

The O'Donnell Index

SERVING O'DONNELL TRADE TERRITORY THOROUGHLY

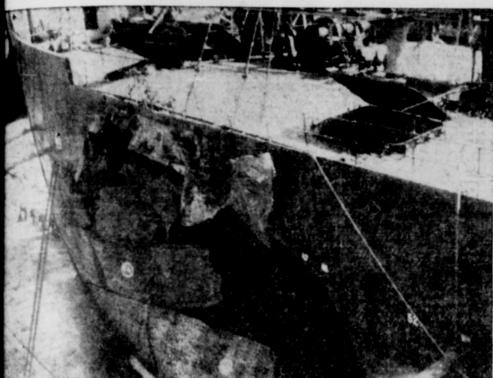
TIME XVIII.

O'Donnell, Lynn County, Texas, Thursday, January 16, 1941.

NUMBER 11

11

NOTABLE NEWS EVENTS IN PICTURES



DOED, MAKES PORT—Huge hole torn in the side of the Dutch oil tanker didn't prevent crew from bringing her into port at Lisbon, Portugal. Ship was by Italian submarine in Atlantic, but heroic efforts of crew and captain re-safe transit to port.



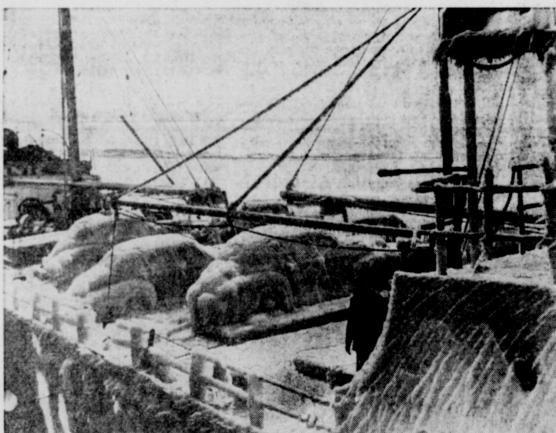
RISING WATERS in Texas force a flood victim up onto the shoulders of his friend, when he found his legs wouldn't stand up against the stiff current of a river swollen by heavy rains.



JOBS YOU CAN HAVE—Death lurks within the walls of each of these sea mines, but R. M. S. (Rendering Mines Safe) squad carry on undaunted by danger as they remove explosives from mines washed up on British coast. Many such mines found offshore come in for their attention.



SUICIDE SQUAD—Infantrymen at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, members of "suicide squad," load 37-mm. anti-tank gun into a dummy freight plane during demonstration of aerial transport. These troops back up gains 'chute troops in enemy territory.



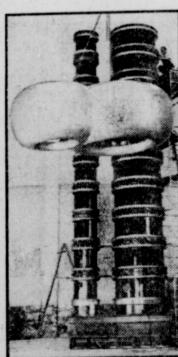
SLEET SCULPTURE—Wintry waves on Lake Erie, with Jack Frost as the sculptor, were responsible for ice coat adorning these autos on the frozen deck of the freighter "Fernie," as she arrived in Detroit, Mich., after trans-lake voyage from Sandwich, Ontario, in icy gale.



MODE IN MINK—For daytime or evening wear, this natural Eastern Canadian mink coat features padded collar, framing the face, and full sleeves.



WORK MEETS HIS MASTER—It was just another case Italy and Greece, when a hawk invaded an Atlanta henhouse bossed by "Dommy" (rear), rooster who saved hawk how to scrap.



THE GOVERNMENT doesn't intend to use it that way, but the huge X-ray machine above in the U. S. Bureau of Standards, Washington, is big enough to X-ray a regiment at one time. The world's largest, it is capable of generating rays to a power of 1,500,000 volts, or equal the strength of \$50,000,000 worth of radium.



WRATHFUL WARRIOR—Ready for action, this grim greyhound of British destroyer fleet churns the waters of the Atlantic, off the English coast on submarine patrol, eager to contact the vultures of the deep that have been preying on British shipping.

This Native Son's Father Fought at San Jacinto

By AVIS PLATTER
Route 1, Edgewood, Texas

(Copyright, 1941, by the Southwest Magazine Co.)

GEORGE W. DOUTHIT, who lives a few miles south of Canton, (Van Zandt county), Texas, is called "Grandpa" Douthit by his many friends. He will be 90 years old on his next birthday. He was born in 1851 near Palestine, (Anderson county), Texas, and moved to Van Zandt county in 1872, settling on land granted by the State of Texas to his father who fought under Sam Houston in the Battle of San Jacinto.

Douthit lives with his youngest daughter on their original land grant which has never been transferred outside the Douthit family.

His farm house sets in a lovely grove of

large native trees just off Highway 64.

Until recently Mr. Douthit did much of his farm work, but a few months ago he fell and fractured a hip bone. Since then he has not been so active; however, his general health is good.

When asked about his early day life in Texas he said:

"When I was a boy of school age there were hardly any schools in Texas. What few we had were broken up by the War Between the States. So I didn't get much education. I learned to read and write fairly well, but missed arithmetic. I did manage to pick up enough arithmetic to figure my way through."

"Most all of the first Douthit family died young. Father died at 52. There were eight in the family and I am the sole survivor. Why I have lived so

long I don't know. My longevity may have come from my grandmother who lived to be 105 years old.

Principal Bread-Winner

"After father died I was the principal bread-winner for the family, though I was just 12 years old. I would long hours on the farm and raised corn, peas, potatoes, cotton. One year I made four bales of cotton on eight acres of land. I was paid 19 cents a pound for this cotton, all in gold. It was during the War Between the States when Confederate paper money had little value. People hoarded gold—if they had any—and used it to buy necessities. But all necessities were high, even

could not buy them because they were not to be had at any price. That was a time when the land kept us from starving. We had to raise our own food or go without it. We also had to make our own clothes at home on the spinning wheel. I can now card, spin and weave. At night mother would place a little pile of wool down on the floor beside each of us children and we had to finish picking it before going to bed. Picking meant to get all the trash and foreign substance out of it."

"War times were hard times. The Northern and Southern armies fought four long years, and the last two years were the hardest. We ran out of flour and were lucky to have biscuits once a month. No coffee, no sugar. Sorghum syrup was our substitute for sugar and meal-bran, okra, rye and potatoes—

parched—were our substitutes for coffee.

Steady Diet of Cornbread

"We had plenty of meat and cornbread. But a steady diet of cornbread three times a day for a month gets mighty monotonous. Meat was a simple problem. You could raise a few pigs, chickens, and there was an abundance of wild game that could be easily killed with firearms. I always loved to hunt. I would eat supper, trim my old fire-cap rifle and walk a mile or two, then kill a deer. I have killed as many as three deer in one night. The way we killed deer at night was to 'shine their eyes' with a lantern or a lighted pine knot. Deer are curious and will stand and gaze at a light. While they gazed, I would aim my rifle between their eyes and pulled the trigger. There's no better meat than fat venison if cooked right. We pioneers cooked it in Dutch ovens which cook food more appetizing than any stove. I never ate a meal cooked on a stove until I was 17 years old."

"Wolves, wildcats, panthers and a

too poor to buy a mould. We had to borrow one from a neighbor. There was no class distinction in pioneer times. A poor family had the same social rating as a rich family.

"When I came to this country in 1872 it was a wilderness. I built a log cabin for a home, cleared land, then split rails to fence the land. My nearest neighbor, another trail-blazer, lived two miles from me.

Building Log Cabin Without Nails

"We had no nails. In building a log cabin we notched the ends of the logs and dove-tailed them together. Shingles for roofs were split from oak logs and the shingles pegged on to the boards. The boards were pegged on to rafters, rafters pegged on to logs. First nails brought into East Texas were square. Some carpenters doubted that they would ever come into general use.

"Oxen were the main draft animals. They pulled our wagons and our plows. The first cotton gins were powered by oxen. Hitched to a lever that turned a big wheel, they went around and around

"The horse was the most method of transportation. Every horseback. You could depend on the horse getting you over the roads. He would swim across a stream with you sitting on his back. Sometimes we had to swim swollen streams because there were no bridges and no cars.

