

# The Friona Star

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FRIONA, PARMER COUNTY TEXAS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1936.

Published Every Friday

## Cogitations & Aphorisms of Jodok

I have just been cogitating over the little couplet, which has become so old that it might almost be called a classic, and reads like this:

"What kind of a town would my town be,

If all of the people were just like me?"

And my cogitations have led me to this aphorism: "Probably better in respects and worse in other re-

spects."

For, I presume, I am just an average citizen, with some fairly good ideas and some that are not so good, or, to phrase it so that some other people might like it better—"some fairly bad ideas and others that are not so bad."

Then there is another old adage which says: "It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and I suppose this adage would apply just as fairly if the word "town" was substituted for the word "world".

Then again, it occurs to me that there are two distinct classes of people, all of whom would probably choose to be designated as reformers, and they are those people who are always ferreting out the bad things about their town and trying to get them, or, at least, curtail them; while the other class seems always to be trying to bring into prominence the virtues of their town or community, and to extol them; and, evidently both classes have their uses in creating and maintaining a sort of moral balance. And on giving myself a sort of a cross-examination on the subject, I am inclined to believe that I belong to the latter class.

But I have many, many, mighty, mighty, good friends, who, by the same "yardstick" would just as truly be placed within the second class; and they are every bit as good citizens as I be, and probably much better.

And going still further, each tradesman of whatsoever craft can see to it that his place of business and class of service shall be outstanding in regard to cleanliness and the efficiency and durability of the services rendered. Each merchant in whatsoever line can see to it that his place of business becomes outstanding in regard to its service and courtesy, and that its reputation be firmly established as to the high quality of his goods at reasonable "live-and-let-live" prices.

Let, also each professional person or individual see to it that his or her part of the burden of good and outstanding citizenship be promptly taken up and carried faithfully and well. Let the pastors preach sermons for their people to LIVE BY, and the attorneys give their clients advice to keep them out of court rather than to get into court, and the teacher, teach his pupils lessons that are ethical and practical as well as theoretical; and the physicians treat their patients as much to keep them well as to make them well, and all doing all things in the interest and welfare of humanity.

Then there is another classification which should include each and every citizen of our town, both old and young, without regard to trade, profession, business or social standing, and that is in individual effort to do anything and everything we possibly can do that is good for our town, and the different things we can do will be varied as the individuals.

It may be simply keeping the sidewalks clean in front of our home, or, if there should be no sidewalk there, we can keep the gutter free from weeds, or other litter that may prevent the free flowing of the water that may fall there, or we may plant a tree or two for shade along the street between the curb and the sidewalk, etc., etc., etc.

I am just wondering if anyone has ever "stopped to think" just how great a change for the better in the appearance or service or comfort of our town could be made "over night" as it were, if each individual young and old should do even so much as one good thing for the town each day.

In this way streets and alleys could be kept clear of waste papers and other refuse, sidewalks could be kept clean and clear of any and all kind of obstructions, eyesores and nuisances, such as foul smelling incinerators, slop barrels or pails, hog pens and many other things that are disagreeable to the smell and the sight of our neighbors, our families and our visitors.

And even, I as I stand on the street corner, may learn to give a pleasant smile, a cheerful greeting, an encouraging word, and a ready

## FRIONA WEATHER

The weather at Friona still seems disposed to do all it can to please all our citizens and to accommodate the farmers in their efforts to get their fall crops harvested and their wheat all sown.

There has been no falling weather during the past week and very little cloudy weather, thus the sun has shone brightly every day and has been quite balmy with very little wind.

Saturday and Sunday were unusually mild days for this time of the year, with warm sun and just a gentle breeze; but there was considerable breeze on Monday from the southwest and just a little dust moving.

On Tuesday the wind switched to the northeast, not strong, but considerably cooler, though the sun still shone brightly all the day.

## REVIVAL AT HUB

A real spiritual revival is now in progress at the church at Hub (Homeland). The services are being conducted by Rev. and Mrs. Delmar Justice, of Tampa.

Good interest is being shown. The services are inspiring and spiritual. Everyone is invited to attend and urged to take part.

Rev. E. E. Houlette, Pastor.

and willing hand to assist any and all who may pass by.

Let us each and all include ourselves in this latter class I have mentioned above and put forth a united effort and an individual effort to make Friona the outstanding city of the county, and of the Panhandle, and of the state and nation for morality, honesty, service, courtesy and charity.

Cities embracing the above characteristics as their "keynote" are always "built." They do not just "happen." And to achieve this is not a "one-man job." It requires the effective and successful playing of each individual's part and Friona can have it if she wants it, and what will result in the greatest good for the town as a whole will result in a still greater good for the individuals.

And it occurs to me that such a condition should not be attained from a selfish, but rather from an altruistic viewpoint. Not simply to make Friona an outstanding community for all that is good and noble, but also to assist any other community in achieving the same good that we may achieve for our own town and community.

There can be no harm in securing every good thing possible for our town that can be secured honestly, so long as we are willing to share it with other communities and are willing to assist them in securing the same benefits.

Now, this is not a sermon and I am no preacher; but if I were a preacher, it would be the doctrine I would try to preach. Neither am I a teacher, but if I were a teacher, this is the lesson I would try to teach. Neither am I a lawyer, but if I were a lawyer, this is the law I would try to practice and enforce. And I am not a doctor, but if I were, this is the state of health I would try to establish and maintain for my town. Anything that is good for me or my town is not TOO good for my neighbor.

I understand we are trying to revive our former Trades Day custom, and if we are to make it a success, it will require the united individual effort of everyone concerned. It occurs to me, therefore, that each one must either get under the load and lift, or put his shoulder to the wheel and push, in the right direction, if the good for which it is intended is to be accomplished. We may not all agree on the plans for conducting it, and

"It may not be my way,

It may not be thy way,

But somehow, in some way,

We'll just put it through."

Our committee may not arrive at a definitely perfect working plan to start with, but when we can see a way of improving the plan, we should not hesitate to mention it to the committee and eventually our plan can be developed to perfection.

The Quannah Tribune Chief says—Landon is in luck, he don't have to live up to any campaign promises." President Roosevelt is also in luck—he did not make any campaign promises.

Most fellows appreciate a good friendly slap on the back, provided you do not slap their boil or carbunkle.

Be a "brick" if you wish; but be sure to get yourself associated with a lot of other good ones in some worthwhile structure where you will be useful, rather than lie about loose for someone to throw at someone else.

Never just grunt when you greet your neighbor. Hogs can do that much.

DO YOUR BIT FOR FRIONA EACH DAY.

## GIVES ACCOUNT OF STEWARDSHIP

By Rev. David E. Moore

An account of my Stewardship during my stay at Mineral Wells and my attendance upon the Baptist General Convention of Texas.

This is a privilege highly cherished by any informed Baptist group or individual.

Were ordinarily six thousand or eight thousand people assemble from all parts of Texas, come to sit together and to discuss ways and means of promoting the cause of righteousness to the ends of the earth.

We had reports from every civilized land on the globe where mission work is being done by any missionary people of evangelical faith. Many of our fields reported one hundred years of progress in Christian missions.

In spite of a century of faithful work in China by many of our most faithful workers of many evangelical denominations, she is still regarded as a land of death, as one fifth of all the tillable soils are used for cemeteries and grave plots.

It is literally astounding at the spirit of loyalty that prevades the hearts of the missionaries for their respective fields of labor. Many with broken health and bending forms under the weighty burdens they are called upon to bear, calling for help but will not give up to come home for a needed rest, for fear of failure to get to go back.

There was a great challenge to all right thinking people in Texas, regarding the practicing of immoralities throughout our state, especially with regard to horse-race track and auto-race tracks gambling. May the same, sober minded people take notice of the mighty wave of lawlessness and low morals that pervade the minds of our people throughout the state.

The convention goes to El Paso next year, and it is the hope of your pastor that many of our people plan to take advantage of this great opportunity.

D. E. MOORE,

Pastor of Friona Baptist Church

## RELATIVES VISITING LILLARD HOME

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lillard and their married daughter, Aleta and her daughter the little Miss Shirley Ann, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lillard, all of Richmond, Missouri, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Lillard, six miles north of town, Monday evening for a few days visit.

The elder Mr. and Mrs. Lillard are their host's uncle and aunt, the other members of the group being his cousins.

## FARM ACTIVITIES

The past few weeks has provided ideal weather for our farmers to proceed with their work of harvesting their row crops and cotton and planting their wheat crops.

Practically all the row crops have been cut either with binder or combine and the crops are now mostly in the shedlock or the grain is in the bin or gone to market.

Cotton picking has gone steadily on and much of the cotton crop is now out of the fields, although there is still, according to report, quite a bit to be gathered. Some fields are reported as making a fair yield while other, for lack of sufficient moisture, are not doing so well.

It appears that there is still sufficient moisture in most fields for germinating the wheat and the mild weather of the past two weeks is bringing the late sowing of wheat through the ground and there are still a few fields to be sown.

A few crops of turkeys are being brought to the Friona markets but the price is not very enticing to the turkey raisers and there will probably be a part of the local crop held for later markets and probably better prices.

## HUB DEMONSTRATION CLUB

The Hub Demonstration Club met in the home of the Misses Carrie and Lula Smith, Nov. 13th, when officers for 1937 were elected as follows:

President, Mrs. A. H. Boatman; vice-president, Mrs. W. R. Scott; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Owens; reporter, Miss Lula Smith, council delegate, Mrs. G. A. Collier; for 4-H pantry and farm food supply demonstrator, Mrs. C. R. Owens.

