

# The Friona Star

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## Cogitations & Aphorisms of Jodok

It always causes a kind of lonesome feeling to come over me whenever any of my good friends move away, for I somehow become attached to them and do sorely miss them when they leave.

And such has been my feeling ever since my good friend, Brother L. D. Cummings left Friona to make his home in Panhandle. Brother Cummings was for several years pastor of the Sixth Street Church of Christ here, and he was a real man, a real pastor and a real friend and citizen.

No community can afford to lose such citizens as was Brother Cummings, and any town or community in which he may locate is made richer thereby. Such citizens as he are worth more in real value to the city in which they live, than gold or commerce.

The bar-pits along some of our streets are growing a prolific crop of cockle burs, and if they are not soon destroyed they will produce enough seed to desecrate all the highways and many of the farms in Farmer county.

Twenty men working ordinarily steadily could cut most of those noxious weeds in a day, and after they have been cut for a few days, twenty more men or the same twenty men that cut them, could toss them into piles and burn them and we could then be rid of the "pesky" things for at least this season.

If I were not afraid they would accept my banter, I would banter 19 other men to meet me early Friday morning at the corner of Main and 11th streets armed with good sharp hoes, and we would wage a war of extermination against them for at least a day. I understand that the ladies of the town are talking of taking the matter in hand if the men do not do so pretty soon.

I have been thinking I would take the matter up with the Mayor and see if he would not divert some of the "street tax" that has been levied, to this matter of getting these detestable cockle burs and other noxious weeds from our streets; but when he comes around I am always so busy with other matters that I forget this.

I understand that the first game of football for this season is scheduled for Friday night this week, and it is to be played on the Friona grid by the Chiefs against the Farwell Steers.

Of course I want the Chiefs to beat the other boys, but I want them to do it clean and fair in every respect, and, of course, that is the way they will win it if they win it at all, for the Chiefs are noted for playing nothing but fair and honorable games.

The fact is, that if everybody looked at such things as I do, there would be NO games won in any other way, for a game won by any other means is never won, but always lost, even though that team may get credit for the greatest score. At any rate, when games are won by unfair playing, there is always something LOST that is worth far more than the game. See?

I am an ardent admirer of fair and honest playing and good sportsmanship, but I utterly detest any kind of trickery or unfair tactics to win the score in any kind of game. I may be "odd" and "queer" and "nuts", but I am satisfied this way.

Now do not get me wrong about this, for I am not directing my remarks against any team, for so far as I have been able to learn, all the games that the Chiefs have been engaged in, have been fair and honestly played, and I would say this in the teeth of the Chiefs just as frankly as I would to only of their competitors, if they should be found guilty of anything but honorable playing.

Ralph Evans was just in town Monday afternoon and he told me they had received three inches of rain on his father's farm over in Deaf Smith county Sunday afternoon. The fact had shrunken his face until it was not more than half as long as it was before the rain. Ralph also stated that he has some wheat ground rented a few miles north of his father's place and that he got four inches of rain there the week before, so that he is just waiting for the ground to get dry enough so he can begin sowing his wheat.

(Continued on next page.)

## OFF TO COLLEGE

On Monday and Tuesday of this week, the following young people of Friona and vicinity departed for Lubbock to take up their work for coming winter as students in the Texas Technological College:

Martha Slagle, Dorothy Crawford, Lee Spring, Marjorie and Morris Wayne Lacy, Harold Lillard, Valoria Shaffer, Geraldine McFarland and Nelson O. Welch.

Miss Slagle will take a business course and Miss Shaffer will take the regular educational course, majoring in Home Economics. Mr. Lillard is majoring in agriculture. This is the second year for him and Miss Crawford at the Tech college.

Charles Reeve and Miss Reba Hill will again enter college at the West Texas State Teachers College at Canyon.

## HAS MOVED TO LUBBOCK

M. Lacy, on Monday of this week, moved his family and household goods from his farm northwest of town to Lubbock, where he has purchased a rooming house, which they will occupy and operate during the coming winter and perhaps permanently.

One son and one daughter will enter the college there this season, which is one of the motivating influences causing the move.

## VISITED PARENTS AT ROCHESTER

Mrs. O. E. Stevick and children, Glenn, Kathleen, Jimmie and Betty Ann, drove over to Rochester last Friday afternoon and visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Richardson, returning Sunday evening.

Mrs. Stevick was accompanied by her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Dille, of Bovina.

## PLEASE SEND US YOUR NEWS

The Star is very grateful to those of our readers who are so kind as to send us any news items of which they know. It is impossible to see everyone and those items coming in are most highly appreciated.

Kindly send us any news of the coming and goings of the members of your family, or of your guests or of your neighbors, that will be of interest to all our other readers. Thank you.

## PUMPKIN VINES GREW TOO FAST

O. D. McLellan visited O. E. Stevick a while one day last week by caring for his produce station a few hours during his absence.

As a return for the favor Orville promised O. D. a pumpkin from which he could have some good pies, and accordingly went to the home of Rev. Moore for the pumpkins.

He found on arriving there that the pumpkins were flat on one side, and according to Orville, was informed by Rev. Moore that the vines grew so rapidly that they kept the pumpkins flat dragging them.

E. B. Brannon and family and Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Whaley attended the circus at Hereford Tuesday.

## Baby Rain Maker



Little Dorothy Faye Terrell, aged 4, visited the Texas Centennial Exposition last week. She came from Plainview where it had not rained for a while. Confidently she carried her umbrella with her. It rained on Centennial crowds.

## Panhandle to Cavalcade



Early in the 80's the Bonners and the Isbells pioneered from the lush valleys of Mississippi to the plains of the Panhandle. In 1890 J. M. Isbell was the first judge ever appointed in Collingsworth County, and 16-year-old A. Q. (Smoky) Bonner was a cowhand on the Rocking Chair Ranch. Above, Thelma Bonner, daughter of A. Q. Bonner, now veteran ranchman of Dalhart, dons makeup and costume at Dallas in the dressing room of Cavalcade of Texas, the Texas Centennial Exposition's greatest show, in order to portray the era of which her father was a vital part. Assisting her in the process is Jan Isbell Fortune, author of the Cavalcade and daughter of the late Judge J. M. Isbell, Wellington, Texas.

## FRIONA WEATHER

The temperature in the Friona territory during the past week has been such as to cause little room for complaint and a great deal of room for gratitude, being neither hot nor cold, but just nice balmy autumn weather.

In several parts of the territory good rains have fallen during the past ten days and light showers have fallen in other localities, all of which have tended to help the growing crops and to fit the farms for wheat planting.

With the receipt of a good general rain or enough local rains to cover the entire territory, there could be little left to be desired in the way of weather conditions.

## HOME FROM OKLAHOMA

Miss Dorothy Brannon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Brannon, of the Homeland community, returned home from Ada, Oklahoma, whither she had gone with the intention of entering college.

She is a graduate of the Friona High School, but not being able to secure the course she is interested in she has returned home. She may matriculate with some other college for the winter.

## FARMERS NEED HANDS

The report is that farmers of the Friona territory are in need of hands to assist them in carrying on their farm work.

It appears that in those parts of the territory where sufficient rain has been received, the crops are good and the farmers are needing help in harvesting them, thus the call for hands.

## OPERATING CAMP GROUND

During the past week W. M. White has taken charge of the S. J. Sanders camp grounds at the southwest corner of the city, and will operate same hereafter. Mr. White is also an interested partner in the Friona Garage on Main street.

## EXPRESSION OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our many friends, who paid visits and sent letters, cards, gifts and flowers during the recent illness of Mrs. J. A. Wimberly.

Mr. J. A. Wimberly, Friona, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Brock, Friona, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Adair, Lubbock, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Reese, Lubbock, Miss Lucile Wimberly, Lubbock.

## NEW SALESMAN HERE MONDAY

J. D. Saunders, new traveling salesman for the Kerr Paper Company of Amarillo, made his first official visit to Friona Monday.

Mr. Saunders was accompanied by J. D. Kerr, who has formerly been making this territory, but who will hereafter be kept busy in the store assisting in the handling of the immense stock of paper which the company carries in stock. He was introducing Mr. Saunders to the company's Friona customers and made the Star office a short visit while here.

## WIMBERLY-REESE WEDDING

The Star is in receipt of a newspaper clipping, which, although the name of the paper is not given, we are pleased to quote, owing to the fact that it concerns one of Friona's most popular young ladies and a teacher of recognized ability. It reads as follows:

"Announcement is being made of the marriage of Miss Mabel Wimberly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wimberly, of Friona, and Carl M. Reese, of Lubbock, which took place August 23 in Lovington, N. M., at the home of the officiating minister, Rev. J. Y. Bowman, Methodist pastor.

"Mrs. Reese is a graduate of West Texas Teachers college at Canyon, and is a teacher in the Anton public schools. Mr. Reese is employed by the South Plains Music Company."

## CLOSED DRESS STORE

Miss Mary Spring, who has been operating a ladies ready-to-wear and shoe store in the O. G. Turner room adjoining her father's general store, has closed her store for the winter.

The room is now occupied by a vegetable and fruit stand operated by a Mr. Fuller.

## BROUGHT MORE APPLES

Messrs. Falwell and Truitt arrived here Sunday evening with two more large truck loads of apples, which they secured over in southwest Colorado.

The apples were rapidly disposed of here during the forenoon of Monday, after which time the trucks moved on to other points to complete the disposal of their loads.

