

SANTA ANNA NEWS

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

VOLUME 18.

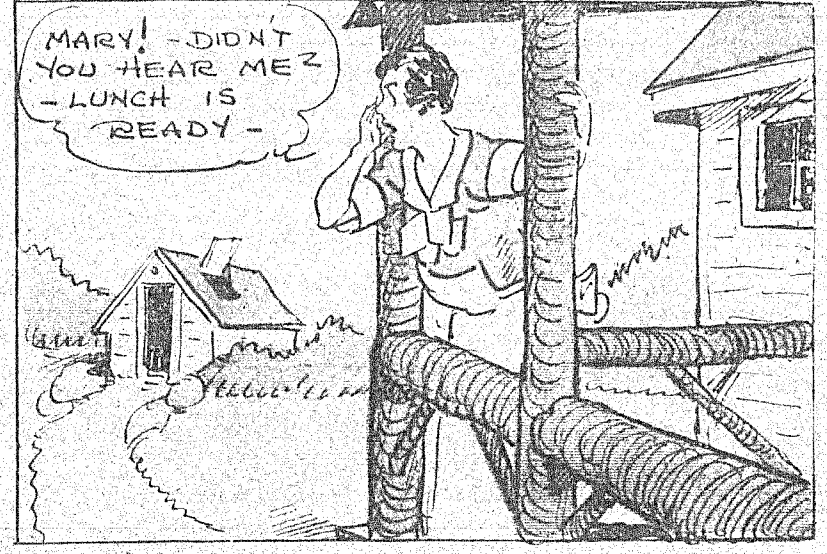
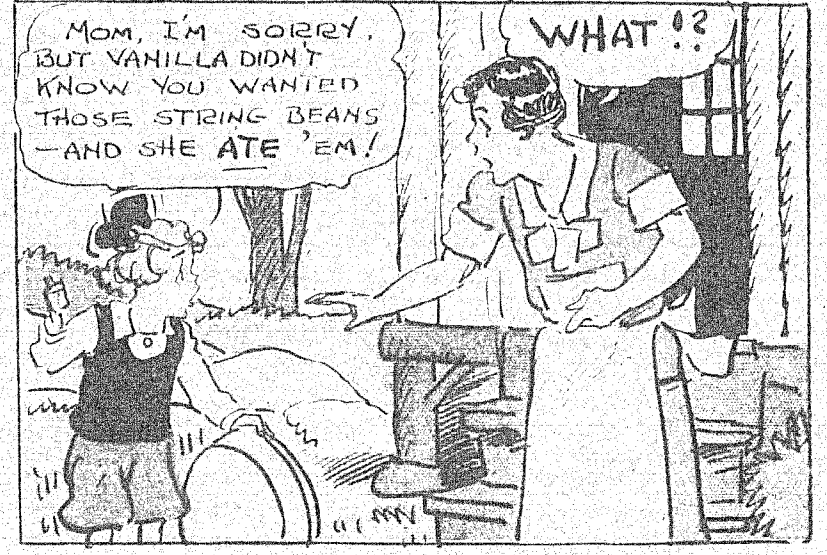
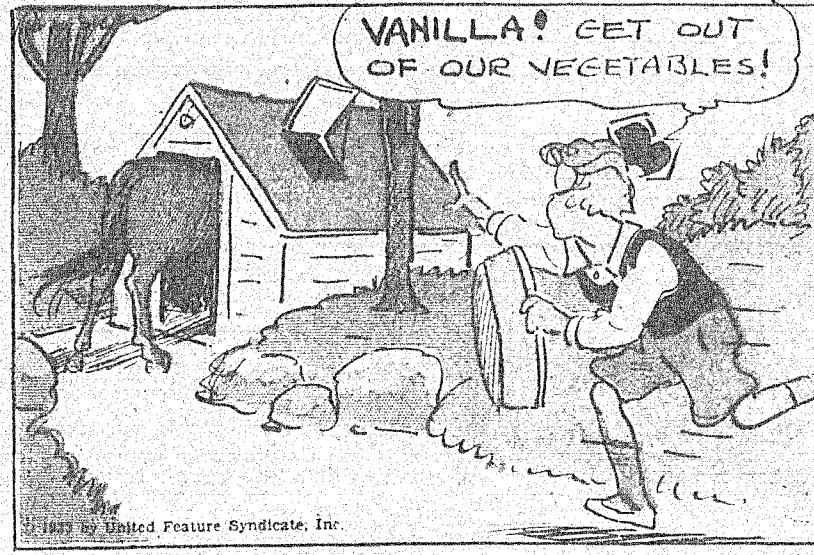
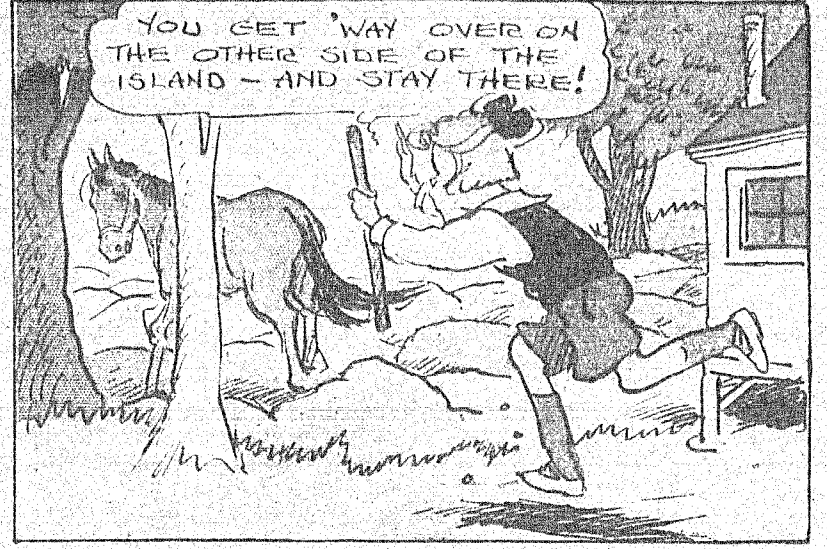
SANTA ANNA, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 3, 1933.

NUMBER 14.

LITTLE MARY MIXUP

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. 1933

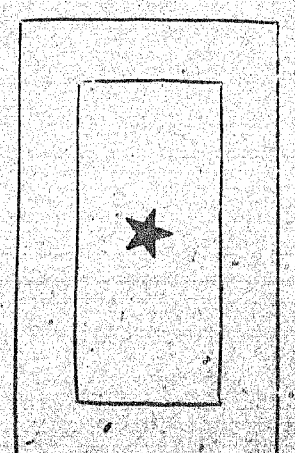
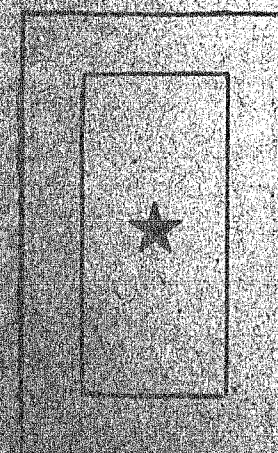
By R. M. Brinkerhoff



LITTLE DAVE

Heavy Artillery

By Gus Jud



How Wild Mustang Horses Were Captured

By WILLIAM ASHUR
Former Texas Ranger
Austin, Texas.

As Told to DAN STORM
2107, Neches St., Austin, Texas.

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HOW did I catch wild mustangs? My favorite way was to frighten and make them overjump themselves. I heard about this way of catching wild horses from an old Spanish fellow and I decided to try it out.