"Soap was all home-made. There was no laundry soap in the stores. Learned to make it, a simple process. You use hog fat mixed with ash and bring it to a boiling point. There are two kinds of soft home-made soap: 'jelly' and 'mush' soap.

"Pioneers had to be handy at many things. I have known men to kill bear yearlings, tan the leather and make their own shoes. Deer would be tanned and made into pants and leggings. Coon hides were cut into caps and gloves.

The Pioneer Had No Choice

"I have woven saddle-girls bridles from the hairy end of cows. They will outwear the leather kind. Harness shops. Pioneer blacksmiths made the nails that they used for shoeing horses. You can learn to do a lot of things when you have to do. And the pioneer had no choice—either make it himself or do without."

"Ball-splitting and log-rolling tests were popular. I have split rails in one day. The only kind fencing in East Texas before the coming of barbed wire was either a rail or picket fence. On my farm is still an old rail fence—so old I can remember the day it was built."

"Hard work and plenty of it from up to down was the lot of people. We didn't mind it. We became hardened and seasoned to it. People work are far happier than people loaf. The trouble with our time, least much of the trouble—is because there is too much loafing, too many want to make an easy living. This doesn't prosper a sluggard."

Grandpa Douthit is the father of daughters and two sons. He and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren are looking forward to his 90th birthday on September 11, 1941, when he hopes to have a family reunion at his old home place near Canton when settled down in 1872.



"While they gazed, I would aim my rifle between their eyes and pull the trigger."

few bear roamed the woods of East Texas at this time. I owned some hounds and it was great fun to go wolf-chasing. There were big timber wolves that would put up a fierce fight when cornered by hounds. A panther brought to bay is a dangerous animal. His long sharp fangs and claws will cut a dog to pieces. Better to shoot him dead before the dogs tackle him.

Going to Mill

"Going to mill was a two-day job. Grist mills were situated on streams and their power for grinding came from a big 'waterwheel' over which flowed water diverted from the main stream. The newest mill to come home was 17 miles. I rode horseback to the mill, with a sack of corn on the back of the horse. The miller would grind the corn then I would tie the sack of meal on the back of my horse and start home. One time I traded a miller out of 200 pounds of flour and when I arrived home with it the entire family hugged me. They thought it was the smartest trade I had ever made in all my life."

"Now we talk glibly about 50-candle, 100 and 200-candle-power electric lights. I can remember when no Texas home had any kind of light except tall-oil candle light. We saved our tallow and made it into candles from a regular candle-moulder which moulded half a dozen candles at one pouring. These moulds were scarce and expensive. Some families, including our own, were

fraught with difficulties and complications as it is."

What is worrying Hitler most is probably the danger of collapse of Italy which would lead Mussolini, or his successor, to seek some sort of peace. Such a development would open the way to the possibility of Italy's becoming a landing place for a German expeditionary force which might move northward. It is this danger which has given rise to reports that in the event of an Italian collapse Hitler might occupy the whole of Italy. That indeed would be an undertaking of no small caliber; it would call for possibly half a million men and perhaps more. And it is difficult to see what bridge would be left to Mussolini should his big partner decide to take such a step.

In any event since the day when Mussolini jumped on defeated France in the belief he was getting away with something on a cheap and easy basis, he has had no luck. He did not get the French Littoral and a slice of French Northern Africa when France was helpless and before the British had built up their strength in the Mediterranean. Now he has only reverses.

Reichsfuehrer Hitler, when he spoke amid gleaming cannon barrels in the Borsig munition plant in Berlin, made no reference to Italy's war role. He rehearsed the Nazi version of the war's origin, pictured it as a struggle between dispossessed peoples, a "damned plutocracy" and proclaimed unshaken confidence in German victory; but he did not discuss current or future diplomatic or military developments.

Axis Difficulties

The collapse of Italy militarily would be a heavy blow to the Axis.

It might be a good guess that Hitler will not undertake to save Mussolini's face in Africa but might turn his attention to Greece. That is the logical step, guessed at this time.

Mussolini's Home Position

It is no secret that there have been recently political rumblings in Italy.

drive to make America strong that the CAA pilot training program is somewhat overshadowed. The day may come, however, when the country will look upon it as one of the finest achievements in its history: yes, and as one of the most valuable from a national defense standpoint, too.

Huge Reserve of Private Pilots

What is happening is this: With nearly 700 colleges and universities taking part in the program—giving

GEORGE W. DOUTHIT
Canton, Texas.

British Victory In Desert Fighting

By EDWIN L. JAMES
(Military Staff Editor New York Times)

HE recent British defeat of the Italian army in Egypt stands up as perhaps the most important development in the war since the Germans beat the French. Its possible repercussions may be enormous. After the Greeks threw back the Italian aggression against their country with disastrous results for the invaders, the crushing of the Italian advance into Egypt, which had been intended to cross the country and seize the Suez Canal, puts Mussolini in a precarious position both at home and in his relations to his Axis partner, Adolf Hitler.

Of course, the Italian forces may be able to stop the Greeks short of Valona, in Albania, and thus retain the only port

These rumblings have represented dissatisfaction with the Fascist regime and especially discontent over the war. Not only is the war not popular in Italy but it has added to the hardships of the population; life was none too easy and plentiful in Italy before Rome entered the conflict. There is no love in Italy for the Germans, as there is no love for the Italians in Germany. Of all that Mussolini has promised from the Axis co-operation nothing has come to his lap. Even when he could have taken from France after her defeat by the Germans was denied him. He went into the war to satisfy his aspirations; he is still aspiring.

The food position of Italy is not good. The British blockade has cut off 80 per cent of Italian imports and there seems

A black and white photograph showing a group of men in military uniforms, some wearing hats, gathered together outdoors. They appear to be in a desert or arid environment.

These Australians played a part in helping the British drive against the Italians in Egypt.

at which men and material could be landed for a new offensive and, of course, Graziani, the Italian general who has had a lot of experience in desert fighting, may be able to reform his forces and stop the British at the Libyan frontier, but even at that Mussolini, who only a fortnight ago was telling the world that nothing could stop him, will have taken a trimming the effect of which cannot, even be guessed at this time.

There is for him today not only the sting of two major defeats but also a patent denial of his claims to dominate the Mediterranean sea naval. For it stands to reason that if he could use his naval forces in his neighbor's days when the British ships were shelling Marshall Graziani's forces he would have done so.

Mussolini's Home Position

It is no secret that there have been recently political rumblings in Italy.

fraught with difficulties and complications as it is.

What is worrying Hitler most is probably the danger of collapse of Italy which would lead Mussolini, or his successor, to seek some sort of peace. Such a development would open the way to the possibility of Italy's becoming a landing place for a German expeditionary force which might move northward. It is this danger which has given rise to reports that in the event of an Italian collapse Hitler might occupy the whole of Italy. That indeed would be an undertaking of no small caliber; it would call for possibly half a million men and perhaps more. And it is difficult to see what bridge would be left to Mussolini should his big partner decide to take such a step.

In any event since the day when Mussolini jumped on defeated France in the belief he was getting away with something on a cheap and easy basis, he has had no luck. He did not get the French Littoral and a slice of French Northern Africa when France was helpless and before the British had built up their strength in the Mediterranean. Now he has only reverses.

Reichsfuehrer Hitler, when he spoke amid gleaming cannon barrels in the Borsig munition plant in Berlin, made no reference to Italy's war role. He rehearsed the Nazi version of the war's origin, pictured it as a struggle between dispossessed peoples, a "damned plutocracy" and proclaimed unshaken confidence in German victory; but he did not discuss current or future diplomatic or military developments.

Axis Difficulties

The collapse of Italy militarily would be a heavy blow to the Axis.

