

# The Friona Star

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## The Drouth

A drouth is commonly conceived to be a protracted period of deficient rainfall, but this conception is rather misleading, because the harmful effects that make the event of practical importance are really due to a scarcity of water in the soil, and the relation between rainfall and soil moisture is far from constant. The soil is moistened by rain and snow, and it is dried by drainage and evaporation. The latter process includes evaporation directly from the soil to the air and evaporation through plants, the latter process being distinguished as "transpiration."

## Age of the Horse

The first five years of a horse may be considered as equivalent to the first 20 years of a man; thus, a horse of five years may be comparatively considered as old as a man of twenty; a horse of ten years as a man of forty; a horse of fifteen as a man of fifty; a horse of twenty as a man of sixty; of twenty-five as a man of seventy; of thirty as a man of eighty, and of thirty-five as a man of ninety.

## Germany Close to Paris

The Germans penetrated to about 25 miles from Paris but their big guns were not moved so close. The first big gun that opened on Paris was 90 miles away. There were many German troops between the guns and Paris, but the guns had a high angle of fire, the projectiles moving high over the heads of the troops and falling almost vertically on Paris.

## Scallops Related to Oysters

Scallops form a group of bivalves related to the oysters. The two shells are shaped like fans, usually marked with prominent ridges that radiate from the hinge, and the edges are undulated. They are found along our Atlantic shores. The central muscle is the edible part; the season is October to March.

## The Black Forest

The Black forest ends at Lake Constance, which forms part of the border of Germany, Austria and Switzerland. In the city of Constance itself are many historic churches and buildings, and during the Middle Ages church councils were held here.

## The Twelve Apostles

The twelve Apostles were: Andrew, Peter, James, John, Phillip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Thomas, James the less, Jude, Simon Zealotes and Matthias. The last named was chosen by lot to take the place of Judas Iscariot.

## More Valuable Than Platinum

Osmium, iridium and rhodium are more expensive than gold and platinum. Osmium and iridium are used for tipping fountain pens and for special bearings, and rhodium is used for plating jewelry.

## Distilled and Synthetic Gin

Synthetic gin, commonly known as bath tub gin, has practically the same ingredients as distilled gin, but they are imperfectly blended. Distilled gin is distilled after the ingredients are combined.

## First Route of White Men

El Camino Real, between San Diego and San Francisco, was the first route of white men up the Pacific coast, when it was trod by Portola and his company of explorers in 1769.

## Plenty of Stars

Although there are tens of thousands of stars in the night sky, not more than 35 have ever been used by mariners in computing their position at sea.—Collier's Weekly.

## Progress of Patent Business

The United States patent office was 121 years issuing the first million patents; but another million went through the patent mill in the next 24 years.

## Vellum

Vellum is a fine parchment, usually calfskin, used for expensive bindings for books and also for written manuscripts. It is clear white in color.

## Organ of Balance First

The first part of the body to mature is the organ of balance in the inner ear. It is as large at birth as it ever will be.

## An Old Ring Belief

When a ring has been placed on the finger by someone else, it will bring bad luck if you allow it to be removed.

## Tulips From Persia

Tulips, which do so much to brighten our gardens in the early months of the year, came originally from Persia.

## Cross Native of South Seas

One type of cross (lepidium plicidum) is a native of the South seas where it is used to stupefy fish.

## Luffa Is a Gourd

A luffa is a gourd commonly called rag-gourd, dishrag gourd, and vegetable sponge. The young fruit is cooked like squash and eaten in soups or stews. Sometimes it is sliced and dried. In this country, luffas are grown mostly for curios and ornaments. The fibrous interior of the dried fruit, when bleached and prepared, is used as a sponge for the bath and for scrubbing.

## Turtles Utter Sounds

When startled some turtles, such as wood turtles, give a loud snake-like hiss. The males of the large Galapagos tortoise, according to Darwin, bellow a roar in the breeding season. The common painted turtles utter a piping note, particularly in the spring.

## Black Patti

She was Mme. Sissaretta Jones. She became prominent about 1890. She sang in all the principal cities of Europe, and later traveled in the United States, West Indies and Central America at the head of her own company for 19 years.

## Soil Mass of Organisms

A fertile soil is almost a mass of living organisms. The number of bacteria in one cubic inch may range from a number equal to the human population of Ohio to a number equal to that of the population of the United States.

## Colest Place in World

Water thrown from a bucket freezes solid before it touches the ground in OI-Mekon, a town in East Siberia, where the usual temperature is minus 102 degrees Fahrenheit. This is stated to be the coldest place in the world.

## "Hara-Kiri"

Hara-kiri is defined: "A Japanese method of suicide by ripping open the bowels, practiced formerly by daimios and military officers." The word is often incorrectly spelled harri-kari and harri-kari.—Leterary Digest.

## Temperature of Honolulu

The mean annual temperature of Honolulu, Hawaii, is 74.6 degrees F.; the maximum, 88 degrees F.; the minimum, 56 degrees F. The average annual rainfall is 28.6 inches. Honolulu is not subject to strong winds.

## Pearl Shell for Paving

Streets paved with pearl shell and houses decorated with the shell which glistens in many colors in the sunlight are seen at Shark's bay, Broome and other pearling centers on the north-west coast of Australia.

## Habits at the Table

Of all the people in the world, not more than one-third eat with a knife and fork. Another third use chopsticks. And the final third still eat with their fingers.—Collier's Weekly.

## Fails to Click

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "you sees a reform shouter dat's like a lawn mower out o' repair. It kin make a racket dat wakes up de neighborhood, but it don't cut no grass."

## "I. O. U." Not Note

An "I. O. U." is not regarded as a note since it contains no promise to pay. It is an account stated and payment may be demanded at once, if no term is specified.

## Meaning of "Reprisal"

"Reprisal" refers to the retaking from an enemy goods which he has seized, or capturing from him other goods as an equivalent for the damage he has inflicted.

## Titles Don't Count

Jud Tunkins says titles don't mean anything. Merely calling a man "professor" doesn't necessarily make him a good plane player.

## Ancient Hungarian Manuscript

During excavations in Hungary a manuscript set one thousand five hundred years old, but similar to those of today, was discovered.

## Longest Underground Escalator

A "wonder" in London is the escalator in Leicester Square Underground station. It is 161 feet long, and is the longest in the world.

## Meaning of "Alabama"

"Alabama," an Indian word, literally means "Here we rest," but it really applies to a place of beauty worth resting in.

## Chief Justice Votes

The chief justice of the Supreme court votes on decisions the same as the associate justices.

## No Native Ohio Indians

There were no native Ohio Indians. All were migrants from other parts of the country.

## Pets Not Incubators

Fleas do not breed on the dog or cat, but in places they frequent.

## Congregational Church Notes

A relatively small attendance was present for Sunday school Sunday morning and there was no worship service following owing to the fact that Superintendent L. J. Marsh did not arrive at that time as was his intention, on account of a late train at Amarillo.

