

# The Friona Star

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FRIONA, FARMER COUNTY TEXAS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1936.

Published Every Friday

## Cogitations & Aphorisms of Jodok

"I have learned one thing, and it cheers a man. In always doing the best he can. That whether, in the great big book, a blot Gets over a fellow's name or not, Whenever he does a thing that's white, It's credited to him fair and right." The above quotation has been called to my mind a number of times during the past week, when I have heard people make complimentary remarks about certain of our citizens for having rendered just and honorable services to the public or for having put forth worthwhile efforts in behalf of their fellowmen.

I have heard people remark, that it did not seem worthwhile for one to try to do the right thing, and to be of service to humanity, as nothing was ever thought of it and no appreciation was shown; but the different complimentary remarks that I have just mentioned have convinced me that this is all wrong, and that people do notice and think and appreciate such services on our part whether they make mention of the fact to us directly or not.

Anyway, we know that, acting in accordance with the old proverb "Every fellow for himself and the Devil for us all," does not yield any worthwhile returns in the opinions of our associates or for the good of humanity as a whole.

I always like to hear people complimented rather than abused, especially when I know the compliment is well deserved, and usually, it seems from those that I have heard recently, that when the compliment is deserved, some one will pass it.

Personally, I have received very few compliments during my rather uneventful life, and I feel that there is no one to blame but myself, for I have never done anything worthy of a compliment, someone would have passed them on to me. But really, during the past week I have received some very complimentary expressions for myself, or, at least, I have come to feel so good inside that I am unable to describe it. Some of them in a letter from my good friend, Tom Howorth, down in McAllen, Texas, and some of them were delivered to me personally. Anyway, as Will Carlton says—etc., etc., and I know my readers have all had similar experiences and feelings, and I know you have enjoyed them. So, why not have more of compliment and less criticism for our friends?

I have read or heard somewhere, that—"It is more blessed to give than to receive," and it occurs to me that it is to be found in the "good book," but just what part I do not know. If I had a bible I might find it if it is in there, and be able to quote book, chapter and verse; but I have not the book. Books are usually things to hold out on the street corner.

However, there is no question in my mind as to the truth of the quotation, especially if you give a bouquet and receive a brick-bat.

I understand that the local PTA will have another meeting and program some time in January, the exact date of which I have not been able to learn. I have never come in contact with this organization and its personnel and, therefore, have not had my interest kindled to any great extent concerning it, but I have been hearing recently of some of the things it is doing all along since its organization several years ago, and these things are beginning to attract my interest in the organization. Not being a teacher, nor the parent of any children in the school, I naturally felt that the scope of its activities did not concern me in the least; but since learning more of it and its work, I can feel my mind changing and my attitude toward it that of a growing interest.

One of the things I have learned about it is, that it is the sole support of the school cafeteria, the organization providing the victuals and paying someone to prepare and serve them, to all who may choose to patronize the cafeteria, the lunches being furnished for a minimum price, merely enough to pay for their preparation, to those who are able to pay the meager price; and many of the children attending school are given a nice warm lunch at the noon hour, who would otherwise have to do with a cold and not too appetizing lunch brought from home, and in former days had to eat cold sandwiches some cases none at all.

Now, that is what I call "Doing unto others," and such things just naturally strike a responsive chord inside of me, for just such things as these are what makes this old world

### SERIOUS ACCIDENT

Just before day light this morning, Tuesday, a serious accident occurred on Hi-way 69 near the draw bridge. It seems that a Sinclair oil truck was going east, when nearing the bridge, the oil truck driver noticing an approaching truck swerved to the left and struck the abutment in such a way that the rear of his truck swung in the path of the oncoming truck. The truck going west was only slightly damaged. The front of the oil truck was badly wrecked, and the driver was seriously injured. The driver was brought into Friona where he received First Aid from Dr. Stover. The patient was found to have received a broken leg and the flesh of one leg badly lacerated from knee to ankle. An ambulance was sent from Clovis, N. M. where the patient was taken to receive hospital care.

### BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES

In our Sunday morning service we are having a series of messages on the general theme "Great Ships of the Bible." Two weeks ago we considered the subject of "Divine Ownership"; the following Sunday we considered "Divine Worship" and last Sunday we discussed "Divine Fellowship." Our people are becoming more and more interested in some of these matters of divine relationship. We will follow these discussions with other subjects of equal importance next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

We are considering a group of kindred subjects for our Sunday night messages, directed to help our young people. We spoke last Sunday night on "The Man Who Said He Would but couldn't." Next Sunday it is our plan to speak on "The Man Who Said He Would But Didn't." We the man or the text that shall be are asking our young people to find used.

The Sunday school is growing nicely. Many classes are striving for 100 per cent attendance next Sunday. Every class is provided a good teacher.

Interest in the B. T. U. is increasing. There is a fine, healthy spirit among each group of our people in each department. As these lines go to press the ladies of the W. M. U. are having an all day Mission program at the church. We are happy for this fine spirit of growth in our work. We invite you to come.

### VISITED SON HERE

Mr. W. M. Williams, of Abilene, spent last Friday night here as the guest of his son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wright Williams. Mr. Williams was accompanied by Mr. Ash Stephens, and Wright says his father brought with him a mighty fine Christmas present in the form of a fine large ham and a long string of sausage. Wright is the manager of the Friona Wheat Growers elevator and the Friona Consumers Company and one of our most highly esteemed citizens.

### FRIONA THEATRE

The Friona Theatre, under the management of Messrs. Prather and Hardesty, assisted by Raymond Donnell, as operator, will open its doors to the public tonight, Thursday.

Three really good programs have been arranged for this week, being one for Thursday and Friday nights, another for Thursday and Friday nights, another for Saturday afternoon and the third for Sunday afternoon and Monday night.

They have their building neatly arranged and all equipment installed and ready for the opening programs, all of which promise to be really good ones.

Read their printed circulars and their advertisement in this issue of the Star.

A meeting of the local chamber of commerce has been announced for Monday night of next week. All members are urged to attend.

Please remember the Community Night program to be given at the school auditorium tonight, (Thursday). Everybody cordially invited and no admission fee will be charged.

Worth living in. So, let us back the Y. T. A. cafeteria, which was planned, devised, inaugurated, initiated, installed, originated and operated by Friona—a Friona institution.

And I am backing those Juniors, who presented that play last Thursday night. It was well done, and it proves they have originality, ability and impulse to do things. When a man gets in his "eighties" he usually cannot hear very well, and so it is with me. I could not hear anything those young ladies said and thus do not know what they were talking about; but I could tell by their actions and gestures that they were telling it just right and that they sure got it told. And Boy! Boy! They sure did act it, and I knew by the way the audience cheered and laughed it was good and well done. The young men, having stronger voices and not speaking quite so rapidly, I was able to catch a part of what they said, and I sure enjoyed being there.

### ATTENDED HIGHWAY MEETING

The meeting of the Highway "66" Association that was held in Amarillo, Tuesday, was attended by representatives from Farmer county, in the persons of County Judge, Walter Lander, of Farwell, and Dan Ethridge and T. B. Galloway, of Friona, Mr. Ethridge being president of the Friona Chamber of Commerce.

On his return home in the late afternoon, Judge Lander called at the Star office and left definite information that definite word was received from the State Highway Commission that the strip of Highway "66" thru Farmer county has been placed on the list for "letting" on December 21, of this year.

This contract will be for the grading and drainage structures only, but this part of the work will then have been completed in time to permit of the paving of the gap during the coming summer, thus completing this highway across Texas to the New Mexico line during the coming year.

Judge Lander was very much gratified over this report, as he has been interested in getting this work done ever since he has held the office of County Judge, and has missed no opportunity to urge the completion of the road, and was one of his first official acts to have the county guarantee the right-of-way for the building of the road on the location selected by federal and state highway officials.

Binding sheets have been prepared by the State Highway Commission and are already in the hands of bidders, and there is every reason to feel assured that the contract will be let as announced.

### YOUNG PEOPLES DISCUSSION GROUP

Our last meeting, which was held Monday night, Nov. 30, was well attended and very interesting. If you were absent, plan to enjoy our next meeting.

Our next meeting will be held at the home of Misses Louis, Meyer, Orton, and Gates, at 7:30 p. m. the 14th.

### COMMUNITY NIGHT PROGRAM

There will be a Community Night Program in the school auditorium at 8:00 o'clock, Thursday, December 10. There will be musical numbers consisting of solos, the rhythm band, and chorus groups from Grade School and High School. Miss Christine Warren, speech teacher, will give a reading entitled, "Chalk Marks on the Gate." Dr. Gordon, Dean of Texas Technological College of Lubbock will be the principal speaker. There will be no admission charge. School officials are expecting an unusually large attendance at this program. Remember Community Night, December 10.

### FIRE TOOK FEED CROP

A very disastrous occurrence took place on the farm of I. W. Barnhouse about 15 miles southeast of Friona on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26, wherein Mr. Barnhouse's entire feed crop was destroyed by fire.

The crew had just finished threshing the crop from about 200 acres of sudan and the straw was piled in one immense stack at the rear of the machine and the workers were gone and no one was at the place but the machine crew and Mr. Barnhouse, who were cleaning up the scattered straw and loose seed about and under the machine when it was noticed that the top of the stack was on fire.

The thresher and a truck load of seed were still standing almost in touch of the stack and by the time these could be moved to safety the fire covered the entire stack of loose dry straw, so that none of it could be saved, thus becoming a total loss.