Mr. Truitt stated that at the orchards where these apples were secured, there were trucks from six different states waiting to be loaded with the apples. Some of these trucks were from Nebraska.

## WILL ATTEND ABILENE COLLEGE

J. N. Lunsford, who has been here the past two weeks visiting his brother, Charles Lunsford and assisting in the meetings at the Sixth Street Church of Christ, departed Monday afternoon for Abilene where he will enter the Christian College for the coming winter.

Following his college course, Mr. Lunsford plans to devote his entire time to the ministry, either in evangelistic work or as regular pastor of some church.

## BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cards are out announcing the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. Harlan O'Rear, of Goodnight on Sunday evening, September 6th at their home.

Mrs. O'Rear was formerly Miss Esther Reeve, daughter of Mayor and Mrs. F. W. Reeve. Mrs. Reeve has been with her daughter and grand son during the past ten days.

## TAX SURVEY WORKERS MOVED

The group of tax survey workers consisting of G. M. Baker, O. D. McLellan and Joe Johnson, who are working the east end of Farmer county have moved their office from the W. A. Crum building to the W. H. Warren building, occupying the room used by Mr. Warren as his private office.

## SAYS CONTOURING PAYS

CANYON, Sept. 17.—G. R. Gwyn, farmer in Randall county, again showed that sowing wheat on the contour pays, according to B. A. Zorns, assistant county agricultural agent. Gwyn contoured half of an 80 acre field. On the 40 acres contoured the average yield per acre was 17 bushels while that not contoured had a yield of only six bushels.

## GUEST OF HOME FOLK

Weldon Whitefield who has been attending Texas Tech. college at Lubbock, and working there during the vacation periods, came home last week for a few days visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Whitefield, before beginning the fall term at college.

He paid the Stay a short and highly appreciated visit while here last week. He is majoring in journalism and hopes to complete his college course next spring.

## MRS. WIMBERLY HOME

Mrs. J. A. Wimberly returned to her home here Saturday, after being dismissed from the Lubbock Sanitarium, where she underwent a major operation on August 10th. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard McGowan and Mrs. Adair, of Lubbock, accompanied her home.

Floyd Reeve and John White were Hereford visitors on Friday afternoon of last week.

## AMARILLO PEOPLE HERE TUESDAY

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Chenoweth, Amarillo, were here Tuesday visiting friends and former neighbors of Mrs. Chenoweth and looking after their land interests here.

Mrs. Chenoweth was formerly Mrs. A. C. Young and for many years lived in this community, and has, therefore many friends and former neighbors here.

Mr. Chenoweth is a traveling salesman, selling surgical appliances and representing The Akron Truss Company, of Akron, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Chenoweth and their daughter, Miss Corrine Young, had just returned from a combined business and pleasure trip through many of the Rocky Mountain and Northwestern states, where they had spent several weeks looking after business matters and seeing the sights in the Yellowstone and other National Parks. They will read the Star during the coming year.

## MRS. O. F. LANGE HOME

Mrs. O. F. Lange, who has for the past two weeks been visiting her daughters in Chicago, returned home Monday.

Mrs. Lange had a pleasant visit and left the daughters well with the exception of a badly fractured ankle which was sustained by Mrs. Catherine Bernie in an automobile accident Saturday evening.

## Cotton Prospect In Texas Greater Than Last Year

Texas crop report as of Sept. 1, was: "The cotton crop of Texas is estimated at 3,850,000 bales compared with 2,955,000 bales last year. Drouth, heat and insects caused some damage this year."

Corn production fell short of the yield of last year, 68,000,000 bushels in 1936, compared with 89,500,000 bushels in 1935.

Grain sorghums also were short, 49,900,000 bushels in 1936 compared with 60,000,000 bushels in 1935.

The rice crop runs ahead this year, 10,600,000 bushels in 1936 compared with 8,900,000 bushels in 1935.

Sweet potatoes this year produced 4,300,000 bushels compared with 3,300,000 bushels in 1935.

Turnip hay in 1936 led the previous year, 1,095,000 tons against 955,000 tons, and wild hay was the winner in 1936 when production was 305,000 compared with 283,000 tons the previous year.

Grain sorghums are expected to make half a crop. An immense crop or roughage has been made.

Broomcorn still is in condition to make a fair crop, with rain.

Irrigated alfalfa is making close to an average yield.

Wheat farmers are preparing land for a heavy seeding of wheat.

Pastures are spotted.

## O. E. STEVICK OPENS PRODUCE

Friona now has another business institution in the way of a produce station operated by O. E. (Orville) Stevick in the J. G. Weir building on Main Street, commonly known as the "Corner Filling Station." Mr. Stevick has been in the produce business in Friona before.

## Heads World Fair



Harry Olmsted, for quarter of a century prominent in Southwestern business and civic affairs, is the new head of the Texas Centennial Exposition. He succeeds to the leadership of the \$25,000,000 world's fair following the recent death of William A. Webb, general manager. Mr. Olmsted was for twenty years a director and for five years president of the State Fair of Texas.

## Septic Tank Is Good Investment

Water-Tight Arrangement Is Sure to Hold Sewage for Bacterial Digestion.

By W. C. Krueger, Extension Agricultural Engineer, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station—WNU Service.

In early spring when the ground is saturated with water and drainage is impaired by frozen subsoil, the advantages of a septic tank over a cesspool or dry pit for sewage disposal are easily recognized.

Cesspools located in open gravelly or sandy soils operate freely in disposing of sewage but this free movement often causes contamination of nearby water supplies. Cesspools located in tight soils soon seal themselves and become inoperative.

Septic tanks, on the other hand, are water-tight and of a size sufficient to hold the sewage long enough to insure bacterial digestion. There is a second digestion chamber where the effluent undergoes additional digestion and aeration and from this chamber it is dispersed by means of a field tile disposal system laid underground in areas removed from the water supply. Septic tanks will operate from four to ten years, before removal of undigestible materials becomes necessary.

Septic tanks may be purchased ready-made or they may be constructed in place. Construction does not present any difficulties to the average workman and the cost of materials for a farm-built tank is generally lower than the price of purchased units. A frequent mistake is the installing of septic tanks which are too small. Tanks should have an approximate capacity of 100 gallons per person in the family.

## Pruning Peach Trees in View of Obtaining Growth

Peach trees can be pruned successfully at any time during the dormant season. Some growers prefer to prune early in the fall in the belief that the wounds are well healed over by spring before the sap flow starts. Others claim that spring pruning is best owing to danger of freezing the wood during severely cold weather. Their theories, however, are hardly borne out by tests.

There is one distinct advantage to late winter pruning as compared to early winter pruning. If one knows there is no chance of getting a peach crop because of excessively low temperatures during the winter, a different method of pruning can be used than when there is a probability of having a fruit crop. If it is known that owing to extremely low temperatures there will be no fruit, the trees can be pruned more rigidly with a view to obtaining a maximum tree growth, whereas if there is likely to be a peach crop, one can prune with a view of obtaining a maximum yield of peaches. At any rate, pruning should be done in time for the spraying for leaf curl. A tree that has been well pruned is much easier to spray and less spray dose is needed to spray it.—Missouri Farmer.

## Smoked Pork Sausage

Smoked pork sausage is made by grinding the meat into coarse particles or one-fourth-inch-sized cubes. Then are added one and a half table-spoonfuls of black pepper, two table-spoonfuls of salt. Sage, onion, or a dash of garlic, to suit the taste, then go in. The sausage is stuffed into casings, preferably beef casings, because they are large. The smoking is done in a fairly tight room over a fire where a fair amount of heat is used so that the meat is cooked enough to bring out the grease. The smoking is continued for three days. Sausage handled in this way will keep the year round, according to experienced men.—Chicago Tribune.

## Fighting Rams of Texas

A curb on the fighting instincts of rival rams has recently been devised by Texan shepherds. It consists of a rubber screen attached to the animal's horns and allowed to drop down over the upper line of its vision. While the ram can then see well enough to graze, it cannot see other leaders of the flock clearly enough for an efficient battle. Known as "combat blinds," the blinkers are widely used throughout the sheep country of western Texas, where rival rams now graze side by side in security and peace.—New York Times.

## Fattening Steers

The advisability of grinding corn for fattening steers depends somewhat upon the feeding method. The practice is less common where hogs are kept in the feed lot to recover whole grain in the manure. Toward the end of the feeding period, says Wallace's Farmer, ground corn may be advantageous because it will induce the cattle to consume more feed. If no hogs follow the steers, either ear corn or shelled corn should be ground.

## Farm Sidelights

Dairy cattle can be fed to increase the organic iodine in their milk.

Germany has ruled that all potatoes grown there must be consumed there.

One of the severest diseases of raspberries in Pennsylvania is crown gall.

A full set of good, sharp teeth are essential to the harrow if good work is to be accomplished.

## Lice Bother to Heifers, Calves

Early Attention Is Advised to Save Animals From Losing Weight.

By Fred M. Haig, Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, North Carolina State College—WNU Service.

Cattle lice are a serious handicap to the development of calves and heifers.

When infested with lice, the young animals rub against posts and trees, wearing away their hair and inflaming their skin. Sometimes the calves become thin and weak from loss of weight.

In the early spring dairymen should inspect their calves to see whether they are infested with lice.

The insects are found mostly around the necks and shoulders of the animals, but they also infest other parts of the body.

The first step in eradicating lice is to clean and disinfect the stalls thoroughly. After removing the bedding and sweeping the stalls, disinfect them with a 5 per cent solution of any good coal tar disinfectant.