Services, however, were announced for eight o'clock in the evening when Mr. Marsh was present and delivered a very interesting and encouraging sermon.

Following the evening service a business meeting of the congregation was held, at which it was voted to extend a call to Rev. Mayne, of Gentry, Ark., to become pastor of the church for one year, the call being voted unanimously by the members present. The new pastor will probably arrive to take up his work about October 1st, in the event the call is accepted.

On the coming Sunday, during the forenoon worship hour, the lesson will be presented by O. F. Lange on the subject: "Architecture and Famous Buildings." The public is cordially invited to all the services of the church each Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Gishchler and their small niece and nephew, Maurette and Larry, visited with friends at Levelland Sunday.

Mrs. W. H. Hughes and daughter, Miss Mildred, departed last week to make their home at Coolidge, Arizona. They accompanied Sam Taylor and family.

## SAM TAYLOR TO ARIZONA

Friona lost another very dependable citizen last week when Sam Taylor, who has lived here for the past several years, moved with his family to Coolidge, Arizona.

Mr. Taylor did not sell his home here, but has rented it temporarily, and stated that if he does not find Arizona to his liking he will return to his home here.

J. R. Roden and E. B. Noble were business visitors in Amarillo Tuesday.

D. H. Meade and O. C. Jones were Farwell visitors Tuesday forenoon.

A. D. Smith was a business at the capitol Tuesday.

Mrs. W. M. Guyer and children, Billy and Richard, who have been visiting relatives and friends here for the past two weeks, departed Sunday evening for their home at Salido, Colo.

## Plants Suffer From Disease

It is now known that plants, like humans, suffer from diseases caused by virus and are immune after recovery.

## Getting One's Own Way

"Everybody wants his own way," said Uncle Eben, "cep'in maybe after he succeeds in gettin' it."

## Many Bodies in Catacombs

More than 6,000,000 bodies are estimated to have been placed in the catacombs of Paris.

## BLACK HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB REPORT

By Mrs. Verner Melugin, Reporter

"Vinegar bought for home use in making pickles should be tested to determine strength," stated Miss Rozelle McKenney to the Black Demonstration Club at the club house, Wednesday, September 4.

She further stated that Vinegar less than 3 per cent will not keep pickles, and the vinegar should not be over 5 per cent.

To test for acidity of vinegar, use an eye-dropper with a scratch marked on the side as unit of measure, or one volume. Place one (1) volume of vinegar in a small glass, add two (2) drops of phenolphthalein, add one eye-dropper of sodium hydroxide after another (of 167 normal strength) counting the number added until the solution become red. Thirty volumes of sodium hydroxide added indicates 3 per cent acid; 5 volumes indicates 5 per cent and so on. If the vinegar tests 10 per cent, add a neutral part of water to reduce it to 5 per cent.

Anyone wanting materials for testing vinegar may take two clean bottles to the demonstration agent's office and get enough materials to last two or three years for fifteen cents.

## CELEBRATE 65TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith, two of Friona's most highly esteemed and honored venerable citizens, enjoyed last week, a happy privilege that is very, very seldom enjoyed by any people, which was the opportunity of celebrating their 65th wedding anniversary.

The happy event occurred on Thursday of last week, September 5th, while they were in attendance at the reunion of the United Veterans of the Confederacy at Amarillo. Mr. Smith being one of the Veterans and the celebration was held at the home of one of their granddaughters Mrs. H. A. Pugh, at Amarillo.

A regal supper was served by the hostess in honor of her beloved grandparents, and which was attended and enjoyed by a goodly number of guests which included other relatives and intimate friends of the honored couple.

Mrs. Smith was honored with a gift of a beautiful bouquet from the Amarillo chapter of Daughters of the Confederacy, the bouquet being used as a decoration for the table on which the feast was spread.

Another beautiful gift was presented by their son, C. G. Smith, of Plainview.

The honorees on this occasion have reached an age not commonly allotted to men of this day. Mr. Smith having attained the age of 89 years and Mrs. Smith having her 90th birthday.

Their many friends at Friona extend to them their most sincere wishes that they may be permitted to enjoy many more earthly years together; in which wish the Star most heartily joins.

## LIKE ARMY LIFE

A letter from Owen Drake to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Drake, states that he is fairing well and like army life very well.

Owen has been stationed at Fort Bliss near El Paso, but has recently been transferred to Marfa, where the government is establishing another army post. He is doing duty as a clerk in the quartermaster's office.

Arthur Drake, another son of Mr. and Mrs. Drake, is now enlisted in the commissary department and is stationed at Fort Clark, near Del Rio, Ray Euler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Euler of this place, is also serving in the commissary department and is stationed at Fort Clark, and is also very well pleased with army life.

## SCHOOL NEWS

By Mary Beth Sheely

Enrollment for the High School has reached 165 thus far. This compares favorably with the total enrollment for last year, as that number was 177. There are 14 post graduate students, 24 seniors, 44 juniors, 34 sophomores, and 49 freshmen.

Grade school enrollment is 258. Total enrollment for last year was 319. Figures on enrollment for the corresponding time last year are unavailable. With many students to be enrolled before the year is over, it is likely that the total number will be greater than for the previous year.

## PTA MEETING MONDAY NIGHT

The first P. T. A. meeting of the year will be held next Monday evening, September 16, at 8:00 o'clock in the Auditorium. Everyone interested in school work is urged to attend.

## DR. WILLS TO HEREFORD

Dr. R. R. Wills, who came to Friona and opened an office here in the spring of 1930, removed last week to Hereford and opened an office there.

## PANHANDLE PEACHES

The fact that some of the best peaches to be found anywhere in this country may be grown right here at Friona is becoming more and more evident as one after another of our people present peaches of their own growing this season, which is to say the least, has not been a favorable year for peaches.

Some time ago the Star referred to some peaches of large size and excellent quality that were grown on the premises of W. H. Warren and J. C. Wilkinson here in town, and since that time the writer of this article has had opportunity to view and sample several other peaches all of which were grown in Friona.

One peach came from a tree on F. L. Spring's lot adjoining his home, and was perfect in form and color and of a most delicious flavor, the peach measuring exactly eleven inches in circumference. Mr. Spring stated that larger peaches than this one had been gathered from the same tree this season, and that the tree was well loaded with the fruit.

Miss Lola Goodwine also presented a peach taken from one of the trees on the Goodwine farm at the south side of town, was also of perfect form and color and measured ten and seven-eighths in circumference, and we were also permitted to sample peaches presented by Mrs. F. W. Reeve that were taken from a tree in the yard of Mayor Reeve, being also of large size and of excellent flavor, and R. H. Kingsley also gathered quite a good crop from his trees this season, that were of large size and equal in flavor.

The above facts do not prove that the plains country will ever become a profitable peach growing country, but it is evidence that those who care to do so may produce peaches for their own use that are the peer of any in the country as to size beauty and flavor.

## DINNER AT SCHLENKER'S

Quite a number of friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Weavil gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Schlenker Sunday and partook of a bounteous feast and social visit in their honor.