It might be a good guess that Hitler will not undertake to save Mussolini's face in Africa but might turn his attention to Greece. That is the logical step, guessed at this time.

drive to make America strong that the CAA pilot training program is somewhat overshadowed. The day may come, however, when the country will look upon it as one of the finest achievements in its history: yes, and as one of the most valuable from a national defense standpoint, too.

Huge Reserve of Private Pilots

What is happening is this: With nearly 700 colleges and universities taking part in the program—giving

CURRENT COMMENT

By A STAFF EDITOR

(Copyright, 1941, by the Southwest Magazine Co.)

Measure of Courage

There is a certain measure of courage that a nation finds it needs to carry its men during trying to carry through to success across a back.

He must have it when rain fields, or drouth sears his land. The stores simple provide with a battle an enemy, in an unilitary, against overwhelming power.

No soldier needs it more than a recruit. Now that the forming a corps of these mod-

sers, there will be need for this among the men who de-

mers encountered by the have been demonstrated in the hundreds of Russians who have dropped from the sky. This method of warfare

for defense as well, for men behind the enemy lines could

or defense, the risk is the daytime, the parachutist is target in the sky. At wires or trees menace the danger of capture after a

only kind before a king a rail calls for men of courage, but will find them in her ranks.

It is still old I can wait.

Line of Male Population

less of males over females in States is being reduced, ac-

cording to the Census Bureau, at the 100,000 a year.

At fifteen years, according to the United States in the majority of nations in female majority. The excess population in Germany in nearly 1,800,000, in France 10,000, and in England nearly

900,000. He grandchild

United States, along with other like Canada and Australia, recently had a male majority.

In excess of males was 2,000,000; it has fallen to 1,499,114.

Recently male immigration con-

tinued to remain the male majority, during the last decade, im-

has ceased to be an important

factor in male excess population in the United States was

reached in 1910, when it was 2,692,288. The excess had consistently increased with every decade except that between 1860 and 1870, when Civil War losses reduced the male excess from 727,087 to 428,789.

Although 105 to 106 males are born to every 100 female births, the higher death rate among males is offsetting this fact. The trend toward a female majority is being materially aided by the fact that women now live three years longer than men.

Heart disease takes 47,073 more males than females annually; automobile accidents take 19,732 more males; influenza and pneumonia, 17,168; suicides, 10,172 (14,529 males to 4,357 female); tuberculosis, 9,694; congenital malformations and diseases of infancy, 9,488, and nephritis, 7,427. The common killers in which the deaths of females exceed those of males, with average annual excess, are cancer and tumor, 10,818; and diabetes, 6,862. Maternal deaths average 12,000 annually. The one common killers which seem to show no sex favoritism is cerebral hemorrhage, embolism and thrombosis, which annually takes approximately 11,000, with only 300 more females than males.

Army Recruiting Homing Pigeons

Under defense plans the Army Signal Corps will add hundreds of homing pigeons to the 2,000 now in the service.

Close to a half million served the opposing armed forces during the first World War.

The pigeons, capable of flying up to 600 miles a day at an average speed of thirty-five miles per hour, are used to carry to headquarters messages from combat and observation aircraft, tanks and units cut off from ordinary channels of communication. The messages are placed in a capsule attached to a band on the bird's leg.

Among the 20,000 pigeons in the United States Army during the last war were many whose deeds of valor equalled those of any soldier.

Only 8 Per Cent of People Voted in Presidential Election

Almost thirty-eight of every 100 persons in the country voted in the Presidential election November 5. There were 49,808,624 voters out of the 131,669,275 persons in the continental United States.

Voters for Franklin D. Roosevelt totaled 27,241,939, or slightly more than twenty from every 100 of the popula-

tion. Wendell L. Willkie received 22,327,226 votes, or almost seventeen from every 100 of the population.

The Census Bureau estimated that there were 80,528,000 potential voters, that is, native persons and naturalized foreign born 21 years old and over. About sixty-two in every 100 of these potential voters cast ballots.

The number of persons who registered or who otherwise qualified to vote was 60,576,979. Of that number about eight-two in every 100 exercised the right of franchise.

In four States more than half the population voted. They were Illinois, 53.4 per cent; Nevada, 53.0; Indiana, 52.0, and Delaware, 51.1. The States in which the smallest percentage of the population voted were: South Carolina, 5.2 per cent; Mississippi, 8.0; Georgia, 10.0, and Alabama, 10.4.

Texas cast more than a million votes for President for the first time. Its total vote was 1,041,168, or 16.2 per cent.

U-Boat Threat to England

The threat of the German U-boat to the commerce by which Britain lives is sharply defined by the figures compiled by the British government which put weekly British, Allied and neutral shipping losses at 84,000 tons for the last 14 weeks compared to an average of 43,000 tons a year ago.

The reasons for this increase, according to neutral naval sources, are the new German bases in French ports plus the operations of bombing and scouting aircraft between 600 and 700 miles west of Ireland.

There is no doubt the British navy, especially the destroyers force, is doing its utmost to combat the threat, but more long-range aircraft and more destroyers appear to be needed by the dozens and scores, not by ones and twos.

Not only have the Germans bases from which to wage war on British shipping, but the British are now deprived of the Irish ports which they used in the First World War to combat the U-boats. Ireland insists on remaining neutral.

Prime Minister Churchill caused an uproar in the House of Commons recently when he talked of Ireland's refusal to allow the British to use her ports. Churchill said:

"The fact that we cannot use the south and west coast of Ireland to refuel our flotillas and aircraft and thus protect the trade by which Ireland as well as British lives—that fact is a most heavy and grievous burden and one which never should have been placed on

the banks. Here's wishing them luck and millions of wisdom to guide their deliberations."

A certain wife says she has an ideal husband. This wife should keep it a profound secret, because if it gets in the newspaper, she will be the last woman to swap husbands with her. I never knew but two ideal husbands and they died young. All girls think they will marry ideal husbands and it is well for them to think so; it makes for romance and who would want to live in a world without romance. However, when the shock comes after marriage, when wife's idol lies shattered at her feet, it's best she take it as a joke, not take it seriously.

People complain about hard times. But times are not as hard as they used to be. Seldom is a youngster seen going around wearing clothes his mother made out of dad's old coat, vest or pants. Big families were the rule in earlier times. I remember one family that had 12 children, 8 boys and 4 girls, and the mother of this family cut down her husband's britches for the oldest boy who wore them until he outran the second oldest boy, the third oldest and so on until they were shreds and patches. Not were all patches the same, a patch might be brown or blue or gray. I recall one boy in particular who came to school wearing cut down britches of many-colored patches. His name was Christopher Cox. His playmates nicknamed him "Crazy Quilt Cox."

A man is to be pitied who goes through life continually scared. I know a man who has been scared green again for 25 years. He is scared of rain, afraid it will rain too much or too little. He is scared of poverty though financially well-to-do. He is scared of starving to death and never eats enough. He is scared of his health and expects to die any minute. He is scared of in-laws and believes they are plotting to murder him. He is scared of automobiles and never rides in one. He is scared of storms and spends most of his time in a storm cellar. He is scared of mules and has a presentiment that a mule will some day kick him to death. He is scared of burglars and padlocks doors and windows at night. He even talks of hiring a body guard to go places with him and protect his precious life.

The eyes of Texas will be upon the next Texas Legislature which meets in January. Great problems of State will be up for decision. No one can predict the outcome or who or what will save the State from utter ruin and devastation. We shudder to think what will happen to left-over legislation. Left-over legislation is like left-over food—no one cares a darn about it. Newly-elected members will strut their stuff—some from the forks of the creek and some from the big wicked cities. If politics make strange bedfellows then this session of the Legislature will be strange indeed, for the farmer will lie down with the lawyer and the newspaper man will lie down

on our shoulders, broad though they may be."

Predict Great Business Activity

The impetus that the vast defense program has given American industry leads editors and economists of trade publications throughout the country to predict tremendous business activity in 1941. Some of them believe, with reservation, that the national income will increase from this year's total of about \$74,000,000,000 to \$80,000,000,000. Others, more optimistic, expect it to reach \$100,000,000,000.