Plans were made for Achievement Day, Nov. 27, at the home of Mrs. C. R. Owens. One president reported that our club had won seven ribbons at the County Exhibit. We are very proud of the progress our club has made. We had been organized only three months before the County Exhibit.

We also won \$2.40 cents on the Ball Jar Contest. After the business meeting an enjoyable social hour was spent. Miss St. Clair will be with us at our next meeting. We will be glad to welcome visitors.

Mr. Shackelford of Amarillo was a Friona visitor Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Lillard spent Friday in Lubbock.

## GINNING NEWS

In an interview with Mr. R. H. Below, manager of the Friona Gin, a considerable of reliable information was received concerning the cotton yield of this locality and the results of the ginning season thus far.

Mr. Below stated that the Friona Gin has ginned so far this season 495 bales of good quality cotton lint and for the two weeks preceding this week, the gin was kept almost continually busy, running all day and far into the night much of the time. This week, however, many farmers are busy threshing their row crops and other farm work and cotton has not been coming in so regularly.

Thirty-nine bales in one day is the largest run yet received this season. \$11.60 per hundred has been paid for practically all the cotton that has been received, but the price is off a little this week. The quality of the lint has also been very good, but is beginning to get slightly lower as the season advances.

The yield for the entire territory has been about one-fifth of a bale per acre, with occasional spots making as high as a half bale.

Mr. Below anticipates at least 300 bales will yet be received at the Friona Gin, as the cotton from the Hereford territory and from New Mexico is just now beginning to come in, and he hopes to receive a large portion of the crop from those localities as the next gin to the east of Friona is the gin at Canyon.

There are four other gins in Parmer county, each of which is receiving the patronage of the cotton growers in their respective territories. The Farwell gin is reported as doing about the same volume of business as the Friona Gin. The gin at Lariat is reported as having ginned 1,000 bales, while the gin at Lazbuddy has turned out between 700 and 800 bales. No report was available from the gin at Bovind.

Mr. Below further stated that many of the local farmers are carrying a large portion of their seed home with them, which is a favorable indication that there will be a larger acreage of cotton planted locally next season. He also stated that a little later the Friona Gin will carry a large stock of good pure seed for local planting next season where farmers who have not been able to raise their own seed, may secure seed for next year's planting.

## GIRL SCOUT NEWS

The Girl Scouts met at the home of Mrs. Kinsley, a party which was in celebration of our first birthday as a local organization.

We received boxes of Christmas cards to sell and the girl who sells the most cards will receive a year's subscription to the "American Girl." After our business meeting we played games and had a delightful afternoon.

Scribe—Nancy Shackelford

## ATTENDED CENTENNIAL

About sixteen Friona people took advantage of the Santa Fe Railroad's extremely low round trip rates from the various points in Parmer county to the Centennial grounds at Dallas, last week.

Two whole days were allowed for visiting the Centennial and the roundtrip fare from Friona was \$4.75.

## Dr. McElroy to Fort Worth

Dr. A. P. McElroy, who has spent the spring and summer and much of the fall here, departed on Wednesday of last week for Fort Worth where he will again spend the winter with his son, Dr. A. L. McElroy and family.

The doctor left here at noon and planned to drive as far as Kress during the afternoon and spend Wednesday night with his good friend, Prof. J. A. Conway and family, and resuming his journey Thursday morning his hopes were to reach Ache during the day and spend Thursday night with Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Newman, who lives near that city.

On Friday he expected to drive to Stephenville, where he planned to spend the night and inquire as to the adaptability of that country for apples and other fruit production, with a view to buying a small tract and setting it to fruit trees and berries, and from thence to drive on and reach Fort Worth Saturday evening.

Dr. McElroy was undecided when he left here as to whether or not he will return to Friona again next spring to spend the summer, but promised his friends here that they will hear from him frequently.

He has spent the past summer here in the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Baker. He has many warm friends here who regret his leaving Friona.

Mrs. C. H. Fallwell and sons Ardene and Artie were Clovis visitors Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spann, of Amarillo, drove over Saturday afternoon and spent the week end with Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Stover. Mrs. Spann is a sister of Mrs. Stover.

L. B. Redwine of Hereford was a Friona visitor Thursday.

## FRIONA CHIEFS PLAY LAST GAME

The greatly improved Chiefs lost a hardfought battle to their long time rivals, the Farwell steers, in an Armistice Day game.

The Steers were very lucky to eke out a 13-12 count over the Chiefs. The game was just as close as the score indicates, with the ball exchanging hands frequently. Hard tackling and blocking was a common thing, both teams putting out their best.

The highlight of the game was during the second quarter when Coffman returned a punt 60 yards for a touchdown behind beautiful blocking. This was the first counter of the game, making the score Friona, 6, Farwell, 0. Friona failed to connect.

Farwell took the lead in the third quarter by making two touchdowns and connecting after one of them, making the score 13-6 at the end of the third quarter, in favor of Farwell.

In the last period Massey made a touchdown from the 2-yd line for Friona after a long march down the field with Baker, Massey, and Bengier lugging the old pig-skin. It looked as if the old game was going to be a tie up but again Friona failed to connect. The game ended a few minutes later with Friona on the short end, 12-13.

This was the last game of the season for the Chiefs and the last game of highschool football for Captain Houlette, Bruce Parr, Ira Bengier, Eugene Coffman, Russell Massey, J. D. Jones and Leslie Hinds.

Lineups:

| FRIONA              | FARWELL    |
|---------------------|------------|
| Bruce Parr RE       | Phillips   |
| Leslie Hinds RT     | Garham     |
| Jack Williams RG    | Smith      |
| Luther Loveless C   | Crumme     |
| Kenneth Houlette LG | Quin       |
| J. D. Jones LT      | C. Walling |
| Price Brookfield LE | McDaniels  |
| Raymond Baker RH    | Darr       |
| Ira Bengier LH      | McCoy      |
| Eugene Coffman QB   | Halley     |
| Russell Massey FB   | M. Walling |

## GUESTS AT W. C. DIXON HOME

Guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dixon, of the Rhea community, last week were, Mrs. Rosa McLean, of Dimmitt; Mrs. J. A. Hodges and daughter, of Lubbock and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Anthony and children, of Big Spring.

## JUST LITTLE THINGS

L. F. Beckner rode in from his farm home east of town Monday afternoon.

O. P. Lange, who has been suffering from a broken finger for the past thirty days, is now able to have the bandages and splints removed, but the finger is still badly swollen.

F. S. Truitt still has quite a stock of fine apples stored in his warehouse.

John Blackburn is the new clerk at the Blackwell Hardware and Furniture store.

Miss Mary Emma Stover spent Saturday night with Miss Gladys Settle.

A few coops of turkeys have arrived on the Friona market during the past ten days.

Ervin Johnson, whose farm home is seven miles northwest of Friona, brought seven nice hogs in and sold them on the Friona market last Friday.

Mrs. Lorene Hughes is reported as still slowly improving at the Friona hotel.

Those new 1937 Chevrolet cars are being admired by those who visit the Lunsford Chevrolet sales rooms.

A few of our men have been busy for the past week burning weeds along the sides of the streets for the city. They have made quite an improvement in the appearance of the streets.

O. P. Lange, manager of the local Rockwell Bros. & Co., lumber yard, has advised an ideal method for stacking and counting brick.

Some of our citizens were engaged at butchering hogs one or two days this week.

Rev. D. E. Moore, pastor of the Baptist Church, returned Saturday from attending the Baptist State Convention at Mineral Wells.

John Chronister, lunch room manager at Lazbuddy, was a visitor here Monday forenoon. John says he is doing a fair business with his lunch room.

Those of our farmers who own threshing machines are being kept quite busy now threshing the row crops of the community.

Rev. and Mrs. K. G. Parks, of the Congregational Church, took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Lillard at their farm home north of town last Friday and enjoyed eating some delicious venison steak.

The Friona Fire Boys got out Tuesday afternoon and did some good work with the city's fire hose and truck in wetting down the freshly graded caliche on the streets in the business section of the city. This both settled the dust and served to pack the caliche, making it more durable to traffic.

Mr. and Mrs. Penny Johnson of Portales, N. M. called on friends here Monday.

## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Thanksgiving Day is approaching and as we have no special service, that day we will have our Thanksgiving service Sunday.

What does Thanksgiving mean to you? Does it mean vacation, feasting, hunting Thanksgiving to many of us means just one or more of the above. We do not wish to leave the impression that these are wrong, but rather that we are blinded to the actual reasons and benefits of Thanksgiving Day by the pleasures that we may have that day. Thanksgiving is set aside as a special day when we should unite with our brethren in thankfulness to our God for blessings. A moment of sincere thankfulness on that day and the day will be successful. Hunting, feasting or in whatever form Thanksgiving may be celebrated, will never mar the beauty of that day if one is sincerely grateful and expresses that gratefulness in a moment of communication with the Almighty.

The pastor's sermon will be of Thanksgiving, for which he has chosen the subject—"Unfailing Blessings," in which he desires to show reasons for thankfulness. If you are interested in this subject, we invite you to attend this service. Worship service begins a 11:00 a. m.

Church school opens at 10:00 o'clock. There are classes for everyone and everyone is invited to attend.

Otho Whitefield, Supt.  
K. G. Parks, Pastors

## VOLLEY BALL

Quite a number of the men of the town still meet at the high school gymnasium each Tuesday night for an hour or so of volley ball and report plenty of amusement and good exercises.