All the guests present contributed to the amount of food prepared and the dinner was served cafeteria style. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schlenker and daughter, Miss Helen; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Guyer, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Reeve, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Schlenker, Mrs. Ralph Dean and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Schlenker and children, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Weavil; Mr. and Mrs. John White, Mr. and Mrs. James Bragg, Mrs. Fred White, Mrs. W. H. Guyer, and children, of Salido, Colo., Messrs. Clyde Goodwine, Reeve Guyer, Carl Schlenker, and Charles Reeve, and Miss Lola Goodwine, Orma White, Alice Guyer, Ruth Reeve and Virginia Guyer.

After all had done honor to the tempting and wholesome food, and spent a short while in social visiting, the guests began making their departure for their homes.

## VISITED RELATIVES HERE

Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Weavil, of Long Beach, California, arrived here about the middle of last week and remained until Sunday evening visiting relatives and friends, before continuing their journey to North Carolina where they will spend a short time visiting with Mr. Weavil's relatives.

Mrs. Weavil was formerly Miss Rachel Reeve who spent her girlhood here at Friona. She is a sister of Maor Reeve and has a large number of relatives and friends here who were truly pleased to have her with them.

## WILL ATTEND AMARILLO JR.

Miss Ruby Newman, who went to Muleshoe last week where she had accepted a position as clerk in a store there, has resigned her position and departed for Amarillo the first of this week where she will enter the Amarillo Junior College for the coming year.

Wilbur Meade, who attended the Junior college at Portales, New Mexico, last year, has also enrolled in the Amarillo Junior for the coming college year.

## WILL TEACH AT LITTLEFIELD

Miss Lora Mae McFarland, who has been teaching school for the past few years, has returned to her former position as teacher in the Littlefield school for the coming term.

She went to Littlefield last Saturday to begin her work this week. She was driven over by her sister, Miss Martha McFarland.

## BOUGHT DR. WILLS PROPERTY

H. T. Magness, manager of the Phillips Petroleum Company last week purchased the residence property of Dr. R. Wills, who last week dismantled his office here and moved to Hereford.

Mr. Magness, who has, for the past few months, been living in the Melton Wilkerson property, Eighth street, moved his family to their new home Tuesday.

## DIAMOND SPARKLES

By Ed White

In a double-header played here Sunday at Whiteway Park, the Friona Cardinals won in the first game over Oklahoma Lane by a score of 12 to 8, and lost the second game 2 to 1 in six innings.

The second game was a pitchers battle until E. Minyard hit the first ball in the sixth inning for a home run—the hardest hit ball the writer has ever seen.

Clements pitched a fine game for the Cards. In the first game he held the Braves well until the sixth inning with the Cards leading 10 to 2, he eased up somewhat and with some very loose fielding they scored six runs to finish the game 8 to 12 in favor of the Cards.

Friona has now won 18 games and lost 12, and this will be the last game for the season of 1935.

In the first game of this double-header Williams was given six bases on balls and scored four runs.

Final batting averages will be out next week. However Schmitz was the leading batter with an average of .316, Wilson .252, Lewis .240, Williams .236, for the leading batters.

Box score was as follows:

FRIONA	AB	R	H	PO	E
Williams, ss	6	4	0	5	2
Wilson, c	4	1	1	6	1
Lewis, 3b	5	1	3	2	0
Leach, 2b	4	0	2	1	0
Lea, lf	5	0	0	2	5
Meeks, cf	5	0	1	3	0
Bellew, 1b	3	3	2	7	0
Truitt, rf	5	1	1	1	0
Clements, p	5	2	3	0	0
TOTALS	36	12	13	27	3

OKLAHOMA LANE	AB	R	H	PO	E
T. Lindop, lf	5	1	1	2	0
Wood, rf	4	1	1	0	1
E. Minyard, p-3b	3	3	1	1	0
Rundell, c	4	1	0	9	0
Roberson, 2b-3b	5	0	1	2	1
McLain, ss	5	1	1	2	0
Nix 2b-p	4	1	1	2	1
G. Lindop, 1b	2	0	0	6	1
J. Minyard, cf	4	0	1	0	1
TOTALS	36	8	7	24	5

Score by innings:

Friona 1, Oklahoma 11, 12, 13, 8, 7, 5.

Summary of game: Left on bases, Friona 11, Oklahoma Lane 8. Earned runs, Friona 3, Oklahoma 4. Two-base hits, Lewis 1, Clements 2. Three-base hits, E. Minyard and Clements. Home runs, T. Lindop and Lewis. Sacrifice hits, Wilson and Rundell. Stolen bases, Williams 1, Leach 2, Bellew 3, Base on balls, E. Minyard 7, Nix 2, Clements 3. Strike-outs, E. Minyard 6, Clements 5, Nix 1. Hit by pitched ball, Wilson by E. Minyard, G. Lindop and Wood by Clements. Wild pitch, E. Minyard 4. Clements 1, Umpires, Henry, Galloway and Griffin. Time of game, two hours.

Summary of second game: Runs, Friona 1, Oklahoma 2, by Schmitz, E. Minyard and Nix. Left on bases, Friona 5, Oklahoma 2, Lane 3. Home runs, Schmitz and E. Minyard. Sacrifice hits, Lewis, Stolen bases, Wilson, Lea and Clements. Base on balls, Schmitz 2, J. Minyard 3. Strike-outs, Griffin and Galloway. Time of game, one hour and five minutes.

## WILL MOVE TO FRIONA

It is reported that the office of the Parmer County Relief officials will be located in Friona some time this week.

According to reports, this is being done at the request of the officials who have the relief work in charge. The office will be located in vacant rooms at the Friona Wheat Growers elevator south of the railroad.

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

An all-West Texas Field Day at the Spur Experiment Station has been set for Friday, September 20. It promises to be one of the most outstanding agriculture events ever staged in the Western part of the State.

Delegations headed by county agricultural agents and vocational agricultural teachers from over forty counties have already made plans to attend. (There will be no "speech making" at the Texas station will be discussed by the best authorities in the state.)

The chief topics for observation and discussion will be: "Silos," "Cattle Feeding Experiments," "Soil and Water Conservation." The day will be a profitable one for all who attend, and you are invited.



# THE ROMANS

## Had A Phrase For It

"CAVEAT EMPTOR." meaning "Let the buyer beware." This was not used as a bit of balm to ease the ancient conscience nor, yet, was it placarded in the booths and stalls of the market-place. It was a piece of every-day knowledge, born of dear-bought experience.

A shopkeeper knew little about the source of his merchandise. This tunic he bought from a trader, who said it came from Byzantium. So he sold it as the latest Byzantine style. The trader told him the dye was pure Tyrian—it wouldn't fade. So he sold it as Tyrian dyed. But the buyer knew the responsibility was his own. If he guessed wrongly, or his judgment was poor, it was HIS hard luck.

Today, fortunately, there are safer guides than the blanket-warning to "let your eyes be your market."