Several industries, according to the editors, will be busier in 1941 than at any time since the World War. Yet the continuance of this activity, with its resultant plant expansion and increased employment, depends, some commentators say, on the fortunes of war: If Great Britain loses, business expansion will be checked; if she keeps on fighting, then continued industrial expansion is assured.

Simple Rules to Avoid Influenza

Prevention of influenza, according to Dr. Harold Williams, Acting Health Chief of the City of Fort Worth, Texas, depends mainly on the individual and his observance of some of the practical laws of hygiene. The disease is spread by secretions from the nose and throat of flu patients.

Dr. Williams enumerated 11 rules of hygiene, as laid down by the U. S. health authorities:

1. Avoid needless crowding.

2. Take advantage of as much open air and sunshine as you can.

3. Sleep with the windows open and be sure your home is well ventilated.

4. Avoid people who are coughing, sneezing or sniffing, and do not kiss or sneeze yourself without using your handkerchief.

5. Wash your hands immediately before eating, and do not put your fingers to your mouth. Avoid shaking hands or handling objects touched by others which may infect you self by carrying germs on your hands to the mouth or nose.

6. Do not use a napkin, spoon, fork, knife, glass dish, or any article which has been handled by another unless such article have been washed or sterilized. Avoid common drinking cup.

7. Keep up your general health; first, by using plenty of clean water, inside and outside the body; second, by eating clean, wholesome food; third, by sleeping at least seven hours out of each 24; and fourth, by keeping the system regulated.

8. Avoid any from houses where there are cases of influenza.

9. Avoid chilling.

10. Avoid overheated rooms.

11. In case the disease develops, go to bed immediately and remain there until recovery. A physician should be called at once.

U. S. Families Smaller

The size of the American family has declined steadily during the last fifty years, and the average family today has 1.1 fewer persons than in 1890. This statistical comparison is true for Texas and for the nation.

Cause of the decline, Director William Lane Austin of the Census Bureau said, is primarily the increased movement of families from rural to city life and the decrease in birth rate that accompanied such movement.

The average population per family in the United States in 1940 was 3.8, compared with an average of 4.1 persons in 1930. Texas had an average per family in 1930 of 4.2 persons.

The size of the average family is larger in the South than in the industrial states of the North and East.

Cantonment

America is building an Army—the skeleton of four armies, ten corps, twenty-three divisions in the field today: a filled-out force of thirty divisions of more than a million men by next summer.

The cantonment

construction program is one of the biggest in our history.

The Army

housing program is

to cost many millions;

there are to be about thirty-nine

cantons,

sixteen camps,

expansion of facilities

at some ninety stations,

establishment of Army air stations at thirty civilian fields.

It is the same

everywhere;

the scenery changes

and the climate

and the men

but in Texas

and Oklahoma,

Georgia, Florida,

California, from the

Arctic Seas to the

muddy delta of the

Mississippi the two-

story wooden bar-

racks or sixty

men; the mess halls

for 190 men, the re-

creation halls, the

tent cities, are

much the same.

America is build-

ing an army.

Nazis Resentful

The Nazis now are getting officially resentful over American aid to Britain. For many months it had been the position of Berlin that United States aid to Britain did not amount to much, that we were slow in getting into production and that Britain would be well beaten by the Germans before our aid would become efficacious and that, after all, there was a great difference between American products in Britain because the German blockade was going to block their route. After maintaining that position for many months, the Berlin spokesman now decides that we are unfair and issues threats which indicate that if Hitler could, he would do something about it.

It is not a great surprise that Berlin is irritated. The year is finishing without the crushing of Britain, as promised by Hitler. His partner, Mussolini, has run into all sorts of bad luck and the threat of Italian collapse has become so great that the project of aiding Italy is not seriously being weighed in Berlin. It looks as if the war is going to last some time. The longer it lasts the more aid Britain will get from the United States. It is that prospect which now irritates the Germans.

Deaths in Accidents Rise

Statistics of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company estimated the number of deaths by injuries in the country in 1940 at 88,000, or nearly 5,500 more than in 1939. The statement declared this year's estimated total reversed the downward trend in accident fatalities prevalent since 1937, and added that the record was "especially disappointing in view of the conservation of manpower now needed for national defense."

Each of the major classes of accidents has shared in the general increase. The greatest proportionate increase was shown in occupational accidents. Deaths resulting from automobile accidents will reach about 34,500 or 2,000 more than last year, but 5,000 fewer than in 1937.

Flying in the Sub-Stratosphere

The trend at the very outset of the new decade, the "Flying Forties" is toward much larger super-charged four-engine aircraft with pressurized cabins for flying at 16,000 to 20,000 feet, conditioned to feel like the ideal flying height of 8,000 to 12,000 feet altitude.

From an exciting angle this "upper level" flying escape 95 percent of the bad weather at lower levels, including the very troublesome ice formation on wings, is ideal for radio reception, and because of lowered air resistance makes for greatly increased speeds with the same power.

From the standpoint of the airlines these are advantages of considerable weight. On the other hand from the passenger point of view overweather flying gives (1) a new thrill in a marvelously expanded range of vision, literally a new world of limitless space and breath-taking cloud and light effects, (2) increased comfort through elimination of air "bumps," (3) added safety, in accordance with the aeronautical principle, "the higher the better;" and (4) faster travel, cutting off two hours from the coast to coast flights.

Texas' Most Traveled Highway

The most traveled highway in Texas is the 32-mile stretch between Fort Worth and Dallas. A recent count shows 11,100 automobiles traverse the route each ordinary day.

Widening of the highway and enforcement of the State's traffic laws has reduced the death toll from thirty-four in 1937 to four in 1940.

The Great American Home



"Granpa, if ya don't go and do some weedin', we'll have to move out."

Sta A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

Perplexing

"Well, little miss," said the grocer, "what can I do for you?"
Please, sir, mother wants a bottle of
perfumed alcohol."

True Enough

What is the difference between capital and labor?
Well, son, the money you lend represents capital—and getting it back represents labor.

Wouldn't Hold Still

A policeman, seeing a man fumbling the keyhole of his house at 2 a.m., came to the rescue.
"Can I help you find the keyhole?" the officer asked.
"I have all right, old man," replied the steady one cheerfully, "you just hold my house still a minute and I'll find the keyhole."

Versatile Cows

Roadside sign: By order of the District Board, cows grazing by the roadside or riding bicycles on the sidewalk hereby forbidden in this area.

Easy to Answer

Prosecuting Attorney—"Now don't hide. Do you understand a simple question, or don't you?"
Witness (a farmer)—"I do."
Prosecuting Attorney—"All right. If men plowed a field in five hours, tell the court how long it will take forty men to plow the same field." Witness—"They couldn't do it."
Prosecuting Attorney—"Why not?" Witness—"Because fifteen men have ready plowed it."

Colored Minister's Bible Story
An old colored minister treated his flock one Sunday to the following story from the Bible: "Jezabel been up on wall, an' Abah come 'long an' say to his men, 'Trow her down.' An' dey trowed her down. She say, 'Trow her own seven times.' An' dey trowed her own seven times. 'Trow her down twenty times' seven. An' dey done it. De fragments dey gadered up twelve baskets full. Now, my bredder, whose side she gwine to be in de Resurrection?"

James' Version

"James," asked his mother as she was getting him ready for Sunday school, "have you forgotten that verse taught you yesterday?" James, who had just turned 6, had a memory like his father (and that was very bad one). His mother had picked it next to the shortest verse in the Bible—It is I; be not afraid!—and had attempted to teach it to James, who was to repeat it when his teacher should call the class roll.
"Now, James darling, let me hear your verse," coaxed his mother.
James studied very hard for a second, brightened perceptibly and then said: "It's me—don't git skeered!"

A DEER HUNT IN THE DAVIS MOUNTAINS

By L. A. WILKIE

(The Southern Sportman)

EARL MAXON and I arrived at the

Pete Kennedy ranch, in the Davis mountains of West Texas, long

after dark on the night of the opening season. It had started to rain a little, as Pete guided us up a box canyon, some two miles west of the ranch house. There had already had our up and horses in the corral.