"There was a herd of mustangs that ran on the ranch where I worked in South Texas. The leader was a beautiful dun, with black mane, black tail and a black stripe down his back. For two days I watched this herd, studying their habits. The third day I took a rope and hid behind a big rock which the mustangs always passed on their way to water. It was their day for water, and I didn't have long to wait. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon along came the herd in a swinging trot; they never walked. The leader was out in front, as usual. I laughed at myself for thinking such a wild scheme might work.

"I watched close from behind my rock, and when the dun's nose came in sight I jumped right at his head, at the same time waving my hat and letting loose a wild Comanche yell. The horses further away from me reared and bounded off, but the dun leader gave one lurch forward and 'froze' in his tracks, shaking like a leaf. Two more horses next to him did the same. I walked up to the stallion, put a rope over his head and tied the other end fast to a mesquite tree. In a few seconds the other two horses with him 'came to' and galloped off. But when the dun relaxed and started to run he came up short at the end of this rope. I had surprised him, but believe I was more surprised than he.

"I don't know why horses do this, but if you scare them all of a sudden it makes them want to get away so quick that their muscles tie up hard and fast. They are such high-strung animals, ready for any little sign of danger, that when caught off guard they are startled and become paralyzed—sorter like a hunter with the 'back ache'.

The Black Mustang

"The prettiest and finest wild mustang I ever caught was while working on a ranch near Castorville, Texas, east of the Mustang Prairies. One day the boss and I were riding on this prairie

and he pointed out in the distance a band of wild horses coming toward us.

"We hid in some brush and watched them trot by. It gave me a thrill just to see the leader. He was big and powerful, deep-chested, arch-necked, and as shiny as a new pair of Sunday shoes.

"There's you a real horse,' the boss told me as the herd went by. 'You're welcome to him—if you can catch him.' I saw the twink in his eyes. He thought he knew I couldn't catch the big black in a lifetime. The boss was right when he said I would be welcome to him. Nobody else would claim him because they weren't willing to take the trouble and risk of capturing him.

"How was I to catch this horse? I didn't own anything but a crazy old Spanish mule, but I wanted that black mustang so bad that my heart ached.

"With all the money I had saved up I went to Castorville and bought a hundred-foot rope. This rope I cut into six pieces and made three hackamores and three lassos. Then I went out into the brush and planted three snares on the main trail where the black stallion led his band to water.

Making the Snares

"Here is how I made these snares: I took the lasso and made a loop. Then I hung the sides of the loop on ends of branches along the trail—one side of the loop on one side of the trail and one on the other side. Then I tied the other end of the lasso to as big a tree as I could find. I put all these traps right around bends in the trail so the horses would put their heads into them before they could see what was up. The loops were so big and so hidden in the brush

along the trail that an animal wouldn't suspect anything.

"I set these snares about noon, and waited patiently in the brush. About the middle of the afternoon I heard hoof-beats, and directly the black stallion came leading his bunch down the trail in a long, jogging trot. My heart started pounding.

"I watched him come straight into the first poose. It tightened around his neck; he gave a jump, came up short on the end of the rope and was jerked to the ground. With a loud snort he jumped up. Of all the stomp-

'Well, what are you going to do about it?'

"Twice I roped his front feet, and both times he jerked me around like I had been a perch on a fish line, always kicking loose the rope. Then I tied the end of the rope to the horn of my saddle and roped the animal's feet again. I was riding a Spanish mule. The mule had a hell of a time, but finally the big stallion went down. I walked over and put the hackamore on him.

"It was six miles from the ranch dug-out. But right then these six miles seemed like sixty miles to me. I began to think that the job of catching the



"There's you a real horse,' the boss told me as the herd went by."

mustang was duck soup compared to the job now ahead of me. I let the dun mustang go, and used his rope to make a pair of reins. I put these long lines on the mule's halter. Then I tied the mustang's hackamore rope to the mule's tail. Believe me, here was the funniest team I ever drove. At first I thought the mustang would stomp my mule into

the ground, but he followed along pretty well. I stood behind him, driving the mule with my reins. Ever so often the big black would bite the mule on the tail, and the mule would kick up and tear out. It was all I could do to hold on to the reins, and for once in my life I did some fast stepping.

"It was sundown when I got to the ranch. I can't remember when I was more tired. The boss said, 'Well, you brought him in all right; but the worst is yet to come.'

Looked at Me Calm-Like

"Now I had to figure what to do with the stallion since I had him prisoner? He looked at me calm-like, as if to say:

I had never been up at the end of the bridge reins of a wild mustang horse. I had always heard that an ordinary mustang could out-pitch any other bronco two to one. The big black was no ordinary mustang. He was a super-mustang.

"I didn't get much sleep that night for layin' awake thinking just how I was going to ride him.

That Bouncing Trot!

"In the morning I got up, walked to the corral, looked the stallion in the eye and said to him, 'Well, I'll get on you. All you can do is throw me off. The ground ain't fur.'

"The old man's two sons helped me saddle him and I got on. He went right up in the air and broke into a pitching, side-swinging run across the corral. He pitched sideways, backward and straight up. He got on his knees and crawled. Then he went to pitching again, but stopped as sudden as he had started, breaking into a bouncing trot.

"The pitching wasn't bad, but oh, that trot! I'd rather ride a pitching horse all day than ride that trot ten minutes. It wasn't ordinary trotting. He had a trick to it. He brought his feet down in some funny way that gave me jolts the like of which I'll never forget.

"For about a quarter of a mile he kept up this trot—round and round the corral. I could no more pull him in than I could fly. All at once he stopped and shook himself like a dog. When he found I was still up there, he just went on into his ungodly trot again.

"I was just about to jump off when he settled into a walk. A few more sledge-hammer blows from that saddle and I would have been ruined for life. I was all shook up, sore, and my nose was bleeding—a thing that never happened before.

"When I got off the stallion's back I swore that if he ever trotted like that again I would kill him. But he never did. And I've never seen, heard of, or felt anything like a trot of that kind since.

"He made me the best horse I ever had. Everybody was crazy to buy him. I finally sold him at Castorville, on trades day, for \$500—more money than I had ever dreamed of owning. That started me in the business of catching mustangs.

"But, son, don't ever let anybody tell you that a sorry ride is better than a good walk."

EDITOR'S NOTE—Mr. Ashur's experience with wild mustang horses will be continued in later issues of the Magazine Section.

Making It "Hot" for Weevils in the Cowpeas

By NELL BENTLEY
3025 Bryan Ave., Bryan, Texas.

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TEXAS farmers, during the past five years, have been turning back to the good old days when food for the family table and ample feed supplies for farm livestock were given prime consideration in the year's program of planting and harvesting. In this so-called "live-at-home" program, the lowly black-eyed pea and other varieties of cowpeas have found a place of importance; for, seasoned with ham hock or jowl meat and served piping hot with cornbread, these hardy legumes offer a dish appetizing and satisfying. At the same time, as field crops, they make excellent hay and are valuable as soil builders.

Data assembled in the 1930 farm census show that the average production annually of cowpeas in Texas exceeds 160,000 acres, with a yield of approximately 600,000 bushels. The cash value of our cowpea crop approaches one million dollars annually, using 3 to 4 cents per pound as a basis of computation. This is a cheap and potential source of wholesome food for Texas tables were it not for the fact that heavy losses from weevil infestation have occurred in that part of the crop stored for winter table use and spring planting.

Obviously, this loss has been a ques-

tion of concern to Texas farmers; for during the year 1931, according to R. R. Reppert, entomologist with the Texas Extension Service, out of 298 distinct problems submitted to his office, 81 were concerned with weevil control and extermination in stored cowpeas, beans and corn. One of these inquiries came from Capt. O. G. Berryman, horticulturist for the Texas Prison System, who was concerned with storing cowpeas grown on the State prison farms in such a manner as to keep them free from weevil, thus providing a wholesome and cheap product for table use in the various State prison units. These cowpeas had been grown and harvested with prison labor.