These guides are the newspaper advertisements. In this newspaper, they are a catalog of the best values in town—signed by responsible firms. If the goods are not all that is claimed for them, their sponsors would need to "beware." For no business can thrive on a one-time sale, or on dissatisfied customers.

A signed advertisement is, in a way, like a promissory note. The advertiser has made a statement, and affixed his signature as a sign of good faith.

So, read the advertisements before you start out on a buying trip. Make this habit, and see how much you save . . . in time, in temper, in money, in shoe-leather.

# FRIONA STAR



# The Friona Star

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One year, Outside Zone 1 — \$2.00  
Six Months, Outside Zone 1 — \$1.25

Entered as second-class mail matter, July 31, 1925, at the post office at Friona, Texas under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of the Friona Star will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the publishers.

Display rates quoted on application to the publisher.  
Local reading notices, 2 cents per word per insertion.

FOR SALE:— Good Jersey Cows and Bulls. See Levi Ritter, Friona, Texas. 3-1t

## PERMANENT WAVES \$1 UP

Better permanents at less than half price for short time. We specialize in permanent waving. Have hair shampooed. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Orr, upstairs at Fox Drug Store, Farwell. 6-3t

# POULTRY

POULTRY PROBLEMS  
DOUBLE IN SUMMER

Weather Checks Egg Supply;  
Brings Disease.

By Roy R. Dearstine, Head of North Carolina State College, Poultry Department.—WNU Service.

Summer brings a number of problems to the poultryman.

Hot weather tends to decrease egg production and to increase the spread of disease. The marketing of early moulters and other hens not laying regularly is the best plan. Cockerels not kept for breeders should be sold when they reach broiler size.

Nonlayers and unneeded cockerels increase the feed bill and crowd the laying birds. Only late moulters should be used for breeding purposes.

Portable range shelters are a help in providing adequate ventilation, and should be moved to new grazing sites when necessary. See that the birds have plenty of feed and fresh water.

Do not try to reduce costs by skimping on feed, as this will tend to keep the birds from developing large frames and building up the needed body reserve for future production.

Worms and parasites, internal and external, flourish in summer. When parasites are found, immediate treatment should be given. Poor development, leg weakness, and drawn face parts are symptoms of worms. County agents or other agricultural advisers may be consulted in regard to parasite control. Vaccinating against fowl pox is an inexpensive form of insurance against this disease.

Weak or poorly developed birds are possible sources of disease and are seldom profitable. Remove them from the flock.

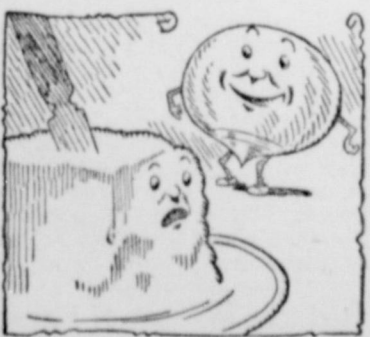
## GANGWAY



Lawyer—You say you want this damage suit pushed through with the utmost speed?

Client—Exactly. I have a child six weeks old, and I want the money to pay his college expenses.

## NOT THE COFFEE



Onion—I'm the strongest guy in the world.  
Boardinghouse Butter—Don't overlook me.

## Exactly

"On the day on which my wedding occurred—"  
"You'll pardon the correction, but affairs such as marriages, receptions, dinners, and things of that sort 'take place.' It is only calamities which 'occur.' You see the distinction?"  
"Yes, I see. As I was saying, the day on which my wedding occurred."—Pathfinder Magazine.

# International Sunday School Lesson

By DR. J. E. NUNN

For Sunday September 15 th. —  
General Topic:— Timothy (A CHRISTIAN WORKER IN TRAINING.)

Scripture Lesson: 2 Timothy 1:1-14.

1. Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, according to the promise of life which is in Christ Jesus.

2. To Timothy, my dearly beloved son: Grace, mercy, and peace, from God the Father and Christ Jesus the Lord.

3. I thank God, whom I serve from my forefathers with ure conscience, that without ceasing I have remembrance of thee in my prayers night and day;

4. Greatly desiring to see thee, being mindful of th tears, that I may be filled with joy.

5. When I call to remembrance the unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice; and I am persuaded that in thee also.

6. Wherefore I put thee in remembrance that thou stir up the gift of God, which is in thee by the putting on of my hands.

7. For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind.

8. Be not thou therefore ashamed of the testimony of our Lord, nor of me his prisoner; but be thou partaker of the afflictions of the gospel according to the power of God.

9. Who hath saved us, and called us with an holy calling, not according to our works, but according to his own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began.

10. But is now made manifest by the appearin of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel:

11. Whereunto I am appointed a preacher, and an apostle, and a teacher of the Gentiles.

12. For the which cause I also suffer these things: nevertheless I am not ashamed; for I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day.

13. Hold fast to form of sound words, which thou has heard of me, in faith and love which is in Christ Jesus.

14. That good thing which was committed unto thee keep by the Holy Ghost which dwelleth in us.

**GOLDEN TEXT:**— Give diligence to present thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not be ashamed, handling aright the word of truth. (2 Tim. 2:15.)

**INTRODUCTION**  
The second Epistle to Timothy is the last letter that Paul ever wrote, as far as our knowledge goes, and it is in many ways the tenderest of all his Epistles. It was written a few months before the great Apostle's death at the hands of Nero, about 66 A. D., and it was dictated to an amanuensis from the Mamertine Prison in Rome. John Calvin said of this Epistle "For my own part, I know that this Epistle has been made more profitable to me than any other book of Scripture, and still is profitable to me every day; and, if any person shall examine it carefully, there can be no doubt that he will experience the same effect."

## "AN APOSTLE OF JESUS CHRIST"

v. 1.  
"It was his joy to realize himself as just this—the emissary apostle of his Lord; it filled him continually and at once with a new quietness and a new energy, animating him for the thousand common days and burdens of the day. He belonged to Another; and in that subtle fact was involved at once a repose and a motive inexhaustible. And now once more, close to the grave, old, and worn out, and in the persecutor's final grasp, he calls himself with the old title and roots with all his weariness upon it. He will never found another church, nor ever pan another tour of inspection and development. He has but to bid farewell and to die, yet he remains to the last in the unaltered possession of the same Sender." H. C. G. Moule.

The first mention of Timothy was the beginning of Paul's second missionary journey, about A. D. 51, when Paul was travelling through



Tom—Didn't you promise at the altar to love, honor and obey me?

Bess—Goodness knows what I promised. I was listening to hear what you promised.