Allow the stalls to dry, then white wash the interior. When the white wash is dry place plenty of straw bedding or other clean material in the stalls.

Meanwhile, apply to the calves a solution of one ounce of sodium fluoride in a gallon of water. Brush it on thoroughly so that it will reach every part of the body and penetrate loose folds of skin.

Tie the animals in a sunny place, protected from drafts, until they are dry. The calves are then ready to be placed back in the newly disinfected stalls and a second treatment will hardly be necessary unless they become infested again from other animals.

## Good Plan to Let Garden Spot Rest for One Year

Since home gardens are generally maintained on the same spot year after year, liberal applications of manure should be given each fall and turned under to maintain fertility. When this is done the manure will be rotted by spring and if plowed again in spring this new and rich plant food will be readily available for the vegetable crop. If the manure has not been applied in the fall, then rotted manure can be applied in the spring, or a light dressing of chicken or sheep manure can be given, even after the crops are planted. Twenty-five tons of stable manure to the acre, preferably cow manure, will keep garden soil in good condition, according to a writer in the Missouri Farmer.

Many farmers believe that too much chicken manure has been applied to farm gardens. Of all manures, chicken manure is richest and, lacking in bulk as compared with cow or horse manure mixed with straw, it does not leave the soil in as loose condition as is desirable. Too heavy applications, as every farmer knows, will cause the plants to burn if the weather be dry. What would do many farm gardens a lot of good would be one year's rest with the plot sowed to red clover. If for one year the garden vegetables could be raised on a different plot of ground, the old plot sown to red clover with the crop plowed under, a vast improvement in richness and looseness of soil would be the result.

## Rubber Beats Steel

Rubber tires have scored another victory over steel in tests made by 14 experiment stations and summarized by the United States Department of Agriculture. The score was "96 per cent in favor of low-pressure pneumatic tires over steel tires for wheel tractors of the general-purpose type in the performance of numerous routine draft operations of the average farm under favorable soil conditions." The states ranged from California to Ohio and from Michigan to Texas. The rubber-tired tractors pulled better and saved fuel. They did not perform well, with out chains, in mud or wet soil. It was found better to have a pressure of only 16 pounds in rear tires, while 26 pounds worked best for front wheels. Estimates place number of rubber-tired tractors in use in United States at more than a million.—The Country Home.

## Fever Caused by Ticks

Until Dr. Theobald Smith discovered the cause of Texas cattle fever in 1888 the annual loss from this disease was \$40,000,000 a year. Doctor Smith performed experiments in the Southwest, as an employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, and by means of observing healthy and unhealthy animals kept inclosed pastures under controlled conditions, and by means of vivisection, he was able to find the tick causing the disease, which for 30 years previous to that time had impoverished many cattle raisers in all sections of the world.—Medical Society of the State of New York.

## Nodular Disease in Sheep

The embryo of the internal parasite which causes nodular disease in sheep is the cause of nodules inside the intestines. It is difficult if not impossible to give medicine which will kill or remove these nodules without injury to the sheep; therefore medical treatment is not effective. Once badly infested there is little hope of successfully treating the sheep. Prevention by rotation and raising lambs in dry lots off pasture is the only effective measures for controlling this disease.

## Cheaper Feed for More Profit

Home-Grown Grains Can Increase Farmer's Margin.

By L. B. MILLER, Associate in Soil Experiment, University of Illinois—WNU Service.

More than one farmer is making the most of the improved prices for dairy products by adopting economical feeding methods. Savings made through more economical feeding are only one of the many ways in which farmers who are members of dairy herd improvement associations are finding that they can increase their returns.

Substitution of home-grown grains for more expensive protein feeds together with replacement of part of the corn by oats are two ways by which dairymen are finding it possible to cut feed costs without lowering their herd production averages. One farmer increased his monthly net income from 17 cows by \$10.88 with a less expensive ration. Oats replaced a part of the corn in the ration, thus reducing the cost of feed approximately 24 cents a hundred pounds. His herd also produced 34 more pounds of butterfat a month on the cheaper feed.

Another increased his net income \$11.55 a month through the same kind of a ration change.

A third dairymen used a ration composed of corn, oats and distiller's grain instead of corn and a high protein supplement previously used and was able to cut feed costs by nine cents a hundred pounds, although the protein content was the same. The cheaper ration reduced the feed cost of butterfat by five cents a pound and the feed cost of milk by 14 cents a hundred pounds.

## Control of Erosion Important to Farmer

Controlling erosion, the thief of fertile topsoil, is a prominent feature of the new soil-improvement program. The soil-building and conserving crops advocated under the new program serve to check erosion in several ways.

While these crops are growing, their roots form a thick mat which holds the soil particles in place. They also check the run-off of rain water by impeding its flow down hill and by increasing the capacity of the land to absorb water in large quantities.

Then after they have been plowed under, the building and conserving crops add organic matter to the soil that makes it soft and spongy. Rain soaks into such soil and is held for long periods.

Soil well filled with organic matter also has a greater tendency to remain in place than gritty sand or clay soils. When the soil absorbs large quantities of water it prevents floods during heavy rains and keeps the land from drying out so completely when rainfall is scarce.

On an 8 per cent slope a field on which nothing but corn is grown will lose 25 per cent of its rainfall by immediate run-off and an average of 67 tons of soil per acre through erosion each year.

But if the field is in a good soil-building crop, it will lose less than 5 per cent of its rainfall and only a few hundred pounds of soil per acre.

When corn, wheat, and clover are grown in rotation, the average run-off of rain water is less than half the amount from a field kept continually in corn, and the soil losses are only one-seventh as much.

## Use for Durum Wheat

While durum wheat is unsatisfactory for the manufacture of bread, it is particularly suitable for the production of macaroni, spaghetti and other similar food products which are collectively known as alimentary pastes. The best quality pastes are made from semolina, a coarse granular product obtained from durum wheat by a special milling process which differs from that employed in the production of flour from bread wheat. Macaroni and similar products, says the Montreal Herald, are prepared from semolina by mixing and kneading it with water and salt to produce a stiff unleavened dough which is forced through suitable dies to produce the shapes desired, the surplus water added being removed by a drying or curing treatment.

## Agricultural Notes

A good home does not operate on a dolt system.

Seventy-seven per cent of the farm homes still use lamps for lighting purposes.

A farm woman who does not have running water yearly carries two tons of water two miles.

The champion and reserve champion carload lots of cattle at the 1935 International were fed corn on pasture until August 10 and September 1, respectively, and then finished in dry lot.

More Ohio farmers are using farm account books than in recent years, and books closed for last year indicate a general gain in farm income.

Losses caused by the yellow dwarf disease of potatoes in 1935 were probably the worst that New York state has yet experienced.

Small amounts of bone-meal mixed with the wet mash or even the dry will be of decided benefit in supplying the bone growth for any and all farm animals and poultry.

## More Limestone for Better Crops

Proper Use of Lime Very Important to Growth of Legumes.

By L. B. MILLER, Associate in Soil Experiment, University of Illinois—WNU Service.

Revival of limestone spreading will pay extra dividends if farmers will use more legumes on the limed soil. On an experiment field the fertility level of limed land was raised an extra 50 per cent through the use of legumes. A more normal rate of limestone use is expected to be resumed this year as a result of the improvement in farm income.

During the depression years tonnage fell off.

In addition to adding organic matter to limed soil and raising its general fertility level in that way, a catch crop of clover or other legumes lessens leaching losses and cuts down erosion damage. The direct benefit of limestone to grain crops is relatively small. Full returns from liming cannot be had without the frequent and regular use of legumes in the cropping system.

This is shown by results on the Carlinville experiment field in Macoupin county, Illinois. Since 1921 a two-year rotation of corn and wheat has been grown on land which received five tons of limestone an acre. Prior to treatment this land was medium acid, typical of the level soils of that section.

On one portion of the limed area sweet clover was seeded each year as a catch crop in the wheat and plowed down the following spring for corn. An adjacent area, although limed, had been cropped with corn and wheat in the same way, but without the use of sweet clover.

Yields have averaged 22 bushels of wheat an acre and 47 bushels of corn in the rotation where sweet clover has been used as a catch crop. In contrast wheat made only 13 bushels an acre and corn only 34 bushels in the rotation where no legumes were used. In other words the clover improved the fertility level of the soil 50 per cent.

Here is evidence that the farmer who has gone to the trouble and expense of liming his soil is cheating himself if he does not plan a regular rotation including clover which will save and make the most of his investment in limestone.

## Science Colors and Improves the Onion

Agricultural science now takes another step forward in serving the farmer by painting onions a golden brown color, and thus saves the farmer thousands of dollars a year. In this paint job, the scientist uses minerals instead of ordinary paints, and the onions grow golden-brown in color with thick skins instead of a lemon-yellow with thin skins. The painting is done with the application of copper sulphate on muck soil.

In 1929 growers asked why onions grown on certain muck soils had thin skins of pale yellow color instead of thick brownish skins. They didn't keep and wouldn't sell.

Experiments were started in the greenhouses at the college of agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., with muck brought in from the deposits where onions grew with poorly colored skins. There it was learned that under controlled conditions, copper sulphate would produce the kind of onions wanted. Results were then checked out in the open.

The scientists recommend 300 pounds of pulverized or snow grade copper sulphate to the acre. Most growers mix it with their fertilizer, spread this mixture on the muck, and harrow it into the surface layer.