It has been the desire of those who attend these games to organize three or more teams so that real contests may be had while playing, but it appears that sufficient interest as not yet been secured to induce the team organizations.

With the creation of these teams would come eventually a volley ball tournament which would bring about real contests and produce a demand for the development of greater skill in the game. All those who are interested in volley ball are urged by those already engaged in the game to attend the games each Tuesday night.

## BASKET BALL

The Chiefs have stored away their football togs and have turned their attention toward basket ball, and sixteen prospective cagers reported to Coach Davis Monday afternoon. Most of the time is being spent on fundamentals and getting in shape.

Price Brookfield, "all-district" forward, and Kenneth Houlette are the only returning regulars from last year's District Champion team. The team will probably be built around these two boys. The first game will probably be December 1st.

## FRIONA WOMAN'S CLUB

Mrs. H. W. Wright and Mrs. J. A. Blackwell were joint hostesses to the Friona Woman's Club at its meeting on November 12, at the home of Mrs. Wright. The club was called to order by the president, Mrs. Wilkinson, and twenty-eight members answered to roll call.

After the usual business hour the following program was rendered: "Our National War Memorials in Europe," Mrs. J. A. Guyer.

"The Federation—Abroad", Mrs. R. H. Kinsley.

"The Federation—At Home", Mrs. A. H. Boatman.

At the close of the program delightful refreshments were served by the hostesses. Club adjourned to meet again on November 25, with Mrs. T. H. Hughes.

## ACHIEVEMENT DAY MEETING

The Rhea Home Demonstration Club will have the Achievement Day meeting with Mrs. Reiser, Pantry Demonstrator.

## STREET IMPROVEMENT

The surface of several streets in Friona were greatly improved last week when Judge Alexander had the north half of Main street and Euclid Avenue torn up by the scarifier, crushed by the roller and graded and surfaced by the grader and maintainer thus destroying many chuch holes and ruts and giving these streets a nice smooth top again.

The same treatment was given to Sixth street, and Cleveland, Summit and Prospect avenues were nicely graded and leveled by the maintainer, thus placing them in excellent condition for traffic again.

Citizens of Friona appreciate this service and courtesy on the part of Judge Alexander.

E. R. McCune of Lubbock looked after business interests in Friona Thursday.

W. W. Johnson, Merle Sylvester and Roy Johnson spent Wednesday and Thursday with relatives at Odessa.

# The Friona Star

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## TEXAS DEMOS SET VICTORY JUBILEE DAY

Will Gather At Texas  
Centennial On  
Nov. 23

DALLAS, Nov. 19.—Political triumphs within the month will be celebrated at the Texas Centennial Monday, Nov. 23, with that date designated as Victory Jubilee Day. Democratic leaders of the nation will gather at the Exposition in Dallas.

The Centennial will be theirs for the day, that closing Monday of the 1936 World's Fair, officials definitely advised the state executive committee through J. Pat Murrin, named managing director of the celebration. Murrin announced that a state-wide ticket will begin at once, and that the issue will be limited to 150,000. National figures in the political world are to add to special features of the date, and a book ticket, costing one dollar, and twice regular grounds admission, will be good for almost every attraction at the Exposition.

Chairman Myron G. Blalock of the Democratic state executive committee said the celebration is proper following "the greatest political triumph in more than 100 years of American history."

"This day of days for Texas will awake the nation out of its usual interest slump after the votes are counted, and stimulate a surge forward through the next four years with President Roosevelt," he said.

Name of James A. Murrin heads the parade of national figures expected to be present for the gala day. Murrin declared. It is hoped, said the director, the national committee chairman can wait until after that date to start on a scheduled trip to Ireland. If he cannot be present, other outstanding visitors from the nation's capital will come in a group headed by Karl Crowley who is on the celebration executive committee with Roy Miller of Corpus Christi, Raymond Buck of Fort Worth and Harold H. Young of Dallas.

Special features of the day will include a Democratic dance with a big-named band in the amphitheater and football in the Cotton Bowl both included in the book ticket. Numbers, following which Mrs. King introduced Sam Lanning, who in turn presented Cal Farley to the group.

Mr. Farley discussed the tour of Europe which he made last summer. He pointed out the changes which had taken place over there since he was over there during the war.

In conclusion, he said, "The great fight in Europe is between two philosophies, communism and capitalism. They don't have the great middle class to fall back on as we do and so the two extreme classes, the high and the low, are antagonistic toward one another. We must keep communism out of America."

Mrs. Ethes Phillips and Mrs. L. R. Dilger spent Monday in Amarillo.

Walter Overton of Yaso, New Mexico, visited friends here last week.

Messrs. Joe Hale and Homer Johnson of Odessa, Texas visited friends and relatives here this week.

Harold Randall of Plainview was a business visitor in Friona Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ovie Allen, Misses Ella Marie and Joyce Landrum and Mr. P. S. New were Hereford visitors Sunday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Webb, at their home in Friona, on Sunday morning, Nov. 15, a son, Parmer C. Webb.

### Indians Cruel to Dogs

The burning of a white dog was an annual religious festival of the Indian tribes of Ohio. After a pure white dog was found, his legs were tied together so that he could be hung onto a pole that stretched between two forked posts stuck in the ground. Underneath the dog was built a fire, and while the redskins yelled and danced around the primitive altar, the animal would be lowered to and then raised from the blaze. It was slowly tortured until life was gone.



Pretzel Benders in a Reading Factory.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

WHEN historic Georgetown, D. C. still was the metropolis of the north bank of the Potomac and the city of Washington was little more than a beautiful plan on paper, a bridge was thrown across Rock creek to connect the two.

There were 13 stones on the face of the arch of the bridge. Upon them were inscribed the abbreviated names of the 13 states that had created and successfully defended the Union. On the keystone of that arch were the letters "Pa."

Whether that was the origin of the nickname of the Keystone State or only testimony of it earlier use remains a matter of debate, but the sobriquet was aptly descriptive of its role in American history and industry.

The congress that gave America its Declaration of Independence met, deliberated, and acted on Pennsylvania's receptive soil. The convention that forged the Nation's Constitution labored amid that Commonwealth's genial atmosphere.

The financial wizard who averted the economic disaster which threatened to overwhelm the young nation was that patriotic Pennsylvania banker, Robert Morris.

The fine old philosopher and master of humanized science who won international recognition for the struggling child among nations, and brought us alliance with France, with history-changing consequences, was the revered and picturesque Ben Franklin.

So it has been through the generations. When ship sails no longer met the demands of maritime commerce, Robert Fulton, a native of Pennsylvania, laid the foundations of steam navigation around the world.

**Development of Its Industries.**  
The industries of the Atlantic seaboard became so vast that wood no longer served for fuel, and Pennsylvanians developed their coal resources.

Pittsburgh's Scotch-Irish empire builders expanded the iron industry to a point where Pennsylvania practically equipped the factories of the Mississippi valley and produced both the rails and the rolling stock of the nation's railways.

When whale oil and other animal fats and oils no longer yielded adequate lubricants and illuminants, it was in Pennsylvania, at Titusville, that Col. E. L. Drake drilled the first oil well, thus helping revolutionize the world's ways of living and making possible the present motorized transportation.

Pennsylvania's industrial pioneers inaugurated the reign of steel, thus ushering in the era of skyscrapers in a thousand cities, and the speeding of traffic on the railroads of the country.

To the present hour, the land of William Penn goes forward as one of the foremost industrial communities of the world. Before the depression it was making one-fifth of the world's electrical machinery, refining one-sixth of its sugar, mining a like share of coal, and producing an equal proportion of the world's steel.

The federal census of manufactures shows that among the nation's 51 major industries Pennsylvania ranks first in 17 and holds third place or better in 15 others.

In 42 of the nation's products its factories lead those of every other state. From artificial limbs to zinc products these wares of Pennsylvania's primacy run the gamut of the alphabet. In such diverse industries as coal mining, chocolate and cocoa manufacture, pig-iron production and silk making, steel rolling and wool pulling, cement grinding and lace weaving, coke burning and hosiery knitting, Pennsylvania is first by a wide margin.

**Romance in Its Story.**  
Pennsylvania's history is filled with stirring chapters. The story of its wild life, from the days of primal abundance to virtual extinction and back again to abundance under intelligent human protection, is a true romance of forest and stream. The tenacity with which the many religious sects, drawn there by the broad tolerance of the founder, have adhered steadfastly to their centuries-old customs, and frequently their costumes, constitutes a fascinating story of quaint survivals in a progressive age.

Within Pennsylvania's borders are more people born of native white parents than in any other state of the Union. It has nearly a million more than New York, its closest rival, although the total population of the Empire State is approximately three million greater. In fact, the people of native-white

parentage in Pennsylvania exceed the total population of any other state with the exception of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Texas and California.

The Pennsylvanian's tendency to migrate is no new phenomenon. For more than a century and a half its restless citizen families have been moving from the old home rooftree, and, with their children and their children's children, have pushed out to the changing frontiers of the country. Their first outpouring was in the colonial period, when large numbers moved down into the Shenandoah valley of Virginia and on into western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee.

This was the migration which carried the Lincolns and the Boones, the Caldwells and the Calhouns, the Prestons and the Christians, the Rutledges and the Breckenridges, to say nothing of that large group of Lutheran, Reformed, Dunkard, and Mennonite pioneers who settled in the Virginia valley and its highlands.