About 100 acres of the crop had yielded a light crop of seed, but the other 100 acres had been cut simply for the straw, and the stack of straw constituted the owner's sole supply of feed for his cattle during the winter, and the fire thus left him absolutely without feed for his stock.

Just how the fire originated is not known, but from the fact that it started on the top of the stack immediately beneath the hood of the stacker, it surmised that it must have originated from a match that had been dropped in the straw by some of the workers and had been run through the machine, thus becoming ignited and the fire from it blew out on top of the stack. At any rate the result is that Mr. Barnhouse is at the beginning of a long winter with no feed for his stock and a very limited amount of sudan seed to show for his summer's labor.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Snelson and son Johnny Ray of Portales, N. M., called on friends here Thursday enroute to Amarillo.

The Misses Lucille Routh and Benah Budton were shopping in Amarillo Thursday.

### ACHIEVEMENT DAY PROGRAM

For 4-H Club Honor Members, Dec. 12, 2:30 O'Clock P. M.

Farwell, Chairman, Mrs. Sam Sides.

1. National Organizations for Boys and Girls—County Judge Walter Lander.

2. Summary of Girls and Boys Work.

Girls Work—Ernestine Drager. Boys Work—Malcom Hanna.

3. Bedroom Demonstration Work. Oklahoma Lane Club: Amy Donaldson, Allyene Thompson, Lois McGuire, Bonnie Jean Kepley.

4. Small Fruits Study. Jesko Club: Betty Lou Jesko.

5. Looking to 1937 4-H Club Work. Margaret St. Clair, Home Demonstration Agent Jason O. Gordon, County Agent.

6. Turkey Production. W. C. Williams, Jr., (Complete demonstration in dry-picking turkeys for market.)

7. Awarding 4-H Club Pins. Mrs. J. R. Caldwell.

8. Refreshments. Bovina and Lazbuddy 4-H Clubs. Note: Mothers and dads are cordially invited.

### HOME DOMESTIC NEWS

Miss June Hart, of Rhea community, holds the record for the demonstration of small fruits for this county.

In one month June reported having canned 32 quarts of peaches, 44 quarts of plums and 9 quarts of rhubarb.

June has also put out two rows of trees and grapevines, also transplanted two, much valued, persimmon trees and saved them.

That Sweet Tooth—The 44 girls in 1936 have been scheming and devising ways to satisfy that sweet tooth. In other words, their work has been planning and providing the orchard spot for the family. By planning the fruits, the girls know of different classes they can take, for instance, if frost kills the plums or peaches, turn to tomatoes and rhubarb for the fruit portion.

Five demonstrators worked directly with the "home demonstrator" in providing this fruit basis. They are Allyene Thompson, of Oklahoma Lane; Betty Lou Jesko, of Jesko; Christine Gammon, of Lazbuddy; June Hart, of Rhea; and Christine Bovina, of Bovina. Let's listen to their stories in their own words:

Betty Lou Jesko—Jesko 4-H Club. "In my work of Small Fruits Demonstration my chief aim was to raise and can enough for a balanced diet for a full year. In the spring we planted ten trees, of which five are living. We dug a hole about 18 inches and about 2 feet across, so as to give the roots plenty of room. Then we placed the tree in the hole covering the roots with moist dirt, then a layer of manure, some more dirt, a bucket of water to settle the dirt around the roots, then enough dirt to almost fill the hole, then press down tightly. By not filling the hole full there is a place left for watering the tree. The cost of the trees was fifty cents apiece, which was five dollars altogether. We didn't get any fruit at all but a few plums and cherries off the old trees we planted before. We canned about 150 quarts of fruit, we bought, and tomatoes out of the garden. We canned a few cans of corn. The way we have fixed to store our canned goods is on three 2 x 12 shelves about eight feet long."

Christine Gammon: "My Small Fruit Plot Demonstration." "I want to take this opportunity to tell of my demonstration, of which I am very proud. It is Small Fruits. This is my first full year in club work. Since I always did enjoy out door work of all kinds, I chose this. When I started this demonstration my mother gave me the plot of 21 bearing trees of bearing age. These netted a cash return of \$7.69 on my demonstration as I canned \$9.76 worth of fruit off of this plot. I will let you view my demonstration a little more in detail. I found that, in order to provide a balanced diet budget, I would need more trees and vines in addition to the four cherry trees, 3 apple trees, 7 peach, 7 plum and 4 grape. I set out 15 berry vines, 10 of which were dewberry and 5 gooseberry. I also set out two rows of strawberry over tile. I set out several grape cutlets in my hot bed to sprout. After these were sprouted I set them in a row in the back of the orchard, making a trellis for them. I also set out one row of tomatoes, off of which I canned 20 cans. My expenses were not very great. My tile cost me 27c for two 9 foot rows. The sugar I used for canning cost \$1.50, and I bought one box of lids at 10c. The total cost of my demonstration was \$18.77. My canning valued \$9.76, or 10 cans of peaches, 15 cans of apples, 20 cans of tomatoes, 5 cans of pears, 5 cans of grape juice. There are drawbacks and difficulties in every demonstration. My greatest one was when my strawberries were in full growth, we had windmill trouble and my father ran the truck over the tile and burst it. Then I had to replace the tile and the berries. The outstanding things I have learned this year are varieties of orchard plants and trees; also transplanting

### CHARLES HADLEY CANNON

Charles Hadley Cannon, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Cannon, whose home is ten miles south of Friona, was taken from his loved ones by the grim reaper, "Death," on Thursday of last week, after an illness of four days, duration of diphtheria.

After unavailing treatment at the home, the little one was taken to the Daaf Smith County hospital at Hereford, but all that medical skill and treatment could do was unable to check the ravages of the dread disease.

Charles Hadley Cannon was born on April 7, 1935, and died December 3, 1936, aged 1 year, 7 months and 26 days.

The funeral services were held at the home of the parents on Friday, at 2:30 o'clock, P. M. and followed by burial in the cemetery at Friona.

He is survived by his parents, L. D. and Claudia Cannon, and two brothers, Albert, 14 years old and Aubrey, aged 13 years.

The Star joins the other many friends and relatives of the bereaved family in extending heartfelt sympathy in their time of their great sorrow.

### BASKETBALL NEWS

The Friona High School basketball team open their season with plenty of fire Saturday night and down the Oklahoma Lane Cowboys and girls. The Friona Squaws won a hard fought battle from the Oklahoma Lane girls 30-28. This game was really a thriller with the lead changing frequently. Edith Mae Frost, high pointer of the evening with 11 points, sank a goal in the last thirty seconds of the winning margin. Kathleen Thompson marked up 10 points for second highpoint girl.

The Chiefs had less trouble disposing of their opponents winning by a score of 35-12. With Brookfield and Houlette leading the attack Brookfield being highpoint man with 12 points and Houlette second with 8 points. Parr, Baker and Bengel also did creditable work for the chiefs.

The squads (boys and girls) journey to Dimmit Friday to attend an invitation tournament.

Follow in the line-up for the above-named game, with the points won by each player:

Brookfield	5	5	2	12
Jones, J. D.	1	1	2	4
Parr, Bruce	2	0	0	6
Massey, Stanley	0	0	0	0
Houlette, Ken	C	4	4	8
Jones, Glenn	0	0	0	0
Bengel, Ida	G	0	0	0
Hinds, Leslie	0	0	0	0
Baker, Raymond	G	2	1	5
Todd, Martin	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma Lane	F	0	3	3
Lindop,	F	0	3	3
Gober,	F	0	0	0
Jenkins,	F	0	0	0
Caldwell,	C	2	0	4
Brown,	C	0	0	0
Thompson,	0	0	0	0

### JOYCE RAY MAPLES

Joyce Ray Maples, one of the twin babies that were born to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Maples a few months ago, died suddenly at the home of the parents five miles south of Black on Thursday of last week.

A physician was summoned but the little one passed away ere he arrived, and while the real cause of the death was unknown, the best diagnosis that could be made was that death had resulted from thymus trouble.

Little Joyce Ray was born August 27, 1936, and died December 4th, at the age of three months and seven days.

Funeral services were held on Friday at Friona, followed by burial in the Friona cemetery. The Star extends its sincere sympathy to the bereaved parents in their time of sorrow.

### GIRL SCOUT NEWS

The Girl Scouts had a tea Nov. 24. Price of admission was one rock. These rocks are to be used to build a fire place at the hut.

The Scouts had their regular meeting Dec. 3 and worked on their Christmas plaques.

They have ordered the slabs to fix the outside of the hut. The next meeting will be Thursday, Dec. 10. Scribe Nancy Shackelford.

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### Bureau Of The Census

#### COTTON REPORT

Census report shows that there were 2,859 bales of cotton ginned in Farmer county from the crop of 1936 prior to Nov. 14 as compared with 1,133 bales ginned to Nov. 14 crop of 1935.

Very respectfully,  
CURTIS TAYLOR  
Special Agent

11-28-36  
trees, grape cuttings, making cultivating of orchard and laying of tile. My learning of best methods of canning fruit won me a first place in our county fair. I am so proud to learn these things that I want to invite you to see my orchard."

### DO CHRISTMAS SHOPPING AT FRIONA

A look into the various stores of Friona is enough to convince anyone that there is really no need to go farther in quest of suitable and lovely presents for Christmas.

All stores in Friona that were mentioned by JODOK last week have more than lived up to what was mentioned of them by him, and we believe his fondest expectations have been exceeded, so that there is no dearth of holiday goods and good things to eat.