## Ditching With Dynamite

During wet seasons farmers find it necessary to do some emergency ditching to carry off excess water. Frequently it is impossible to dig such ditches. In this case, says the Prairie Farmer, dynamite ditching offers the best possibility of getting the job done immediately. An experienced man should handle the dynamiting. It is necessary to use a form of material that is impervious to water. Usually sticks are placed in holes 18 inches apart. It is then only necessary to connect up the first charge with the electric blasting machine, the others being set off by an "explosion wave" which is set up. Scattered mud causes less damage than standing water.

## Vegetable Storage

Certain vegetables keep longest at certain temperatures. The following list, notes a writer in the Chicago Tribune, gives the recommended temperature and maximum storage period: Asparagus, 32 degrees, one week; carrots, 32-40 degrees, six months; cauliflower, 32 degrees, 30 to 40 days; celery, 32 degrees, 3 to 5 months; lettuce, 32 degrees, 3 to 4 weeks; squash, 40 degrees, 5 months, and green tomatoes, 50-60 degrees, 1 month.

## Wool and Hair

When wool and hair are examined and compared under the microscope wool is much simpler than hair. Wool grows from the upper layer of a double skin. Hair, on the other hand, is a filamentous structure which is a modified form of epidermis growing from a short papilla sunk at the bottom of a follicle or tiny pit in the outer skin. As a result of this difference between hair and wool sheep have no hair. Their bodies are covered with a fleece. They are the only animals so covered.

## 14TH ANNUAL FAIR TO OPEN AT AMARILLO

Record Crowds Are Expected For Various Activities

AMARILLO, Sept. 17.—Officials expect record-breaking crowds here during the six days of the fourteenth annual exposition, Sept. 21-26, of the Tri-State Fair.

No charge will be made for admission to the grounds and all of the exhibits will be free.

In the livestock division this year will be noted here of the foremost breeders not only in the Tri-State territory but also from all sections of the United States. The livestock show will not be surpassed anywhere, ranking each year with the American Royal in Kansas City and the International in Chicago.

Besides the county exhibits there will be a complete display from the state of New Mexico and every department will be complete. This year, for the first time since 1932, the fair will have an exclusive poultry department.

As usual the exposition will be well-balanced with entertainment and education.

In the amusement zone will be the United Shows of America, claiming the title of "Greatest midway on earth." The carnival will come here direct from the Michigan State Fair at Detroit and set up 1,500 feet of carnival attractions, 12 amusement rides, concessions and other equipment.

More than a score of visiting delegations, all accompanied by bands, will be here during the fair.

The fair association, headed by Gene Howe as president and O. L. "Ted" Taylor as secretary-manager, this year has increased cash prizes for the largest visiting delegations.

Bill Belcher and Mason King, racing direct, of the fair, have completed their invitational tour of the territory and predict there will be more and larger delegations than ever.

The New Mexico delegation will arrive Friday of fair week aboard a special train from Tucumanari.

## TERRACED COTTON LAND YIELDS FAR MORE LINT

WELINGTON, Sept. 17.—"My terraced land yields about 80 punn<sup>4</sup> per acre more cotton than the land not terraced," recently stated John M. Morgan of the Prairie View community in Collingsworth county.

Morgan, with the help of the county agent, John H. Stovall, ran terrace and contour lines on his farm last spring at a cost of approximately \$1.00 per acre.

## CONTOUR LISTED LAND RAISES BEST WHEAT

PAMPA, Sept. 17.—Mason Davis of the Laketon community in Gray county recently walked into the office of Ralph R. Thomas, county agricultural agent, with two stools of wheat. One stool had 26 stalks 30 inches high, while the other had only 13 stalks 20 inches high. Stalks on the first stool were twice as large as in the second one.

Davis explained that these were average stools from the same field planted at the same time, the only difference being that the larger stool came from ground that was contoured listed, while the second one was from land with straight rows.

## NEW COMBINE INVENTED BY PLAINS MAN

J. A. James Devotes Six Years To Machine

Amarillo Globe-News

A Panhandle-Plains farmer who has spent years studying the construction and operation of harvesting machines has built a combine which he believes may revolutionize combine construction.

He is J. A. James, 311 West Fourteenth Avenue, who has been "in this country for 32 years."

The machine is the result of six years of work in designing and experiments but it is now ready for the market—and Mr. James plans to manufacture it in Amarillo.

Two engineers have been employed to prepare detailed specifications for the machinists who will build the combine. A manufacturing corporation is to be organized here.

"We are so convinced that this machine will meet with wide popular demand among farmers that we are making preparations for a large output the first year," Mr. James said. "We believe it is the beginning of a large industry for Amarillo."

Elimination of working parts that wear out and balance are outstanding features of the machine—and it weighs 2,000 pounds less than the lightest combine now on the market.

Spacing of wheels and balancing of various units of the combine have eliminated side-draft in operation, Mr. James said. Over 4400 working parts have been eliminated.

The combine is to be equipped with rubber tires unless purchasers specify otherwise. It is powered by a Waukesha motor.

There are no gears in the machine and the only chain on the present model will be replaced by a v-type belt, the kind used throughout the machine.

Only two main shafts work in the machine. One operates the harvesting apparatus, the other the cylinder where the grain is threshed and separated from the straw. The cylinder is designed to either distribute straw on the field or stack it where stationary threshing is being done.

The combine has a cylinder capacity of 33 feet. Mr. James said, where other combines have only 18 inches. And it is so designed that it will not crack grain as others do, he said.

Grain feeds from the sickle to the cylinder by natural gravity, making possible the elimination of 20 to 50 working parts and one canvas belt used on other combines. The James combine has only one endless belt on the sickle, and it is equipped with a lever-and-spring device which provides for automatic contraction and expanding.

Mr. James said the combine is 11 feet, four inches wide in transportation, and it takes "less than two minutes to cross a 12-foot bridge or gate."

Eight combines similar to his final model have been built by Mr. James in his six years of experimentation. He has made and sold several similar to the one on display here, and a large number of advance orders for the machine have been placed.

"One man has contracted to buy six of them," he said.

Mr. James' machine has been exhibited in Amarillo, Clovis, Wichita Falls, Vernon and in sections of Oklahoma.

1901 1936

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We have Served You For 36 Years

Hereford, Texas



CAN ENJOY MAYTAG HELPFULNESS

For twenty-two years, farm homes have enjoyed the convenience of Maytag washings. Maytag was the first self-powered washer for homes without electricity. But there are other reasons why Maytag is the preferred farm washer. Its square, cast-aluminum tub is roomier, and more convenient—the Gyrotator water action washes faster, cleaner, more gently. The Roller Water Remover has an enclosed, self-reversing drain. Investigate the Maytag, its reasonable cost and easy payment plan. Free demonstrations in city or country.

Blackwell's Hdw. & Furn. Co.

"Your Home Store"

THE MAYTAG CORPORATION, MANUFACTURERS, FOUNDED 1914, NEWTON, IOWA

### The Friona Star

Published By NORTHWESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY

JOHN W. WHITE, EDITOR

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

### JODOK—

(Continued From Page 1)

I surely like to hear of these folks over there getting this goodly amount of rain, for, if I have been rightly informed, they have been hit unusually hard by the drought, and I always like to hear of people getting the things they need so badly.

I hear lots of complaint about the way the "Old Age Pension" is being handled, and it seems that some of these old people who are the most sorely in need of this assistance are not being cared for at all by the pension commissioners, but a few of them are receiving small allotments. A few others have been added to the list and mayhaps they will all get on the list eventually.

Personally I do not expect any "Old Age Assistance" at all, in any amount or at any time. Some are not old enough, but, I suppose, I am too old, and they reason that it is easier to let such as I just pass out with "old age" and just pay the general expenses, as that would be cheaper for the state.

I stood on the street corner Monday forenoon and watched Fallwell & Fruit dispensing their big truck load of apples, which they had just brought in from Colorado. It just seemed like everybody must have been apple hungry, from the way they were filling and handing out those baskets. They were pretty nice apples, too, and I asked them if they would send a basketful over to Milady, and they said they would do so.

The apples arrived there all right. I did not say anything about the pay, but they did a little later, and both parties seemed to be satisfied.

FOR SALE—Four Peoria Deep Furrow Drills. Used two seasons. In first class condition. At a bargain. At my place 8 miles northeast of Friona. F. N. Welch

## DEMOS ELECT JIM KING ON STATE BOARD

### Memphis Man Succeeds W. L. Boyles Of Panhandle

Jim C. King, Memphis funeral director, was named the new member of the state executive committee from the 31st senatorial district, at the State Democratic convention Tuesday at Fort Worth.

Mr. King succeeded Mayor W. L. Boyles of Panhandle, who held the office the past two years.

At the 31st senatorial district caucus, Mr. King, A. B. Crump of Shamrock and Grover B. Hill of Amarillo were nominated. The vote was: King 78; Crump; Hill, 27.

A run-off was held, Mr. Crump receiving the same 31 votes and the remaining votes going to Mr. King.

Mr. Boyles was unable to attend the convention and Curtis Douglass represented him at a meeting of the state committee Monday. Mr. Douglass also presided at the caucus Tuesday morning.

As Mr. Douglass had to return home on account of business, he did not attend the convention proper. He and Mrs. Douglass left Fort Worth about noon that day.

Dave Warren was the only delegate to attend from Carson county.

The district caucus recommended to the state convention that the state barber board be financed by contributions of \$5 yearly from each shop instead of an assessment of \$2.50 from each barber. The caucus was told that this plan had the endorsement of barbers and proprietors.

