constant income, sufficient to build up and maintain a productive farm and a good farm home.

HOW TO START DAIRYING

First, cultivate a desire and an open mind for the dairy knowledge accumulated by all the dairymen of the world which has and is being recorded in books, bulletins and far mand dairy journals.

abundance of forage crops. Feeds must come before the cows, for they must be grown before they can be fed. This applies to the farmer with one, three or thirty cows. For providing feed for dairy cows, pastures—real pastures—and a silo are the best aids. The silo is perhaps not a necessity and may not even be economical to the man with less than 10 cows, but, in connection with pastures and dry forage produced on the farm, it is the most economical means of feeding dairy cows—it is the only absolutely reliable pasture.

Third, to secure a good herd of dairy cows is not easy, but without good cows, fair profits are impossible. A pure-bred bull from a high-producing mother and grandmothers is the best guarantee of a good dairy herd. No man who expects to feed his farm crops to dairy cows and spend much of his time milking and caring for these cows can afford to breed to an inferior bull.

As to the cows, dairy efficiency is the chief consideration. Pure-bred cows are desirable when one has the money to buy them and knows how to take care of them. They are too expensive to use in learning the business. If the dairy business is to be learned, it is better that it be done with cows costing less money. Grade cows that will produce well if well handled may be had for less money. But it should always be remembered that a grade cow is worth no more than beef price unless she will produce a profit in the dairy. A good cow is cheaper at \$100 than a poor one at beef prices.

If a good bull is obtained and his first daughters are better, or promise better than their mothers, by all means keep this bull as long as he is serviceable. Breed him to his daughters and in that way rapidly build up a high-producing dairy herd. Good producing bulls are not easily obtained, and it is a crime to sacrifice one that has demonstrated his ability to produce a good dairy cow, to avoid the largely imaginary evils of inbreeding to the

extent suggested. While a cow may not justify that thought necessary to obtain the best results, it is much safer to grow into the dairy business than to buy into it.

The causes of failures when they occur, and the low profits generally made by the Southern dairymen are largely due to the fact that too much feed is purchased and the cows are not intelligently fed. The cow must be fed on the basis of production. Good cows are usually under-fed or over-fed. Too many unprofitable cows are kept. They can only be found out and culled for the robbers they are by weighing the milk daily and testing the milk for butter fat at least once a month.

Anyone who is not willing to weigh the milk of each cow and feed according to the milk produced, or who is not able to learn how to tell accurately the money producers from the robbers, should never go into the dairy business. It is too much trouble and does not cost too much to do these things, the high cost falls on the who do not do them.

A third cause of failure is that too frequently high-class products are not made. The difference between 15-cent butter and 20-cent butter is 15 cents worth of dairy knowledge, or dairy efficiency.

In the state of Mississippi three different fields in three different parts of the state produced the following forage crops in 1914: No. 1, 52 bushels of oats per acre and 1 1-2 tons of Johnson grass hay; No. 2, 71 bushels of oats per acre and 40 bushels of corn; No. 3, 22 bushels of oats per acre and 1 1-2 tons of lespedeza hay.

With cottonseed meal, the best and cheapest portein dairy feed, and such forage crops possible, and with dairy products selling for the usual high prices, there is no more attractive line of farming in the South, for the man who will pay the price for dairy success. The price is intelligent, steady work.—TAIT BUTLER, in Progressive

To Build Trapshooting Strongholds

Expert Points Way to Advancement of "Sport Alluring"

Man is a gregarious animal. It is one of his characteristics that he likes to travel in company. Hence, we have nations, states, cities, communities and finally competitive sports, all requiring more or less organization.

These tendencies have been responsible for the growth and development of many sports, notably of baseball. The present prominence of professional baseball, with its strong centralized authority and its hundreds of ramifications into leagues, reaching to the smallest towns of the country, and all working in harmony, is due entirely to the league principle.

Trapshooting, a comparative youth in the family of athletic recreations, is feeling the call of organization, and of team and league competition. The future of this great sport depends upon the promotion effort of its exponents and those who are directing its progress.