The next morning it was still raining, unusual weather for opening day in Western Texas. Also there was a dense fog. We hung around the camp for a couple of hours, and then decided to venture out the car, to drive over some of the pasture in hopes of seeing something in the foothills.

The pasture was full of doe and fawn, but no bucks could be seen.

By noon it had quit raining and we found ourselves on high ground at the head of the canyon in which our camp was located. It was a drop of only a few hundred feet by foot, but ten miles back around the road we had come. We decided to walk down where the Mexican camp boy had a good meal waiting. We could almost smell the coffee and beans from where we stood on the ledge, looking down at the camp fire smoke curling up into the wet tree branches above it.

A Real Ranch Lunch

So down we walked, leaving the car at the top of the hill to retrieve later. What a lunch it was! Pete had hung on side of a freshly killed yearling from the branches of a big oak, under the cool protecting ledge of a rock wall. From this a Mexican chuck wagon cook had sliced thick steaks and cooked them in a Dutch oven. Together with sour-dough bread, frijole beans and coffee, it was a meal hard to beat.

But around the luncheon table we talked of horseback hunting and Maxon insisted that was what he wanted. Since I already had my share of horse-

back hunting in New Mexico at the opening of the deer season there, two weeks before, I decided I would climb back up to the car with the Mexican boy who claimed to know where a little herd of deer would be found. Maxon was to take another Mexican and head out for the rim rock country.

Back in the car again, my Mexican boy guided me across the pasture to a dry creek bed lined with oak mottos and cedars. We had to follow cow-trails, and in some instances, even drive up the creek bed, because the grass was too deep to drive with safety.

"I see fifteen deer in one bunch, with four bucks here yesterday," the boy had saying in broken English. You know how those boys get sometimes. Their memory of big bunches of deer is either very good, or they like to play their imagination on the hunter.

Plenty Deer Sign

We worked out the draw, seeing a few does and fawns, but never the sight of a buck. There was plenty sign, however, and I knew that deer must be in the country somewhere. Occasionally I could hear the distant boom of a gun on other ranches many miles away. We had already killed a couple of hours and I was beginning to wonder what had happened to all those big bucks. Then as we rounded a clump of trees I saw a little hill sitting out in mid-prairie, shaped almost like a loaf of bread in the center of a table. The hill rose abruptly from the tableland, its sides rugged, with small oaks growing almost straight and the top covered with brush and small cedar trees.

Immediately I had thought that was where the bucks would be found—on top of the loaf-shaped hill where they had taken refuge from hunters on the prairie. I suggested this to my Mexican guide. He smiled and grew enthusiastic.

"You hunt deer before," he laughed. "I have gone on top of this end, I take care to other end and you get deer."

DINOSAURS FOUGHT GREATEST BATTLES

Doctor (examining patient's throat)—"Now open your mouth wide and say 'Ah.'"
Tony—"Excuse me, Doc, no spika da English."

Fine Distinction

Son—"What's the difference between a statesman and a politician, Pop?"
Pop—"Well, son, a statesman wants to do something for his country and a politician wants the country to do something for him."

Expert Appraiser

Prosecuting Attorney—"Do you recall whether the defendant was expertly garbed?"

Mosie Jackson (witness)—"He was, Mistah Lawyah, an' Ah knows spensive garbage when Ah sees it."

On the Doc

Doctor—"Had you been to see anyone else before you came to me?"
Patient—"Yes, I went to a druggist."

Doctor—"And what idiotic advice did this druggist give you?"
Patient—"He told me to come to see you."

Co-operation

Henry had a mitten.
And William had a ball.
And Robbie had a hat stick.
But they had no fun at all.
Till they put them all together,
And played a game of ball.
And then they had so much fun,
They wouldn't stop at all.

An Imagination

The teacher had recited "The Landing of the Pilgrims." Then she requested each pupil to draw from his or her imagination a picture of Plymouth Rock.

Most of them went to work at once, but one little fellow hesitated, and at length raised his hand.

"Well, Willie, what is it?"
"Please, ma'm do you want us to draw a hen or a rooster?"

Success Elevated

Albert Edward Wiggin told this story about success: "One thing that fools people about success is that it looks often to be due to luck or accident. For example, I often told my students in the early days out at Cradle Creek, Colorado, that the Independence mine, which later sold for ten million dollars in actual cash, was 'discovered by accident.'

The story was that an old mountaineer, Mr. Stratton, was wandering about on the Fourth of July with some companions when he remarked, "I am going to throw my pick down the mountain side, and wherever it lights, I'm going to dig for gold." I asked Mr. Stratton about this story before his death, and he said with a smile, "Yes, in a way that was true, but I had been searching for forty years for the place to throw that pick."

FOGS

"Weren't the greatest battles in the United States fought 90,000,000 years ago when dinosaurs held the land?" Charles W. Gilmore, the National Museum's dinosaur specialist, was asked, and he nodded yes, according to Mr. Gilmore.

"Tyrannosaurus Rex—literally tyrant king among dinosaurs—undoubtedly was the dictator of the world's prehistoric reptile age," said Mr. Gilmore.

"Swamps and meadows of this country must have seen many a violent battle, with these tyrants rearing and lashing their tails and snapping five-foot-long jaws at foes."

"Why, these Tyrannosaurs were armed with rows of sharp teeth, some six inches long!"

"The most impressive fossil he has ever encountered is Mr. Gilmore's rating of the long-defunct dinosaur dictator breed. The reptile stretched forty-two feet long, measured from snout to tip of tail."

Balancing on tail and hind legs, and holding up its tiny, shrunken forelegs, the tyrant towered to about eighteen feet—three times the height of a sizable man.

Dictators by sheer fighting power, the tyrant kings clashed mainly with other dinosaurs, Mr. Gilmore suspects. Such big jaws and teeth as they had would fit them for attacking big enemies.

STINGLESS BEES

A placid bee which seldom stings and "just won't fight back" has been developed by Dr. Lloyd R. Watson, chemistry professor at Alfred University, New York, after 23 years of experimenting with controlled mating of queen bees.

"I don't see why a farmer should not be able to go as safely into his bee yard as he is able to get into the hen yard to get eggs," Watson said in discussing the placid stingless bee. "However, it is too early to tell what hereditary factor has produced the gentle bee. It may be dominant, recessive or even environmental."

The gentle bee appears to be fully civilized. It has sting but is considerate in its use, Watson tells you. In a demonstration, he pounded a hive, knocked the frame and brushed the insects off a honeycomb without being socked by a single sting.

FOGS

Fogs, by far and large, fall into definite categories. They range in the official British weather specifications established in 1921 from "very dense," when objects are invisible by day at twenty-seven miles, through "thick," "moderate," down to "mist or thick haze," and "slight mist or haze," when objects are invisible at a distance of seven and a half miles.

Sea fogs result when warm, moist air blowing over a cold surface is cooled and must squeeze out water vapor. Although conditions vary from year to year, many meteorologists consider June the foggiest month over the English Channel and November the clearest.

Land fogs form in valleys through lowering of the air temperature. From moisture-laden winds blown in over the Atlantic come London's famous pea-soup fogs, in which the moisture particles settle on bits of dust and smoke that are ever present. These pea-soup fogs last for long periods, since the moisture droplets become coated with oily substances, probably in the air because of the excessive amounts of smoke and soot, and do not readily evaporate.

THE VERSATILE SOY-BEAN

From the versatile soybean, chemists have been able to extract everything from sex hormones to plastics for automobile parts. Latest yield: substitute egg white. Two University of California scientists report that their egg substitute made from soybeans is a pale yellow powder which foams to 14 times its own volume when mixed with water, not only tastes as good in cakes and candies but is not subject to spoilage.—Pathfinder.