Mr. Berryman had heard of a machine which destroyed and controlled weevil infestation in grains by the application of heat. He wanted to know something of its construction and operation and also whether the same machine and methods might possibly be adapted successfully to cowpeas. Mr. Reppert received other similar inquiries, but could only reply that while such a machine had been in use for a number of years, it was designed chiefly for the use of mills and elevators and was too expensive and complicated to be practical for the average farm use or even of community use.

Machine Heated by Kerosene Burner
After lengthy consultation with Capt.

Berryman and other prison officials involving the proposed use of prison shops and prison labor to build a demonstration machine, Mr. Reppert designed and built a small machine to test its efficiency and secure data as to minimum heat effectively destroying all stages of weevil and maximum heat that might be applied without destroying germination or materially lowering seed vitality. This small machine was completed during the summer of 1932 and tests applied during that season demonstrated satisfactorily that a temperature of 149 degrees F. applied to cowpeas for a period of 11 minutes will destroy all weevil infestation, in all stages from egg to adult; while a temperature of 185 degrees F. applied for the same length of time had no noticeable effect on the germination of seed. This machine is heated by a kerosene burner and the treating drum is rotated by a small motor. Its daily capacity is great enough to make it practical for average farm use and it has been used this year by a number of community charity organizations to treat supplies of cowpeas grown in community gardens.

During the past summer, Mr. Reppert and Capt. Berryman have cooperated to direct the construction of a much larger weevil-destroying machine, prison labor and the main machine shop within "THE WALLS" at Huntsville being placed at their disposal. This machine was modeled after the smaller one in

mechanical principles, the treatment drum embodying four sets of concentric spirals built of sheet metal, the entire system turning as one spiral and passing the legumes or grains to be treated four times from end to end of the huge cylinder. Meanwhile, controlled heat is applied to the cylinder and its contents. Movement from end to end of the cylinder is accomplished by reversing each alternate set of spirals. Absolute uniformity and control of heat is assured by enclosing the treatment cylinder in an oval jacket equipped with a thermostat.

Will Continue Experiments

According to Mr. Reppert, further experimental work will be carried on with both the larger and the smaller machine, to determine if minimum and maximum temperature may be varied to produce more desirable results. Also while it has already been determined that storage after treatment to prevent reinfestation is an important factor, practical and economic means of storage will be given further attention and development.

Since 1920, Mr. Reppert has served as entomologist with the Texas Extension Service and in this capacity he has made a close and thorough study of Texas crop pests. He feels that to check potential losses after crops are grown and harvested is quite as important to the farmer's prosperity as

control measures for pests that attack growing crops. After demonstrating that weevil infestation in cowpeas can be checked and controlled by the proper application of heat, Mr. Reppert hopes to continue work along that same line with garden varieties of beans and the various grains grown on Texas farms. His work in this field has opened the way for some manufacturing concern to place on the market a machine for weevil extermination and control. For general farm use, such a machine must be effective in operation, nominally priced and simple to operate.

While with a bit of practice, these makeshift machines, which should not exceed \$10 in cost of construction, can be made more or less effective in treating cowpeas either for seed or for storage, Mr. Reppert points out that his work in determining that heat treatment combined with proper storage is effective in preventing weevil losses, should stimulate a demand for a low price machine with accurate temperature register and automatic heat control. Obviously such a machine could be manufactured and offered for sale on a commercial scale better and cheaper than it can be built in farm work shops by unskilled mechanics. The machine designed by Mr. Reppert was hand-built at a cost of about \$50.

An Interesting Land Mark of Old East Texas

By QUANAH PRICE
Frankston, Texas.

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THE death of Mrs. A. C. Dickson, age 87, at her home near Frankston, Anderson county, East Texas, a few weeks ago, revives in the minds of people of that community the historic interest in connection with the old Dickson homestead, located a mile south of Frankston.

The house was originally built near the old iron works, on Caddo creek, about a mile east of Kickapoo mountain. The iron works was abandoned during the war between the States. Built of massive, hewn pine logs, the home stood adjacent to the old Kickapoo-Tyler road, a pre-Civil War road, which still can be traced running in a north-easterly course from Kickapoo.

The house was built in the prevailing

architecture of that day, with two large rooms, separated by a wide hall, and a great roomy porch running its entire length. The width of the house, over all, is fifty-two feet, the rooms measuring twenty feet each in width and the hall twelve feet. The house, as originally built, was two stories, and besides serving as a commissary building at the iron works also served as a refuge to surrounding settlers and their families during occasional raids by hostile Cherokee and Kickapoo Indians who lived in East Texas at that period. Portholes on either side of the great chimneys, which stand at each end of the large house, are grim reminders of days when these portholes were used in fighting off marauding bands of savages.

Home in the Wilderness
An enterprising planter, who worked

negro slaves, had settled on the land now known as the Dickson farm in 1863. He bought the commissary house and moved it to its present location, west of the old Kickapoo-Athens road.

At the time of removal the house was cut to one and one-half stories in height, but in other ways remained the same until the subsequent addition of smaller rooms. In 1869 the house and farm were bought by G. H. Dickson who, two years earlier, had come from Tennessee with his young wife and one child to carve out a home in the wilderness that was East Texas of that pioneer day.

In this ante-bellum home Mr. and Mrs. Dickson lived and reared their family of eight children. The home came to be a land-mark in this sparsely settled section. Visitors and traders

from settlements farther north enjoyed the friendly hospitality of the Dicksons during their social and business trips to the then prosperous community of Kickapoo, a mile south.

In 1900 the line of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad was completed from Dallas to Beaumont, running two miles to the north of old Kickapoo, and the Dicksons witnessed the trek of the residents of Kickapoo to the new town of Frankston which sprang up on the T. & N. O. railroad.

Touch of the Modern

Within the past few years this historic old Dickson home has had a touch of the modern. Pillars of cement and native iron-ore rock have replaced the old wooden posts of the front porch; composition shingles of subdued green have replaced the old hewn cypress shingles. Inside even greater changes

have been wrought. Beautiful French doors open from the hall into the large room on either side; all rooms having been repapered and floors waxed and polished. The proximity of transmission lines of the Texas Power & Light Company have made possible electric lights, fans, radio, Frigidaire and other electrical appliances—all of which is in striking contrast to the time when "Grandma" Dickson used her spinning wheel and tallow candle moulds.

Still nesting among century old pines and oaks that were there when Texas was a Republic, the Dickson homestead continues to be an interesting landmark to citizens of this section, despite its rehabilitation and modern aspect. Also thousands of East Texans will reverently remember the former mistress of the old home—her kindly greetings, sincere hospitality and sympathetic interest in friends.

CURRENT COMMENT

By HOMER M. PRICE

Marshall, Texas.