Endorsement was also given to a special drought project that concerns Childress, Hardeman and other counties in that section.

The state convention was held at the First Baptist Church, Myron G. Blalock, chairman of the state executive committee, presided for the opening part and W. C. Repass, Houston newspaper man, was temporary chairman. Permanent chairman was Mark McGee of Fort Worth.

Trad. in Friona

## The Household

By LYDIA LE BARON WALKER

THERE is a broadening of interests in family life that is of value to each member. It is assumed that affection is not lacking, but even where individuals are not thoroughly in accord temperamentally, and where tastes are widely divergent, the fact remains that home life is broadening. This aspect is too often overlooked, and it is wise to consider it, for it is one of the fine things that is of benefit to each member.



New Entailty of Interest.

When parenthood comes, a new entity of thrilling interest to each, is started. And so it is with each child. The common bond of interest broadens. As life progresses further and the characters, while guided, still develop their decided individualities, the bonds of interest widen.

A greater scope of travel, a more comprehensive appreciation of art, an insight into science, an initiation into fields of invention, a broader knowledge of literature—these are but a few of the avenues that expand as the members' natures turn in specific directions. No one can be in contact with those who are engrossed in study or practice or research into subjects, without getting at least a reaction of interest.

There is also a broadening influence at work on human natures—a beauty of congeniality between some members, a training of thoughts to bind common interests between those who do not see alike, on various subjects, and a disciplining of actions to promote the common weal. In every family these things are essential, and very broadening to everyone. A home is a cross section of life.

Appreciated Attentions.

The attentions that a wife gets from her husband are appreciated more, if anything, than those the engaged man showers on his fiancée. In the glamor of an engagement, attentions and accompanying presents are the expected things. These may be in abundance and very expensive, or they may be few and cost but little according to the finances of the man, but in proportion to the means, so are gifts given, and are delighted in by the young woman.

It is when this rosy glamor has changed into the more enduring beauty and happiness of wedded life, that the absorption of time and attention on duties and the pleasures of home life are apt to bring forgetfulness of those cherished attentions. This does not signify that love is one whit less but that the thoughts are directed into other channels, and that, together, the young folk plan and spend their money.

It is during the later years of married life that a tenderness of affection is felt when the husband remembers to bring gifts to his wife.

It is one thing to give when the entire thoughts are throbbing with love and engrossed with the prospects of marriage. It is another thing, and a rarer tribute, to give when the deep river of love must be an undercurrent of everyday business affairs which may rightly, for a time, prove a focus for the whole attention. A gift of a husband to a wife in these later years shows an abiding affection.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Pride in Home

Make the home something to give the children pride in it. If boys and girls are to regard their homes as a place to invite their friends it must be furnished attractively. Children who grow up in the right atmosphere and who feel free to invite their friends to their home are not the type who make street corner dates.

Strange Color Fact

The use of certain colors sometimes has unexpected results, as Howard Ketcham, color engineer, has discovered. One occasion: a large oil company with filling stations in China painted them white. The Chinese, however, did not come to buy. Probable reason: white is the color of mourning among the Chinese.

Add a Sun Room

Many home owners are probably considering the possibility of adding a sun-room to their homes. Hundreds of homes have been so constructed as to allow this addition where children may play on rainy days and where the family may gather to catch every bit of breeze that comes in through the wide windows.

## Crops Classified by Effect on Soil

### National Farm Program Lists Them All in Three Groups.

By L. B. SIMONS, Director of Extension, U. S. Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

Crops are classified in three ways to determine bases and rates of payment under the national soil conservation program. These are soil-depleting, soil-conserving, and soil-building crops.

Classified as soil-depleting are the crops that take plant food out of the soil or leave the land exposed to severe erosion. The soil-conserving crops do not necessarily add fertility to the land, but hold the soil in place and help to maintain plant food in the soil. The soil-building crops are those which, when used in certain ways as when plowed under as green manure, definitely add to the fertility of the soil.

Furthermore, says the United States Department of Agriculture, two classes of payments are provided. The first is called a soil-conserving or diversion payment and is made for substituting soil-conserving and soil-building crops on soil-depleting "base" acres. The maximum acreage on which this payment is made is 15 per cent of the soil-depleting base acreage on a farm in New York state. The rate of payment for the entire country is \$10 an acre, but varies according to the productivity of the land. It may be slightly larger or slightly less in parts of New York state.

The second type of payment is called a soil-building one and is made for planting soil-building crops on land which has produced at least one harvested crop, other than wild hay, since January 1, 1930, or for approved soil-building practices on crop land or pasture. These payments will be made at rates and for practices recommended by the state agricultural conservation committee and approved by the secretary of agriculture.

## Work Animals Need a Balanced Ration

For economy and efficiency, the horse and mule are hard to beat. Good work animals supply a highly satisfactory form of pulling power for farm implements and machinery, and they utilize feed crops that can be grown at home. But to get the best service out of work stock, care must be exercised to feed it properly.

Corn, oats, and barley are about equal in feeding value, but corn is a little cheaper, usually, for feeding mature animals. Barley should be crushed or ground before feeding. A great variety of hays are suitable for horse or mule feed. For each grower, the best type to feed is that grown on his own farm. Professor Ruffner of North Carolina State college stated:

Among the hays and roughages fed with good results are: Lespedeza, timothy, clover, corn stover, soybean, cow peas, alfalfa, and peanut. When timothy and ear corn are fed, it is well to include a quart of wheat bran each day to balance the diet.

Animals at work need 2 to 2½ pounds of feed, dry roughage and concentrates combined, for each 100 pounds of live weight. A 1,000-pound mule should receive 10 pounds of hay and 10 pounds of grain.

When animals have plenty of good hay or pasture, and are not working, the grain feed may be cut in half.

## Drying Grass

A number of experiments in the United States have shown that artificially dried grass has a higher feeding value than grass which was exposed to inclement weather in the hay-making process. Now comes a report from England that hay-making as practiced there also is a wasteful process, in which losses of some 25 per cent occur, and that even hay made under favorable natural conditions from mature grass is of comparatively low feeding quality. The English investigations have shown that grass cut young—that is, from five to eight inches high—and dried by hot air or other gases, compressed and stored will retain practically unimpaired the qualities it possessed as fresh grass. Wallace's Farmer.

## Down on the Farm

Twin tomatoes, one on top of the other, are being grown in Scotland.

Women on farms in this country work an average of 64 hours each week, and many of them work as high as 77 hours.

## Cow Always at Work

"Contented cows" are lazy-looking critters. All they have to do, seemingly, is eat, sleep, and chew their cud, yet enable as their lives may appear to be, they are one of the hardest working animals on the farm. Night and day their bodies are working to produce milk, the secretion of which requires a steady drain of food from the blood stream. If well fed, nutrients are taken from the digestive tract by the blood, but if undernourished the cow produces milk at the expense of her body as a result.

# 70 PER CENT OF CROP LAND IN SOIL PLAN

## 25,000,000 Acres Are Signed Up For Conservation

Seventy per cent of all crop land in Texas is accounted for in the 243,000 work sheets covering about 355,000 of the 501,000 Texas farms and ranches, according to H. H. Williamson, director of the Extension Service, in a summary of the soil conservation work of the Extension Service, presented at a meeting of the staff recently. These figures represent approximately 25,000,000 acres of the 35,000,000 acres of crop land in the State.

These work sheets include a statement of previous land use on the farms and ranches covered by them as well as plans for shifting land out of soil-erosive crops into soil-conserving crops and practices. Tabulation of the work sheet figures indicates that at least 3,800,000 acres on Texas farms and ranches are now being devoted to soil rebuilding.

This is the first time in the history of Texas, Williamson said, that farmers and ranchmen have made such a full analysis of the land use practices prevailing in the State. As a result many farmers and ranchmen are shifting to plans which definitely include soil building. The conservation program offers a chance to make the needed changes with aid from the government in recognition that soil loss is a national problem.

According to estimates made by workers in the agricultural program there are indications that terracing, contouring, strip cropping, and other practices to prevent soil losses will be applied to about 3,000,000 acres of Texas crop land in 1936.

Figures taken from annual reports of the Service from 1916, including 1935, show a total of 9,065,557 acres Williamson said.

In addition to that 1,703,740 acres of Texas land terraced or contoured, of land have lately been contour terraced in the wind erosion area of North Texas. In this work the Extension Service, had the co-operation of the Soil Conservation Service, the Resettlement Administration, and other agencies, Williamson said.

## FAIR WILL HAVE HOME IMPROVEMENT EXHIBIT

"We shall do our best to show as much on the home improvement program from the 10 counties in District No. 1 as we possibly can," says Miss Margie Lyon, home demonstration agent of Childress county, in discussing an exhibit at the Tri-State Fair in Amarillo.

Miss Lyon, who will be in charge of the home improvement exhibit at the Tri-State Fair's home demonstration department, is a native of the Plains. Her home is at Canyon, where she was graduated from West Texas College. She served several years as the Carson county home demonstration agent.

"I shall do my best to help put over my part of this exhibit at the Amarillo exposition," promises the Childress county demonstration agent.

The home demonstration department of the Tri-State Fair this year will be in a new and spacious home, which provides enough room to depict a complete, full-sized modern farm home.

Pay your debts has been suggested as one way to help a community. Most business men have to be fairly good collectors to survive; they can't afford to have too large a list of accounts receivable. When you pay your debts, you enable the person to whom you pay your money to make additional purchases. Payment of your debt to a merchant enables him to re-stock his shelves, thus enabling jobbers, manufacturers and suppliers of raw material to make further sales.