Our merchants will all be pleased to show you their splendid array of Christmas goods, and you will find them the equal of any and at prices as low as such goods can be had for at any place in the Panhandle.

### FRIONA TO HOLD TOURNAMENT

An invitation basketball tournament for boys and girls will be held in the local high school gym, on Dec. 18 and 19.

Twenty or more teams are expected to take part and will come from all sections of the Panhandle.

Lodging has been promised to players on Friday night, so if anyone can keep one, two or more of the players, please let Mr. Stewart or Mr. Stroud know about it.

The school is asking the support of the entire Friona community to help make the tournament a big success.

### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH NOTES

Our Denomination is not strong in the Southern States, therefore many who have moved to Friona, do not know the Congregational Church. If you have moved to Friona, or Friona trade territory and find that your denomination is not represented here, why not visit our church and learn of us? We welcome everyone to our services.

The text for Sunday's sermon will be taken from Matt. 13:31-32: The topic for discussion will be "Faith as a Dynamic Force." This service will be of interest to all who cannot harmonize the conditions of this day with a Loving Father.

Accept our invitation to worship with us in our regular worship hour of 11 a. m. to 12 m. Our church school is always at your service, you and your children are always welcome. Church school begins at 10 a. m. with Otho Whitefield, Supt.

K. G. PORKS, Pastor.

### FRIONA WEATHER

The weather has been very satisfactory to all, this past week. It has met the demand of the farmers, in that there has been some moisture. It has given clear days to satisfy the desire of bright weather lovers. Wednesday was fair after two days of mist but little moisture. Thursday, Friday, Saturday were like Monday and Tuesday, mist but little moisture, although Saturday morning the mist broke and we received some rain. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were clear and cool. It is estimated that about a quarter of an inch of moisture fell during the week.

### CARD OF THANKS

We sincerely thank all our friends and neighbors for the many words spoken and deeds done to comfort and aid us during the sickness and death of our beloved son and brother, Charles Hadley Cannon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Cannon and Family.

### JUNIOR CLASS REPORT

The Junior play, which was last Thursday night, went over big. There was a big crowd and the play was good. Everyone was so surprised because Eugene Coffman did so well and Louise Euler was simply a knockout. Most of the Junior classes looking forward to a big trip out of part of the income of the play.

The Junior class is going to lose one of its best loved friends, Little Joe Hubb Collier, in about two weeks. We are certainly going to hate to see Joe leave because he is such a good friend to everyone. But we do hope he will come back to Friona and make us all a visit.

Can you imagine: Gladys Jones and Edna Earle Curry not going to Hereford to a show on Saturday nights?

You would hardly know Florence Parker, and Natalie Taylor since they got their permanents.

### Program For December Council

As an annual affair, the December Council Meeting of the County Home Demonstration Council, was a Christmas program, at 2:30 o'clock, December 5th, in Bovina Auditorium.

Accomplishments of the clubs were reported, followed by a "cantata" presented by the various clubs including Christmas songs and stories of the "Manger Scene." Each person attending brought a gift, not exceeding 25c and those gifts were distributed by Santa Claus.

(Continued next week)  
Mr. Obie Sheets was in Littlefield, Friday.

## NEW MEXICO'S GYPSUM



The White Sands of Alamogordo.

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

**A**S ONE stands upon the heights of the San Andres mountains in the neighborhood of Rhodes Pass, New Mexico, one looks out upon an ocean of white. South and east stretches a vast sea on which the glint of whitecaps appears as real as the rocky shores. The view is a startling mirage. Closer inspection reveals that the billowing snowy expanse is the White Sands of Alamogordo.

The windrowlike dunes seem velvety in their softness, yet many of them are firm enough to permit motorists to roll their cars from one crest to the next in roller-coaster fashion. Some of the hills have attained a height of 100 feet, but 50 feet probably represents the average.

Curious stories of the origin of the sands have circulated since they have been known to Americans, but the truth is not less interesting than the fanciful explanations. The processes of making are going on constantly.

Underlying the Tularosa basin are beds of Permian limestone and sandstone, between the layers of which are interspersed thick beds of gypsum. Borings made in recent years reveal that the gypsum is hundreds of feet below the present valley floor and that water is encountered at depths of a thousand feet or less.

The nature of the sedimentary rocks above the water-bearing sands is favorable to upward seepage. As the water on its upward course passes through the gypsum deposits, it dissolves that material and carries a rather full load to the surface. The limestone through which the solution passes is not readily soluble; very little in addition to gypsum is carried by the rising water. When evaporation takes place at the surface a fairly pure crust of gypsum is deposited, which, under action of the atmosphere, crumbles to form crystalline grains.

The prevailing southwest wind sweeps these crystals from the surface upon which they were formed and piles them in huge drifts to the north and east of the point of origin. The wind erosion excavates basins, the flat floors of which may be 10 to 30 feet below the surface of the plain and 50 feet or more below the tops of the dunes.

### Basins of Moist Sands.

Nearly everywhere in the basin floors moist sands are encountered at a depth of a few inches. Ordinarily sand erosion does not develop flat surfaces, but the flatness of these floors is manifestly caused by the water table which limits the depth to which the sand erosion can go.

The largest of the basins from which the sands are blown is a boggy lake bed at the south end of the dune area, but many of the smaller flat-floored depressions are scattered through the area. The size of the depression apparently affects the height of the sand piles built up to the lee of it.

Hills and mountains surrounding the Tularosa basin contain gypsum, and it is evident that some of the deposit is brought from this source by surface waters that feed it to the large natural evaporation pan at the south end of the sands. Whether the source is the deeply buried beds or the visible deposits in the mountains, the processes of evaporation, crumbling, and drifting with the wind are the same. The end product is invariably beautiful, white, winnowed, and clean.

The picture afforded in this expanse of white sand is unlike anything known. The white environment has produced a notable effect upon the limited animal life of the sands, and zoologists look to this natural laboratory for possible answers to questions bearing upon adaptation. Botanists long ago turned to the White Sands as a field in which to study the responses of plants to unusual physical influences.

In places large cottonwood trees nearly covered up with sand live a strange existence, producing roots where upper branches once grew. When the sand drifts and exposes their modified anatomy, they still stand, amazing specimens, with roots interspersed with dead branches along trunks that have been changed as a result of long burial.

### "Red Lakes" Come and Go.

Disinterred specimens of the yucca are to be seen that have struggled in an effort to keep their heads above the shifting sands until their stems have elongated to some thirty feet.

For several years the appearance and disappearance of "red lakes"

in the sands have caused conjecture among biologists and chemists. Studies made during the last few months have tentatively identified an organism which may be responsible for the strange color changes that take place in the waters of certain ponds and pools. Apparently the vermilion "lakes" can exist only when the water has evaporated to a condition of high salt content, for the organism is known to grow only in salt water of high concentration.

Sites once occupied by an ancient people are well known to the present residents of the region, and obscure reminders of early Spanish activity are to be seen in many places throughout the valley.

Three centuries ago Spanish explorers and missionaries frequented the Tularosa desert and wondered at its white sands. They noted the unusual chemical properties of the nearly 300 square miles of drifting gypsum and, quite likely, wished for means of transporting this abundant supply of pure alabaster to the settlements and churches a hundred miles to the north.

Recently, at the mouth of Deadman canyon in the San Andres, just west of the White Sands, a prominent son of the state of New Mexico uncovered unmistakable evidences that the Spanish Americans of a generation long dead had entered the Tularosa desert area with vehicles. Divulgence of this forgotten travel came in the form of two massive wooden wheels from an early Mexican oxcart.

If an authentic story could be woven about those relics, perhaps the period of the bullwhacker who abandoned his conveyance would be established as no earlier than the Nineteenth century. However, maps of the padres and dons definitely point to Eighteenth century routes east and west across the Tularosa as well as north and south, where the trails parallel the mountain boundaries of its basin.

### Many Uses for Gypsum.

The value of these sands for plaster of paris and fireproofing material is well recognized, and repeated attempts have been made to make commercial use of them.

Gypsum finds a multitude of uses in commerce and industry. As a fertilizer and soil conditioner it is distributed as "agricultural gypsum." As "mineral white" it finds use as a filler in paper, paint and fabrics. The makers of Portland cement require it as a retarder. In sculpture and the making of decorative devices in architecture and building it is known as "alabaster." Even the school boys' crayons utilize much gypsum.

When natural gypsum is dehydrated by heat, it becomes the quick-setting cement known as "plaster of paris." About four million tons of this calcined gypsum are used each year for wall plaster or stucco. Plate-glass makers imbued their glass in plaster of paris preparatory to polishing.

Plasterboard, wallboard and gypsum lath all require much gypsum each year. "Gypsum blocks" and tile are used in partitions, roof construction, and flooring, where fireproofing and sound insulation are important. Surgeons, dentists, and artists demand the finer grades of calcined gypsum for making casting plaster.

### Dreaded By Pioneers.

It appears on first thought that here in the nearly pure gypsum of White Sands is a veritable fortune in plaster. But Tularosa is far removed from large markets. Old settlers of the region have watched, feared, and hated the White Sands for half a century. This, one of the world's greatest deposits of pure gypsum, has grown before their eyes, threatening homes and land that might be useful.

These pioneers—cattlemen, sheepmen, farmers, and lumbermen—had few interests outside their own business. The spreading sands, ever increasing in volume, struck dread into the stockman, who came to believe that the snowy-white mass would creep upon and envelop not only his ranch, but the towns of Alamogordo and Tularosa—now 15 to 20 miles from the heavy white sea.