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The Plight of the Tenant Farmer

VERY discouraging situation in Texas and Oklahoma is brought out by the last United States Census in that it shows a large increase in tenant farmers and a sharp decrease in farm owners. Tenant farmers increased in Texas from 174,991 in 1910 to 301,660 in 1930. In Oklahoma a little better showing is made but there was considerable increase in tenant farmers in the "Sooner" State. It is safe to say that 80 per cent of the tenant farmers in Texas did not make anything more than to provide their families with bare necessities. And this was accomplished by the women and children toiling in the fields, when the women should have been in the home and the children in school. The census for 1930 shows that of the 104,337,458 acres in cultivation in Texas 41,397,727 were tilled by tenants. The census also shows that the average farm has increased in acres, whereas farms are too large already. Possibly the most discouraging feature is the tendency since 1930, the year of the last census, to further increase tenantry. The depression has caused many small farmers to lose their farms to mortgage holders and also, should the enforcement of tax collections be exercised, thousands more would be renters. Some of those who have given the matter serious thought advocate the State buying small farms for tenants, same to be paid for during a long term of years with a low rate of interest. Such legislation was introduced at the late session of the legislature but no action was taken. There is no more serious problem confronting our civilization and prosperity than the plight of the tenant farmer.

Will He Do It?

Every year there is much said about why the cotton bales of the South are not covered with cotton cloth instead of using the imported jute for that purpose. But it always comes to naught. This year the United States Agricultural Department has issued a bulletin strongly advocating that cotton be used for that purpose but has any one seen a bale covered with anything but jute? When the entire country is trying to find new uses for cotton, the Southern farmer sees his product go to market with an inferior covering. This government bulletin estimates it would take 300,000 bales to make the cloth necessary to cover an average year's crop of American cotton and at the same time would so better protect the cotton that the textile mills would be willing to pay as much as one-half a cent per pound more than they are willing to pay for cotton covered by the wide meshed jute covering. Some ginners in the past have ordered this cotton covering but they have discontinued it because the farmers believed in some mysterious way they were getting paid for the jute and would not be paid for the cotton covering. In fact, the farmer should demand the cotton covering and refuse to have his cotton ginned by the ginner who did not provide it. A great victory was supposed to be gained for the cotton farmer when a bill was passed by Congress directing the postal department to use cotton instead of jute twine. And yet that twine called for less than 30,000 bales of cotton. The matter is in the hands of the farmer: he can by his own edict create a market for 300,

000 bales to wrap his own product. Will he do it?

What One Man Has Done

In these times of extravagance it is heartening to read that the Texas penitentiary, under the able management of Superintendent Lee Simmons, will turn back to the State treasury \$503,000 appropriated to maintain the penal institutions for the fiscal year ending September 1, 1933. Mr. Simmons has been enabled to do this notwithstanding he had to spend more than \$100,000 for repairs necessitated by storms. Probably the greatest saving has been brought about by the plan to raise practically all the food for the prisoners on the State farms. But the greatest reason was the placing of an honest and capable man in charge and letting him alone.

Forgotten Women

One of the most distressing results of the depression is shown in a recent government survey which shows there are more than 60,000 homeless, friendless and jobless women roaming around the country, a large number of whom sleep nightly in the hobo jungles in the outskirts of our cities. The President has wisely provided employment for 325,000 young men in the forest conservation camps, taking some of them off the roads as wanderers. He now proposes to establish camps where the older men, seeking jobs they cannot find, can spend the winter. But these 60,000 women seem to be forgotten women. Claiming to be a civilized nation, we should not allow this condition to exist.

The Death Penalty for Kidnaping

Texas and Oklahoma now have laws making the crime of kidnaping a capital offense and I predict there will be fewer people kidnaped in these States. It is also likely that Congress at its next session will amend the national kidnaping law so as to permit the infliction of the death penalty for that crime. When Congress passed what is known as the Lindbergh anti-kidnaping law, the fate of the Lindbergh child was unknown and it was feared if the death penalty was made a part of the law it might cause the abductors to kill the child, and so only a life-time penalty was provided for. But at the time the bill was passed the child lay dead in a New Jersey brush heap. The death penalty is a necessary weapon to deal with kidnapers.

Didn't Go Far Enough

The recent session of the Texas legislature passed a bill to stop the sale of machine guns and other dangerous weapons to anyone except peace officers. The legislature was needed, but does not go far enough. It should be a penitentiary crime for any private citizen to have such weapons in his or her possession. No peaceful, law-abiding citizen has any reason for having a machine gun. It is only the criminal element, potential murders, who thus arm themselves. Several States have made possession of machine guns a felony and Texas should have done the same.

The President Acted Wisely

The United States is spending \$228,000,000 to bring its navy up to the strength authorized by the treaty entered into several years ago with the

leading naval nations of the world. And while we are building these ships of war we send our delegates to the Geneva Conference that has been called by nations of the world to bring about disarmament. But we are not the only nation doing these seemingly inconsistent things. This country has voluntarily for several years refrained from exercising its rights to build a bigger navy, hoping against hope, that other nations would do the same thing. But that hope was not well founded and the result is today the United States is third, some say fifth, nation in naval strength. Certainly Japan has far outstripped us in building a navy, whereas the treaty calls for a basis of 5 for the United States and 3 for Japan. This country, therefore, in sheer self-defense must build up an adequate navy. Our naval men tell us we would be helpless with our present navy to defend the Philippines against Japan and that it would be doubtful if we could successfully hold Hawaii, or that we could keep our Pacific cities from being bombarded. We believe the American people will back Mr. Roosevelt in his efforts to prepare this country for eventualities.

Why We Have a Crime Wave

The American Bar Association declared at its meeting this year, as usual, against the unscrupulous members of the legal profession. But judging the future by the past nothing will come of it. Yet there are very few counties in which a lawyer cannot be employed to not only defend men guilty of atrocious crimes but allow him to use all means in his power to turn loose on the community a criminal that they know is guilty. Every man accused of crime should have the benefit of counsel to see that the accused has all his constitutional rights protected. But this does not mean his lawyer should connive to get men on the jury favorable to his client, often having advance information as to how the juror will render his verdict. Neither does it mean the lawyer should suppress evidence or dicker with witnesses to falsify or withhold evidence. A lawyer, when admitted to the bar, takes a solemn oath that he will aid the court to the best of his ability to see that justice prevails. The honest lawyer should, and does, keep in mind the rights of the public and those rights are as sacred as those of his client. A few weeks ago a "bad man" from Texas got over the boundary line and committed a robbery with firearms in Canada. Three days after the crime he was on trial, the evidence was conclusive as to his guilt and here is the speech his attorney made: "Your honor has heard the evidence and will, I am sure, deal out justice to my client and to the Providence of Ontario." That was all he said. The "bad man" from Texas was in the penitentiary the next day under a 25-year sentence. That's why Canada has no crime wave.

Six Hundred Venire Called

In a recent murder trial in Texas the trial judge ordered a special venire of six hundred men from which to pick a jury of twelve men. It may be the 600 were necessary under the way the Texas courts are run. Not that it was necessary to summon even 100 men to secure a jury that would give the defendants a fair trial, but under our court procedure it is quite difficult to

get an intelligent man to qualify as a juror. The case to be tried was one in which considerable publicity had appeared in the local papers and its quite likely there wasn't a man in the county who had sufficient intelligence to sit on a jury who had not read of the case, and naturally had formed some kind of an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the men to be tried. But it would be a travesty on their intelligence to say these men could not go into the jury box and decide the case according to the evidence submitted. However, the courts do not seem to think that honest, intelligent men can do this, and accordingly the State is denied the services of the very men on the juries who would most likely conserve the cause of justice.

I remember several years ago I was present in our district court room when a jury was being selected to try a murder case. Every prospective juror was excused who had ever read about the case and the chances were that every man in the county who could read had read more or less about the murder, for the local papers had published numerous articles about it. Finally one man was examined who said he had never heard of the case. He said he never read newspapers because they never told the truth. Questioned further he said he did not know who was Governor of the State, but thought Cleveland was President, although it was 30 years since Cleveland's death. He believed Congress convened at Austin but "it might" be Dallas. At this point the prosecuting attorney arose and said: "Your honor, I have been practicing law for many years and this is the first man I have ever known who ideally under our court procedure fills all the requirements of a juror, but the State asks that he stand aside."