THE WHITE HOUSE

The White House was the first private building to be erected when the city had outgrown the nation's capital. It was called the "President's Palace" at first. Then it was called the "Executive Mansion," a name that is still applied to it. When it was partially destroyed by the British in 1814, Dolly Madison directed that it be covered with a coat of white paint to hide the blemishes and fire marks. Since then it has been known as the White House.—New York Herald Tribune.



A best buy in dictionaries

It has 30,000 more words than others at the same price, and the single alphabetical arrangement of all terms makes it easiest to use.

FUNK & WAGNALLS

College Standard DICTIONARY

Ideal for School, College, Home, Office, Library, etc.

\$7.50, cloth bound, cloth bound, at all booksellers.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO. 334 Fourth Ave., New York

Poultry News Broiler Show Crossbreeding

Broiler Show

One of the interesting features of the Gonzales County (Texas) Fair, last fall, was the broiler show.

Gonzales County is the leading producer of broilers in Texas, for cotton is no longer a dependable crop, and poultry offers a splendid way to make up for it.

The winning classes were dressed and placed on display. An expert broiler man explained the various requirements of a desirable broiler, including the carcasses to illustrate his ideas.

For instance, it was brought out by the experts that quality and quantity are the determining factors in winning birds at shows.

Farmers in southwest Texas carry on broiler production along with their regular farming business, and the market is a big part of their entire agricultural endeavor.

A local packing company takes the broiler output of the farmers, which solves one of the main problems of any sort of poultry raising program—that of finding a market right at their door.

Held at the fairgrounds, the market right at their door, the market is a great factor for these farmers.—American Poultry Journal.

Crossbreeding Turkeys

The older the turkey industry gets, the more interested it becomes in crossbreeding, and this is because crossbreeding answers the purpose of maintaining fast growth and early maturity.

Growers wishing to try crossbreeding the meatier sex should be sure to buy good gobblers. Bronze males on Bourbon females are a good cross; Bourbon males on White Holland females is another good cross. Crosses cannot be bred from pure breeds. Poor quality birds will

not make successful crosses. As breeders, they must be picked as much for quality as in straight breeding.

Informative Items

Artificial incubation of eggs in incubators as large as 50,000 at a time was practiced centuries before the birth of Christ by the Egyptians and Chinese.

Fibre is the woody part of the feed which has served to form the cell walls in plant tissues. Most of the common seeds contain fibre which contains very little fiber, while the protein hulls and husks as well as the supporting stems are high in fiber. It should be avoided as chickens are unable to handle large amounts of this undigestible material efficiently.

In a local packing company takes the broiler output of the farmers, which solves one of the main problems of any sort of poultry raising program—that of finding a market right at their door.

Flock mating simply consists of allowing a number of males to run with the flocks. Good fertility is secured if 6 males are mated to 100 females.

DEAFENED HEAR WHISPERS

Write Nearest Office for FREE BOOKLET "How to Select the Right Hearing Aid." No Obligation.

PAUL H. WENDEL

High Fidelity Hearing Aids 208 Medical Arts Bldg., Dallas; 1422 Milam Bldg., San Antonio; 820 Bankers Mortgage Bldg., Houston, Texas.

It was no easy task to climb the "hump." On the way up I wondered if I had been right—could a deer get to the top of that hill? Being somewhat hefty I panted plenty climbing to the top—probably as high as a three-story building. Before I could get up there, the Mexican boy had already reached his destination.

Herd of Two Dozen

Once on top I stopped for a breath and to look around. It was ideal, almost level, with brush growing here and there and the grass deep. Pocks in the huge boulders were filled with water from the morning rain. I got a deep drink of fresh rain water. Then I looked



L. A. Wilkie and his 10-point buck.

tion, I saw them. There was a herd of more than two dozen, and from where I had been standing, they all looked like bucks. I knew I had taken the wrong end of the hill, and that my Mexican guide had frightened them when he gained the top of the hill.

He later told me that he had walked up to within fifteen feet of two bucks and watched them fight playfully.

This hill was scarcely a hundred yards across and I knew that, whichever side the deer had chosen, it would be sure to get a shot. I stood there watching them for a minute. It looked like they were going down the opposite side. Accordingly, I started to run over there, because I knew they would have to either come by me on the side of the hill or take to the open country below me, where I could shoot until I got my buck, or emptied my gun.

Great Big Buck

I had already slipped the safety off my Springfield and was running—as hard as a fat man can! When within about ten yards of the side I tried to look downhill. Suddenly out of the corner of my eye to the left I caught a movement. At first it flashed through my mind that it was the Mexican, and I was still watching for those deer down below. Then it dawned on me that the movement might have been a deer. I turned my head, and there not fifty yards away coming at a slow trot was a great big buck.

Without even stopping my gait I threw the Springfield to my shoulder and fired. It was a clear miss, but it caused the buck to stop. It also caused me to stop.

I had overexerted myself, however, and my next shot at that standing buck, not fifty yards away, might as well have been a miss. It burned his leg slightly, a little, just enough to make him move again.

Below me I could hear the rattle of rocks and I knew the herd was going down the hill. I chanced one glance. There

they were in single file, leaping over rocks and brush. It would have been very difficult shooting.

I seemed to take all that in while standing there, just throwing another cartridge into the rifle. I wasn't the least nervous, although realizing that I was standing in the midst of more bucks than I had ever seen before in one bunch and didn't seem to know just which one to shoot at.

The Third Shot Kills

That buck on top of the hill was still standing there, would him rub his head against one of his feet. A short distance in front of me was a big boulder, the size of an ordinary flat-top desk. It partially hid me, and I plunged for it. My exertion from the run was such that I knew I couldn't hold that rifle still and I leveled my rifle across the top of that rock. I had been shaking, but it was surprising how quickly the gun quit wobbling. I lined the front bead through the peep sight behind the buck's shoulder and pulled the trigger.

I just held my gun there as that bullet smacked against the buck. I didn't even make an effort to reload it, because I knew it was my buck. He didn't jump or plunge or even roll over. He just fell, like a wet sack had been dropped there. I watched him through the peep sight behind the buck's shoulder and pulled the trigger.

I just held my gun there as that bullet smacked against the buck. I didn't even make an effort to reload it, because I knew it was my buck. He didn't jump or plunge or even roll over. He just fell, like a wet sack had been dropped there. I watched him through the peep sight behind the buck's shoulder and pulled the trigger.

Below me I could still hear the rattle of rocks as the deer left for the open country. Without looking at my gun, I blew smoke from the barrel and watched those big bucks trotting along level ground toward the foot of the hill where I was standing.

Another little hill stood there, shaped somewhat like a Parker House roll. Single file they went up the side of it. I felt like I could have killed any one or all of them, but I already had my limit under the Texas law.

TEXAS FARM NEWS REPORTS

Two San Antonio, (Bexar county), boys, Val and Wayne Hoey, gathered 371 tomatoes from one plant on their back-yard vine.

Eastland county farmers who have a surplus of peanut hay are using it profitably in feeding lambs, according to E. V. Cook, county agent.

A. L. Ross, of the Seymour community, (Hopkins county), knows his hogegi as he well proved when he brought in a head that weighed one-half pound—a lot of feed on one head.

A freak calf was born on the farm of Delta Knight, near Lanier, (Cass county), which was half cow and half hog. The head and quarters resembled the hog, while the weathers were like the cow.

A 9-month-old White Leghorn rooster that has a horn growing from each side of its head is reported by its owner, L. L. Scarborough who farms near Tyler, (Smith county). Scarborough says the rooster is normal in most other respects except that it also has no spurs on its lower limbs.

L. B. Little, of Houston, (Harris county), reports the death of 12 baby chicks which were stung by sandy-colored ants in their pen. Mr. Little said this was the first time in his poultry-raising career that ants had attacked his hens.

Use of wild tobacco as a quick-growing background plant for landscaping on the South Plains is being suggested by the plant industry department of Texas Technological College. The whitish-blue plant with large clusters of yellow flowers grows as tall and makes as good vegetative growth as do castor beans.