With the increase in population in the little cities about the basin there came the realization that the alabaster dunes provided charming sites for church picnics, school parties, and lodge gatherings. Intimate and happy association with the sands caused fear to turn to love and pride. In 1930 the communities of Alamogordo, Las Cruces, El Paso, Carlsbad, Artesia, Roswell, Mesalero, Ruidoso, Cloudercroft, and Tularosa joined forces in an effort to create a national reservation in the White Sands.

### Bees Swallow Nectar

When bees buzz from flower to flower, they are not gathering honey, says a writer in Pearson's Weekly. They are collecting nectar, which they swallow and partially digest. This is later regurgitated and deposited in the combs of the hive as honey. A bee would have to make about 30,000 trips and gather nectar from approximately 3,000,000 blossoms in order to produce one pound of honey. Since bees (workers) only live about six weeks, no one of them ever makes more than about one-tenth of a pound of honey in a lifetime.

### Memorial to Pocahontas

Pocahontas was buried in the chancel of St. George's church, Gravesend, England, where there is a memorial tablet and two stained glass windows set up by the Virginia chapter of the Colonial Dames of America. She died in 1617, at the age of twenty-two, when she was on the point of returning to Virginia with her husband, John Rolfe.

### Earliest Blue Laws

The title blue laws seems to have attached to the earliest code of the colony of New Haven, about 1640. The list of 43 such laws published in 1781 in a "History of Connecticut," by S. A. Peters, a fugitive Tory clergyman, was compiled mostly from the codes of various New England colonies and did not represent the laws of Connecticut.

### Desired Land

The gentry of the Middle Ages thought little of trade and business, but were obsessed with the desire for land. Land to them was the source of power and wealth, for which men strove, and this was the explanation of the castles—these safeguarded the land.

### The Egg Came First

All life is presumed to be derived from single-celled animalcules. It is evident, therefore, that all life is derived from cells or eggs. Birds, among other forms, go back to earlier or simpler forms, and in this sense the egg came first.

### Egyptian Statuary Coloring

Ancient Egyptians color their statuary with copper sulphate for blue, lead for black, ochre for red and yellow. Green was obtained by mixing colors.

### Emcke's Comet

Emcke's comet has the shortest lap, revisiting the sun every three years or so. Others take several thousand years to make one lap. Donati's comet, last seen in 1858, is due next time in the year 3808.

### Work of Beauty and Grace

Charity is never lost; it may meet with ingratitude, or be no service to those on whom it was bestowed, yet it ever does a work of beauty and grace upon the heart of the giver.

### Architect of the "Parthenon"

Ictinus was the chief architect of the Parthenon and his assistant was Callicrates, designer of the miniature "Temple of the Wingless Victory." The director of the entire work was Phidias.

### Dry-Cured Bacon

In the so-called dry method, bacon cuts are packed closely into watertight containers, with a slight sprinkle of salt, sugar and nitrate or nitrite of soda between the pieces and are left to cure.

### Largest Bell Ever Made

The largest bell ever made was the 220-ton Tsar Kolokol of Moscow. This bell was never rung because, before its completion, an 11-ton piece fell from its side.

### Windmills Long in Use

People in many lands have been using windmills to pump water ever since the Romans and Bohemians discovered something of their value as early as 700 A. D.

### Meaning of "Spread-Eagled"

A man was said to be spread-eagled when he was lashed to the rigging with outstretched arms and legs for flogging.

### Drugs Known to Old Greeks

Drugs for dulling pain and inducing sleep, including opium, hashish, henbane, and hemlock, were known to the Ancient Greeks.

### Unceasing Effort

No truth by which a man is to lift himself to a higher moral level will ever be won or kept without unceasing effort.

### Minnows, Small Fish

In the United States the term minnows is applied to any of the various small fish of brooks and ponds, especially "shiners."

### The Best

Who despises mankind will never get the best out of either others or himself.

### Hudson Voyage in 1607

Henry Hudson, English navigator, began his first voyage of discovery in 1607. He died four years later.

### Good-by to Navajo Hubby

When a Navajo wife tires of her husband, she puts his saddle outside their "hogan."

### First Aeronautical Society

The British Aeronautical Society, the first of its kind in the world, was founded many years ago.

# POULTRY

## RECORD OF FLOCK REVEALS PROFITS

### Facts on Production an Aid to the Poultryman.

By C. J. Maupie, Extension Poultry Specialist, North Carolina State College, WNU Service.

"How much profit am I making? What return can I expect from my laying flock next month? Next year?"

These are questions constantly coming before the poultryman. The only way to find the answer is to keep records on the flock. Without records, there is no way of determining just what the flock is doing.

Good records show the cost of feeding the flock, the gross and net returns, and the average egg production. Records made with the aid of trap-nests also show the production of individual birds.

A poultryman must know these things before he can tell whether his system of feeding and management is getting proper results.

Records often show when the flock needs to be culled. If a large number of hens shows no profit, the low producers should be sent to market. Properly used, the record will tell the story from month to month.

If the birds are being fed well and are in good health, yet do not lay satisfactorily it may be that they are not of a good breed or strain, or it may be that type of birds is not suited to the farm where they are located.

Don't buy a highly advertised breed of chicks, then trust to luck that they will produce profitable quantities of eggs.

### Grit Only Poultry Feed

#### That Has No Food Value

Although grit has no definite food value in the poultry ration, tests completed recently at the National Agricultural Research Center by the Bureau of Animal Industry showed that it cuts the volume of feed needed in making economical gains when fed with a mash ration or field peas.

The reason is simple and was discovered some time ago. The gizzard serves as a "grinding" mill, so that the chicken can utilize carbohydrates, proteins, and especially fats. The insoluble grit in the gizzard merely helps the grinding process.

The value of grit was more apparent when field peas were fed. This pointed to the need of grit when coarse and granular feeds make up a large part of the ration.

Field peas alone did not constitute a "complete" ration, but the addition of a small amount of fine-grained, although digestibility was sufficient to justify the use of the legume in poultry feeds. Despite having a generally lower protein digestibility than corn, field peas contain approximately 60 per cent more digestible protein per pound.

### Heavy Breeds as Layers

That heavy breeds can be bred to produce eggs practically as well as the light breeds is shown in egg-laying contest records. In two of the past five years, a heavy breed has held first rank, while Leghorns have ranked first in the remaining three years. In recent years, pens of Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, and Leghorns have fought fairly even battles for first place. The highest record made in United States contests since the point system of scoring was adopted was made by S. C. Rhode Island Reds.—Successful Farming.

### Buff Plymouth Rock

The Buff Plymouth Rock is distinguished from the other Rocks by the color alone, which should be an even shade of golden buff throughout. Shafting, or the presence of feathers having a shaft of different color from the rest of the feathers sprinkled with lighter color as though powdered with meal, is undesirable. As deep an undercolor of buff as it is possible to obtain is desirable.

### Charcoal for Hens

Charcoal has long been a stock recommendation as a part of the poultry ration, but apparently has lost much of its popularity, says a writer in the Rural New Yorker. The reason usually given for its use has been that it is an "absorbent" and purifier, but what it absorbs, other than water, and what it purifies and how it does, remains unexplained. Charcoal tablets for human consumption have also been advocated.

### Color Guide to Laying

In yellow-skinned breeds of hens the amount of yellow color in the eyelids, earlobes, vent, beak, legs, and toes serves as a good indicator of the number of eggs a bird has laid in the past. The time required for the yellow color to bleach out will vary with certain feed and management practices. A ration containing a large amount of yellow corn or other yellow pigment-forming feeds tends to retard the bleaching process.

### First Europeans in India

Cochin, Southern India, situated on the Arabian sea, was the site of one of the first European settlements on the Indian peninsula. Cabral dropped anchor in the harbor in 1500 after his attack on Calicut, 100 miles up the coast. Two years later Vasco da Gama visited the port. The next year Albuquerque arrived and built the first European fort in the East. On Christmas day, 1524, Da Gama died at Cochin, and was entombed in a local monastery until his remains were removed to Portugal in 1538.

### Most Beautiful Cities

There is a great diversity of opinion in making a selection of the world's beautiful cities, but a travel authority lists the following as the most beautiful in the world: Rome, Venice, Paris, Edinburgh, Stockholm, Naples, New York, Dresden, Istanbul, Nice, Florence, Vienna, The Hague, Nuremberg, Budapest, Rio de Janeiro, Prague, Brussels, Geneva and Washington.

### Easterly Province

Nova Scotia is the most easterly province of Canada, consisting of a long, narrow peninsula and the island of Cape Breton. This playground, cradled by the sea, reaches 300 miles into the Atlantic, and has nearly 5,000 miles of coastline. No portion is more than fifty miles from an ocean beach.

### Fined for Red Stain

When the assembly met in Athens in classic Grecian days everybody was expected to be present and loungers were swept out of the gossiping market place by a rope well drenched in vermilion. A stain of red from the rope on a man's cloak meant a fine.

Oats or barley, when ground, may be substituted advantageously for corn in rations for chicks and laying hens.

If chickens are given clean, wholesome feed the eggs are superior in flavor to those provided with inferior or spoiled feed.

Fowls that have been recently vaccinated can transmit chicken-pox to susceptible birds with which they are associated.

Chicken lice bite the birds rather than suck blood.

A clean range is conducive to the production of disease-and-parasite-clean chickens.

The difference in the color of the yolks of chicken eggs is controlled largely by the feed.

Geese, like ducks, will start laying at almost any time of year provided conditions are right.

### THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED. That you summon by publication of this Citation in a newspaper published in the County of Parmer if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in the nearest County where a newspaper is published, once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, Glenn Wolfe, Lorene Wolfe, Remro (sometime written Remer) Byrd, and her husband, \_\_\_\_\_ Byrd, whose name nor initials are unknown to your plaintiff, and Floyd Wolfe, whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the Hon. District Court, at the next regular term thereof, to be holden in the County of Parmer on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1937, at the Court House thereof in Farwell, Texas, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1936, in a suit numbered on the docket of said Court No. 1061, wherein Stacey Queen, is plaintiff and Glen Wolfe, Lorene Wolfe, Remro (sometime written Remer) Byrd, and her husband, \_\_\_\_\_ Byrd, whose name nor initials are unknown to your plaintiff, and Floyd Wolfe, Defendants.

The nature of Plaintiff's demand being as follows, to-wit:

Suit in trespass to try title to Lots 1 & 2, in Block 37, of the original Town of Bovina, in Parmer County, Texas, also an alternative plea wherein the plaintiff pleads that he deeded title through one J. R. Wolfe, and wife, \_\_\_\_\_ Wolfe, deceased, through a deed from F. E. Lyne, acting as administrator and guardian of the defendants named herein, and a regular chain of title from the said J. R. Wolfe to M. H. Martin, from the said Martin and \_\_\_\_\_ E. Rogers, and from the \_\_\_\_\_ Rogers and wife, to G. F. Trimble and wife to Stacey Queen; all of which deeds are duly recorded in the Deed Records of Parmer County, Texas; the plaintiff alleging that he has been in peaceable and adverse possession, using and enjoying the above described premises, paying all taxes due thereon through the said parties above named for a period of more than ten years and claims said land under the three, five and ten year statute of limitation, and prays for the title and possession of the land and premises above described and all relief, special and general in law and in equity, to which he may be justly entitled.

HEREIN FAIL NOT. And have you before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, this Writ with your endorsement thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Farwell, Texas, this, 8th day of December, A. D. 1936.

(SEAL) E. V. RUSHING  
Clerk District Court Parmer County, Texas.

By DEALIA WHITE, Deputy.  
(Dec. 11-18-25-1)

Trade in Friona

## Announcing—

### THE OPENING OF FRIONA THEATRE TONIGHT (Dec. 10) AT 7 O'CLOCK

For the following dates and programs:

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS  
"Love Before Breakfast"

Saturday Afternoon and Saturday Night  
"STORMY"

Sunday Afternoon and Monday Night:  
"Three Kids And A Queen"

First Class Sound Equipment  
Has Been Installed

You can be assured of a good show at all times

Watch for the dates of our regular program

## Friona Theater

### Another Machine

Has been added to the equipment  
at THE HELPY—SELY LAUNDRY  
So no waiting is necessary  
A trial is worth your while  
E. E. HOULETTE, Proprietor

## The Yuletide

Will Be Pleasant and Happy, We Know, Made so with Tokens Of Love and Good Cheer

But, if the cold, icy wind is allowed to flow in around window sash and doors, and other small openings, the pleasure will be marred. Keep it out and thus enhance your pleasure.

We Have the Materials and the Equipment for its application easily, quickly and cheaply

EVERYTHING FOR THE BUILDER

## ROCKWELL BROS. & CO. LUMBER

O. F. LANGE,

M. Jager

The Friona Star

Published By NORTHWESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY JOHN W. WHITE, EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year, Zone 1 \$1.50 Six Months, Zone 1 \$ .80 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.

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

FOR SALE—One good piano, in perfect condition. Will sacrifice for cash. Loyal Lutz, Sixteen miles south of Friona. (31p)

BOOSTING CHILDREN

(Panhandle Herald.) That theory of law set by a Los Angeles jurist, who held that Golda Shance Keller could sue for \$29,500 damages because her husband's parents misrepesented the young man's husbandly merits, is one that may be of great importance in divorce cases.

The wife lived just five days with her husband and found that he was not all the fond parents claimed him to be. Mrs. Keller alleged that the parents said their son was a fine boy, normal and healthy, a gentleman of highest moral character, lovely to girls and had the greatest respect for girls.

In five days the wife said that she found her husband "vicious, violent and dangerous in his actions and character; also abusive and threatening."

Should the higher court uphold the law laid down by that judge, it is going to be dangerous for parents to praise either their sons or daughters, especially to prospective sons or daughters-in-law.

Probably the judge would hold that mama could not say that her daughter was a wonderful cook and seamstress without being subject to financial damages. The only thing that is wrong with the foregoing is that we haven't heard of any young woman admitting that they can see these days.

(Panhandle Herald.)

To bring people to the business sections of a city, the merchants must advertise. Advertising must be done, not out of charity for the newspaper, but because of the results which accrue to the individual firm and to the community.

Recently the Borger Daily Herald published a 60-page industrial edition. That edition was filled with interesting news stories about Hutchinson county and advertising about live business firms.

Panhandle's retail business will increase as the merchants get in the habit of doing more regular advertising. The reason that Panhandle people trade in Amarillo, Borger and Pampa is that the merchants are advertising. A paper well filled with timely announcements from merchants helps to maintain a steady flow of business in a community.

Please do not forget to attend the Community Night Program at the school auditorium tonight (Thursday). No admission fee will be charged.

Odd Reaction From Drug

One of the oddest reactions produced in the human body by a drug is caused by santonin, a vermifuge for roundworms. For several hours after each dose, the eyes are so affected that everything appears to be all yellow or all green, depending upon the patient. — Collier's Weekly.

Foe of Black Widow Spider

The mud dauber wasp, scientist state, is a natural enemy of the dreaded black widow spider. The wasp lays its eggs in the cocoons of the black widow so that when the wasp larvae hatch out they can feed upon the young spiders.

Mantis Enemy of Other Insects

Despite its pious attitude, the mantis is an enemy of many other insects, which it seizes between its "prayer legs" and devours. When mating has been completed, females invariably attack the smaller males and bite off their heads.

Ship's Log

Formerly the ship's log was an instrument towed by the vessel, the distance sailed being ascertained by the number of its recorded revolutions. In steam vessels, the distance traveled is determined by the drive of the engine.

Diseases Likened to Empires

Diseases are like empires or individuals, according to medical science. They grow from a lusty infancy to robust maturity and then go into a decline.



View of a Village in Eritrea.

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

FEW spots on earth are so barren, so inhospitable, as Assab, in Eritrea, on the west coast of the Red sea. With only a few palm trees, some low houses and a well set between the glaring Red sea and a waterless waste beyond, it seems a hopeless place for white men to choose as home.

Yet here the Italian colony of Eritrea began its blistering existence. Neither treasures nor sheer adventure, however, had anything to do with its beginning. What is now Eritrea began in 1870, when the Italian Rubattino Steamship company needed a coaling station in the Red sea and bought the Bay of Assab and its miserable oasis from a petty local ruler, the sultan of Raheita.

Until then Assab was only a small harbor for the sambuks, or Arab sailing craft, trading on the Red sea. Even today it is little more. Assab proved itself of slight use as a coaling depot; yet by its purchase the Rubattino company was launched into the business of buying land. By 1879 a small Italian military force had landed in Assab and hoisted the Italian flag in this corner of the world. Today, that red, white and green banner flies over a strip of Red sea coast which is 670 miles long. Inland from Assab across the desert rise the cool highlands of Ethiopia (Abyssinia).

Torrid, barren and fever-stricken is the coast that stretches northwest from Assab, but as you approach the port of Massaua the topography begins to change. Behind Massaua the green highlands rise in steep embankments, forming a sort of gateway to the interior of Africa.

It was when Italy occupied Massaua in 1885 that Eritrea took definite shape; now the area in Eritrea ruled by Italy stretches inland in some places 220 miles or more to the frontiers of Ethiopia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

In brief, within 20 years after the port was opened Assab as a coaling station which was never developed, her colony here had come to cover nearly 46,000 square miles of Africa. On January 1, 1890, this new colony was christened Eritrea by the Italian government, in remembrance of the "Mare Erythraeum," as the old Romans called the waters of this part of the world.

Massaua a Hot Place to Work

Massaua, one of the hottest cities in the world, with its environs, is the home of 15,000 natives and a few hundred Europeans. The white men, mostly Italians, work during the day in their offices under big fans, with glasses of cool water on their desks. In a damp and steamy air they toil with a mean temperature for July of 94 degrees Fahrenheit, 20 degrees hotter than the average for the hottest month in New York.

Service in the government and administration; routine work for shipping companies and banks; trade in products of the land; the importation of goods—all these go their routine way, uninterrupted by the murderous climate.

Only by constant work can the white man stand the climate and forget the heat. No idle man could endure it here. Except for a few nurses in the hospital, no white women live in Massaua in summer. Then, the families of white employees go to the high plain of Hamassien, the real center of Eritrea.

The harbor of Massaua is the only place in Eritrea where large ships can tie up at docks to discharge their passengers and cargo. For this reason it was here that the landing of Italian troops and war materials took place.

Population Is Much Mixed

The native population is a colorful mixture. Here you see some pure Ethiopian Hamites; also, always near the coast, many Semitic Arabs who invaded the land partly as conquerors, partly as traders, or as members of that uncertain class between the two. Where there are Arabs in the East there is usually the negro, too—from many parts of Africa. Arabs have been slave traders for centuries, especially along these coasts. In this district the sea route seems to have been the simplest; one finds here more Somali negroes than Sudanese.