As Ohio and Kentucky and the states beyond opened up to settlement, migrants from Pennsylvania turned westward in regiments; there they were joined by sons and daughters of their uncles and aunts, who had so largely settled western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina.

Some day a historian will write the saga of the role of Pennsylvania and its descendants in the settlement of the Mississippi valley, and America will realize the debt it owes to the fecund folk born in or descended from Penn's Land who spread over the continent and played such a vital role in the greatest of our valleys.

**Leads in Home Ownership.**  
Although Pennsylvania has furnished more migrants than any other state in the Union, both in the colonial era and up to the present time, the state is still America's foremost land of home owners. The last census shows more dwellings occupied by their owners than in any other state, a total of 1,198,000 owner-occupied homes.

When William Penn came to America, he had title to some 28,000,000 acres of woodland, mountain, and dale. For a dozen decades these forests yielded only to the settler's ax and his new-ground ripping plow. Then larger towns and cities began to grow and there was born an insistent demand for lumber.

This havoc went on until there was left in all the 28,000,000 but a beggarly 20,000 acres of virgin timber. The lumberman had left his tree tops and his sawdust piles to make the most dangerous of fire hazards on millions of acres and to render a thousand streams unfit for fish life.

Forest fires completed the destruction, and millions of blackened, barren acres stood as mute witnesses of the profligacy of man in wasting one of the commonwealth's principal assets.

Floods became more frequent, since barren lands cannot hold back water and give it a chance to soak into the ground. Low-water stages of streams occurred oftener; springs in barren lands cannot collect sufficient water to keep the streams fed in dry weather. Fish by the millions perished when streams were transformed for long periods into dry river and creek beds.

**Forest Lands Restored.**  
Then the thinking citizens of Pennsylvania awakened to the menace the wasteful methods had wrought. State agencies and private interests joined in reforestation and in protection against forest fires.

Today one finds that thirteen millions of acres in the Keystone State are accounted to be forest land. A major portion is in young trees. Wander along the Delaware river, through the Poconos, follow both branches of the Susquehanna and cross their watersheds, travel the Roosevelt highway across the state from east to west, dip down to Emporium, Williamsport, and Jersey Shore, climb Bald Eagle, Tuscarora, Laurel Hill, and South Mountain, and you will begin to understand why some one has proposed that Pennsylvania be renamed the Sapling State—because of its tremendous number of young trees.

Reforestation is beginning to bear major fruit. Floods are becoming rarer and less destructive, for water is absorbed instead of rushing pell-mell riverward. Springs constantly fed by seeping water in turn fill the streams with a more constant current. Fish are accordingly increasing in substantial numbers due to steadier stream flow, seasonal restrictions, bag limits, and artificial propagation.

## International Sunday School Lesson

By DR. J. E. NUNN

General Theme: An Ambassador in Chains. Time: Paul's first Roman imprisonment was about A. D. 61, 62; his final one A. D. 26. Place: The City of Rome.

Scripture Lesson: Acts 28:16-24, 30, 31; Romans 5:6-11.

16. And when we came to Rome, the centurion delivered the prisoners to the captain of the guard; but Paul was suffered to dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him.

17. And it came to pass, that after three days Paul called the chief of the Jews together: and when they were come together, he said unto them, Men and brethren, though I have committed nothing against the people, or customs of our father, yet was I delivered prisoner from Jerusalem into the hands of the Romans.

18. Who, when they examined me, would have let me go, because there was no cause of death in me. 19. But when the Jews spake against it, I was constrained to appeal unto Caesar; not that I ought to accuse my nation of.

20. For this cause therefore I have called for you to see you, and to speak with you; because that for the hope of Israel I am bound with this chain.

21. And they said unto him, we neither received letters out of Judaea concerning thee, neither any of the brethren that came shewed or spake any harm of thee.

22. But we desire to hear of thee what thou thinkest: for as concerning this sect, we know that everywhere it is spoken against.

23. And when they had appointed him a day, there came many to him into his lodging; to whom he expounded and testified the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus, both out of the law of Moses, and out of the prophets, from morning till evening.

24. And some believed the things which were spoken, and some believed not.

30. And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house, and received all that came in unto him. Romans 5:8-11.

8. But God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.

9. Much more then, being now justified by his blood, we shall be saved from wrath through him.

10. For if, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life.

11. And not only so, but we also joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the atonement.

The City of Rome—Acts 28:1.

Rome was the city of the world as no other city ever was before or ever has been since. Paul throughout his great missionary journeys, had set his eyes on that city as one which he must visit. "I must also see Rome," he had said in his own heart (Acts 19:21; cf. Rom. 1:15). "It was not with the step of a prisoner, but with that of a conqueror that he passed at length beneath the city gate. No medals or ornaments adorned his person, a chain of iron dangled from his wrist. No applauding crowds welcomed his approach, a few humble friends formed all his escort, yet never did a more truly conquering footstep fall on the pavement of Rome, or a heart more confident of victory pass beneath her gates."—James Stalker. Rome at this time was a city of about two million inhabitants, of whom at least one-half were slaves. "Paul was suffered to abide by himself with a soldier that guarded him."—Acts 28:16. This soldier was a member of the Imperial Guard. His left arm was fastened by a light chain to Paul's right arm. The soldiers were frequently changed, and we can well believe that the apostle preached Christ to many of them during his sojourn in Rome.

Paul Confers With the Jews in Rome—Acts 28:17-22.

V. 17. "And it came to pass that after three days he called together those that were the chief of the Jews." Paul's heart still is filled with compassion and love for the people of Israel, though they had harassed and hounded him all over the Roman world, had lied about him, and had plotted more than once to take his life. He could not go to any of the synagogues in Rome, of which there were seven, because such freedom would not be allowed a prisoner, but he could call the Jews to the place where he was confined. To them he simply explains that he has done nothing contrary to Jewish customs, that the Roman court in Palestine had desired to set him at liberty, because there was no cause of death in him, but that the Jews themselves had bitterly spoken against him and he had determined to appeal to Caesar.

Paul's Sermon to the Jews Acts 28:23-28.

It was encouraging to find that among the Jewish population of Rome there were a great number who were anxious to hear Paul preach. They set he day and invited Paul to deliver a special sermon to them. They came to his own house in large numbers to hear him preach. Luke tells us that Paul expounded the gospel to them, "testified the kingdom of God, and persuaded them concerning Jesus, both out of the law of Moses, and out of the prophets, from morning till evening." Surely Paul must have preached a great sermon to hold these Jews an entire day. We could wish that such a meeting

might have won the entire group to Christ and Christianity. We are told that some of them believed the things that were spoken and some disbelieved.

Paul A Prisoner in Rome Two Years—Acts 28:30.

"And he abode two years in his own hired dwelling." It is believed that Paul was tried before Caesar, acquitted, and released, and that he made another extensive missionary journey, back to Rome, was tried the second time and executed by the command of Nero. During this second imprisonment, Paul wrote the two epistles to Timothy and his epistle to Titus. "The Book of Acts opens in the capital of one of the most backward countries of the Empire—Jerusalem. At the end we find ourselves in the capital of the Empire itself. In the beginning of the book, the new religion appears merely as a sect of Judaism. At the end it has become the religion of the nations."—R. W. Ponder. "When Paul is at Rome, it is the proped ending of the Acts. It is the climax of the gospel; it is the victory of the word of God."—J. A. Bengel.

The Results of Justification Romans 5:1-11.

There are seven different results arising from our justification here noted by the apostle. The first is peace with God. This peace is through Jesus Christ our Lord (Eph. 2:14-17). Secondly, we have access unto this grace, this unearned acceptance by God for the sake of Jesus Christ. "It is to stand in favor, to find entrance without apology, and it any time; to know an entrance into the presence chamber of the Lord."—G. Campbell Morgan. In the third place, we rejoice in the hope of glory (John 17:22). "The eternal bliss of the justified is called 'the glory of God' because it is a state of joy, love, majesty, and holiness bestowed by God."—H. C. G. Moule. Such a hope delivers us from going to pieces in tribulation and trouble.

"God Commendeth His Love Toward Us"—Romans 5:8.

"But God commendeth his own love toward us," in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. The emphasis here should be

on the last two words—for us. For a good man some would die; for a merely righteous man hardly any one would die, but for sinners, rebellious, vile, unworthy, ungrateful, dead in our sins, Christ, God's only Son would die—an event that could only be accounted for by the fact of God's love toward us.

### THE STATE OF TEXAS

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Parmer County, Greeting:

You are Hereby Commanded to summon Mary Florence Hobert, and the heirs and legal representatives of the said Mary Florence Hobert, whose names and residences are alleged to be unknown by making publication of this Citation one in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in the nearest County where a newspaper is published, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Parmer County to be holden at the Court House thereof, in Farwell, on the Second Monday in January, A. D. 1937, the same being the 11th day of January, A. D. 1937, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1936, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court as No. 1059, wherein Maple Wilson is Plaintiff and Mary Florence Hobert and the heirs and legal representatives of the said Mary Florence Hobert, whose names and residences are alleged to be unknown, Defendants, and said petition alleging that on October 14, 1936, plaintiff was seized and possessed of and owning in fee simple that tract of land in Parmer County, Texas, being EAST half of section 4, TSP 10 South, Range 2 EAST, a part of Capitol League 528, 320 acres; That on the said date, defendants illegally entered onto said lands and dispossessed the plaintiff and continue to withhold from unlawfully the said premises.