Asia Minor. Timothy was a native of Lystra, a small rustic town of Lycaonia, raised, some fifty years before to the dignity of a Roman colon. When Paul came to Lystra on his second journey, Timothy already appears as a disciple and it may be concluded that Timothy came to know the Apostle Paul on his first missionary journey, and was attracted to him at the time of the healing of the impotent man, no doubt witnessing first the attempted worship of the Apostle, and then the terrible stoning of Paul, by which he almost lost his life. Timothy's father was a Greek, but his mother Eunice was a Jewess. Timothy was associated with the Apostle Paul through a longer period of time than any other co-worker of whom

## PAUL'S TENDER REGARD

### FOR TIMOTHY

"I thank God, whom I serve from my forefathers in a pure conscience, how unceasingly is my remembrance of thee in my supplications, night and day." 2 Tim 1:3. "As the cheerless day in the deep prison close and open upon him; as he lies waking the night; as he sits thinking alone or with Luke, when the pale light shines again; he is continually telling the Lord about Timothy, and asking him for mercy and cheer and the drink of a tear, that Paul may see him once again to the perfect joy of his aging and yearning heart. With that instinct of respect which is frequently so strong in dying men, he reached back to his 'fathers' and feels their spiritual oneness with himself before their God. Thus, think of his 'fathers', he expresses now a yet tenderer affection towards his 'dear child.' His own soul is faint with a 'home-sick yearning' (the Greek verb means no less) for one more sight of Timothy on mortal shore." (H. C. G. Moule.)

## PAUL'S SUPREME FAITH

"For I know whom I have believed, and I am persuaded that he is able to guard that which I have com-

mitted unto him against that day." The word here translated 'committed' always implies the situation of one who has to take a long journey and who deposits his money and other valuables with a friend, trusting him to restore it on his return. The committing I always that of the depositor; the duty of the friend is to guard." ((Walter Lock). Thus Christ on the cross committed his spirit to God his Father (Luke 23: 46), and we commit our souls to a faithful Creator (1 Pet. 4:14). The day here referred to is of course, the day of the Lord's return. "The sufferer elaborates no fine drawn theory of his own safety. It lies just in this: 'HE IS ABLE to guard my deposit,' to guard myself and my all, always, all along. Through life he will guard it, through death, and 'unto that day', that unnamed day when at length he will see his Guardian face to face." (H. C. G. Moule).

## WITH PAUL IN ROME

Whether Timothy was at work with the church at Ephesus or at Corinth or whether he was actually with Paul in his journey to Rome that he was two cannot know. We do know that he had many friends there already and that the work was organized in such a way that the growth of the church was rapid. Timothy was there with him during that first imprisonment. In every crisis he was found loyal to his sold friend. We wish that we might have an accurate account of the days in Rome when Paul in chains continued to preach and Timothy worked among the Christians of the city. It was a great team and oG blessed them during the years. Paul wrote letters and referred to Timothy's faithfulness. He writes to the Philippians: "Ye know the proof of him, that, as a son with the father, he hath served with me in the gospel." We cannot picture fully the profound impression that this letter (Second Timothy) made on the young teacher of Ephesus. It is one of the most precious possessions that we have to-day. What must it have been for Timothy! It was great to know that his great friend needed him. His friend believed that he would be brave enough to stand for the right

in Ephesus and also come to Rome to face probable death at the hands of an infuriated emperor. It is probable that Timothy made the journey rapidly to Paul's side and as a reward for his daring was thrown into prison to suffer along with Paul. We may be reasonably certain that Luke, Mark, and Timothy were with Paul when the axe fell.

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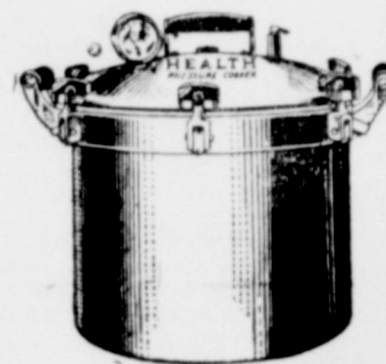
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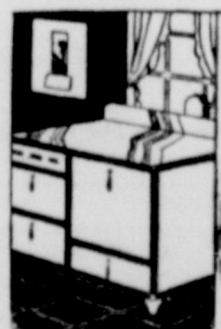
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"September is a more or less routine month. Starting to school, music lessons are resumed again for the fall and winter. We will always have washing and ironing and three meals a day routine. Cooking by no means need be a routine job. As a matter of fact, it need not be termed a routine job but rather an accomplishment which can be made very interesting if it is looked upon in the right frame of mind.

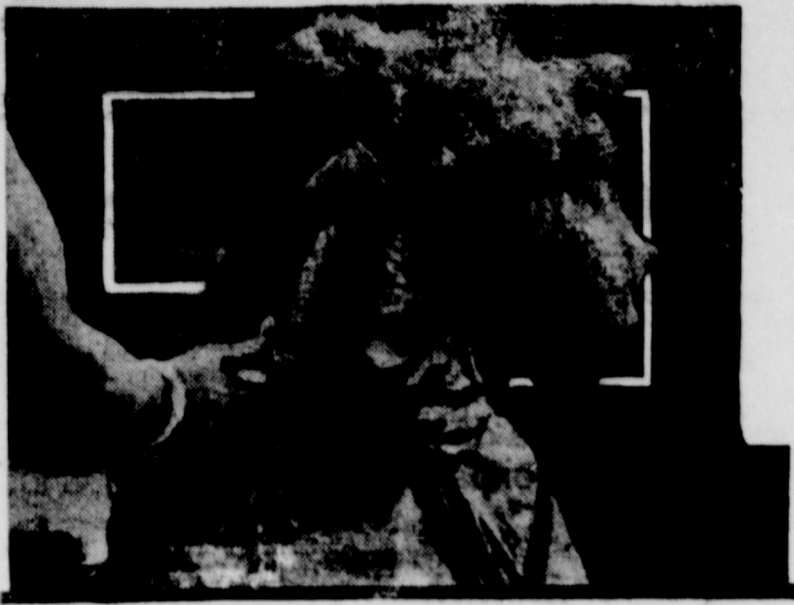
"The first item to consider in planning a meal is to include the food elements that have been lacking during the day (I am speaking of the evening meal, because that is when the family is generally together, and it is usually the main meal). The second is to prepare food in some way a little different from what you have been used to doing. Third, serve it as attractively as possible, remembering the old saying, 'Feed the stomach first through the eyes.'"

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# Texas Utilities Company



# Astonishing Fomban



Big Task for a Cameroun Hairdresser.

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

**F**OMBAN, mandate of Cameroun, Africa, is astonishing. The city stands upon a hill and is surrounded by an elaborate system of ancient trench fortifications dating from the years of the Fulah raiders. The trees, which have been planted along every street, give it a wooded effect wholly absent among the neighboring grass meadows. One has an immediate impression of order, prosperity, civilization.

Many of the houses of Fomban are of sun-dried brick and are roofed with native tiles or grass thatch. The compound fences are neatly constructed. The market, made of brick and tile, is modern in type and perfectly clean. At the center of the town is an imposing three-story structure set in the midst of elaborate gardens.

It is the palace of Njoya, sultan of the Bamoun and overlord of Fomban. Everything—order, bricks, and garden—is indigenous. Fomban existed when the white man was no more than a myth. Even now outside influences have touched it only slightly.