Didn't Go Hog Wild

There are both praise and criticism of the Texas Senate for not ratifying the child labor amendment to the United States Constitution. This amendment was submitted to the States some ten years ago but met with cold reception. Less than half a dozen States ratified it in nine years. This year interest in the amendment has been revived and several additional States have ratified it. The amendment goes too far in my humble opinion. It provides no boy or girl shall be employed in industry unless they have arrived at the age of 18 years. Many bright boys and girls complete their high school work at 16 years. The great majority of our young people do not go to college or the universities. Some of them cannot get a higher education because of the financial situation of their parents. And still more of them wouldn't be benefited even if they had college diplomas. This being true, what is a boy to do with these two years after he leaves high school and the time under this amendment he would be permitted to earn a dollar or learn a trade? Child labor has been a great evil in this country, but the President's recovery plans under the N. R. A. has largely remedied the evil. Children under 16 are not permitted to be employed in most industries and trades and this is probably as far as it should go. It is not to go hog wild when "reformers" get in motion and I believe this was one time the Senate didn't go hog wild and it deserves the commendation of the people that it didn't yield to the clamor of the

uplifters. If Texas needs legislation along this line let our legislature give it to us. Let's not lose the last vestige of State rights.

Poor Economy

I believe in economy in government and, Heaven knows we need it, but I believe the counties that are doing away with their county agents in order to save a few hundred dollars are saving at the spit and wasting at the bung-hole. Especially are county agents needed now when the national government is inaugurating so many schemes to revive agriculture. The aid given by the county agents in the cotton plow-up campaign was absolutely necessary. The plan to reduce cotton acreage next year cannot be carried out with trouble the expense if the county agent is eliminated. There are so many ways these agents are helpful that I can't imagine upon what theory some of the counties are proceeding when they fail to make the small appropriation necessary to retain them. The counties are only called upon to bear a small amount of their salaries, the major part being met by the State and national governments. Just our activity of the agent in my county this year was worth ten times the salary the county paid him. He put on a campaign to get the farmers to plant cotton in their homes. Some forty community centers were furnished by the R. F. C. and the result is that so far more than 600,000 cases of fruits, vegetables and meats are in the path of the farmer's wife of Harrison county. And probably 500 farmers are fattening hogs to put in cans during the winter.

Yes and No

I know a high school graduate who applied for a position not long ago. He was a bright young fellow, of good family, and was anxious to succeed in the bank and business world. He was well qualified for the place and the bank officials who were to decide the matter were strongly influenced in the young fellow's favor. But he didn't get the place. I asked the banker why he turned the boy down. He said: "He is a very capable young man. I have known him all his life, his family has been friendly to the bank for many years. I would like to give him the position and talked with him for some time when he came to apply for it. His answers to my questions were all intelligent, and straight forward. But the bank can't use him. In answer to my questions he must have said 'yes' or 'no' twenty times. Not once did he say 'yes sir' or 'no sir.' Personally, it made little difference to me that he did not say 'yes' or 'no,' but this bank's reputation is one of conservatism and I didn't want any patrons associated with a court case or 'no.'"

I don't know whether the venires are such the pupils not to add the second shift of venires in an ever-increasing number. I know personally some teachers in our public schools who thought that such would be a fine thing if that venires would be used. Never, though, I know of, had a school missed getting a job because of such venires. Some one thought that it might be in his home, that it wasn't necessary to address the children.

Love for Babies Got Me In Serious Trouble

By JOE SAPPINGTON

322 Sedwick Ave., Waco, Texas.
(Copyright, 1932, by the Home Color Print Co.)

HAVE no use for the man or the woman who does not love babies—I mean pretty, clean babies—that don't cry, pull your hair or bite your nose and ears.

Nothing upsets me more than to see a big, brawny man hurt the feelings of a baby by tantalizing the little thing until it cries and is painfully forced to hold back its breathing. I sat in the same seat of a crowded railway coach many years ago with a man who had no consideration for a baby wanting to play with a big, pink wart nestling on the back of his neck. The baby and its mother occupied a seat which placed said wart in easy reach of the youngster.

The man, a total stranger to me, showed his lack of good breeding by leaning over so the child couldn't reach the wart, which caused the child to go into tantrums and scream lustily. Each time the man straightened up the baby made a dive for his wart, although the embarrassed mother tried her best to hold back the child. She offered the kid a bottle of milk but milk wasn't wanted—it was the wart or nothing.



"There's my baby, there's my baby!"

That was the strongest baby to its size I ever saw and the most persistent. The little fellow continued frantic efforts to reach the wart and was almost astraddle the man's neck when he left hurriedly for the next car amid laughter of passengers.

I never knew a mother who wouldn't entrust her baby to my keeping, regardless of whether she had seen me before.

"Will you please hold my baby while I do a little shopping?" asked a woman whose name I don't know even to this day, as I entered a department store. Not wishing to appear rude, I took the baby in my arms and did my best to make it comfortable during the long hour the mother consumed in putting on and off hats without purchasing a single hat. It is possible she thought me a day nurse, employed regularly by the store, since she gave me a 25c tip when calling for the baby.

Mistaken for a Baby-Snatcher

Years ago I was mistaken for a baby-snatcher and almost landed in jail. During a circus performance in our town, a strange woman asked me to hold her baby while she looked at the animals, and proceeded to put the baby in my

arms without even looking up at me. I tried to keep her in sight, but got into a traffic jam and lost the trail. I pushed my way through the crowd in a vain but frantic effort to find the mother. All I could remember about identifying the mother was that she wore a red hat, and this caused no end of trouble, for I tried to give the baby to every woman I saw wearing a red hat. Some of these red hat women laughed, thinking I was one of the clowns masquerading as a husband who had lost his wife. But most of the red hat women passed me up as a nut or a drunken man.

It finally dawned on me that this mother had wished the baby on me and it was up to me to give it to some one else, or trade it for a pocket knife, or a nicker cigar. To add to my discomfort, the baby began squalling, holding its breath and clawing my face. In sheer desperation, I left the menagerie and went to the main tent where the performance was going on. By this time I was mad as a hornet. If I could only find this unnatural mother, who had abandoned her baby, I would denounce her as a cruel designing creature, unworthy of womanhood or motherhood.

Crowd Looked on and Snickered

Meanwhile the baby, squalling and kicking, kept me busy, while the crowd looked on curiously and snickered. I was never more embarrassed in my life. More than once I was tempted to lay the baby on the ground and lose myself

in the crowd. But my better nature asserted itself and I decided to stay with it, regardless of the outcome.

Finally I got a break. A hysterical woman, her hair flying in all directions and supported by two husky policemen, saw me and immediately began screaming at the top of her voice.

"There's my baby, there's my baby!"

The two policemen grabbed me, but explanations followed which soon cleared up matters. It seems the woman had mistaken me for her brother when placing the baby in my arms and, later finding her error, appealed to the police to locate the villain who ran away with her precious child.

My wife claims that love for babies on my part is mostly bunk, and as proof of such she recalls my lack of fatherly love for our second born when he was a tiny baby. Briefly stated, these are the facts: When the stork paid a second visit to our home I was clerking in a store that had no N. R. A. rules as to working hours, and to hold my job I had to be on duty from 12 to 16 hours a day. The baby was about 3 months old when he developed what wife and neighbors said was "colic." He slept fine during the day and up to 11 o'clock at night, but promptly at 11 would awaken and start bawling. I was expected to arise in haste, bear him aloft in fatherly arms, sing and hum to him until he stopped crying and went back to sleep.