Herein Fall Not, and have a before said Court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same. Given Under My Hand and the Seal of said Court, at office in Farwell this 20th day of October, A. D. 1936.

(SEAL) E. V. RUSHING, Clerk, District Court, Parmer County, By DEALVA WHITE, Deputy. 4-T)

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**Calcium and Phosphorus  
Important Body Minerals**

The greater part of the body's mineral content consists of calcium and phosphorus, mainly combined with oxygen as "lime" in the bones and teeth. These two mineral elements, states a writer in the Detroit News, are also important in the soft tissues and body fluids. The red cells of the blood are dependent on their content of iron. The proper contraction and relaxation of the heart muscle depend on the presence of the right proportions of calcium, sodium and potassium salts in the blood plasma.

Copper, like iron, is believed essential in the process of hemoglobin formation in the blood. Manganese appears to have important relations to growth and development, to reproduction and lactation. Iodine is important as an essential constituent of thyroxine, characteristic product of the thyroid gland.

Potassium, sulphur, sodium, and chlorine are also essential to bodily health and are widely distributed in normal foods. There are other mineral elements such as aluminum, zinc, flourine, etc., found in very minute amounts and their function is not so well known.

**Horse Racing Terms**

"To nose" is the term used when one horse leads another by the tip of the nose. To bet "on the nose" means to bet to win. The horse that "places" runs second and the one that finishes third "shows." To bet "across the board" on a horse is to wager money on the horse to win, to place and to show. To parlay is to make a multiple bet on two or more horses in different races. If the first wins, according to an authority in the Detroit News, the original bet and the winnings are bet on the second horse and, if the second wins, the entire sum again is bet on a third horse, if it is a three-horse parlay, etc.

**"The Devil's Tower"**

"The Devil's Tower" is situated in Crook county, northeastern Wyoming, and is probably unparalleled anywhere in the world as an example of columnar rock. It is composed of a rock similar to granite, but known as phonolite, because of the metallic sound obtained when a thin piece is struck. The structure stands 865 feet above the brilliantly colored foothill on which it appears to rest. The diameter at the base is close to 1,000 feet. The top, which has an approximate area of one acre and a half, is covered with sagebrush, ferns, mosses, and grass.

**Epitaphs in Shorthand**

Once epitaphs on tombstones and memorial tablets were engraved in shorthand so the family could freely express unkind opinions of the deceased—and still keep them from the public. One such tablet, hanging in St. Mary's Church in Sulcoates, England, states that the lady, who died in 1761, "was a poor sinner but not wicked, and ungodly but not unrighteous."—Collier's Weekly.

**The First Mirror**

The process of depositing metallic silver on glass to produce a mirror was discovered by Baron Liebig, a German scientist, early in the Nineteenth century. He found that by pouring silver ammonium nitrate, mixed with certain reducing agents, on a glass plate the silver would precipitate and form a film of pure metallic silver on the glass. From this discovery has evolved the present-day method of mirror manufacture.—Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

**Bulldog, "Sour-Mug," Has  
Changed From Old Habits**

Probably the most pugnacious appearing, but one of the most amiable members of the dog family is the bulldog. He is the dour looking fellow with the mashed-in face, the wrinkled brow, bowed front legs and the pronounced turned-up lower jaw.

Because of the bulldog's expression he has been nicknamed the "sour-mug," observes a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer. In reviewing the history of this breed it is noticed the dog has changed from a tugging, vicious biter of bulls to one that is peace-loving, a perfect companion and intelligent despite his facial contour.

This dog's past was one of a dark shade. In fact, there was a time in England when bulldogs appeared headed for oblivion. Early in the 17th century the barbarous "sport" of bull baiting, a test of endurance between a dog and a bull, was frowned upon by folks possessing kindness to dumb animals.

Bulldogs used for this cruel practice were naturally more massive than those of the later type. The gallery of "sportsmen" gathered in a veritable "arena" to watch a bulldog grab the bull by the nose. It was a tugging battle to the death for either animal.

The dogs were trained to hang on to their "prey," to tug and pull until the bull would fall to the earth exhausted. Invariably, the dog was gored in this bloody one-sided battle. There were exceptions when the bulldog triumphed, and money changed hands.

**Human Hair Strains Oil;  
Other Kinds Also Useful**

Human hair, able to withstand a pressure of six tons per square inch, has an important place in American industry, declares a writer in the Washington Star.

Practically all the cottonseed oil used for culinary purposes is strained through press cloth made of hair.

In the cottonseed oil mills a measured quantity of cooked cottonseed is wrapped in a strip of hair cloth and placed in a machine, called a "cake former," where it is slightly compressed to make a compact mass. The cake, still covered with the cloth, is then removed to an hydraulic press, which squeezes the oil through the cloth. The product is piped into a settling tank and sent to a refinery.

The use of hair cloth for wrapping materials from which oil is to be extracted by pressure comes down from olden times. For many years, long-fibered goat hair and wool were used. Afterward, European manufacturers learned that the Asiatic camel hair was better on account of its length and stretching qualities and adapted it. The camel's hair cloth was the first press cloth used in the United States. In 1906 the Boxer Rebellion in China almost cut off the supply of raw material, and manufacturers were compelled to resort to goat hair, llama hair, cow tails, horse tails, cotton, and, finally, human hair.

The Oriental disturbances which cut off the supply of camel hair provided a source of almost unlimited supply of raw material for the manufacture of the new type of press cloth. After overthrowing the Manchu dynasty, the Chinamen proclaimed their new-found liberty by cutting off their queues.

**Meat Preservation Was  
Practiced in Early Days**

There have been four classical methods of meat preservation—drying, smoking, salting and freezing. Meat drying originated in the more arid countries since, where the climate was moist, the meat would spoil before it could be properly dried. Apparently meat drying was first developed in the northern part of Asia, and the custom unquestionably was brought to North America and later to South America by the immigrant peoples who came across the Bering Strait, or a land bridge which is presumed to have existed there at an earlier date, writes Col. E. N. Wentworth, director of Armour's live stock bureau, in a packing company letter to animal husbandmen.

The chief principle in meat drying to cut the meat in sufficiently thin strips to permit rapid evaporation of the moisture. The Spanish adventurers who came to North America found dried meat in use by the Indians of what is now the Southwest United States, Mexico and Central and South America. The Spaniards called it "charqui" (pronounced "sharkey"), and presumably derived it from the native Indian word used in Peru for beef or other meat cut into long strips and dried in the wind and sun. It was christened "xarque" by the Portuguese explorers who came to Brazil, but was known as "jerked" beef by the English adventurers.

**The Adriatic Sea**

Americans are prone to think of the Adriatic as an Italian sea, but as a matter of fact it equally washes the shores of Jugo-Slavia. It stretches north from the Mediterranean for some 480 miles and the average distance between shores is about 100 miles. In the southern part it reaches a depth of 4,000 feet, shoaling off to 500 feet in the northern section. For centuries the Jugo-Slavian side has been known as "Nase More," while on the Italian side it is "Mare Nostrum."

**The Provincial Congress**

On October 11, 1774, the government of Massachusetts forever passed out of British rule, for on that day the provincial congress was organized in Concord. The new authority deposed the royal governor, one by one, of all his powers and functions, and became master of all the arsenals. Every farmer's barn, as well as the courthouse, the tavern shed and the miller's loft, was requisitioned for the hiding of provisions and war supplies.

**The Wart Hog**

The wart hog inhabits Eastern Africa from Abyssinia to the Zambezi river. Other members of the same homely family can be found over most of the African continent. They usually live along streams and den in holes in the ground. The curving tusks of the wart hog are highly prized by some natives of Africa, who extract them and string them together in necklaces.

**Use of Music in Churches**

In the early churches of Ohio there was much opposition at first to the suggestion that musical instruments be used to accompany the voices in hymns. In one church in Columbus a bass violin was brought secretly at night into the choir loft to be introduced as accompaniment. Gradually the congregation became friendly with this sort of music during their services.

**Raven and Crow Differ  
but Both Are Scavengers**

"The raven, a vanishing bird, is generally thought of as a near relative of the crow," says a member of the Izaak Walton League, in the Detroit News. "But they are not even distantly related. There is nothing these two birds have in common except that they are both scavengers."

Many times an oversized crow is mistaken for a raven, due to similarity in shape and color. The average weight of a raven is two and a half pounds; a large crow will not weigh more than one and a quarter pounds. The length of the average raven is two feet from end of bill to tip of tail; the length of a large crow is not more than one and one-half feet; wing spread of a raven is four feet and that of a crow about three feet. The eyes of a raven are more like those of an eagle, whereas the eyes of a crow are on the side of the head much like those of a robin. The bill of a raven is longer and thicker and opens directly under the eyes, unlike the bill of a crow which opens forward of the eyes. Another mark of distinction is the throat feathers and tail. The raven has loosely hung, pointed feathers on the throat, while those of the crow are short, thick and soft. The raven has a round tail, whereas the crow's tail is square.

There is a marked difference in the flight of the two birds. The raven sails more than a crow and has a peculiar wing stroke. There is also a marked distinction in the voice of the two birds—the crow croaks whereas the raven croaks.

The raven, like the passenger pigeon, has not been able to adapt itself to civilization as the crow has and is rapidly disappearing.