Recently a new element has come—the Indian traders, common now in nearly all places on the east coast of Africa. It is they who, in the main, bring cheap Japanese wares into the retail trade of the country.

Arabs, on the other hand, carry most of the Red sea local traffic in their sambuks, or baby clippers, whose form has changed but little with passing centuries.

The Dahlach islands, facing Massaua, are the center of Arab pearl fisheries and mother-of-pearl dealers.

Behind the smooth surface of Massaua's harbor entrance stretches a broad lagoon, from which glaring sun draws a trembling vapor. Back of the lagoon rise the jagged outlines of what one at first takes to be white sand dunes, quivering in the heat like a mirage, ghostly in their detached existence. Everywhere the heat rests like a curse on all living creatures.

Yet, since man cannot escape this heat, he has put it to work. Here is one of the largest salt works on the Red sea coast. What one thinks are white sand dunes are really huge piles of white salt!

Salt Industry Flourishes

In wide, flat basins connected by canals with the Red sea, salt water evaporates perhaps more quickly than anywhere else in the world. In the salt pans of Massaua, the African sun evaporates in a single day almost 2,000,000 gallons of water. To this terrific heat Massaua owes an important part of its income—from the export of salt.

From the evaporating pans native workers scrape the salt into cone-shaped piles. Thereby the last vestige of moisture is drained and the space is made immediately ready for the next water supply. The sun is an investment here and must not be allowed to shine unused. With pails and shovels, a troupe of half-naked natives throw themselves into the work. In an endless chain, like the buckets on a big dredge, they go, one carrier behind another, making a machine out of human bodies.

You see the piles of salt grow higher minute by minute, quickly becoming a pyramid about 15 feet high. Behind the row of many hundred similar salt pyramids. Here they stand, the property and investment of the Italian "Societa per le Saline Eritree," and await the buyer. He comes, unexpectedly enough, from Japan!

Much of Japan's raw-salt needs are met by Eritrea. To get this African salt, Japan sends specially built freight steamers to the Red sea.

The Climb to Asmara

In summer, Massaua Italians speak of Asmara, the colony's capital city, as paradise.

The air route from Massaua to Asmara is barely 40 miles. The railroad and the highway are almost twice as long; they wind up to where Asmara stands nearly 8,000 feet higher than Massaua.

One climbs into the four-coach train which makes the one and only daily run to Asmara. At first the road lies over fairly even country, dotted with a few palms and low sycamores. Panic-stricken by the noise of the locomotive, a lonely, long-legged ostrich flees across the fields.

Slowly now the track begins to climb; and the temperature sinks. Mountain slopes become greener, and one can see fruit-bearing cactus, and a little later also the first euphorbia, typical plant of the Ethiopian highland.

Over this easy route men now travel at high speed. Four hundred years ago, a certain group moved over it slowly, painfully, in one of the strangest undertakings in the history of colonization. Here in the summer of 1541 Dom Christovao da Gama, "a strong hero, whose heart seemed to be made of iron and steel," together with 400 of his Portuguese warriors, marched under incredible hardships from Massaua to the high plateau. Neither adventure nor chance to loot drew them; their urge was to save Christianity in the world's oldest Christian kingdom.

At that time a powerful Moslem general, Mohammed Gran, "the Left-handed," had decided to make Abyssinia a Moslem land. He had wiped out the Christian Ethiopian emperor's army, slaughtered the Christian population, and burned the churches. It was to check Mohammed Gran and to aid the Christian emperor that young Christovao da Gama, the fourth son of Vasco da Gama and brother of the governor of India at that time, came to Asmara. Though da Gama was captured and put to death and most of his faithful followers fell in battle, through their sacrifice a rare old culture was saved to the world.

International Sunday School Lesson

By DR. J. E. NUNN

DECEMBER 13, 1936

General Theme: John's Vision on Patmos.

Scripture Lesson: Revelation 1:4-18.

4. John to the seven churches which are in Asia; Grace be unto you, and peace, from him which is, and which was and which is to come; and from the seven Spirits which are before his throne;

5. And from Jesus Christ, who is the faithful witness, and the first of the kings of the earth. Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood.

6. And hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Fathers; to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen.

7. Behold, he cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him, and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him. Even so. Amen. 8. I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which is to come, the Almighty.

9. I, John, who also am your brother, and companion in tribulation, and in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ, was in the Isle that is called Patmos, for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ.

10. I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and heard behind me a great voice, as of a trumpet:

11. Saying, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, and the end, and the beginning, and send thee unto the seven churches which are in Asia; unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Pergamos, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, and unto Laodicea.

12. And I turned to see the voice that spake with me, and being turned, I saw seven golden candlesticks; and I was in the midst of the seven candlesticks one like unto the Son of man, clothed with a garment down to the foot, and girt about the paps with a golden girdle.

13. And his head and his hairs were white like wool as white as snow; and his eyes were as a flame of fire;

14. And his feet like fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace; and his voice as the sound of many waters.

15. And he had in his right hand seven stars; and out of his mouth went a sharp two edged sword; and his countenance was as the sun shined in his strength.

16. And when I saw him, I fell at his feet as dead. And he laid his right hand upon me, saying unto me, Fear not; I am the first and the last.

17. I am he that liveth, and was dead; and behold I am alive for evermore. Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death.

Introduction

The author of the last book of the Bible is the apostle John, who wrote the fourth Gospel, and the three epistles which bear his name. He is called "that disciple whom Jesus loved" (John 21:7). He was one of the twelve disciples (Matt. 4:21; 17:1), and was one of the innermost three, together with James and Peter. John outlived all the other original disciples and the apostle Paul. The last reference we have to John is in Gal. 2:9 (see Acts 15:6), when we find John in the city of Jerusalem at the close of Paul's first missionary journey. Dependable tradition informs us John spent most of the remaining years of his life in the city of Ephesus, where was one of "the seven churches of Asia." It was followed by the church fathers that Mary, the mother of our Lord, lived in the home of John the apostle until her death. All of John's writings were composed at the very close of the first century of our

POULTRY

YOUNG TURKEY HEN

BEST FOR BREEDER

Birds Under Two Years Are Most Desirable.

By J. C. Taylor, Associate Extension Poultryman, New Jersey State College, WNU Service.

Recent turkey breeding studies conducted by University of California poultrymen indicate that it is not desirable to use turkey hens of more than two years of age as breeders.

This six-year study on the age of turkey breeders and the resulting progeny showed that average egg production decreased from 76.6 eggs the first year to 49.5 eggs the second laying year. Production the third and fourth years was 44 eggs, while only 27.6 eggs were produced the fifth year.

Although production decreased with the age of the turkeys, it was found that the fertility of eggs did not change significantly with age. Hatchability of eggs decreased after the second year. The eggs laid in the second year were larger than those produced the first year. Poults hatched from the larger eggs were larger at hatching time, but there was little difference in sizes of birds at 16 weeks of age. Mortality was a trifle higher among the progeny of the year-old hens than among those of the two-year-old hens.

era, though in what order we do not know. The date for the writing of the book of Revelation is generally placed about 95 or 96 A. D.

"The Revelation of Jesus Christ" M. V. 1

By "revelation" we simply mean "unveiling"; it is, in the Greek, the word Apocalypse, and this very Greek word is sometimes employed in speaking of the book we are now to study. God the Father gave to Christ, his Son, the great message which this book carries, that Christ might reveal it unto his servants living on earth, which message he communicated through "his angel" unto "his servant John." (V. 1). The contents of the book are described as "the things which must shortly come to pass." "The book is by this phrase made to be prophetic. It should be noticed that the promise is not to look, but to those who read it, and those who fully understand the book, but to those who read it, or hear it, and then keep, by their lives, the things which have been revealed to them."

"The Seven Churches" V. 4

"John to the seven churches that are in Asia Minor, consisting of Phrygia, Mysia, Caria, and Lydia, at the western edge of Asia Minor fronting on the Aegean Sea. The seven churches are those enumerated in Chapters 2 and 3. There were other churches in the province of Asia and we must assume that only seven were referred to for some particular reason. "There are not only seven churches, but there are seven seals spoken of in Revelation (4:1-8), seven vials (15:16-21), seven judgments (17:1-19:10), and seven new things (19:11122:5). Seven speaks of perfection, completion, and, no doubt, the designation here of "the seven churches" means that the book is appropriate for the entire church, represented by these seven distinct and differing parts of the church."

"The Lord's Day"—V. 20

"I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and I heard behind me a great voice, as of trumpet." (See also 4:1). Possibly this was not the actual voice of the Lord, but of some messenger of the Lord. A trumpet of festal proclamation (Joel 2:15) and often preceded a divine manifestation (Ex. 19:19, Joel 2:1 Matt. 24:31). Such a phrase "would intimate that a mat-

ter of public importance had to be communicated, one in which the whole church was interested." Walter Scott.

"The Son of Man"—V. 13  
"And in the midst of the candlesticks one like unto the Son of Man." The title here given to Christ is one frequently occurring in Ezekiel and is used more than eighty times in the Gospels, always, with two exceptions, by Christ himself. "He is in the midst of his true church anywhere, everywhere, all-penetrating, energizing, directing, sustaining, estimating, ministering, and judging." W. Graham Scoggie. "Clothed with a garment down to the foot." The garment to the feet suggests the right to govern and to judge. It is the robing of judicial authority, not the robing of the priest. Christ is here seen having sole right to pronounce verdict and sentence upon all the services that the church renders." G. Campbell Morgan.