There are about 2,000,000 tons of readily accessible longleaf pine stumps in the pine woods of East Texas—sufficient to supply a stumpwood distillation industry 78,000 tons years for 25 years. Pine stumps are a source of pine oil, rosin, turpentine, cellulose, lignin, sugar, tannin, acetone, camphor and charcoal, and all should make a profitable enterprise, according to report.

"Trees and livestock on the same ground will not mix," states W. E. Webb, State director of the Texas Prairie States Foresty Project. Browsing of the green leaves and the packing of the soil by trampling hooves of livestock seriously set back the growth of the trees. Overgrazing in September, of her 19 colts 17 have been fillies. It is noticeable by the tops of the trees dying first and finally was Blanco, the pacing wild horse, stallion of the Plains. The mare was first bred when Webb is recommended from livestock is the recommendation to assure long 18 years old. Adams reports livelihood and good growth. She is still in good condition.

A hen at the barnyard of Mrs. John Mullin in the Lower Valley laid one egg shaped like a gourd and another with the imprint of a sunflower on the side. An odd fact about the Leghorn hen that laid the eggs is that it has blue eyes instead of the usual brown.

Texas cotton farmers will quadruple their output of mattresses made from surplus cotton this year, R. T. Price, of the State Agricultural Adjustment Administration, predicts. Last year more than 400,000 mattresses were manufactured in farmers' home workshops, according to Price.

Steps are being taken by all educational agencies in the State to avert the probability of a decline in the Texas reputation for growing good baking varieties of wheat. Growers are being encouraged to plant adopted high-quality varieties of wheat. Growers are being encouraged to plant adopted high-quality varieties of wheat. Growers are being encouraged to plant adopted high-quality varieties of wheat.

The Texas bighorn sheep is doomed to extinction within the next decade or so unless the people take immediate steps to set aside a sanctuary for the surviving animals, warn the Texas Game Commission. The present herd totals only about 140 to 175 sheep left, and are concentrated in Culberson and Hudspeth counties.

Texas fruits and vegetables are going to New York by the full shipload. The first load went out in November, and the ship will make regular monthly trips between New York and the Valley carrying Texas fruits and vegetables east, and bringing potatoes and other foodstuffs to Texas.

S. R. Curtis, who lives near Detroit, (Red River county), has a new chicken thief. During the night his chickens would disappear from their fence roost. One night he heard a fluttering, flashed his light and saw one of his mules standing by the fence and a chicken in his mouth. He grabbed a chicken and threw it over his shoulder on to the mule's back. Curtis followed the mule and found his missing chickens about a mile away—some of them too wild to catch.

What is believed to be the oldest living mare still bearing colts is a 40-year-old animal owned by H. E. Adams, breeder of registered Albino saddle horses near Randolph Field, (Bexar county). Molly gave birth to her 19th colt in September. Of her 19 colts 17 have been fillies. It is believed that Molly's grandsons were first and finally the whole tree. Fencing trees Albino stallion of the Plains. The mare was first bred when Webb is recommended from livestock is the recommendation to assure long 18 years old. Adams reports livelihood and good growth. She is still in good condition.

Italian rye grass makes an excellent green crop for poultry, according to report.

The leaf fat of the hog makes the best lard; back fat, second best and the intestinal fat the poorest lard renders say.

The "wolves" or grubs in the backs of cattle have long been a problem to cattlemen. L. M. Crowley, and other cattlemen of Stephen county have tried out a new treatment for the pest. It is simply sprinkling a hormone on the affected portion of the back and then rubbing it in with a then rubbing it in with a then rubbing it in with a

special pump to sprinkle the alfalfa as it was distributed in the silo. The cost amounted to approximately 50 cents per ton, which was much less than last year when the alfalfa was chopped.

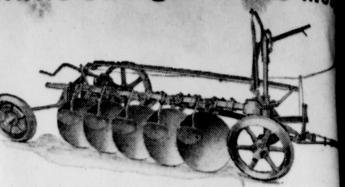
"Pasture fire hazards are great at this time of year and need to be guarded against as much as possible," states the State Department of Agriculture. "Fire not only lays the land open to wind and water erosion, but destroys valuable feed, leaves and protection of wild life. The abundant growth of grass this year has made the hazard of fire on farm lands much greater, than usual," the department reports.

For milk production,

the yield of a pound of dry matter in good grass silage is at least as valuable as a pound of dry matter in corn or hay and under average conditions is stored for less money, says Professor C. B. Bender, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Cows fed grass silage over the level of 45 pounds per day will increase the color of milk because of the added carotene content. This milk will also be of higher quality as far as flavor is concerned. The time may not be far distant when more farmers will be interested in feeding "pasture" the year round.

The Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show will offer livestock prizes of \$31,760 for the 45th annual exposition in Fort Worth next March 7-16. John B. Davis, secretary-manager, announced as premium lists were mailed to 4,000 prospective exhibitors and others throughout the nation. The livestock premiums represent an increase of \$6,625 over the prizes at the 1940 show last year, largest increase being in the department for Herefords and for steers, jacks and mules. The total outfit in cash prizes for all departments of the 1941 show will approximate \$60,000, including premiums for livestock, poultry, rodeo and horse show, and prizes and mileage for the students' livestock judging contests. Premium lists other than for livestock have not been prepared. There has been a revision in weights for the carloads of fat steers and a class has been added for carloads of fat heifers, 800 pounds or less. Classes for quarter horses have been added to the list to replace stock horses which were shown last year. The premium increase for Herefords was from \$6,000 to \$8,500. Additional prizes of \$1,790 will be awarded to exhibitors in the department for horses, jacks and mules. The Shorthorn department will offer increased prizes of \$885.

BUILT FOR BIG JOBS Where Strength Counts Most



The new McCormick-Deering No. 98 Tractor Disk Plow. Note wide head bear for wide track clearance.

The New McCormick-Deering No. 98 Tractor Disk Plow

Often the plowing jobs you have to do are big jobs calling for strength and plenty of it! And that's one good reason for you to get acquainted with a plow built to fit your needs exactly—the new McCormick-Deering No. 98 Tractor Disk Plow.

The No. 98 will take all the work you can give it—and keep on going back for more. Built of heavy-duty materials, scientifically balanced, the No. 98 has an improved hitch, dustproof wheel bearings, simple screw-type depth adjustment, as many other quality features which give it reserve strength to work in the toughest soil conditions satisfactorily, season after season.

Plan to see the No. 98 soon at the nearby International Harvester dealers' store. Ask him to show you the other models in the McCormick-Deering line, including the Little Giant tractor-drawn mold-board plows, horse-drawn sulky gang, and disk-plows, and walking plows.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
Amarillo, Texas
Houston, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
Sweetwater, Texas

MCCORMICK-DEERING PLOWS

Lady Ednor, registered 8-year-old Jersey cow owned by W. L. Bankston, of Lopena (McLennan county), lays her claim to a bovine birth record with two sets of twins over a period of 14 months. Every calf has been normal and all are still living.

The outlook for grain from winter weeds and grass was much improved in Texas on December 1, according to reports to the Agricultural Marketing Service. Prospects are now favorable for grain from grain fields in the northwest district, and some grain fields in the northeast central portion are being utilized now.

Deer, buffalo and Guernsey cattle graze side by side and drink out of the same water tank on the Reynolds Brothers' ranch near Fort Davis (Jeff Davis county). The Guernsey cattle were secured years ago, deer are plentiful in the area and about 27 buffaloes roam about the ranch. Authorities say this is one of the few places in the world where wild and tame animals graze side by side.

J. N. Marshall, a student pilot and goat rancher, has found a way to combine pleasure with business. Recently Marshall lost his herd of goats in the rugged mountains of Pinto Valley. He rode horseback all over the mountain but couldn't find the goats. He then thought of his airplane, took off for a search and located the herd from the air.