**Palindrome Reads Same  
Backwards as Forwards**

Whenever you find a word, verse, or sentence that reads the same backwards as forwards, there you have a palindrome. Single-word examples of this peculiarity are "repaper" and "deified." The touch of wit in many classic palindromic sentences is unmistakable. Thus Napoleon, mourning over his exile, might well exclaim, "Able was I ere I saw Elba," and Adam could hardly have found more appropriate words to introduce himself to Eve than simply, "Madam, I'm Adam!"

A shrewd take-off of the tooth-extracting frenzy of Sir Richard Paget and old Irish pathologist, is contained in the palindrome, "Paget saw an Irish tooth sir, in a waste gap." Other long palindromes are "dog as a devil deified lived as a god" and "lewd I did live and evil did I dwell," while every Etonian can trip out a further example in "now note Eton won."

The ancient Greeks and Romans went so far as to coin sentences with a different and sometimes more sinister meaning when interpreted backwards.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

**First Balloon Ascension**

On January 9, 1793, at Philadelphia, Pa., Jean Pierre Blanchard, a French aeronaut, made the first balloon ascension in the United States. Great throngs, including President Washington and other distinguished public officials, witnessed the spectacle. Blanchard remained aloft forty-five minutes and traveled fifteen miles, descending at Woodbury, N. J. Thus began the history of American air communication, for Blanchard carried a letter from President Washington, calling on all citizens to "receive and aid him with that humanity and good will which may render honor to their country and justice to an individual so distinguished by his efforts to establish and advance an art, in order to make it useful to mankind in general."

**The Fighting Fo'c'sle**

In sea stories you often read about the fo'c'sle—the forward part of the vessel under the deck where the sailors have their quarters. The name is short for fore-castle, says Pearson's London Weekly, and it comes from the days when ships were built mainly for fighting. Then the fore-castle was actually a castle in the fore part of the ship—a strongly built structure which commanded a view of the enemy ships. This fore-castle also provided shelter for the men who did the fighting—soldiers in those days, for the sailors only worked the ship and had nothing to do with the scrapping.

**Character in Pencil Points**

Here are some hints on judging character from pencil points, given by a writer in Pearson's Weekly: The person who gives a pencil a sharp, stumpy point is inclined to be mean. The business man gives his a long and carefully even point. The generous person makes a long, narrow, uneven point which breaks very easily. The man with artistic tastes cuts a long, irregular and finely sharpened point.

**Sea Killers**

The killer whale is the unchallenged lord of the seas. To him a man-eating shark would be but a gulp. It even attacks porpoises, the mightiest whales that live, and not a few fishermen have been found in a killer whale's stomach.

**Poor Soil Needs  
Proper Treatment**

**Land That Produces Lowest  
Yields Found to Respond  
to Building-Up.**

Supplied by the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.

Those soils which produce the lowest yields without treatment make the best response to soil-building practices, according to a bulletin, "Crop Yields from Illinois Soil Experiment Fields," published by the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

"With the less productive soils the increased yield from treatment was several times as great as the yield obtained without treatment," the bulletin states. "However, on the more productive soils yields from the plots without treatment were several times as great as any increase that could be attributed to soil treatment."

"Despite this fact, on each field there was found at least one practice that raised the efficiency of production enough to pay for the treatment."

"Whether the crop-producing capacity of the less productive soils can be raised to the present productive levels of the better soils seems doubtful. The gray and yellow soils after 25 years have potential levels only about one-half the level of the better untreated soils."

Since 1876 when the Morrow plots, oldest soil experiment field in America, were established, the College of Agriculture has been studying the soils of the state to learn practices which would bring about more efficient production, lower the cost of production, improve the quality of crops on the soil and maintain soil fertility.

With the Morrow plots located on the grounds of the agricultural college at Urbana, a number of outlying fields have since been established throughout the state to study soil types in each section. During the past year's crop season, 26 permanent fields were in operation.

**Indians and Sign Language**

Aside from Indians, most persons who become skilled at the art of pantomime or sign language employ gestures of face, hands and body to make themselves clear. Indians are noted for keeping straight faces when they talk with their hands, but then, Indians used this device often when dealing with unknown or enemy tribes.

**Galileo**

Galileo was born in Pisa, the house standing almost in the shadow of the leaning tower where in the sixteenth century he proved the law of gravitation—a truth which nearly cost him his life because it was contrary to the teachings of the period.

**Salt and Social Standing**

Salt was a gauge of social standing in the early days of Christianity. The early dining tables were long, crude affairs and at first the huge salt cellar or bowl was placed in the center. Gradually this was moved toward the head of the table, where honored guests and the nobility were seated. From this was developed the expression, "he sits above or below the salt," which is taken to definitely announce the social standing.

**The Beisa Antelope**

The long, rapier-like horns of the beisa antelope enable him to prevail now and then over the fangs and claws of the king of beasts. Oddly enough, African hunters say the beisa shares this distinction with the giraffe, a creature which seems timid, awkward and harmless, with a vulnerable length of neck, and fragile, still-like legs. Yet the front hoofs of the giraffe are sharp, and his legs muscular. His thrusts have been known to cut a lion to death.

**Navicular Disease**

Navicular disease is very difficult to treat successfully. Its location within the hoof makes its treatment hard to administer. The sesamoid sheath becomes inflamed and the navicular bone is involved. It occurs in the front feet, usually only one being affected. A horse may seem lame at first and after exercise the lameness disappears. If lame in both feet the gait is stiff. The front shoe shows most wear at the toe as a result of putting the foot down toe first to favor the tender parts. Blister and rest are about the only treatments, and they give only temporary relief.—Rural New-Yorker.

There is no treatment of real value in cases of roup.

Attempt to make that poultry laying house as cool as possible.

It will take 300 good chicks to furnish 100 first-class pullets.

**New Interest Is Taken  
in Jerusalem Artichokes**

A new interest is being taken in Jerusalem artichokes as a source of material for the manufacture of sugar and alcohol, states a writer in the Chicago Tribune. The tubers of this old crop have been used for human food and live stock feed. For many years they have been regarded as a good feed for hogs. The leaves and stems have been cut while still green and cured as a forage for dairy cows, sheep, and goats. It is significant that while highly praised as a feed and food, as well as a source of carbohydrates used in the chemical industry, the Jerusalem artichoke is not commonly grown in a community for any great length of time.

In some eastern sections this crop is reported to have yielded eight tons or more an acre. Crop experts in Illinois report the Jerusalem artichoke yielding an average of sixteen tons or more an acre.

Pigs fed on artichokes along with wheat and oats have made good gains. Sometimes pigs are turned into a patch or field and allowed to root up the tubers and eat them along with supplementary feeds. Pigs have been found to make little gain when fed on artichokes alone.

**Battling Weeds**

If anything is to be accomplished in coping with the weed problem, it must be done by attacking the fundamental causes of the situation. The use of clean seed to prevent the introduction of new weeds and stop the spread of those already present must be practiced, says the Rural New-Yorker. The land must be kept in a good state of fertility to make conditions favorable for crop growth. Lastly, every possible method of weed killing should be practiced. Weed control is a year-around job starting in the fall by cleaning up waste places, cleaning and selecting seed during the winter, clipping, spraying and cultivation during the growing season.

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**HOW**

**DOMINOES ASSIST IN MIND-READING TRICK AT PARTY.**—If you have a complete set of dominoes, you can perform a very interesting mind reading trick with them, says the Washington Star.

Lay all the dominoes out on a table, and insist on shuffling them. Then leave the room, asking the spectators to match up all the dominoes while you are gone. This is done just as though the game were being played—starting with any piece, then placing a four against another four, a six against a six, and so on.

While you are out of the room, you can submit to being blindfolded and guarded to make the trick more baffling. At the end, when all the dominoes have been matched, you are able to announce to the spectators the end dominoes.

Few people will guess how you do this, but it is really very simple. While shuffling the dominoes at the beginning of the trick, you secretly conceal one in your hand or pocket. Later you examine this domino, and the number on it will be the same as the end numbers on the line of dominoes which the others have matched. This is because, if all the dominoes were used in the matching, they would form an endless chain or circle.

**How It Was Decided to**

**Abandon English Coinage**

The Morris report, made in 1732, proposed to abolish the English system of pounds, shillings and pence then prevailing in the several states, and instead establish a coinage on the decimal system with a unit that would agree without a fraction with all the numerous valuations of the Spanish milled dollar in the different states. This small unit would be 1-1440 of a dollar.

Mr. Jefferson, as a member of the committee to which the report was referred, in a searching review of its proposals indorsed some of the important features, but rejected the proposed unit as too small and inconvenient. He proposed instead that the unit be a dollar of approximately the value of the Spanish milled dollar then generally used in the country, both because it was well known and of convenient size and value.—Washington Star.

**How "Pickadilly" Got Its Name**

In 1616 a gentleman named Thomas Blount recorded: "A pickadilly is the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment." Hence, perhaps, the famous "ordinary" (i.e. gaming house) near St. James called Pickadilly. It got its name because it was then the outermost, or "skirt" house of the suburbs that way. Another suggestion is that the name arose through "one Higgins, a tailor," who did good local business in "pickadillies."—Pearson's London Weekly.

**How Early Romans Voted**

The representatives of the people gathered according to tribes, usually on the Capitoline Hill, which was divided by ropes into as many partitions as there were curiae, when Roman citizens voted in Julius Caesar's time. A rogorator stood at the entrance of each aisle and, after the measure had been proclaimed, received the oral votes of the citizens as they passed out of the aisle, one by one. Later small tablet ballots were deposited in a ballot box placed at the entrance to the aisle.