Walked 500 Miles

I figured that in the two months of

these nightly attacks of colic I had walked about 500 miles, besides singing over and over, "Baby, Buntin." "Old John Brown's Body is Moulderin' in the Grave." "Am I a Soldier of the Cross" and "Down Went Maginty to the Bottom of the Sea."

One night, tired and dejected, after singing my usual repertoire for about the tenth time, it occurred to me that our young hopeful was not suffering with colic or anything, but just wanted me to entertain him.

Whereupon, in righteous indignation, I deposited him in his mother's arms and went back to bed. Hardly had I settled under the cover, when son gave a mighty yell. Again wife ordered me to get up at once and pacify him.

"He can squall his head off as far as I'm concerned," I informed her, "and if there's any more walking and singing done at night, you will have to do it yourself. I'm through."

The last thing I remembered that night, before going to sleep, was wife talking a lot of baby talk that went something like this:

"Nobody loves muzzer's baby but muzzer. Daddy hates muzzer's baby and hates muzzer, too."

The next day wife cried softly every time I came near her and said she was going to continue to love the baby, no matter if I had deserted the poor little thing.

Babies are smarter than most folks realize. Our baby's colic didn't last a week after I quit singing and toting it around in the dead hours of night.

LARGEST ENROLLMENT

The Schreiner Institute at Kerrville has the largest enrollment in its history. When all accommodations had been exhausted it was decided to erect a six-room barracks for the over-flow of students who were housed temporarily in cottages at Westminister Encampment, adjacent to the campus.

"THE CROOKEDEST ROAD"

The most crooked piece of highway in Texas is soon to be made the straightest. It is that portion of Highway No. 29 in Travis and Caldwell counties. It is called the 'crookedest road in Texas.' Both counties have been asked to furnish rights-of-way for a new highway to replace the zigzag one. The present road will remain to serve the rural communities.

WILL HELP CRIPPLES

It is estimated there are 12,000 crippled children in Texas in need of treatment. A plan for their rehabilitation was mapped out by welfare workers, civic club officials, State officers and the Texas Society for Crippled Children at a meeting in Austin. The campaign will function through 30 orthopedic clinics, aided by \$20,000 appropriated by the State, society dues, sale of books and donations. Physicians and hospitals throughout the State have expressed a willingness to co-operate gratuitously.

WOULD FELL ALL CEDARS

Speaker Coke Stevenson thinks grass covered ranges are far better than so much land covered with prospective Christmas trees, so he introduced in the Legislature a bill authorizing the borrowing of money to cut down every cedar tree growing on public lands in West Texas. The cedar, he says, is a great water drinker and when it gets a foothold nothing else will grow near it. Mr. Stevenson contends that with the cedars eradicated the ground they sap will produce grass and weeds for range purposes. At one time it was proposed to ask \$1,000,000 of the Public Works Administration to cut down the cedars.

HIGHWAY FUND SHRINKS

The State highway fund, which has always had millions at its command, has shrunk 57 per cent in the three depression years, the tentative budget for the next fiscal year shows.

The Texas Good Roads Association reports that total State revenue, which will remain to build and maintain Texas' 19,600 miles of State highways, after the various deductions and diversions, will be \$17,000,000. The same figure was \$39,000,000 in 1931, the peak year. Neither sum included Federal aid. Maintenance of existing roads alone now costs about \$10,500,000 yearly; a decrease of \$1,500,000 worked out since 1931. Aside from one or two millions a year lost to the road fund through fewer autos and less travel, the decline of \$22,000,000 a year in road money was caused by a radical change in the State government's viewpoint regarding main trunk highways.

"R. S. Sterling's administration first took the position that counties no longer must vote bonds and share the cost of main highways with the State's," the association statement said. "This county aid" which exceeded \$11,000,000 in 1931 dropped to \$1,000,000 this year, and will disappear in 1934. The last year one-fourth of the State gas tax was taken to fund such county bonds already outstanding. It was not enough, but it took another \$7,000,000 yearly from the road fund.

"Both these steps give local ad valorem tax relief by shifting the cost of roads, past and present, completely upon the motorist through the gas tax and license fee. The highway fund is so weakened that it must depend on Federal aid to keep jobs for thousands of road workers. The plain obligation of the State, then, is to do nothing henceforth which will imperil Federal aid. Shifting of any more State road money to non-road purposes is directly against Federal policy, as Washington has said. This is what Texas must avoid."

MONSTER TUMBLEWEED

Some tumbleweeds grow large on Western plains, including West Texas, but Curry county, N. M., claims the honor of producing the largest one on record. The weed on exhibition at Clovis, N. M., displayed by a State Highway Department patrol crew, measures 22 feet in circumference, seven feet eight inches in diameter, with the main root stem measuring 17 1/8 inches in diameter.

HURRICANE KILLED MUCH GAME

The recent hurricane that swept the Rio Grande Valley, wrecking cities, taking many human lives and destroying about 80 per cent of the citrus fruit, also took its toll of wild life, according to sportsmen. They report that the white wing dove, one of the finest game birds, has practically disappeared from the valley. Also many other game were drowned.

SHEEP AND GOATS

There are more farms in the San Saba section stocked with herds of sheep and goats than ever before in the history of that section. There are few farms without either a few sheep or a herd of goats. The increase in the price of wool and mohair is causing the farmers to stock their pasture lands and wooded sections.

DEATH FOR KIDNAPERS

The Texas legislature, in special session, passed a law making kidnaping punishable by electrocution. The act was written and introduced by Senator Grady Woodruff of Decatur; Wise county.

CHARTERS SHOW INCREASE

Capitalization of \$3,166,000 for new firms which were granted charters during September to do business in Texas was 39.8 per cent greater than the \$2,265,000 in August, and 57 percent above the \$2,015,000 in September, 1932. The average capitalization for the entire third quarter of the year was 8.8 per cent above the average for the corresponding period last year.

Twenty-one out-of-State corporations were granted charters to do business in Texas against 20 in August and 24 in September, 1932.

ENJOYS PLANE RIDE AT 85

Although Louis Heller, of Austin is 85 he considers himself sufficiently young to "go places and do things." Mr. Heller was sitting in his front yard on his 85th birthday. A plane zoomed overhead. He looked up admirably at the machine and decided that he'd like to celebrate his birthday with a sky ride over the city. Pilot Don McDonnell of the Municipal Airport accommodated him. When the plane landed Mr. Heller remarked: "It was just like walking on the floor at home."

UNEMPLOYED AIDED

The State Highway Commission saved the jobs of thousands of workers this summer by using the bulk of its cash reserve when current revenues were exhausted. That was shown in the report of the Texas Good Roads Association for the fiscal year ending August 31 compiled by E. J. Amey, department statistician.

To preserve the livelihood of these thousands of men and their families until the Roosevelt public works program could function as intended, the highway department exhausted its surplus funds carried over from better years. It spent \$8,000,000 more than it took in, the figures show, yet without going into debt. This was achieved despite a drop of nearly \$12,000,000 in State road revenues, due to retirement of many cars, loss of county aid, and diversion of one-fourth of the gas tax to refund county bonds.

IZAASK WALTON CHAPTER

An Izaak Walton chapter at Sonora, to embrace Sutton county, is proposed. The league has as its objective the preservation of wild life in streams and forests of America. Sutton county plans the building of turtle traps in streams, destruction of varmints preying on quail and other birds, protection of deer and turkey and aid in their propagation.