The sultan and the majority of his people are Mohammedans. In accordance with the curious rule that people of the African deserts and prairies readily adopted Mohammedanism, and that the people of the African forests almost invariably did not, the Bamoun scarcely recall a time when their life was not strongly influenced by the Arabic belief.

In the center of the town, facing the sultan's palace, is the mosque, a frame building of strongly Moorish type, even to the vertical stripes of red and white paint. Here, every Friday, the elite of the Bamoun gather.

### Subchiefs Are a Proud Lot.

The many *ngi*, or subchiefs, of the tribe, some of whom exert far more real power than the sultan himself, come in from their districts, bringing with them a string of dependents. They make a striking picture. Nearly all aristocrats of the Cameroun plateau ride horseback and dress in immense flowing robes covered with bright embroidery. Some swathe their heads in white or blue turbans; others wear the characteristic floppy straw hat of the Fulah cattle herders. All have an air of faintly contemptuous majesty.

They, the rulers, they fondly think, are the pure-blood conquerors from the North, and therefore the superiors of the indigenous peoples with whom they have merged. As a matter of fact, little trace of the Arab strain remains, certainly so far south as Fomban. The Bamoun, except for unusual stature and the occasional appearance of an isolated straight-featured type, are distinctly negroid.

The *ngi*, when they come to town, are followed, according to their rank, by greater or less entourages. Several male members of his family usually accompany the *ngi*, also mounted. The horses are richly caparisoned in red and green leather. The men carry elaborate spears, with shafts of hardwood and tips of silver or native bronze. Behind comes an inconspicuous rabble of wives, usually well-laden with produce for sale at the week-end market, and several depressed-looking burros, not quite as heavily laden as the women.

While the ceremony at the mosque is in session the women and burros sit respectfully about outside. When the men come out, Fomban stirs with unaccustomed activity, an activity which continues until the country people stray away home late the following day.

### Markets Are Picturesque.

All sorts of produce are spread out in the market. There are leather boots, scabbards, and decorated harness; superb pieces of Bamoun embroidery; rolls of homespun cotton cloth; carved wooden household articles of every description.

Hardly less picturesque is the food market. First of all, there are thousands of ears of fine Indian corn. It grows everywhere on the plateau. More special delicacies range all the way from roasted termites' eggs to crocodile steaks, things of considerably less interest to a white traveler.

More than a thousand people attend the market. The sounds, sights, and smells of vigorous native trading give an impression of thriving, continuing African life such as one scarcely senses among the less developed forest types, particularly among the dreary, half-invald creatures of the jungle of southern Cameroun. The favorable climate, the mixture of types, and, above all, the remoteness of the cor-

ruptive influences of white civilization clearly show their effect.

By Sunday morning the peasants have for the most part gone away, their produce sold or favorably exchanged. The aristocrats, however, remain. At the slightest provocation they will arrange a parade, a sham war, anything to vary the monotony of isolated tribal life.

Even the presence of white strangers, for whom the rules of the plateau have great toleration but very scant respect, will serve for an excuse.

One Sunday noon recently a traveler learned that word went forth that a "play" had been arranged. The eight whites then in Fomban, only three of whom resided there permanently, sat with Sultan Njoya in chairs at one end of the town square. The riders, musicians, singers, standard-bearers, and buffoons made ready at the other.

The "play," running true to the type of innumerable similar displays that take place in the larger towns of the high prairie, began with an orderly procession of all the unmounted men. Drums, fife, horns of many kinds, and stringed instruments came in the first rank, playing warlike refrains. Before them danced, somersaulted, and grimaced several clowns, royal jesters attached to the sultan's court in much the same position held by the court jesters of medieval Europe. Standard-bearers and a rabble of singers brought up the rear.

The end of the square reached, the marchers formed irregular lines at either side, and, spears and standards lifted, shouted greeting to the horsemen who followed.

### Charge of the Horsemen.

The square of Fomban is narrow and a little more than 200 yards long. It was mid-afternoon of a golden tropical summer. The vividly green trees that skirted the plaza and the bright red earth peculiar to the Fomban district made a perfect setting. The horsemen numbered more than 100, and each was gowned in flowing robes embroidered in every imaginable bright color. All carried either spears or long stiletto rifles lifted menacingly above their heads.

There was a great shout, and from the distance the spurred horses bore down upon the spectators at full gallop. The dust, the flashing spears, the wild cries, and the blazing colors made a thrilling sight.

In another instant the small, helpless group of whites were cold with terror, for the charge neither turned nor abated. There was no time to move.

When less than 6 feet away, each man shouted, stood up in his stirrups, and reined in. Every horse rose up on its hind legs, forefeet kicking, pi-rouetted, and the line swept away at the right angle. The cruel Hausa bit, an iron circle that rings the horse's tongue and holds in its upper side a sharp prong that gouges the animal's flesh when the rein is pulled, had proved its effectiveness.

Later in the afternoon, the "play" took the form of a series of weird traditional dances performed in masks. These masks, a fine collection of which may be seen in the private museum of Sultan Njoya, are of copper or wood or a combination of the two materials. Many, though deliberately grotesque, show rare sculptural ability. Some are enormous, some ridiculously small; others have the shape of animals' heads—horses, baboons, crocodiles, etc.

### Sultan and His Museum.

One of the most unusual things in Fomban is the museum of Sultan Njoya. But Njoya, a magnificent, 6-foot, black chieftain, with the smile of a nice baby, is an unusual man. He is himself, for one thing, the inventor of one of the only two written alphabets known to have been produced in negro Africa—a phonetic alphabet which apparently has nothing in common with any other on the earth.

The museum occupies a long room at the top of the palace. It contains a collection of carvings, bronzes, spears, beadwork, brass jewelry, embroideries, and textiles for which the curator of any ethnological museum would give an arm.

Njoya has gathered the things because he admires them and because he takes pride in every tradition of his people. In other words, civilization has not penetrated with its teaching that all things not manufactured in Europe are therefore contemptible. It must be added that the French government resident at Fomban, M. Quer, devotedly and charmingly upholds Njoya in his point of view.

## Mid-West Farmers Increase Incomes

### Those Keeping Books Report Business Improvement Being Shown.

Farm earnings of 73 account-keeping farmers in several Illinois counties, showed an increase in 1934 over 1933, the second consecutive year of their business improvement, according to a report of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, published in the St. Louis Milk Market Review.

Average cash income last year among the 73 farmers was \$2,715 per farm, and cash expenditures average \$1,500 per farm, leaving \$1,215 to meet interest payments and family living expenses, the report explains. Besides the cash income, an inventory increase of \$461 per farm was shown, on account of rises in farm product prices.

The 73 accounts show an average net income in 1934 of \$1,043 a farm, compared with an average of \$259 in 1933 and an average net loss of \$542 in 1932. The data compiled, the report observes, is not representative of average farm conditions, as the statistics were secured from large farms.

Of the farms considered, 38 were general and 35 dairy farms.