**How to Change Feathers**

To change the feathers from an old tick to a new one without wasting the feathers, seam up the new tick, leaving about four inches in one end unsewed; rip about four inches in one end of the old tick and sew the edges of the new tick to edges of the old tick with coarse thread. Shake and push the feathers from the old tick into the new one and finish sewing up the end of the new tick.

**How to Clean Panama Hat**

A Panama hat can be cleaned again and again in tepid soapy water containing a little ammonia. Brush the hat well with a nailbrush, and when clean rinse it by immersing it well in a deep bath of water containing a teaspoonful of glycerine. Press out some of the moisture with a towel, and then dry the hat slowly out of doors, as this will keep it stiff.—Answers Magazine.

**How Patent Leather Is Made**

Ordinary leather is coated with varnish made by boiling oil with Prussian blue. Many successive coats are applied, the earlier ones being smoothed with pumice. The varnish is dried partly in heated ovens and partly by exposure to the sun.

**How Much Our Bones Weigh**

The weight of an adult skeleton is usually from 10 to 12 pounds. The skeleton with light bones would weigh a pound less; the skeleton with heavy bones a pound more. After death dry bones tend to decrease in weight.

**How Auto Mileage Grows**

In 1915 private automobiles in America were traveling more than 40 billion passenger miles a year. In 1935 they traveled more than 400 billion passenger miles.

**Arkansas Twenty-Fifth State; Settled in 1686**

By act of Congress, signed by President Andrew Jackson on June 15, 1836, Arkansas became the 25th of the sovereign states.

Hernando de Soto, the tireless Spanish explorer, was the first white man to place foot upon the soil of what afterward became Arkansas. In 1541, notes a writer in the Washington Star, more than half a century before the founding of Jamestown, New Amsterdam and Plymouth, he landed at a point near what is now Helena, on the banks of the Mississippi river, and remained there about one year, describing the country as "a fair and pleasant land."

The French explorers, Marquette and Joliet, coming southward from Canada, saw this country when the civilization of the Atlantic seaboard was still in its infancy. The territory was claimed for France by La Salle, who took possession of all the country "watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries."

The first settlement was made by Lieut. Henri de Tonti, a follower of La Salle, in 1680, at the juncture of the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers. Later, in 1763, France ceded the territory to Spain, in whose possession it remained for 37 years. In 1800 it was repossessed by Napoleon Bonaparte through a secret treaty with Spain. Three years later it passed into the possession of the United States under the purchase of the Louisiana territory by Thomas Jefferson.

**Qualifications Needed for Rhodes Scholarship**

The British diamond king and colonizer and administrator in South Africa, Cecil John Rhodes, who left the bulk of his large fortune in trust to support German, American and British students at Oxford University, his alma mater, specified the following general qualifications required of the applicants:

Scholarship counts for 30 per cent, character for 30, success and interest in athletics and manly outdoor sports for 20, and interest in one's fellows and instincts for leadership, 20.

The candidate must be an unmarried male citizen of the country where he resides, between the ages of 19 and 25, and must have completed at least two years of work in a recognized degree-granting institution of higher learning.

The methods of selection are subject to revision. The Rhodes Trust, which has headquarters in London, leaves the nomination of scholars to local committees, whose action is subject to ratification by the trustees. No written examinations are held, the applicants being judged by their records, by references from persons who know them and by the showing made at a personal interview with the selection committee.

**Designed Miss Liberty**

Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor who designed the figure of Miss Liberty of the Statue of Liberty and whose skill wrought it, died on October 4, 1904. He was born in the city of Colmar on April 2, 1834. On the hundredth anniversary of his birth his native city staged a great celebration in his honor. In Colmar are several examples of his work as a sculptor. Others of his works include the great red stone Lion of Belfort, in the French town of that name near the Swiss border; a statue of Lafayette in Union square, New York city, and a group statue of Washington and Lafayette in Paris. The last-named work of art was unveiled nine years before Bartholdi's death.

**Successful Before Forty**

A partial list of men in history who achieved success before the age of forty includes Alexander the Great, Napoleon, William Pitt, Patrick Henry, Shakespeare, Sir Isaac Newton, Robert Louis Stevenson, Charles Dickens, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln, George B. McClellan, John C. Breckinridge, Eli Whitney, Thomas Edison, McCormick, Westinghouse and the Wright brothers.

**Originals of New Testament**

The New Testament was originally written in Greek. It is not claimed that any of the manuscripts written by the apostles themselves are in existence, but numerous early copies in use in the Christian churches of Europe, Asia and Africa, from which the New Testament was translated into Latin and other languages are preserved in places. The Scriptures were first translated into English by John Wickliffe between A. D. 1374 and 1380.

**Jain Order of Celibacy**

The Jain order of celibacy, both for men and women, is one of the most austere in the world. Members eat only such food as is guaranteed not to have involved any killing, even going to the extreme of abstaining from boiled water because it involves the killing of microbes. There have been instances rich Jains who paid men to permit themselves to be bitten by bugs and other insects so that the insects might not die of starvation.

**WHY**

**Paint Has Material Effect on Heating Pipes.**

Leading research laboratories have disclosed the interesting fact that the type of paint on a hot-water or steam radiator has a material effect upon the heat emission of the radiator.

Thus a radiator that doesn't seem quite large enough to heat a room may be repainted with a light shade of oil paint if the original coat was aluminum or bronze. Thereby the heating effect within that room may be increased by as much as 17 per cent.

Often, too, a room may be overheated. In that case, if the original paint was an oil paint, the radiator may be repainted with an aluminum or bronze paint, thereby cutting down the heating effect and making the room more comfortable.

By following this procedure, heating engineers are often able to balance faulty heating systems and produce much more even temperatures throughout the house. In new installations, savings in the amount of radiation may often be realized if the proper radiator painting methods are specified and are made known to the engineer who selects the number and sizes of the radiators.

**Why Whistling on Ships Is Classed as Confusion**

Naval regulations require that all routine duties aboard battleships and other naval craft be carried out with as little noise and confusion as possible. Whistling might easily be confused with the boatswain's pipe or whistle, by means of which signals are conveyed from officers to crew, thus endangering the lives of sailors engaged in hoisting or lowering heavy weights.

Although the United States navy regulations do not specifically forbid whistling, since time immemorial it has been considered unseamanlike and contrary to tradition and custom for a sailor to whistle while on duty aboard his ship and the practice is not countenanced on naval vessels. Continual admonition on this point by the officers probably gave rise to the superstition, common among sailors centuries ago that whistling on shipboard will bring on storms or bad luck to the ship.—Indianapolis News.

**Why We "Post" Our Mail**

Like many other English words, post and post office, postman, postage and so on which refer to mail matters are derived from Latin and literally mean placed. In England, says Pathfinder Magazine, many still refer to mail delivery as the post, one of the remaining traces of old Roman influence. Such use of the word may be traced back to the earliest known means of transmitting messages — by courier — and later, horses were placed at regular relay points along the post routes. Public coaches or chaises which carried mail as well as passengers were called post-chaises. Oddly enough, the places where the Romans stationed their relay horses were marked by posts along the road.

**Why It Is "Elastic" Clause**

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, with reference to the powers of congress, states that congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The name "elastic" is given because this clause gives congress wide latitude in choosing means and passing laws for carrying out powers granted elsewhere.

**Why Home-Made Bread Spoils**

Ropy bread is due to the growth of bacteria which get into the dough. The heat of the oven does not destroy the bacteria in the interior of the loaf, so that in moist, warm weather they develop there and cause the bread to become moist and sticky, and have a disagreeable taste and odor. It is important that the bread be made under as sanitary conditions as possible to prevent the entrance of the bacteria.

**Why Hot Water Pipes Freeze**

Hot water pipes burst from freezing more often than cold water pipes do probably because the water in cold water pipes contains dissolved air which separates on freezing and forms slushy ice, while when water in a hot water pipe freezes it is more apt to become undercooled and then freeze rather suddenly, forming compact ice free from bubbles, which is more apt to break a pipe.

**Why It Is Called "Skeet"**

"Skeet" as it is known today was designed and developed by William H. Foster, who introduced it to the public in February, 1926. It was named by Mrs. Gertrude Hurlburt of Dayton, Mont., who won a prize competition by suggesting the old Scandinavian word meaning shoot.

**Why It Is Leonine Verse**

Leonine verse is said to derive its name from Leonius, a canon of the Church of St. Victor in Paris. This form of verse was used in the Middle ages in Latin hymns and secular verse.

**Why Onions Bring Tears**

The pungent odor of onions affects the tear glands through the nerve reflexes in the nose.

**Pigs Surpass All in Rapid Growth**

**Porker Is Fastest-Maturing Farm Animal; Must Avoid Breakdown.**

By Dr. L. A. Maynard, New York State College of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

The pig is the fastest-growing farm animal, and the greatest profit in pork production calls for maximum growth at an early age. In this growth bone development is just as important as flesh formation. Unless the pig receives adequate calcium and phosphorus, either the rate of growth will be delayed or, more usually, increase in weight will continue normally until the undernourished bones can no longer support the added flesh.

Then a breakdown occurs. The weak bones snap, the tendons break, or the joints are affected. In all instances the pig becomes lame, gradually loses the use of its legs, falls off in weight, and finally dies unless relief is given through a change in ration.