### Drs. Miller, Cogswell and Moore

Physicians and Surgeons Dmmitt, Texas

MAYS MILLER, M. D.

Obstetrics, diseases of women, children and infant feeding.

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General Surgery, Special Attention given to the injection treatment of Piles (Hemorrhoids) and Varicosis veins and tonsillectomy.

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All modern equipment for any dental procedure including latest method of treatment of pyorrhea.

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I BUY

Cream, Eggs, Poultry and Other Produce. Accurate test and Highest Cash Price Paid.

I Solicit Your Patronage

O. E. STEVICK

Proprietor

## International Sunday School Lesson

By DR. J. E. NUNN

For September 20, 1936  
General Topic:—Christian Living.  
Scripture Lesson:—Romans 12:13, 9-21.

2. I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, to present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your spiritual service.

2. And be not fashioned according to this world; but be transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is good and acceptable will of God.

3. For I say, through the grace that was given me to every man that is among you, not to think of himself, more highly than he ought to think; but so to think as to think soberly, according as God hath dealt to each man a measure of faith.

9. Let love be without hypocrisy. Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good.

10. In love of brethren be tenderly affectionately one to another, in honor preferring one another;

11. In diligence not slothful, fervent in spirit; serving the Lord;

12. Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing steadfastly in prayer.

13. Communicating to the necessities of the saints; given to hospitality.

14. Bless them that persecute you; and curse not.

15. Rejoice with them that rejoice; weep with them that weep.

16. Be of the same mind one toward another. Set not your mind on high things, but condescend to things that are lowly, be not wise in your own conceits.

17. Render to no man evil. Take thought for things honorable in the sight of all men.

18. If it be possible, as much as in you lieth, be at peace with all men.

19. Avenge not yourselves, beloved, but give place unto the wrath of God: for it is written Vengeance belongeth unto me; I will recompense, saith the Lord.

20. But if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head.

21. Be not overcome with evil, but overcome evil with good.

Golden Text: Christ liveth in me Galatians 2:20.

## INTRODUCTION

"The apostle Paul has concluded a great exposition of Christian doctrine, the profoundest of the meaning of Christ's work for our salvation that any one has ever been privileged to write in the short space of eleven chapters. The first eleven chapters of the Epistle to the Romans may be considered the most important single stone in the whole foundation in the Christian thought. Upon this foundation Paul is about to Christ, but from a salvation already accepted in the human heart. To build, in the remaining chapters, a superstructure depicting the proper conduct, the rich life that should mark everyone who by Faith has become identified with Jesus Christ. The Christian filled with knowledge of an eternal love, is told how not to dream, but to serve, with all the mercies of God for his motive."

## "I BESEECH YOU THEREFORE"

(Ver. 1)  
Never once does Paul command his readers; his favorite word is beseech. "By the mercies of God." These mercies refer to all the wonderful promises and truth recorded by the apostle in the preceding 11 chapters. Everything that we have in Jesus Christ we have because Jesus is rich in mercy. (Ep. 2:4) and the reader an ideal of life loftier, holier, sweeter than any the pagan world would ever dream of, wants it clearly understood that such a life does not lead up to salvation in Jesus present your bodies." Christianity does not condemn the body, but demands that the body shall be purified and be united with Christ. Our members are to be instruments of righteousness unto God (1 Cor. 6:15). We are to be "pure both in body and in spirit" (Cor. 7:34). They are the "temple of the Holy Spirit" (Cor. 6:19) "a living sacrifice."

## "DO NOT RETURN EVIL FOR EVIL"

(Ver. 17)  
Another result of the principle of love is pictured in Verse 17. Surely a Christian is above "giving back evil for evil." It is easy to offend by dealing harshly with men's prejudices. He urges to be careful on this point by taking thought beforehand to order our conduct so that it will commend itself as honorable. Love will prompt us to "suffer long" if necessary, and "take" a great deal without constantly demanding our rights and our own feelings.

## "COALS OF FIRE"

(Ver. 20)  
Another maxim is taken from Proverbs 25:21. Paul urges Christians to "get even" with their enemies by feeding them. Imagine the surprise of any angry enemy who finds a steaming hot dish of fried chicken and hot biscuits served by the hand he is trying to harm! Such kindness will serve to heap "coals of fire" on his head. These burning coals may produce genuine repentance.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Malone are away taking their vacation this week.

This in contrast to the dead sacrifices of slain animals presented in the temple. Our sacrifices has to do with our daily life.

## "BE YE TRANSFORMED"

(Ver. 2)

"And be not fashioned according to the world." "The spirit of this pleasant age is absolute selfishness as contrasted with divine love. Its object is the gratification of self, rather than the will of God, and its authority springs from Satan because it has refused the one true ruler of the universe (John 14:30). The life of the world so entirely different from that which comes from God that it is impossible for the true followers of Christ to be conformed to it." "But be ye transformed." "If I were to change a Dutch garden into an Italian, this would be fashioning; but if I were to transform into a garden something wholly different, say a garden into a city, this would be a transformation."

## SOME RULES TO GUIDE THE CHRISTIAN LIFE—Rom. 12:21

In this part of the chapter the apostle turns himself to some direction concerning the normal and spiritual values. He sets out some definite rules that are to be followed in the Christian community. He begins with the specific principle of love that must rule in all life relationships. It will solve all difficulties. One is reminded of the picture of love given by this same preacher in the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians. That love is to be perfectly sincere, for hypocrisy or pretended love, is no love at all. It has a depth of moral feeling, consideration for others, zeal, fervor, devoutness, helpfulness, fortitude under persecutions, prayerfulness, eagerness to help fellow Christians by sharing all possessions and showing genuine hospitality.

## AVOID THAT WHICH IS EVIL

(Ver. 9)

He begs them to have a strong horror for evil. In any guise, evil is to be shunned and hated with positive hatred. The one who does not hate evil is not going to be good. The one who is dominated by love will hate evil.

## GIVEN TO HOSPITALITY

(Ver. 13)

Of verse 13 Sunday and Headlam say "This verse contains two special applications of the principle of love—sharing with fellow Christians in need and exercising that hospitality which was part of the bond which knit together the Christian community.

## "REJOICE WITH THEM THAT DO REJOICE"—Ver. 15

Chrysostom says: "It requires more of a high Christian temper to rejoice with them that rejoice, than to weep with them that weep. For this nature itself fulfills perfectly; and there is none so hard-hearted as not to weep over him that is in calamity; but the other requires a very soul, so as not only to keep from envying, but even to feel pleasure with the person who is in esteem."

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## TRI-STATE FAIR

Amarillo, September 21-26

FREE GATE

Texas' Biggest Regional Fair  
UNITED SHOWS  
On The Midway!  
Largest carnival in history... new shows... new rides... new thrills!

HEREFORD SHOW

Exhibit of America's finest beef cattle — \$5,900.00 in cash premiums.

GIGANTIC EXHIBITS

Livestock, poultry, agricultural, merchandise, machinery, domestic art and school displays.

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER

GENE HOWE, Pres. O. L. TAYLOR, Secy.-Mgr.

**SOME HINTS FOR  
PICNIC SEASON**

**Two Types of Outdoor Meals  
to Select From.**

By EDITH M. BARBER

There are two different types of picnic meals, either of which will fit your plans at different times. There is the sandwich, cake, thermos bottle picnic which may be eaten in or out of the car and which is all prepared before leaving the house; and there is the cooked picnic meal which is prepared out of doors over an open fire. This is the one that the men usually like the best and for which they are sometimes quite ready to do the actual cooking as well as their regular duty of making the fire.

This kind of a meal is a great help to a busy woman and she is fortunate if there is within a short distance a picnic spot which can be reached quickly and easily. Some time it may be an impromptu picnic when the food which was to have been cooked at home for the regular evening meal is gathered into a basket and taken along to be cooked in the woods or at the shore.

If the picnic cups, plates, knives and forks, spoons, salt and pepper, and sugar are all kept ready on a shelf in the cupboard reserved for this, perhaps in the picnic hamper, you will be sure that no essentials are forgotten.

Broiled steak, ham or bacon are always favorite picnic meats. They do have a special flavor when cooked over the coals. If you have time potatoes wrapped in wet newspapers bake perfectly after there is a bed of coals. Sweet potatoes cook more quickly than white potatoes. A metal dish of creamed potatoes prepared at home can be reheated, however, while the coffee is coming to a boil and the steak broiling. If you have never tried broiled buttered toast, do put it on your next picnic plan. It means first of all, finding some nice green twigs and whitening the ends to a nice point. The bread is then buttered on the loaf and the slices cut almost an inch thick. The bread is then put on the stick and toasted over the coals. The bacon can be broiled on these sticks, too, and put on the toast or between rolls.

Frankfurters are also favorites for broiling either individually on sticks or together in a wire broiler. When corn is in season it can be roasted in the ashes like the potatoes.

Jelly, pickles and a vegetable salad or small whole small tomatoes go well with these suggested combinations. Rolls may be plain or toasted if you do not care to make toast.

If the little children who have their supper at night come to an early picnic supper, a box of ready-to-eat cereal, some bread and butter, and jelly or lettuce sandwiches, a cookie or some apple sauce, may be taken along for them.