SHEEP MEN WONDER

Sheep men are wondering why the government does not place lamb chops and mutton on the bill of fare set before the 300,000 tree army workers in camps over the nation. It appears to the sheep men, in the general attempt of the government to revive all industries, that it would not be going wrong to include these products in its list of foods. Attention is called to the fact that the navy serves it.

Statistics from the army show that 3,000,000 eggs are consumed each month by the 300,000 tree army workers. Every 30 days the men consume 1,042 carloads of bacon, beef, coffee and other foodstuffs. Poundage figures show that each month they use 1,125,000 pounds of bacon, 5,625,000 pounds of beef, 5,625,000 pounds of potatoes, 2,250,000 pounds of pork, 6,750,000 pounds of flour, 2,812,000 pounds of sugar and 1,125,000 pounds of onions.

INDIAN VILLAGE FOUND

Before the advent of the hardy pioneer what is now known as Palo Duro Canyon, not far from Canyon City, was a favorite refuge of Indians. Indications of Indian village life were recently discovered by workers, employed by the government to improve the canyon as a park. Among the relics found were metates, or corn grinders, which weighed several hundred pounds. The relics will be placed in a museum which will be one of the attractions of the park.

NEW CIVILIAN CAMPS

Eight new work locations for Civilian Conservation Corps camps in the Texas district have been approved at Washington. They are in Bell, Williamson, Bastrop, Nacogdoches, Trinity, Walker, Liberty and Jasper counties. State park camps at Blanco, Lampasas, Hamilton, Stephenville, Mineral Wells, Karnack and Palacios will be discontinued. Seventeen of the original 24 camps in the Texas district will be maintained for the second six months' period, beginning October 1. These camps will be put into condition for winter by the erection of wooden barracks, comfortable recreation halls, infirmary and officers' quarters. Several companies that have operated in Colorado and Wyoming during the summer will be moved to Texas.

KILLS JOHNSON GRASS

Sodium chlorate proved such a destroyer of Johnson grass in a demonstration by Dallas Miller in Newton county last year that six of his neighbors are pooling orders for the poison to use on small patches on their blackland farms.

75,000 INNOCULATED

To prevent an epidemic of typhoid fever in the Rio Grande Valley following the recent hurricane and flood, 75,000 men, women and children were given preventive injections by health authorities. It has been termed by experts as the greatest typhoid fever prevention campaign in the history of the United States sanitation work. Only one or two widely separated cases were discovered, and steps were taken immediately to prevent their spreading. All injections were given free where a person was unable to pay.

OLD-TIMERS REUNION

People in Roscoe, Nolan county, live to a "ripe old age." That was proven recently when Mrs. A. Z. Prior of that city held an old-timers' reunion at her home honoring her husband, age 85, who has been a resident of that section for 42 years. Ten men and two women were present. Their combined ages totaled 1,000 years.

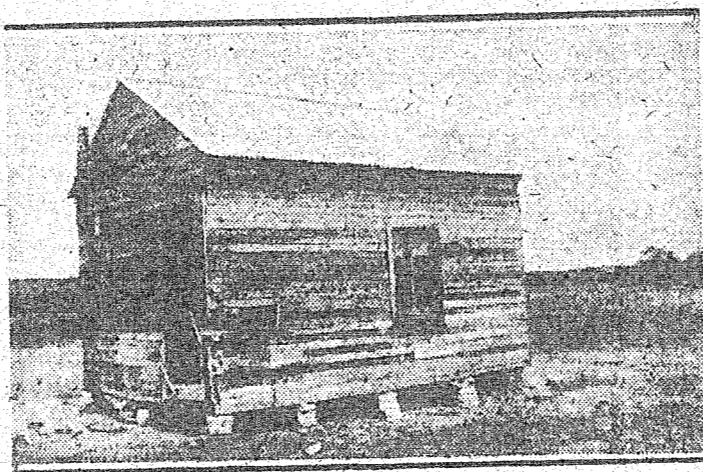
HUNTING PROSPECTS GOOD FOR DEER AND QUAIL

There are more quail in Texas this fall than for five years, according to Will J. Tucker, chairman of the State Game, Fish and Oyster Commission. And hunters should not have much trouble in locating deer. Wild turkeys are not so plentiful. They are spotted and in many sections very poor in quantity.

A good deer season usually depends on the crop the year before. Last season produced a crop of bucks that should make hunting good this year, although a much better buck season is predicted for 1934. While deer are reported as increasing annually, quail are barely holding their own.

It is said that the best place to hunt white tail deer this season will be in the hill country counties of Central Texas; the black tail deer west of the Pecos, and bob-tailed deer in Southwest Texas.

The quail season opens December 1 and closes January 6, 1934. The deer and turkey seasons open November 16 and close December 31.



Above is the shack, in which chickens roosted, that the government charged was rented by Will Casey, Coleman county cotton grower, to George (Machine Gun) Kelly and his wife, Kathryn, for \$100 as a hide-out while they were hunted in connection with the kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel, Oklahoma City oil and club man. At this recent trial at San Angelo, in which he received a 2-year sentence on the charge of harboring a fugitive, Casey said Will Coleman, neighboring planter, introduced Kelly to him as "Mr. Baker," that he did not know the man was really Kelly. Coleman, who received a year and a day at the same trial for the same offense, but who pleaded guilty, testified that later he told Casey that "Mr. Baker" really was Kelly. It was on the Coleman farm that Coleman, uncle of Kathryn, helped Kelly bury \$73,250 of the Urschel ransom money.

COTTON CARRY-OVER

The world carry-over of American cotton this year has been reduced to 11,597,000 bales, due to increased international consumption of the American staple. The carry-over on August 1 last year was 12,961,000 bales. The consumption this year is much smaller than was expected a few months ago, and somewhat smaller than was expected prior to publication of world consumption and mill stocks figures early in September.

World mill consumption of all cotton totaled 24,332,000 running bales in the 1932-33 season, compared with 22,319,000 bales in 1931-32. Most of the increase was in the consumption of American cotton. The 14,176,000 bales of American staple consumed in 1932-33 represented an increase of 1,851,000 bales over the previous season, and was the largest since 1928-29.

Although domestic mills have been operating at record or near-record levels for the last four months, stocks of cotton goods at mills have shown little tendency to accumulate, the heavy output having been shipped into distributing channels.

A world supply of around 24,011,000 bales of American cotton during the 1933-34 season is estimated by observers, as compared with 25,963,000 bales in 1932-33, and 25,964,000 bales in 1931-32. The government estimate of cotton production for America this year, as of October 19, is 12,885,000 bales. Of this amount Texas, it is estimated, will produce 4,190,000 bales.

Insect-Eating Birds, the Farmers' Friends

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BLACKBIRDS, cowbirds and the scissor-tailed flycatcher, like many others of the feathered tribe, by destroying insects more than repay the damage they may cause by eating grain," according to C. E. Sanborn of Stillwater, Okla., farm specialist.

"Blackbirds sometimes feed on oats and corn before the crop begins to grow, but later, when the insects begin to eat the crops, these birds catch more than enough of the bugs to pay for the grain eaten. Army worms and cut worms fill out the blackbird's menu.

"Blackbirds flying and feeding in large flocks, as they do, are more efficient in catching insects than many

other birds, because the bugs take flight and fall easier prey to a noisy chattering crowd of birds. Female blackbirds usually outnumber the males five to one, resulting in large droves.

"The scissor-tailed flycatcher, a grayish bird of red markings with two tail feathers almost twice the length of its body, is so fast and adept in flying that few insects escape him. His usefulness to the farmer in killing pests is handicapped only by the scarcity of his numbers.