KEROSENE - DISTILLATE GAS OIL • MOTOR OILS GASOLINE
Penrock Petroleum Works
115 Jones St., Fort Worth, Tex.
JOE STEGER Mgr. - 3-1100

... always, b amateur eaters who diction on nature thickness o...
... in winter, w...
... by the roast go...
... thin, ne...
... winter.
... d...
... means a...
... birds clo...
... or not i...
... we are...
... ripen...
... the p...
... no fa...
... a natura...
... Abbott...
... New Je...
... on the pa...
... traditional...
... hard w...
... a...
... autumn...
... However,...
... to find a...
... m...
... weather.

BLUE

INVENT

Cultiv

YOUNG

PEACE

AMERICAN INN

140 Jef

FRANC

and

MACHIN

EST PHOTOG

W. M.



KODAK FILM ROLLS
DEVELOPED AND PRINTED
UP TO AND INCLUDING 16
DOUBLE THE REGULAR SIZE
FREE 5x7 ENLARGEMENT
WITH EACH ROLL 42¢
ALL FOR ONE 42¢
Represents Double Size 4c.
BILL WOOD PHOTO CO.
1200 Throckmorton Fort Worth, Texas

EXTRACT TRANSMITS CANCER

Cancer has been produced in mice by a chemical substance isolated from organs of persons who have died from the disease. Dr. Paul E. Steinberg, of the University of Chicago, reports in the current issue of *Science*. In accompanying control experiments, extracts made from similar organs but obtained from persons who did not have cancer and tumors, failed to produce cancer in the mice. The experiments are taken to indicate further that a chemical condition in the body cause cancer, a theory held by many leading investigators.

The disease-producing extracts were made from tissues of livers in which there were no cancer tumors, although there were tumors in other organs of the same bodies, supporting the theory that when cancer is present the cause is widely distributed in the body.

The extract was formed by treating the liver tissues with alcohol and this solution with ethylene dichloride. Some of the elements were changed to a soap by potassium hydroxide, and the part that remained unchanged was used in the experiments. Its chemical nature has not yet been fully determined.

Of 56 mice tested with the extract, 13 died from cancer within 16 months; 7 still are living, and 36 died in six months.

STRIP FRENCH PLANTS

Nine out of ten factories in occupied France have been stripped of their mechanical equipment, foreign traders returning to New York City from the area reported. By stripping France systematically of her manufacturing equipment, the Germans were carrying out their campaign of reducing the country to the status of a vassal State which would supply agricultural and other raw materials to Germany, the traders declared.

The occupation of Paris was still incomplete when the bolts anchoring machine tools, presses, looms and other factory equipment were loosened by German technicians accompanying the armed forces. Working with traditional efficiency, the Germans had the machinery crated and en route to Nazi production centers as rapidly as special trains could be assembled to move the goods.

POLITICAL SYMBOLS

People have grown so accustomed to seeing the Democratic and Republican parties portrayed as a donkey and elephant, respectively, that they spend little time wondering why it is so. The Thomas Nast cartoons first portrayed the parties as such. The donkey was first used in this manner by Nast in 1870 and the elephant as a symbol of the Republican party was born four years later. They quickly caught the public fancy and have been so employed ever since.

What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him? Mat 8:27.

LITTLE JULIUS SNEEZER



HOUSEHOLD HELPS

MRS. MARGARET STUTE, Editor, 1809 Ashland, Fort Worth, Texas.

BUSY WOMEN'S WORKBASKET

Scotty Kitchen Trio



A NEW BEGINNING

A New Year, like each new day, brings added responsibility to us oldsters. We must work harder and longer if we are to meet the challenge of the times—more time for housewives than any other group. Most men folk are living under high pressure of increased living costs and demands of family. Women can do much to relieve this pressure.

"A pleasant disposition maketh a charming woman," is a true saying. It is a fact that the atmosphere of a home is largely determined

by the mother and the wife. Many wives are helping to meet family expenses by earning their own money. Any work that adds to the family income and does not cause a woman to neglect her household should be welcomed by all the family. Housewives have found ways of extra strength for the sake of a few dollars. There are many ways in which wives can earn money if they keep their poise and plan ahead.

Thank God each day for a New Beginning, and resolve to live it to the fullest.

FASHIONS OF THE HOUR

No modern matron would be without at least one trim "shirtwaister." They are designed to make you look younger and inches slimmer. They have splendid bodice roundness with the shoulder trim and darts just over the front yoke to hold fullness right over the bust. The notches can have a cardigan or a sailor and pointed peplums are optional but smart.

Front buttoning make them speedy for dressing and you may have your choice between short or long sleeves.

There is a trimness about the well dressed woman from that distinguishes her from the rest of the crowd. If you would be "smoothie" then look at yourself in the mirror just as you are now. Do you like the result? Then see your tailor—well—consider your family.

Ask yourself these questions before you present yourself before even your own family: Is my hair shining and does it smell nice? Does my blouse fit well? Is my belt neat? Does my skirt hang right and are my stockings seams straight? Most important, do my clothes seem to belong together?

The easiest way to think what you'd rather wear is to remember the most attractive woman you have ever met. Compare this vision with the woman you are looking at now. Of course you may have facial features that you like better than others, but this is not the most important thing in real good looks.

Everyone remembers clean teeth, clear skin and bright hair long after the color of clothes.

The latest hair fad blending of the old and new in the modern pajamas for men. Authentic 1860 prints on modern 1941 materials make it possible for "him" to adorn his pajamas with initials and monograms.

Another feature is the use of contrasting colors in the men's wearing apparel in the stores today. They are moderately priced and give even the most "timid soul rhapsodies of delight."

TIPS TO THE HOUSEWIFE

Here are a few tips that may help to brighten up the home. Send your ideas to this page and share your good fortune with others.

Why not add 1½ teaspoons of grated orange to the 2 tablespoons of sugar (and omit the other flavorings). You can achieve a rather change in the angel food cake.

Cutting through the batter with a knife or spatula will help distribute the batter evenly in the pan and rid your cakes of those ugly ridges.

If biting confectioners' sugar before adding to frosting you will hasten its smooth blending with liquid.

WE DINE

Here are some new tempting dishes that should whet the appetite when served:

Chili Can Carne
2 pounds of beef, cut in cubes
2 tablespoons flour
4 dried chili peppers, ground
1 large onion, chopped
2 cloves of garlic, chopped
2 tablespoons chopped suet
2 tablespoons shortening
1 tablespoon salt
1 teaspoon cayenne seed
1 cup cooked tomatoes
5 cups water
2 cups cooked dried red beans.

To have the best coffee you must have your coffee maker scrupulously clean, regardless of the type. Plain soda is a good coffee-maker rather than steel or tin because pots give off an unpleasant tang.

If you use a glass coffee-maker with a filter cloth, wash the cloth well each time it is used to keep the coffee water in the flavor when it is used again.

The new glass rods are fine and easy to clean.

Another tip that should be especially noted by coffee-makers is to choose regular grind for percolators or boiled coffee, drip grind for drip methods. Using the wrong type is a loss in money and flavor.

FOODS

Mix meat, garlic, onion, chili peppers and flour. Melt fat and mix in a large deep vessel and cook meat mixture 15 minutes over simmer burner and back of stove. Add seasoning, bring to a boil, reduce to simmering speed and cook 1 hour. Add cooked beans and heat thoroughly before serving. Serves 8 to 10 generously. Note: Beans may be omitted.

Double Mocha Chocolate Cake
2 cups sifted cake flour
¾ teaspoon salt
(Continued top next column)

Mix meat, garlic, onion, chili peppers and flour. Melt fat and mix in a large deep vessel and cook meat mixture 15 minutes over simmer burner and back of stove. Add seasoning, bring to a boil, reduce to simmering speed and cook 1 hour. Add cooked beans and heat thoroughly before serving. Serves 8 to 10 generously. Note: Beans may be omitted.

Double Mocha Chocolate Cake
2 cups sifted cake flour
¾ teaspoon salt
(Continued top next column)

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!

WELL DOCTOR, IF YOU MEAN LIKE OUR BABY, I WON'T BE ABLE TO TALK ANY BUSINESS WITH YOU!