"Fear Not"—V. 17

"One of the most interesting studies that can be made is to trace throughout the Bible the use of that word 'fear not.' From the earliest days of Genesis through to the very end of the Book we are confronted with these words from the divine lips. Men have always been subject to fear and they have always needed an antidote for this powerful hinderer. God has ever been willing at the point of man's extremity to come quietly and mercifully to lay a gentle hand upon the shoulder and say, "Fear Not." Christ's Message to the Seven Churches of Asia"—Rev. 2:1-3:22.

Some general characteristics of these seven epistles should be observed and that is as far as we can enter into the subject here (1) Each epistle is addressed to the "angel" of the particular church, probably a pastor or teacher of that church; (2) each church is addressed by Christ under a different aspect of his character, each aspect or aspects being taken from the portrait painted of Christ by John in chapter one; (3) all the churches except the last, Laodicea, receive some word of approval; (4) all the churches, except Smyrna and Philadelphia, also receive words of disapproval and judgment, Laodicea receiving only a message of condemnation; (5) there is at the close of each epistle a precious promise to those who overcome; (6) in all the epistles except the one to Smyrna, the Lord speaks of his coming back again; (7) each epistle contains the phrase: "He that hath an ear let him hear what the Spirit saith to the churches."



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# Just A Little Bit Humorous

## SAFETY FIRST

Little Hinks presented himself at the office with a noticeable gap in his upper dentures.

"Hello!" was the cry. "Had an accident?"

"No," he replied. "Only a row with the wife."

"What! You surely didn't come to blows?"

"Oh, no," said Hinks. "But next time I gnash my teeth I'll remember to take my pipe out of my mouth."—London Tit-Bits Magazine.

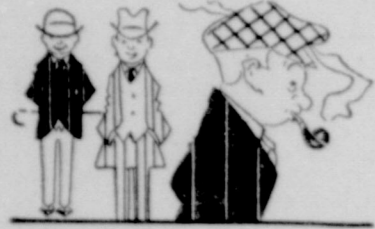
## Shaky

A man was fumbling at his keyhole in the small hours of the morning. A policeman saw the difficulty and came to the rescue.

"Can I help you to find the keyhole, sir?" he asked.

"Thash all right, old man," said the other cheerily, "you jush! h! the housh shill and I can manage."—Fifth Corps Area News.

## AIMLESS SORT



"Isn't Boggs an aimless sort of chap?"

"Aimless? That guy spends half his time wondering what he's going to do with the other half."

## Verse and Reverse

"Think how much good the electric light company has done this town," cried the speaker, the company's president. "In conclusion let me say—if you'll excuse the pun—"Honor the Light Brigade!"

Quick as a flash came a voice from the audience: "Oh, what a charge they made."

## Which Bar

Mrs. Frazzle—What a terrible wreck young Perkins is, to be sure. It is sad to see such a dissipated man.

Mrs. Dazzle—Yes, indeed; but you must remember that he was admitted to the bar at a very early age.

## On the Front

Preacher—And so your daughter is about to marry. Do you really feel that she is ready for the battle of life?

Mrs. Brown—She should be. She's been in four engagements already.

## Up and Down

Man—Have you noticed how a woman lowers her voice whenever she asks for anything?

Neighbor—Oh, yes. But have you noticed how she raises it if she doesn't get it?—Windsor Star.

## Mental Athletics

"Is your boy an athlete?"

"He's what I'd call a mental athlete," said Farmer Cornstossel. "He can lie in a hammock and tell you what's going on in every ball field in the country."

## He Was Quite Cool

Mrs. Blue—Was your husband cool when burglars broke in the other night?

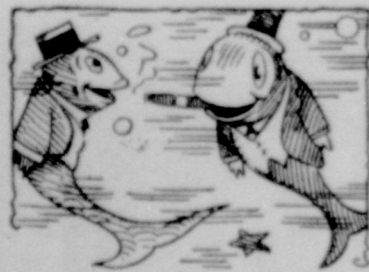
Mrs. Green—Cool! Why, he was shivering all over.

## Why Not?

"I am always ill the night before a journey."

"Then, why don't you go a day earlier?"—Windsor Star.

## HAPPY DREAMS



First Fish—Do you sleep well at night?

Second Fish—Sure, ain't I rocked in the cradle of the deep?

## No Better

The anxious father wrote to the college professor: "Haven't heard from my son for some time. Hope he's not sick. If he has been I hope to hear he's improving."

The professor replied: "Son not sick, and not improving."

## Golfer's Stimulus

"When one goes golfing these days isn't it wonderful to drink in the sweet fresh air?"

"O, is that what you drink?"

## Upside-Down Sloth's Coat Blends With the Foliage

The upside-down, slow-motion sloth is about 10 times as conspicuous in a zoo as he would be back in his native South American jungles, writes W. H. Shippen, Jr., in the Washington Star.

In his usual haunts his coat is a bright, living green to match the foliage into which he blends.

Natural coloration is the strange little creature's only protection from his enemies.

Back in the damp jungles, the sloth's coarse hair is covered with a green parasite plant called alga of the same primitive type which colors the shells of sea turtles. The alga dies when the sloth leaves the steaming climate of the tropics.

The sloth's hair grows the wrong way, he lives upside down, creeps along limbs at night in search of fruit and tender shoots, hangs motionless all day and never descends voluntarily to the ground.

Instead of toes he has strong, permanently flexed hooks, and on the ground he cannot walk, but must hitch himself along like a man with a broken leg. Another strange feature of the sloth is the fact that he has one more or one less bone in his neck than any other mammal.

His slothful lazy ways won him his name with the coming of the white man. The sloth is a distant relative of the huge ground sloths which were larger than elephants and which disappeared from South America millions of years ago.

The anteater seems to have descended from this huge prehistoric creature also.

## Carpets and Rugs Play Part in Some Countries

In Turkey, Anatolia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and Turkestan, carpets not only play a great part in social life, but also in the great political and religious ceremonies. Every year, states a writer in Tit-Bits Magazine, a special carpet is carried from Cairo to Mecca where it covers the Kaaba, a building in the Mohammedan mosque; openings in this cover are made to show two sacred stones.

This covering is used only once, and afterwards it is cut up and sold to the pilgrims. It is made of a black brocade and on this are inscriptions woven in silk. These convey the following ideas: Good Luck, Health, Happiness, Dominion, Craft, Fire, Water, Royalty, Divine Wisdom and the Glory of God.

Color has its various meanings: trouble, white mourning, white and green joy, yellow honor and distinction, while dignity is represented by red and purple. It can be said that from the splendor of the carpets displayed the dignity of the occasion may be judged.

France was the first to develop carpet-making in 1607. In 1685 several French craftsmen crossed the Channel and settled in Bristol and Axminster and other towns in the southwest of England where an industry soon spread north to Glasgow, Kidderminster, and Yorkshire towns, which explains the names given to many carpets.

## "Point" in Market Reports

"Point," as employed in market reports, means a recognized unit of variation in price and is used in quoting the prices of stocks as well as various commodities. In the United States stock market one point ordinarily means one dollar a share. The value of a point, however, varies according to the commodity in question. Therefore in order to understand the market reports one must be acquainted with the value of a point in reference to any given commodity. In the coffee and cotton markets, for instance, a point is the hundredth part of a cent; in oil, grain, sugar and pork it is 1 cent. When cotton goes up 200 points it goes up 2 cents; when grain goes up 5 points it goes up 5 cents.

## Conifers and Evergreens

Persons who are accustomed to thinking of conifers and evergreens as synonymous terms for a certain group of trees may be interested to learn that there are conifers that shed their leaves annually and, conversely, there are true evergreen trees that do not bear cones. The larch, or tamarack, is one example given by an eastern forestry authority of a coniferous tree that fails to qualify also as an evergreen, because it sheds its leaves each year.

## An "Eighth Wonder"

Stretching for a thousand miles off the northeastern coast of Australia is the Great Barrier Reef, claimed by many as the eighth wonder of the world. It is a chain of coral reefs and islands built up from the sea floor by billions of the microscopic creatures known as polyps, using as building material limestone absorbed from their food. The reef varies from 10 miles to 150 in width and is as solid as marble.

## Kites Form Letters

The Chinese are much given to the pastime of kite flying and some of the constructions are marvelous to behold. The Chinese kites often have two strings and these enable the operator to make the kite do some wonderful things. It becomes an aerial messenger as it is possible to make the kite from letters and characters by which messages may be exchanged.

## SHE WONDERED

The housewife was showing her prospective new maid over the house. She had been very liberal with her promises of privileges, and it looked as though the two were about to come to a working agreement. Suddenly the girl said:

"By the way, do you do your own stretchin' here, ma'am?"

"I don't understand," said the other, puzzled.

"Well," explained the girl, "do you put all the food on the table at dinner and stretch for it, or do I have to shuffle it round?"

## WRONG STREET



"The first time you called on me you said you loved the very ground I stood on."

"Well, I thought that ground was in your own name."

## A Hollow Sound

Little Betty and Junior had attended a talk by a returned missionary.

"What did he tell you about the heathen?" asked their grandmother.

"Oh, he said that they were often very hungry, and when they beat on their tumtums, it could be heard for miles."

## Easier to Forgive Than!

Mother was attempting to bring about a reconciliation. "Now, Janie," she said, "Billy says he's sorry he broke your doll, so I want you to make up with him."

Janie looked thoughtful. "All right," she finally agreed. "I'll forgive him, but—how about letting me take a sock at him first?"

## Not to Be Trusted

"There," exclaimed the wife in disgust, "I knew that friend of yours wasn't to be trusted. I've just counted the towels and one of them is missing."