"On many farms," the report states, "the cash received from benefit payments (AAA payments) will more than pay for the year's taxes. As an average for all the accounting farms, payments actually received were \$64 more than sufficient to pay 1934 taxes."

### Caustic Potash Is Used to Remove Calves' Horns

The horns are usually removed from young calves by using caustic potash. This may be obtained in stick form at a drug store. The calf's horns should be treated with caustic potash as soon as the button appears, which will be possibly at two weeks of age, according to a writer in Hoard's Dairyman. The long hair around the horn should be clipped away with ordinary hair clippers or a pair of shears. A circle of vaseline should then be placed around the horn, making a considerable ridge above the eye so that no liquid containing the caustic potash will get into the eye. The stick of caustic potash is then dampened and rubbed vigorously on the small horn button until the flesh gets considerably reddened, although it is not advisable to rub it until blood appears. The person doing the work should protect his hands against contact with the wet caustic.

### Rodents on Farm

Contrary to the experience of big game, many of the smaller wild animals find civilization an advantage. In primitive regions the numbers of such animals as ground squirrels, prairie dogs, and pocket gophers were largely determined by the available food supply and the extent to which they were the prey of the larger hunting animals. As farmers filled the western country they drove off the larger animals and planted crops and meadows, thus increasing the available food supplies for the small rodents. The rodents multiplied to take advantage of the more available food available in fields, meadows, and orchards. This is one reason, according to the biological survey, that farmers find it necessary to trap and poison the rodent pests.

### Save Overheating of Stock

"There is no need for farmers losing horses during sudden hot spells of the busy farming season," Wayne Dinsmore, secretary Horse Association of America, says. Men who work around coals in temperatures as high as 135° F. have all the salt and water they want. If horses are treated the same way they can stand heat, too. Take barrels of water to the field and allow the horses an opportunity to drink every hour. Give them all the salt they want. This simple treatment will save work stock from heat prostrations in hot weather, he states.

### Agricultural Notes

Pennsylvania farmers sold clover and timothy seed to the value of \$384,000 in 1934.

Three of every four acres of farm crop land are used to produce feed for live stock.

North Carolina apple growers say the codling moth is the greatest menace to their crops.

Good ventilation for the mechanical milk cooler makes the cooler more efficient and saves money.

Delaware and Catawba are the two most important grape varieties in New York used in the manufacture of champagne.

A disease of clover leaves called sooty blotch, which destroys much good forage in American pastures, is prevalent in Europe.

The buckwheat plant has a leafy succulent stem and small root system.

Alfalfa thrives in semi-arid and arid climates where irrigation is practiced.

Japanese Hulled, White Rice, Queen Golden and South American are among the important varieties of pop corn grown.

In chopping, the long hay is fed into the cutter, like corn into the silage cutter, and the cut hay is blown into the mow.

The average farm in Idaho has 21 acres, or 9.2 per cent of its area, in woodland.

Bad crops in Egypt forced the government to import 34,000 tons of wheat from Austria.

A total of 580,000 acres of winter wheat for harvest in 1935 has been planted in Idaho.

Most of the breakage in the leather parts of harness starts from cracks. Well oiled leather will not crack.

New York state has nearly four and one-half million acres in farm woodlands.

Creston, in southern British Columbia, boasts of a hog which weighed 449 pounds and when slaughtered gave 60 pounds of lard.

Soy beans are the only forage seed crop which is more plentiful this year than last. Production for 1934 was approximately 994,000,000 pounds which may be compared with 633,000,000 pounds for the previous year.

## Modern Practices Aid to Dairymen

### Get Rid of "Boarder" Stock; Supply Grain Feed Only to Producers.

By Prof. C. G. Bradt, New York State College of Agriculture—WNU Service.

Dairymen can expect greater profits from their cows if they follow practices of 700 dairymen who are members of farm bureau dairy record clubs. They would keep fewer "boarder" cows; they would feed grain according to the cow's production; and they would improve their herds by methods which insure success in the shortest time.

In many ways the typical dairymen is ahead of dairymen in other states as far as methods are concerned. Dairying, however, holds promise of still greater profits if practices are still further improved.

Returns from 321 members of dairy record clubs show that these members are making steady progress in herd improvement. Seven hundred and nineteen "boarders," or cows that do not earn their keep, have been removed from these herds; 182 calves are being raised from dams that have produced more than 300 pounds of butterfat annually; and 82 per cent of dairy club members have pure-bred bulls. All of these practices mean higher-producing cows and greater profits in the near future.

Since the outlook for dairying has improved considerably, dairymen should lose no time in adjusting their business and their methods to reap the benefits of better times which dairy economists believe are in store for the dairy industry.

### Two Raindrops in Dakota Equal to Three in Texas

Knowing the annual rainfall for your region is not enough to determine the effect of this climatic factor on crops. High temperatures the year around offset rainfall by increasing evaporation and decreasing the effectiveness of the moisture available for plants.

Thus an annual rainfall of 20 inches in North Dakota may be equivalent in producing crops—to 30 inches in Texas, where the yearly evaporation is twice as great as near the Canadian border. The natural vegetation and crop characteristic of the humid East may be found as far west as the 96th meridian in the Dakotas and Nebraska, while in the states to the south this shift from humid to semi-arid crops takes place more nearly at the 97th meridian.

Of the four factors which usually determine what crops are to be grown—precipitation, temperature, soil, and topography—temperature is, of course, much the more important in the humid East and in a small area along the Pacific coast in Washington, Oregon, and northern California, while rainfall is the determining factor in the Great Plains and the western Inter-Mountain section.

### Grasshopper Bait

The bait for poisoning grasshoppers is made by adding sodium arsenate to a mixture of salt, bran, sawdust, molasses, water and banana oil. The most economical way to prepare the bait is to mix it in large enough quantities to feed large acreages and have farmers in that area share the expense of the ingredients and mixing. The poison bait should be scattered thinly over sod land soon after the hoppers hatch. They are killed by the poison before they move from the grass and before much damage has been done. The bait should be sown during the morning on warm sunny days. Ten pounds is enough to feed an acre but it is difficult to scatter that small amount. Birds, poultry and live stock will not pick up enough poison to injure them in any way.—Michigan State College.

### Vaccinating Pigs

The best time to vaccinate pigs is right after weaning time. The amount of serum and virus necessary at that time for complete immunization is less than later on when the pigs are heavier. Some hog producers vaccinate at an earlier age with good results and lower cost, says a writer in Prairie Farmer. Pigs should be kept off food for 12 hours before they are treated. After treating they should be fed lightly for a few days and permitted to run on clean pastures.

### Knockouts

The term knockout is generally understood to imply that the fighter has been "knocked out" and is unconscious or unable to get up. Sometimes a fighter gets into such a condition from repeated blows that he is practically unconscious while still on his feet. When this occurs it is very easy to render him entirely unconscious. In these circumstances a fighter is so little able to defend himself that a blow would perhaps cause severe injury. When such a condition comes about the fight is generally ended by the referee or the judge, or both, declaring a technical knockout.