**Picnic Scrambled Eggs.**

- 6 to 8 slices bacon
- 6 to 8 eggs
- 1/2 cup milk
- 6 ears of 1 can whole kernel corn
- Salt
- Pepper

Fry the bacon to a delicate brown. Remove the strips from the fat and cut in small pieces. Beat the eggs slightly, add milk, corn, bacon and seasoning. Cook in the bacon fat, stirring constantly until set. Water may replace the milk.

**Hot Hamburger Sandwiches**

- 1 onion, finely chopped
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 pound round steak, finely chopped
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1 cup milk

Saute the onion in the butter two minutes. Add the meat, salt and pepper and stir until brown. Stir in flour and add the milk and stir until thick. Serve on slices of buttered toast.

**Stewed Potatoes.**

- 3 tablespoons butter
- 3 cups diced potatoes
- Salt and pepper
- 2 cups milk

Melt the butter in frying pan, add the potatoes, seasoning and stir over the fire until fat is absorbed. Add milk and cook slowly about half an hour. More milk may be added if necessary.

**Sandwiches.**

- Bread
- Butter
- Peanut butter
- Orange marmalade

Cream the butter and spread on the loaf before cutting into thin slices. Use three slices of bread for each sandwich and spread the first with marmalade and the second with peanut butter before putting them together. Cover with the third slice and cut into halves. Wrap in oiled paper.

**Soft Molasses Cookies.**

- 2 eggs
- 1/2 cup oil or melted shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup molasses
- 4 cups pastry flour
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon ginger
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup coffee

Beat eggs slightly and add other ingredients in order given, and drop by spoonfuls onto oiled baking sheet and bake in moderate oven 350 degrees F., five to eight minutes. Add more flour if you prefer a thick cookie.

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**Cows of Today  
Good Investment**

**Big Improvement Over the  
Milk Producers of  
Years Ago.**

By J. G. CASH, Dairy Specialist, College of Agriculture, U. of Illinois.—WNU Service.

Current models in milk cows are quite as much of an improvement over their ancestors of 1925 vintage as the sleek, streamlined cars of today are over the cumbersome automobiles of a few years back.

Setting the standard for advancements in the milk-cow "models" have been the dairy herd improvement associations. These are organized and sponsored by the extension service of the agricultural college as a means of furthering better breeding, feeding and management of farm dairy herds. At the present time there are 58 of these associations in which 20,000 cows are being tested for milk and butterfat production and otherwise handled under approved methods.

Value of these methods in putting dairy herds on a more efficient and more profitable basis is evident from a review of past records. It is pointed out. In 1925 dairy herd improvement association cows in Illinois averaged only 282 pounds of butterfat. In 1934 member cows averaged 324.9 pounds. On the basis of 1934 prices the late-model cow cleared \$51 above feed costs. On this same basis the 1925 cow would have cleared \$52, or \$12 less.

If dairy herd improvement association farmers had obtained no better production in 1934 than they did in 1925, the total net return above feed costs in 1934 would have been \$240,000 less for the 20,000 member cows of the state.

Most members are confident that their herds are continuing to improve in efficiency. It is expected that the amount of butterfat produced for each pound of feed will be maintained because of better cows and more careful feeding and herd management.

Farmers have been able to develop this higher production efficiency among their herds mainly through testing, culling, feeding of better rations and improved breeding programs advocated by their improvement associations. Those who intend to "keep up with the models in milk cows" will find it to their advantage to be members of their local associations during the coming year. Through these improvement associations they will be able to distinguish the star boarders from the paying producers and cull out the poor cows. In addition they will have access to the latest information on rations. Also accurate herd records will help them locate proved herd sires.

**Use of the Various  
Manures on the Garden**

There is no need for the average farmer to buy commercial fertilizers for his vegetable garden because the best general vegetable crop fertilizer is barnyard manure. And above all places, the vegetable garden, considering its value to the farm family, is where it should be applied first.

Ten to twenty loads of manure to the acre each year are not too much. Fresh manure immediately before planting potatoes encourages potato scab, as does lime.

Sheep and poultry manures are much more concentrated than cow or horse manure, and should be used in much smaller quantities. Poultry manure, if entirely free from litter, should be used sparingly because it is apt to burn the plants. Poultry manure is valuable for garden purposes, but a ton per acre broadcast would be equal in plant food content to five or six tons of horse manure which contained litter. Sheep manure, free from litter, is not as rich as poultry manure, but contains more plant food than horse manure. Cow manure is available for many farm gardens and is of high value but contains more water and less plant food than any of the other animal manures.

Where the space devoted to the garden is not limited, green manures may be substituted in part. One-fourth or more of the land may be planted to cowpeas or soybeans each year and turned under in the fall. In smaller gardens the cowpeas or soybeans may be sown following the early vegetables.—Missouri Farmer.

**Where Codling Moth Lives**

Punky wood and split branches are favored hibernating places for the codling moth. All dead branches and stubs should be removed in pruning, and the ends of broken branches cut off smoothly so they will heal over. Limbs removed in the regular pruning should be cut off close to the point of origin. Stubs heal very slowly or not at all, and usually develop into excellent places for codling moths to hibernate. Pruning cuts more than 2 inches in diameter should be protected by wood-preserving paint to facilitate healing and prevent rotting.—Missouri Farmer.

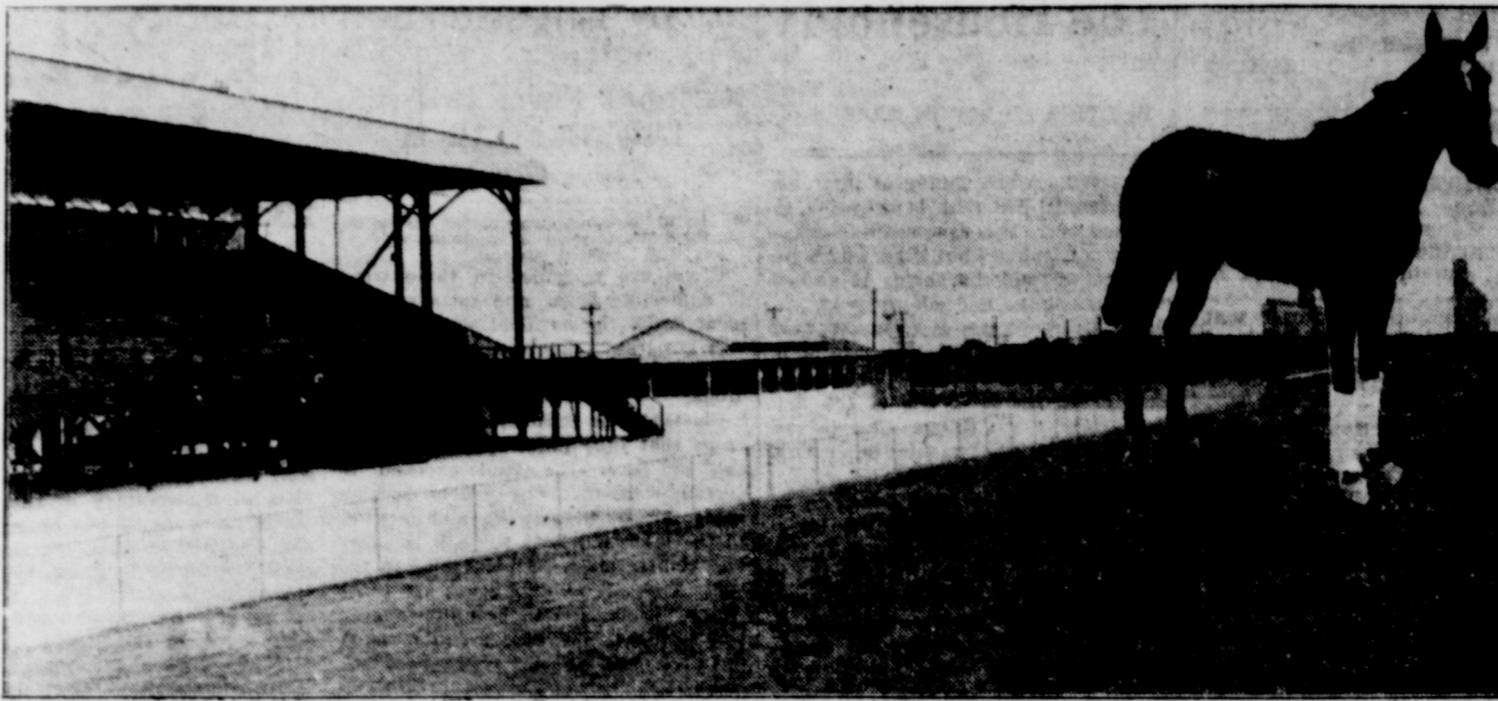
**Farm Notes**

The sow should receive no food for 24 hours after farrowing but should be given plenty of lukewarm water.

Grain should be ground only to a medium degree of fineness for stock, so that it is gritty, and not mealy or floury.

With proper care and judgment, the use of manure on pasture will result in more and better summer feed and leave an improved sod.

**Thoroughbreds To Run On New Amarillo Track During Tri-State Fair**



Pictured above is a view of the beautiful, newly remodeled Tri-State Fair Racing Plant at Amarillo. A part of the huge grandstand, some of the stables, the paddock, and the paved runway in front of the grandstands are shown.

Inset is the picture of a proud thoroughbred, Polly Shaw, one of the early arrivals at the Tri-State Sta-

bles. The thoroughbred looms large on the picture, for, after all, as great as any plant may be, it is the thoroughbred that makes or breaks a race meeting.