The experience of those who have been closely acquainted with the development of trapshooting has been that these extensions of the country which have scattered through them well-organized and properly handled leagues now represent the strongholds of the sport.

The shooter would rather compete in conjunction with a larger number of his fellows and with a regular set form of inter-club competition than he would in the small club shoots and tournaments.

The league spirit is productive of new shooters and keeps interested who might otherwise lose interest and turn to some other form of athletic diversion.

The records of trapshooting confirm all of the foregoing observations and statements. Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri rank in order as the first five states of the nation in point of numbers of gun clubs within their boundaries.

Of the many organized bodies in the Keystone State there are three covering the most important shooting centers which amply illustrate the reason for Pennsylvania's supremacy.

So many people troubled with indigestion and constipation have been benefited by taking Chamberlain's Tablets that no one should feel discouraged who has not given them a trial.

The matches are shot club against club in pairs, each team meeting every other in the course of the season.

final day of the season, S. S. White and Meadow Spring being tied at that time. Fortunately, the schedule brought these two teams together in the final shoot of the season, that one event decided the title and drawing more than a hundred shots.

Another "major league" of Pennsylvania is the Western Pennsylvania League, the constituent clubs of which are located in or about Pittsburgh. This league operates at the opposite time of the year from the Philadelphia circuit.

Pennsylvania has another strong league in the middle part of the State known as the Central Pennsylvania League, with clubs centering about Altoona. This has brought to the front many high class shots, causing the organization of a number of new clubs and given a great impetus to the sport.

New York's progress owes much to its league. The yacht clubs clustered close about Manhattan have an International Club League. Then up further in the state is the Interlake Trapshooting League, centered about Ithaca, and now is stretching out to include larger cities on the Great Lakes.

Ranking closest to Philadelphia in the matter of a city league is the Interurban League of Chicago. This body runs its course through the winter months, club shooting the same fashion as in western Pennsylvania, and drawing as high as two hundred shooters in one session.

Maryland has its trapshooting league, as has Virginia, Missouri, Iowa, Oregon and California. Ohio made a great forward stride in 1914 when it carried through the Ohio Trapshooters' League and held a series of registered tournaments.

For a number of seasons the Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League was one of the strongest forces in the country's trapshooting army. Holding monthly registered tournaments with all the clubs competing it was no great task to turn out well in excess of a hundred trapshooters.

And so the role goes on. To give a complete and accurate list of the leagues operating in the trapshooting field would require many columns. The few mentioned are those of exceptional merit, and well proves the contention that leagues and trapshooting strongholds are synonymous.

SHOULD NOT FEEL DISCOURAGED.

So many people troubled with indigestion and constipation have been benefited by taking Chamberlain's Tablets that no one should feel discouraged who has not given them a trial.

SARAGOSA AUTO LINE. P. A. Harbert, proprietor, will deliver you anywhere you want to go from Saragosa.

1915 COTTON CROP TO BE FINANCED

Ft. Worth, Texas—Officials of the Texas Cotton Conference, at headquarters of the organization, in this city, announced recently that definite plans were under way for the successful marketing of the 1915 Texas Cotton Crop.

The primary purpose of the Texas Cotton Conference is to overcome these difficulties and a systematic campaign is being waged to this end in order to raise funds to carry on the campaign.

The plan contemplated will permit the farmer to hold his cotton until the market price justifies him in selling it and at the same time he will be able to meet a part of his obligations with the money he has borrowed on his staple.

The movement is backed by some of the leading business men of Texas. The officers of the Texas Cotton Conference are:

- President, J. A. Kemp, Wichita Falls; Vice-Presidents, M. G. Young, Blooming Grove; G. L. Blackford, Denison; E. J. Fry, Marshall; Treasurer, F. S. Hastings, Stamford; Executive Committee, Chairman, B. B. Gains, Dallas; J. M. Radford, Abilene; E. P. Wilmot, Austin; J. S. Wilmoth, Ballinger; J. L. Hobert, Corsicana; Nathan Adams, Dallas; Paul Waples, Fort Worth; John Sealy, Galveston; Will C. Hogg, Houston; H. E. Singleton, McKinney; W. T. Wilson, Nacogdoches; T. J. Record, Paris; Frank Guinn, Rusk; P. L. Dims, Temple; S. A. Lindsey, Tyler; Al McFadden, Victoria; Wiley Blair, Wichita Falls.