### The Mississippi and Tributaries

The Mississippi river proper is about 2,000 miles long, 2,161 of them navigable. From the mouth of the Mississippi to the headwaters of the Missouri, however, is a distance of 4,200 miles, and 2,682 miles of the Missouri may be navigated. The navigable tributaries of the Mississippi number 45, and the entire system offers 16,000 miles to traffic. The area drained is 1,257,545 square miles.

### Lighting of Baal Fire

The lighting of the Baal Fire in England is always a great event, with children dancing about the fire and their elders dancing the old English dances on the green. In Finland the peasants drive to centers where they dance and sing and leap over the bonfires till long after midnight.

### End of Egypt's Independence

Egypt ceased to be an independent kingdom in 525 B. C., the last king of Egypt being Psamtik III, who was deposed on that date, when Egypt was conquered by the Persians. It was later conquered by the Greeks, then the Romans, becoming a Roman province in 30 B. C.

### Use for Great Danes

Great Danes are used in Belgium, Germany and France to draw small wagons, from which milk and farm produce are peddled. They are also called "German bear hounds" and have been very successfully trained in police work.

### Habit Grew to Be General

For a time in its early statehood career laws of Ohio were amended and made worse merely for the sake of making a good-sized volume, and as an excuse for legislators to stay on the job and thus draw their \$3 per day.

### The Mutton Bird

A large, black seabird which frequents Australian islands is known as the mutton bird. Its young are very fat and yield an oil which is claimed to be 60 times richer in vitamins than cod liver oil.

### Odd Cancellation

From 1870 to 1891 the stamps of Afghanistan were canceled by having a piece of paper torn or cut out of them. In 1892 Afghanistan adopted the modern method of canceling stamps with ink.

### Show U. S. Films

While American motion pictures predominate in the larger theaters in China, low-priced picture houses are supplied almost entirely by Chinese producers.

### Julius Caesar Tall and Thin

Julius Caesar was tall and rather thin, with a thoughtful, pale face. His eyes were black, he wore no beard, and in the latter part of his life he was bald.

### Formed Santo Domingo

In 1844 the Eastern negroes of Haiti revolted and separated into what is known as Santo Domingo. The boundary treaty was not finally signed and ratified by both countries until 1920.

### Church Left by Sherman

A church is the only surviving building of Buford's Bridge, S. C., a flourishing town before General Sherman burned it during the war between the states.

### Vision Is Important

In children as young as three and four years old vision plays an extremely important part in learning, psychologists found in tests.

### Founded by Columbus' Son

Cumaná, capital of the state of Sucre in Venezuela, was founded by Christopher Columbus' son Diego as New Toledo in 1521.

### Maybe So

To stop the cry of an owl tie a knot in the corner of your handkerchief, or turn your pocket wrong side out.

### Some Believe This:

A wart will leave a person if a lock of hair be cut from the nape of his neck without his knowledge.

### Just a Sign

If you have company on Monday, it is a sign you will have company each day through the week.

### Oakum

Oakum is loose hemp fiber obtained by untwisting old ropes and picking the strands into fiber.

### Named for Moses Cleveland

Cleveland was named for Moses Cleveland who organized the settlement in 1790.

### An Old Belief

Burning tea leaves and dust ensures riches.

# POULTRY FACTS

## LATE CHICKS MUST MAKE FAST GROWTH

### Birds Need to Develop in Eight, Ten Weeks.

By Roy S. Dearstine, Head of North Carolina State College Poultry Department.—WNU Service.

Chicks hatched in the late spring require more careful attention than those hatched earlier in the season. Hot weather and the danger of infection with disease add to the difficulties of raising late chicks.

The aim in good chick development is to secure a rapid growth during the first eight or ten weeks, with the birds attaining a weight of about two pounds at the end of this period.

After this time, growth proceeds more slowly while the birds are storing a reserve in their tissues to take care of the demands made upon them in the egg-laying season.

If hot weather is allowed to check their early growth, the birds may not reach a normal size. They also miss the abundant supply of tender green feed available earlier in the year.

Warm, moist atmospheric conditions appear to increase the spread of coccidiosis among small chicks, it is observed.

Care should be exercised not to overheat or underventilate houses in which late chicks are being raised. However, the houses should not be allowed to chill on cold nights.

The chicks should be turned out into the sunshine whenever the weather is suitable. Rigid sanitation should be practiced. Droopy and undeveloped birds should be culled out, since they are not likely to develop into good birds and they also may be disease carriers.

During the hot months, a range shelter which can be readily moved provides a good method of protecting the chicks from the heat while allowing them to graze on green stuff. Cod liver oil or alfalfa leaf meal should be added to their diet if they do not get an abundant supply of green feed.

### Vaccinate Chicks at an Early Age, Expert Warns

Vaccination against infectious laryngotracheitis, commonly called bronchitis, can be done any time after chicks are six weeks old, says Dr. F. R. Beaudette, professor of poultry pathology at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers university.

Since it is convenient to apply both pox and bronchitis vaccines at the same handling, however, it is well to vaccinate at an early age, Doctor Beaudette has found, because the reaction from pox vaccination increases somewhat with the age of the bird.

Vaccinate when the broilers have been disposed of and at a time that will be suitable for all eggs. Pox vaccination should be completed, if possible, before the birds reach the age of three months.

### Use Poultry Houses

Young pullets should be taught to roost in the permanent quarters as soon as possible. Changeable weather with cold, damp nights may cause an outbreak of roup and colds in the flock which will set the birds back considerably in their laying. If they are under cover at night the flock owner will not have to worry about them. Before the birds are to use the permanent equipment and houses, all should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a good reliable germ killer. There is no profit in putting healthy birds in unhealthy surroundings.

### Feed for Ducklings

Young ducklings can be raised successfully on a mash composed of bran, shorts, and cornmeal, equal parts, with 10 per cent beef meal added, and 5 per cent bone meal, says the Montreal Herald. This should be moistened and fed to the ducks—just what they will eat up clean in ten minutes. Small ducklings should be fed about six times daily. It is a good policy to scatter some coarse sand over the feed just before giving it to the birds.

### Laying Soft Shell Eggs

The reason why hens lay eggs with soft shells is either because they are overfat, and are not assimilating their food, or because of a lack of shell making material, such as oyster shell or lime. If hens are overfat feed less and give occasional doses of epsom salts. If these birds have intestinal worms it may be the cause of the leg weakness, particularly if they are in a rundown condition. Pullets often lose the power of their legs when they are just coming into lay.—Montreal Herald.

### Reduces Weight of Eggs

Exceedingly high temperatures may reduce the average weight of eggs from the flock by as much as 15 to 20 per cent. Studies in the flock at the Kansas experiment station indicate that this decline is likely to be noticeable at temperatures above 85 degrees, says a writer in Successful Farming. There was more variation in the weight of the albumen and the shell than of the yolk. The birds were more sensitive to sudden temperature changes than they were to gradual changes.