The Tri-State is noted throughout the entire country for the class of thoroughbreds it attracts to its meeting. The fall meeting will be next Sept. 18 through Sept. 26.

**MEAT A REMEDY  
FOR HEADACHES**

**Well Rounded Diet Prevents  
Head Troubles.**

By EDITH M. BARBER

MEAT is a remedy for headaches! That's the latest announcement. Of course, not meat by itself, but a larger amount than usual in the daily diet, with a corresponding decrease in starches and sugars. Many bodily disturbances, which are given various names, are now treated by change in diet rather than by drugs. The high meat diet has been found effective in certain cases of epilepsy. On the other hand in some cases of nephritis, which is caused by an affection of the kidneys, the amount of meat is limited. In diabetes, meat and other proteins are comparatively high, even when insulin allows a moderate amount of starches and sugars.

For the general diet the total amount of protein food usually advised is enough to provide about 10 per cent of the calories needed for the day. This gives a liberal amount to replace tissue which is worn out by use of the muscles. While the larger amount under ordinary conditions is not harmful, an oversupply may crowd out fruits and vegetables which supply important minerals and vitamins.

Because protein foods are generally expensive, it is economical to use sugars, starches and fats to supply the energy material which is needed for the work of the body machine in keeping it running and for the extra calories, the need for which depends upon the occupation.

With a well-rounded diet, headaches will usually be unknown unless there is some special disturbance which makes them chronic. In this case, the doctor may advise the high meat content mentioned above.

**Liver With Cream Sauce.**

- Slice the liver one-third inch thick. Scale and strip off the skin on edges. Drain and cook quickly with two sliced onions in three tablespoons of butter. Pour in sweet or sour cream to cover, and let simmer ten minutes, closely covered. Add salt and pepper to taste.

**Hungarian Goulash.**

- 2 onions, minced
- 1/2 cup butter or drippings
- 1/2 pound pig's kidneys, cut into cubes
- 1/2 pound veal, cut into cubes
- 1/2 pound of beef, cut into cubes
- 1 green pepper, chopped
- 6 sprigs parsley, minced
- 1 cup stewed tomatoes
- Hot water
- 4 potatoes, raw-peeled and diced
- Salt and paprika

Brown onions in fat, add kidneys and meat. Add green pepper, parsley and brown all together. Add tomatoes and cover with hot water until meat is barely covered. Cover and let simmer 40 minutes. Add a layer of potatoes over the meat. Add more water if needed. Season to taste with salt, and paprika, and let simmer without stirring for 25 minutes.

**Casserole of Beef.**

- 2 1/2 pounds beef, chuck or round
- 2 tablespoons beef drippings
- 1 small carrot, cut in dice
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1 small onion, sliced
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 1 cup of tomatoes
- 1 bay leaf
- 3 cups diced potatoes
- Salt and pepper and dredge meat with flour. Heat the fat in a frying pan and brown the meat in it on all sides. Place meat in casserole, add other ingredients, cover and let bake at a low temperature (300 degrees F.) about 1 1/2 hours, keeping the casserole well covered so as not to allow the steam and juices to escape.

**Meat Croquettes.**

- 1 1/2 cups cold chopped meat
- 1 cup thick white sauce
- Salt
- Few grains cayenne
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice
- 1 teaspoon onion juice
- Nutmeg
- 1 1/2 cups dried bread crumbs, rolled and sifted
- 1 egg, diluted with 2 tablespoons water

**Use Safety Pens for  
Handling Young Bulls**

"Never slaughter a high grade young bull just because he has an ugly disposition. The indiscriminate slaughtering of young bulls is a great hindrance to herd improvement in this state," says John A. Arey, extension dairyman at North Carolina State college.

When a bull has been found to have the ability to transmit good type and high milk producing capacity to his daughters, Arey added, he is a proven asset to the herd. The life of these bulls, which take the guesswork out of breeding, should be prolonged as long as they are active.

A dairy bull can be handled safely, and his period of usefulness extended, by keeping him in a safety bull pen. Such a pen can be built by any dairyman at low cost from materials usually found around a farm, he added.

"A wider use of safety bull pens would not only make possible more rapid progress in herd improvement," Arey declared, "but at the same time would protect the care-takers from ugly bulls. No matter how tame a bull may appear to be, there is no way of telling when he may suddenly turn on his handlers."

**Oats as Feed**

Oats are not so high in fattening properties as corn. However, oats are very desirable as part of the grain ration, especially for breeding animals and growing young stock, says the Rural New Yorker. On a strictly nutritive basis oats contain an average of about 16 per cent less starch and sugar, or as the chemist calls them, carbohydrates; about 1 per cent less fat, but a little over 2 per cent more crude protein than corn. On the average oats contain about 15 per cent less total digestible nutrients than corn. Corn contains an average of about 1,714 pounds of total digestible nutrients per ton and oats an average of 1,408 pounds.

Strawberries are one of the few fruit crops from which the grower may obtain a return on his investment in a comparatively short time.

A new role is seen for the "plant doctor" in coming years, that of forecasting severity of crop diseases for the next growing season.

In using orchard implements care must be taken to prevent injury to the trees.

A rancher in Maui Island, Hawaii, reports having 1,000 cattle on cactus without water for four months. Succulent leaves, and dew on the leaves supplied all the "drinks."

A new sweet corn for the South, developed in Texas, is so able to resist drought that a fair crop of roasting ears was reported if no rain fell from planting to harvest.

Soy bean acreage rose from 2,000,000 acres in 1924 to nearly 5,000,000 last year. Production of the beans themselves increased from 5,000,000 bushels to 40,000,000 bushels. Reasons for this increase—in addition to the demand for beans for food, feed and industrial uses—are immunity of soys to chinch bugs and other pests, good prices compared with other grain crops, drought resistance and high seed yield.

Soy beans are used in making industrial and food products such as paint, enamel, varnish, glue, printing ink, rubber substitutes, linoleum, insecticides, plastics, glycerin, flour, soy sauce, breakfast food, candies, roasted beans with a nut-like flavor, live stock feeds, and so on. Lecithin is a valuable product of soy bean oil used in the manufacture of candies, chocolate, margarine, medicines, in textile dyeing and as an emulsifier.

A question the new laboratory will study is why the same soy varieties growing under varying soil and climatic conditions show a range of 12 to 26 per cent in oil and 28 to 54 per cent in protein. For paints, varieties having an oil high in "iodine number" are desirable. For food purposes an oil low in "iodine number" is better.

This laboratory is being established under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones act of June 29, 1935, which provides for establishing by the Department of Agriculture of a limited number of specialized laboratories in the major agricultural regions.

**To Brighten Windows**

A spoonful of kerosene added to a pail of very hot water will make windows bright and clear. In washing windows use a small clean cloth, wring it dry and rub it over the glass, after wiping down the framework with an oiled cloth. Do the same with the next window on both sides. After that go back to the first one and wipe it dry with a large, clean cloth. No real polishing is required.

**Smooths Garden Furniture**

Hickory garden furniture—the sort with the bark still on it—should be coated with spar varnish to make it just as smooth as possible. In this way you can minimize the danger of snagging sheer hose and filmy fabrics.

**Laboratory to  
Study Soy Bean  
Seek New Varieties for  
Many Industrial  
Uses.**

A co-operative industrial research laboratory has been set up at the University of Illinois to study the soy bean crop. Dr. E. O. May has been named the director. Breeding work is under the direction of W. J. Morse of the bureau of plant industry.

Three immediate objectives of the new laboratory are: Improvement of present industrial uses for soy beans; more facts on the effects of different processes on the quality and quantity of soy bean products; and facilities for testing different varieties as to adaptability for industrial use. On experimental plots nearby, plant breeders hope to grow new varieties even better suited to industrial demands.

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**PIONEERS WILL  
HEAR ESTLACK  
SEPTEMBER 23**

**Clarendon Editor Will  
Make Principal Talk  
At Fair**

On Wednesday, September 23, more than 2,000 members of the Panhandle Old Settlers' Association will gather on the grounds of the Tri-State Fair in Amarillo. The program will begin promptly at 10 a. m.

W. H. Fuqua, pioneer cattleman, and banker who is president of the Association, will deliver the president's address and have charge of the program.

J. C. Estlack, publisher of the Denley County Leader and president of the Panhandle Press Association, will deliver the principal address, the president's request. His subject will be, "Early Newspapers of the Panhandle." Estlack resided in Tascosa in 1883, and later became a rider of the range with such celebrities as Will Rogers. His knowledge of the Panhandle over this period of 53 years will enter into his address.

Group singing, and musical numbers that were popular in the old days will be on the program.

Roll call by dates will be an interesting feature. Each year the program is dedicated to some group, industry, or individual. The newspaper fraternity will be in the spotlight this year.

Mrs. Marvin McCulloch will be in charge of registration, and Mrs. Lillian Steele will record the proceedings. A complete record is made for the files of the Old Settlers' Association, and a copy is placed in the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society Museum at Canyon.

The officers this year are: W. H. Fuqua of Amarillo, president; De Lea Vickers of Pampa, first vice president; Joe Rorex of Panhandle, second vice president; Landon Doak of Claude, third vice president; Mrs. Macy E. Snider of Amarillo, fourth vice president; Floyd V. Studer of Amarillo, secretary and treasurer. With the exception of secretary, new officers are elected each year.

To what extent a city can lift itself by its bootstraps is a much discussed problem. Few cities are able to make much progress during drought and depression. It is most encouraging to hear from both farmers and business men that things are going to hum here when this territory raises another decent crop.

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