A prudent mother is always on the watch for symptoms of worms in her children. Paleless, lack of interest in play, and peevishness is the signal for WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE.

KEEP TEXAS CLEAN

The same generous rains that insure crops and the prosperity that will follow the harvest, also makes it necessary for us to put forth a greater effort toward cleanliness.

A seasonable spring and summer will bring more sickness, unless we employ the means within our reach for preventing disease.

Cleanliness is well worth the price even if it meant no more than attractiveness, but it means far more. It is the sure way of reducing disease to the minimum, and of saving the lives of many.

There should be unusual efforts on the part of every city, every town and every individual to make Texas clean. The expense of doing this is not so much as the expense of disease, even if the suffering and loss of life are not considered.

This section is naturally healthful, and it requires comparatively little effort to make conditions the best, but we should not fail to put forth that effort. Instead of resting the case on what nature has done we should be the more determined to finish the work.

Cleanliness of premises is a duty that every citizen owes to his neighbors and himself, and it is a debt that all can well afford to pay.

Bad breath, bitter taste, dizziness and a general "no account" feeling is a sure sign of a torpid liver. HERBINE is the medicine needed. It makes the liver active, vitalizes the blood, regulates the bowels and restores a fine feeling of energy and cheerfulness.

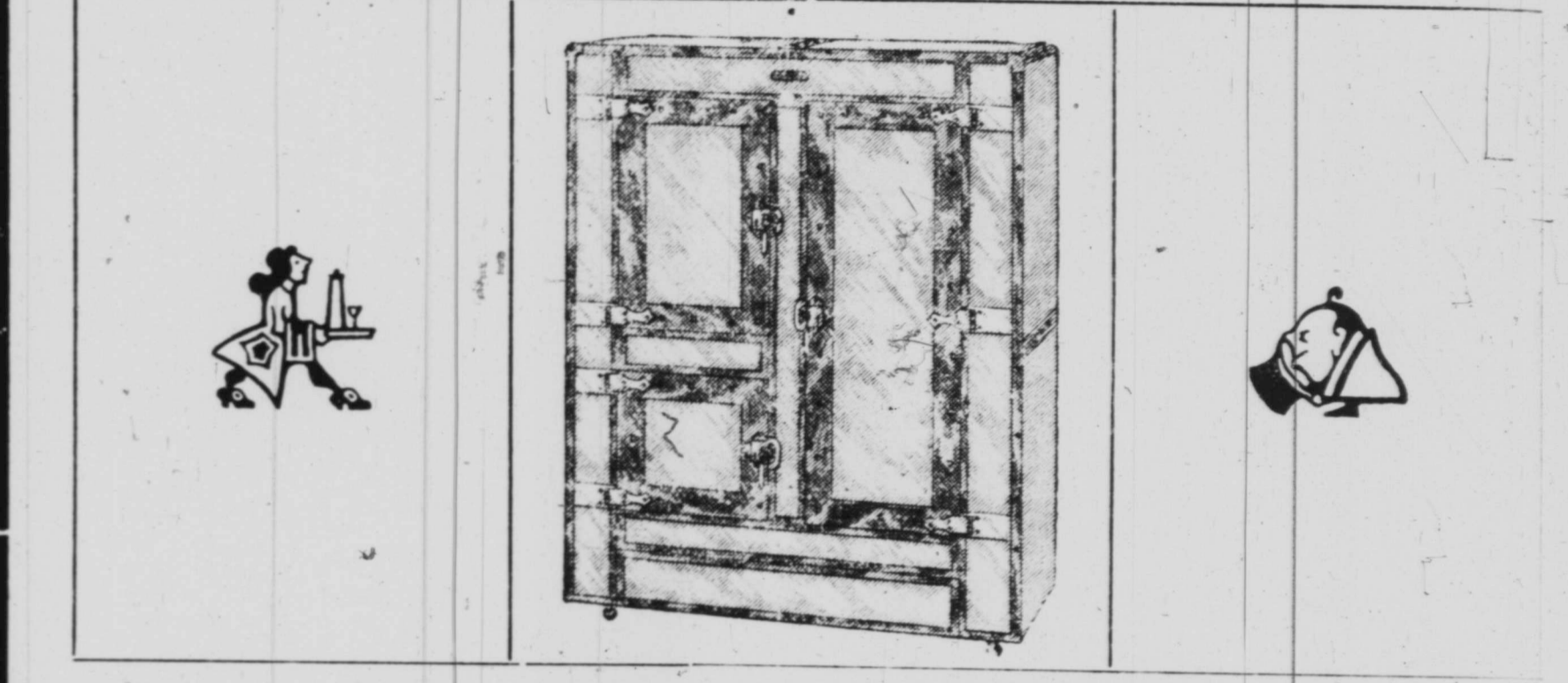
DODGING THE ARGUMENT

Crawford—How do you get your wife to believe what you say when you come home late? Crabshaw—I first listen to what she has to say.

1915 Refrigerators

WE TAKE Great Pleasure to Announce that Our 1915 Line of Refrigerators are on the Display Floor and Ready for Inspection

We wish to Call the Attention of those who are not yet familiar with the line that they will find Our Refrigerators Worthy of the Most Careful Consideration



WE HANDLE All the Famous Makes, such as the "Gurney," "Leonard," and "Hygienic." ICE BOXES and Refrigerators as to Sanitation, Ice-Savers and Workmanship, These are "Top-Notchers"

Capacities and Prices to Satisfy All Pleased to Have You Call and Inspect

PECOS MERCANTILE CO.

Furniture and Undertaking.

GROUND-WATER RESOURCES OF NEW MEXICO

Government Issues A Report on the South-Central Part of The State