"Why worry over a towel?"

"It was the best we had. It was the one with 'Grand Palace Hotel' on it."—Ireland's Own.

## Forecast

Jimmie—Dad, I was just thinking that when I get big I am going to go east; and since the world is round, I think I'll start going west and reach the east that way.

Father—Oh, son, I wouldn't decide on being a taxi driver this early in life.

## Startled

"I turned the way I signalled," said the lady, indignantly, after the crash.

"I know it," retorted the man, "That's what fooled me."

## A Tight Spot

"Who is that girl you just spoke to?"

"Never mind, darling, I'll have enough trouble explaining to her who you are."—U. S. S. Saratoga Plane Talk.

## SOME IDEA



"What's your idea of bliss, Bill?"

"Plenty of worms, and no air rifles!"

## Starting Young

The teacher was testing the knowledge of a kindergarten class. Clapping a half-dollar on the desk, she said sharply:

"What is that?"

Instantly, a voice from the back row: "Tails."

## A Real Reformatory

Mother—You good for nothing! Why not take a pattern from your father?

Son—What has he done? Mother—Why he has just got two years off his sentence for good conduct.

## Pennsylvania Dutch

The ancestors of the so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch" came from Germany, Holland and Switzerland. They were chiefly members of religious sects such as the Mennonites and immigrated in the late Seventeenth and early Eighteenth centuries. At the time of the Revolution it was estimated they constituted one-third of Pennsylvania's population. The early Mennonites were from Holland or from parts of Germany adjacent to it where Dutch was the language spoken. The name "Dutch" gradually came to be applied to the entire German group, whether they spoke that language or not, particularly as they called themselves "Deutsch." The term "Pennsylvania Dutch" is applied to the corrupted mixture of German and English spoken in many parts of that state.

## In Oriole Family

Technically labeled the Icteridae troupials belong to the bird family of orioles or hangesters. In size they are similar to the blue jay and their gorgeous coloring is not their only distinguishing feature. They have an uncanny ability to imitate a bugle, thereby gaining the name of bugle birds and can be easily trained to whistle a tune. When singing in this manner the feathers ruffle up and the throat swells and vibrates. In disposition they vary from the average bird in that they delight in being teased.

## Steam Is Invisible

Strictly speaking, steam is invisible. The term is properly applied to the transparent gas or vapor into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point. The visible mist commonly called steam, which consists of minute droplets of water in the air, is not formed until the liquid vapor has cooled and condensed.

## Journeyman

The word journey is from the French journee, day, day's travel, day's work. When used of a craftsman, it designates one who has served his apprenticeship and has become entitled to work on his own account as a handicraftsman who works by the day. There are journeymen carpenters, printers, tailors, etc.—Literary Digest.

## Unique Form of Home Rule

The Isle of Man has its own unique form of home rule. No act of the British parliament applies to the island unless expressly so stated in the law. The Court of Tynwald, one of the oldest legislative assemblies in the world, consists of a lieutenant governor appointed by the crown, and two chambers, the Council and the House of Keys. The 24 members of the latter are elected by popular vote, in which women share equal rights with men. All measures must pass both Council and Keys, and receive approval from the sovereign.

## "Scarce as Hen Teeth"

"Scarce as hen's teeth," is the proverbial saying which refers to the fact that fowls are toothless. There is no species of bird or fowl extant which has teeth. Scientists, however, have found many fossils of prehistoric feathered creatures that had teeth. It is believed that previous to the tertiary geological period all birds had teeth.

## Great Coral Reef Old

Geologists estimate that the great coral barrier reef which fringes Australia's northeastern coast for more than a thousand miles has been building more than a million years. Throughout the length and breadth of the Coral sea, an area of more than 3,000,000 square miles, there are myriads of coral islands, banks, reefs, shoals, and atolls.

## Wild Turkeys Nuisance, According to Accounts

Account books of 100 years ago and earlier show that the domestic turkeys were then very small. The average weight of those sold in Boston was seven to eight pounds, according to a writer in the Boston Herald.

There was, as told in Bentley's Dairy, a farmer and innkeeper named William Breed, at Nahant, early in the Nineteenth century, who had domesticated wild turkeys which when dressed weighed 14 to 18 pounds each. These were sold in the holiday season at Salem.

At New London and Norwich, Ct., in the district which includes parts of that state and Rhode Island, the turkeys were commonly 10 to 12 pounds, and some heavier, up to 14 pounds. This is the area long famous for "Rhode Island turkeys," Western in that state being the great shipping point.

Ohio settlers from New England in 1805 and for several years after found the wild turkeys there a nuisance. It is recorded that at the first seeding of wheat the wild turkeys were so bold that some sowers had to stop and drive them from the neighborhood. One woman trapped about two dozen in the corncrib by strewing shelled corn about it and leaving the door open.

## Molting and Production

The length of time a bird is out of production can be estimated by the molting of the primary or large wing feathers, according to a writer in the Indiana Farmer's Guide. It requires about six weeks to completely renew the primary feather next to the axial (small feather in center of wing between primaries and secondaries) feather. The remaining primaries are dropped in order, about two weeks apart and grow in at the same rate. Occasionally a bird sheds several primaries at one time, which in estimating length of time out of production should be treated as a single primary.

## Poultry Gleanings

The size, shape and color of a hen does not affect the eggs.

Feather picking usually starts as a vice in closely confined birds.

The yolk of the egg is employed in making the finer kind of tawed leather.

The total number of co-operative poultry and egg marketing associations in the United States is 154.

## STRONG PRICES EXPECTED FOR WORLD WHEAT No Decline Predicted During Winter Months

(Note: The information in this article has been prepared by M. P. Leaming, county agent, from information contained in the monthly bulletin issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. If this type of information meets with favor it will be continued as a monthly feature.)

World and domestic wheat prices are expected to remain at high levels throughout the winter months. There is a very close adjustment of world supplies to normal consumption requirements this season and the size of the Southern Hemisphere new crop wheat will have little price depression especially on prices in the United States.

Moisture conditions in the winter wheat belt indicate a 1937 yield slightly below normal but this will be offset by a larger acreage which will probably produce more than enough for our domestic needs.

Additional moisture is needed in the Western Winter wheat belt including western Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming and the Pacific Northwest in the eastern part of the belt moisture conditions are sufficient to carry the crop well into the winter. In Europe seeding has been normal while in some other sections rains have been too heavy for normal seeding. Russian seedings are about the same as last year although a shortage of moisture will limit yields unless good winter moisture is received.

The 1936 wheat crop, exclusive of Russia and China is now estimated at 3,741,000,000 bushels which is \$5,000,000 bushels under last year's figure. A net gain of 3,000,000 bushels in European countries, 500,000 bushels in Canada and 15,000,000 bushels in Argentina over last month's figures have been included in this revised report.

Prices generally have been unsettled since the middle of October although new crop figures were somewhat higher, reflecting the poorer moisture conditions in the winter wheat region. In world markets there has been a sharp decline of the South American and Australian wheat crops. As a result of lower world prices without a corresponding decline in domestic prices, the spread between the United States and world markets widened during November. No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City was 18 cents higher than No. 3 Manitoba Northern Spring at Winnipeg, for the week ending November 21. Southern Hemisphere wheat is competing with Winnipeg and any decline in price due to this factor will tend to widen this price spread.

## LOCAL BREVITIES

Mr. Russell of Hereford called on friends here Tuesday.

The Messrs. L. S. Bardon and Morris Garth of Muleshoe, visited friends here Sunday.

Mrs. Roypon was seen in Hereford Tuesday.

Mr. Jordan was a business caller in Hereford Tuesday.

Miss Thelma Chronister of Hereford spent Friday here with relatives. She was accompanied home by Miss Melzia Chronister, who spent the week-end there.

I. W. Barnhouse was in town from his home 16 miles southeast of town Monday afternoon, doing some shopping and attending to business matters, and while here made the Star office a highly appreciated visit of a few minutes, and while here he arranged for the Star to continue its visits to his home for another year. The Star considers Mr. Barnhouse one of its best friends.

## THIS WEEK IN TEXAS HISTORY

### Week of December 6

1832—On Dec. 10 Sam Houston first crossed Red River near Jonesboro on his way to Nacogdoches.

1835—The battle of San Antonio continued throughout the day, Dec. 6. The Texans were commanded by Col. Ben Milam and Col. F. W. Johnson.

1835—Col. Ben Milam was killed by a rifle shot on Dec. 7 in the Battle of San Antonio.

1835—General Cass surrendered Dec. 9 following the storming of San Antonio by the Texans.

1838—The ceremony for the inauguration of President Mirabeau Lamar occurred in front of the capitol on Dec. 9.—T. S. C. W.

spread. Increased demand for hard red winter wheat to replace the short supply of hard red spring will also tend to widen this spread.

With a very close adjustment of world supplies to requirements this season, world prices are expected to remain at high levels. With the size of the Southern Hemisphere crop will be discontinued in the market, the outlook for the winter months is for prices to be generally steady. Unsettled conditions in Europe could easily change the situation.

The question is often asked, "what happens to the American wheat crop?" In 1935 there was a "disappearance" of 680,000,000 bushels of wheat in this country; eighty eight million bushels for seed, ninety eight million bushels for feed on growers farms and 471 million bushels for food and commercial needs. Disappearance for the first quarter of this year was about thirty million bushels more than in the corresponding period last year. This increase was caused both by an increase in the amount fed and in the amount moved in human consumption.

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