A Cornell bulletin tells how to guard against this trouble and how to meet the mineral needs not only of swine, but also of dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, sheep and lambs. The author is Dr. L. A. Maynard who has studied the science of animal nutrition at Cornell for years.

He says knowledge of the mineral needs of farm animals has increased markedly during the past few years, both by experiment and practical observations on farms. Some of the earlier beliefs have been modified, and new solutions to problems found.

**Farm Boy Finds Wood Lot as New Source of Profit**

An awakening interest in farm forestry is indicated by the increasing number of 4-H boys who have forest projects on their home farms, says E. W. Tinker, assistant chief forester of the United States Forest Service. At the national 4-H camp in Washington this summer, nine of the young men had had farm forestry as a project—nearly double the usual number.

It is said conservatively, says Tinker, that a good windbreak or shelterbelt, or grove of forest trees adds at least a thousand dollars to the value of any farm. Forty-one states, with Forest Service co-operation, already are furnishing trees at nominal cost for general farm planting.

Census figures show that the products from farm woods rank among the first 10 crops in total farm income in the United States. By careful appraisal of land and trees the farmer and his sons often find new possibilities of profit.

Forestry, like charity, says Tinker, begins at home, and makes itself felt far and wide.

**Feeding Brood Sows**

Sows that will soon be farrowing should be put on a light grain ration in order to have them gaining weight at the time they are bred, says C. C. Culbertson, Iowa State college. This will tend to increase the number of pigs in each litter. In addition to grain, a good protein supplement of one-half gallon of skim milk or buttermilk or one-half pound of tankage per animal per day should be included in the ration. It is a good practice to keep a mineral mixture before the sows during this period. During pregnancy the sows should be fed just heavy enough to keep them in good condition.

**Fall Seeding Timothy**

In fall seeding timothy, the Ohio experiment station recommends letting the seed fall broadcast on top of the soil from the grass seed box of the drill, at the rate of about six pounds per acre. Let the drill holes or discs down as if wheat were being sown. Letting nature cover the seed when sown at this time has given a better stand than covering with a weeder or cultipacker. The ridges thrown up by the drill apparently afford some protection during the winter to the small timothy seedlings which come up thickly in the drill rows.

**Fall Farm Notes**

Ninety out of every 100 farmers in Pennsylvania have automobiles.

Rat control may be achieved by cleaning up the premises and by poisoning.

Farmers spend but 6 per cent of their time away from the farm in such activities as trading and visiting.

The slope of more than three-fourths of the land in the United States makes it subject to soil erosion.

It is essential to keep hungry livestock away from such trees as the buckeye, wild cherry and locust. The foliage of these trees is toxic.

Massachusetts dairymen are replacing cows in their herds at a much faster rate than they did twelve to fifteen years ago.

Thin cream sours more easily than thick cream. The desirable test is between 30 and 40 per cent butterfat, not over 40 and not under 30.

**American Library Given for the Use of Indians**

The earliest known printed book is the "Diamond Sutra," a Buddhist scripture, printed in China in 868 by Wang Chieh, the first known printer of a book. One copy of this book is known to exist. The earliest known library was a collection of clay tablets in Babylonia in the twenty-first century B. C.

In the United States, the earliest known library was the one given in 1621, for use of the Indians at Henrico, Va. The first university library in the United States was the one founded by John Harvard in 1638. The first public library was established in Boston in 1653.

Originally printers performed all the functions of publishers. Probably the first publishers, in the present sense of the profession, were the Elzevirs.

The founder of the house of Elzevir, Louis, published his first book at Leyden in 1583. Elzevirs—for such are their books known—were published until 1712.

Elzevirs were good textually, legible and inexpensive; they were sturdy rather than elegant, and typically the books were of small size (12mo to 32mo), and were prepared especially for the impecunious scholar. The house of Elzevir had agencies all over Europe and published in many languages, including Latin, Greek and French.—From the Pleasures of Publishing.

**Vancouver, B. C., Had Two Names in Earlier Times**

Before the coming of the railway Vancouver, B. C. was a tiny settlement, known as Gastown, after a somewhat disreputable character named Gassy Jack, who sold liquor to the loggers and fishermen, and also as Granville, the designation chosen by one of the earliest inhabitants who had claimed most of the waterfront as his own.

The name was changed to Vancouver in honor of the young British midshipman who had sailed under Captain Cook on his third voyage of discovery into the Pacific and who subsequently did a great deal of exploring on his own account. Vancouver was one of the first white men to glimpse the great landlocked harbor that today welcomes the flags of every maritime nation.

Like many another pioneer city, Vancouver went through the ordeal of fire shortly after its birth. Flames swept the entire community, but the disaster served only to stir the imagination of her people and hasten reconstruction along bolder and more carefully planned lines.

**Chinese Funerals Gay**

The age-old desire of the Chinese to avoid despondency, sadness and even solemnity is typified in their funerals. Such services are always accompanied by as much gaiety, noise and music as weddings. As a matter of fact, few Chinese can tell a funeral from a wedding procession until they are close enough to see whether it contains a casket or a wedding-throne.—Collier's Weekly.

**Waterspouts**

Waterspouts may appear in pairs, or in groups of a dozen or more. They differ a great deal in height and in width. Perhaps the highest spout ever measured was seen off the southern coast of Australia years ago. Its height is given as a little more than 5,000 feet. In general, the spouts do not rise more than half a mile, and some are less than 200 feet high.

**Nature of Astigmatism**

Astigmatism is the condition where there is eyestrain because the light rays are not being properly focused onto the retina of the eye.

**Abraham's Gardens**

Gardens are recorded in ancient accounts of the journey of Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees to the Land of Canaan, says the New York World, gardens that flourished in approximately 2000 B. C. The record is, as follows: "When the caravan stopped for a long time in one place the women cultivated the soil. They raised lettuce, onions, radishes, beans, lentils, cauliflower, cabbage, carrots and beets. The seeds they carefully saved and carried from place to place. Sometimes when they found a new root they planted it. In larger fields they raised wheat, rye and barley to feed their cattle and make bread for themselves. The men could not help much in cultivating the soil because they had to care for the herds, hunt and fight."

**Patent Law Was Enacted When Ideas Were Needed**

There were patents before 1836. Some of the colonies granted them, and so did the federal government from 1790 on. What set the law of 1836 apart was the provision that patents were to be granted only to first inventors, meaning that priority of invention had to be established by historical research in publications. Before 1836 patents were granted virtually for the asking—and the payment of a government fee of \$30, according to a writer in the New York Times.

With the act of 1836, the Patent Office was established, headed by a Commissioner of Patents. It was the principal factor in encouraging the American inventor.

The law of 1836 could hardly have been enacted at a more propitious time. Railroads were being constructed, and the country needed locomotives different from those which had proved useful in England — locomotives which burned wood instead of English coke and which could haul heavy loads on flimsy tracks. West of the Alleghenies a new country had been opened by pioneers.

Morse gave up portrait painting and invented a telegraph—just what a country of vast open spaces needed. Howe patented his sewing machine and transferred the making of clothes from the home to the factory. Shoemaking machines were devised by McKay just when an army drafted for the Civil war was to be shod.

But the most dramatic figure of all was that of Edison. He literally swamped the Patent Office with scores of applications for telegraphs to send several messages over the same wire at the same time, phonographs, telephones, dynamos and his incredible electric lamp.

**Ostrich Bolts Pebbles, Glass for His Digestion**

As an aid to his digestion (which isn't all it's cracked up to be), the ostrich goes about bolting pebbles and broken bottles, if he can find any, notes W. H. Shippen, Jr., in the Washington Star.

An ostrich swallows crushed rock and other flinty whatnots with as much enthusiasm as a dyspeptic devouring soda-mint tablets.

Gravel in judicious doses, however, is quite a contribution to his well-being. Like the chicken, he uses gravel to grind his food. In addition to his eccentric diet, the ostrich has a peculiar home life.

He is a polygamist whose several wives deposit 50 or 60 eggs in a earthen nest. He incubates the eggs at night and his wives share the day shift.

The male ostrich is not above cracking an egg now and then for his own nourishment, or eating the chicks which hatch out first.

Most of the ostriches on display in the United States have been raised on farms in Florida or California. The domesticated ostrich is usually plucked as fast as his plumes mature.

The ostrich is native to Africa and Arabia. He inhabits open country and can run 60 miles an hour. Natives of Arabia sometimes hunt ostriches on their splendid horses. With his long legs, the big bird is able to wind a whole relay of horses.

**"Behind the 8-Ball"**

The National Billiard Association of America says: "It is generally conceded that the 8-ball is the most difficult for the player to see clearly in the execution of his shot. This, because it is black, naturally, the edges of the ball, or in fact any part of the ball, do not stand out as clearly as colored. Therefore, professional players, if possible, avoid being forced to play the 8-ball, because it is more difficult to see clearly. In reality, this fact was what started the now common saying, 'behind the 8-ball,' used in the player's vernacular in the game that being in any kind of a difficult point on the table, many times calls for the remark that one is 'behind the 8-ball.' In other words, they use this to explain any difficult situation which may confront them in the game."

**Vowel Sounds**

Prof. R. G. Kent, secretary of the Linguistic Society of America, says: "All languages have vowel sounds. Some forms of writing do not indicate the vowel sounds, but in actual speech the vowels are necessary to support the consonants. The Egyptian hieroglyphics did not indicate the vowels; and neither did the written form of Hebrew until the invention of the so-called masoretic points. The relation of speech to writing is a very complex one which cannot be answered in a few sentences."

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