The extensive and hitherto little-known region of south-central New Mexico that lies between the Pecos and Rio Grande but drains into neither of these streams is described in a report of more than 300 pages containing several large maps and about 50 other illustrations.

In the interior of this region is an area of 270 square miles of white gypsum sand the largest area of the kind in the United States, appearing from the lofty mountain at the rim of the basin like a vast field of driven snow.

The report describes the physiography and geology of the region but is chiefly concerned with the water supply, the one matter of utmost importance to this arid land.

The report deals fully with the possibilities of developing ground water for irrigation, gives data on the subject, discusses the difficulties that are involved, describes the areas that are most favorable for such developments, gives directions for sinking irrigation wells, and suggests methods for utilizing well flood waters.

Extensive uplands in the northern part of the Tularosa Basin and the region farther north affords good grazing land that is not fully utilized because of the scarcity of watering places.

A feature of the report that is of particular value consists of maps and descriptions of the watering places on routes of travel, description of nearly 100 of these watering places being given.

This report, which is the work of O. E. Meinzer, of the Geological Survey, and R. F. Hare, of the State experiment station, can be obtained free of charge by applying to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

IT'S DANGEROUS GROUND that you stand on—with a cough or a cold, and your blood impure.

You must do something. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures severe, lingering Coughs, Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections, and every disease that can be reached through the blood.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's The Old Standard Grove's Taster's Chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON.

Springtime is Travel Time

...TAKE A TRIP... GO SOMEWHERE



Offers Very Low Rates EVERY SUNDAY

Between All Local Stations There and Back for

ONE FARE AND A DIME

CALIFORNIA RAISIN DAY APRIL 30, 1915. Eat California Raisins. See T. & P. Railway Agents. GEO. D. HUMBER, Gen. Pass. Agt. A. D. BELL, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. DALLAS.

A Good Home

One and one-half miles from Pecos for sale on easy terms; 95 acres, two flowing wells, three-room house—all good land. Would take half in trade

W. F. Gray

REAL ESTATE, PECOS.