Insect Policemen Active

"The 'insect policeman,' cowbird of the blackbird family, but similar and brownish colored, takes his diet from insects found on livestock. Cattle are friendly toward him, so he perches on

the back of some cow while she is feeding, or chewing her cud, at the same time warding off biting flies. Like the blackbirds, cowbirds go in droves. Some of them remain on the ground near the heads of the grazing cattle and devour all insects flushed out of the grass.

"Another interesting feature of the cowbird is his shirking of parental duties. The eggs of the cowbird are laid in the nest of some other bird and the young raised by foster parents.

Much in the farmer's favor is the fact that blackbirds and other bug-eating birds thrive on bugs that have eaten poison bran mash; they eat these bugs without ill effect.

A Single Meal of 100 Insects

"The smaller the bird, in many cases,

the larger his appetite for worms and insects. A bluebird, only 6 1/2 inches long, is typical of this paradox, having such an enormous appetite for insects that in 48 hours he will just about eat his weight in insects.

"Not only insects but insect eggs make up the diet of the titmouse, a wee bird of 17 species in the United States, of which the common chickadee is one. A titmouse can eat 100 insects at a single meal.

"The nuthatch bird is no less a consumer of pests that destroy farmers' crops. In addition to scale insects, mealy bugs, and eggs of tent caterpillars and spring canker worms, the nuthatch feasts upon the small larvae that destroy the foliage of fruit and shade trees.

COFFEE RAISED IN TEXAS

Will Bean, a Smith county farmer, has gathered his first "crop" of coffee beans, about 35 pounds from a dozen stalks. He is saving a quantity of the beans for planting next year, it being his intention to increase coffee acreage each year in the hope he can eventually make the first experiment in that section a financial success.

BILLS PASSED BY SPECIAL SESSION

The special session of the Texas legislature adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock Saturday morning, October 14, after having done more than was at first expected of it, but leaving a large batch of bills unpassed. It was called to meet September 14 to enact emergency measures for unemployment relief, to broaden the anti-trust laws to give Texas industries plenty of room in which to comply with NRA codes, and provide refrigeration for the Governor's mansion. A total of 327 bills, which had nothing to do with the above three measures, was introduced and more than 125 were enacted.

At the last general State election the legislature was authorized to provide for the issuance of \$20,000,000 in bonds for relief purposes, but only \$5,500,000 in bonds was provided for in a compromise bill. The act provides for the establishment of the Texas Relief Commission as the relief fund disbursement agency. It will replace the Texas Rehabilitation and Relief Commission which has been distributing Federal relief funds.

The new commission will be comprised of nine members, only one of which can be named by the Governor, who, however, will serve in an ex-officio capacity as chairman, but who can vote only in case of a tie. The Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House are empowered to appoint three members each, and the two other members will be the chairman of the Industrial Accident Board and the chairman of the Civil Judicial Council. Earl E. Adams of Greenville is chairman of the first mentioned board, and W. N. Crestman of Dallas is chairman of the Judicial Council. Lawrence Westbrook, director of the present relief agency, will be retained as director of the new organization. The bond act was not passed until almost the last minute because of differences between the House and Senate on the mode of selecting the commission members.

The anti-trust modification bill allows NRA industries to plead code compliance as a defense to prosecution for alleged violation of the statutes against trusts and monopolies. To both intrastate and interstate enterprises this defense will apply.

The most important of the minor bills signed by the governor was the one providing death in kidnaping cases. The installation of refrigeration facilities in the Governor's mansion will cost \$1,500. Among other bills enacted was one providing a pension fund for policemen and firemen of Fort Worth, Dallas and El Paso; re-enactment of a law providing for adoption of county home rule charters under the constitutional amendment recently authorized; to strengthen the cigarette tax law to increase the State's revenues; to increase the salaries of the assistant county and district attorneys of El Paso county; appointment of a committee to ascertain whether or not State automobiles are being used for private purposes, and a resolution asking the Railroad Commission to use its influence to induce the Federal government to put on the necessary force to gauge oil from all leases in Texas.

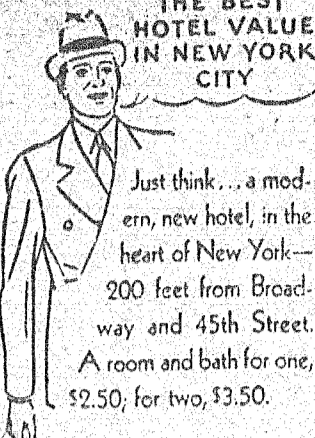
During the closing days of the special session an inquiry was started to investigate reports that jobs with State departments had been sold. So much conclusive evidence was unearthed by the House appropriations committee that it was decided to continue the investigation after adjournment. To that end a special committee of five was named, including Representatives Gordon Burns of Huntsville, O. F. Chastain of Eastland, Harry N. Graves of Georgetown, A. K. Daniel of Crockett and Long.

Eats Mosquitoes

"The jay bird, which is, strangely, a member of the crow family, and the bashful yellow-billed cuckoo, usually called the 'rain crow,' are other birds that fare on worms and insects, either bird requiring 30 or more large worms or bugs for a single meal and fully 300 small insects, such as plant lice or mosquitoes.

"The butcherbird or logghead shrike, which looks something like a mockingbird except for a strong, sharp beak, adds a queer habit to his foraging upon larger insects. When he has a surplus supply of grasshoppers, cicadas and like insects, he hangs a string of thorns, bark of wire fences and such places for future use."

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FARM INCOME ADVANCES

It has been estimated that gross farm income will approximate \$6,360,000,000 throughout the United States this year, compared with \$5,143,000,000 in 1932, assuming a continued improved demand for farm products the remainder of this year. The estimate is made up of \$6,100,000,000 from the sale of farm products, plus at least \$260,000,000 in rentals and benefits payments by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Most of the increase in gross income is attributed to better prices for crops, since prices of most types of livestock have averaged slightly lower this year than last. Unless livestock prices advance materially during the remainder of the year, gross incomes from livestock will not be greatly different from that in 1932.

The trend of farm prices in the next few months will be an important factor in determining the gross income of farmers for 1933, since farmers' marketings are usually largest during that period of the year.

UNIQUE CLASS

The commercial department of the Colorado (Texas) high school has a typewriting class, the only one of its kind in the world. It is such an unusual one that the Columbia University of New York is planning to send a representative to Colorado to study the method used in teaching the children. The members of the class range from three to ten years. The younger members are so small they have to sit on dictionaries and other large books that they may properly face the machines they operate. The children are taught the touch system by Miss Octavine Cooper, their instructor. Recently some of them wrote sentences as many as eight times without making a mistake.

RELIGIONS AT A. & M.

There are 2,140 students at A. & M. this year, and almost 1,800 of them have a religious affiliation. A poll by M. L. Cashion, general secretary of the college Y. M. C. A. showed 157 said they had no particular preference as to denomination. The Baptists this year lead the Methodists for the first time in several years, there being 511 of the former faith. The Methodists number 489. Other denominations shown by the poll follow: Presbyterians, 229; Catholics, 167; Christians, 150; Episcopalians, 120; Lutherans, 52; Church of Christ, 46; Jewish, 28; Christian Science, 13; Evangelical, 4; Congregational, 3; and Nazarene, Quaker, United Brethren and International Bible Society, one each.

NEWSPAPERS BUY HOME

For the first time in their long existence the Waxahachie Daily Light and the Weekly Enterprise, issued by the Enterprise Publishing Company, ceased paying rent and are now comfortably domiciled in a new and jointly owned home. They "moved in" the first week in October. The new home is a commodious brick building. The Light is 40 years old and the Enterprise almost 60. Ed McElroy is general manager of both papers.

MALADY KILLS HORSES

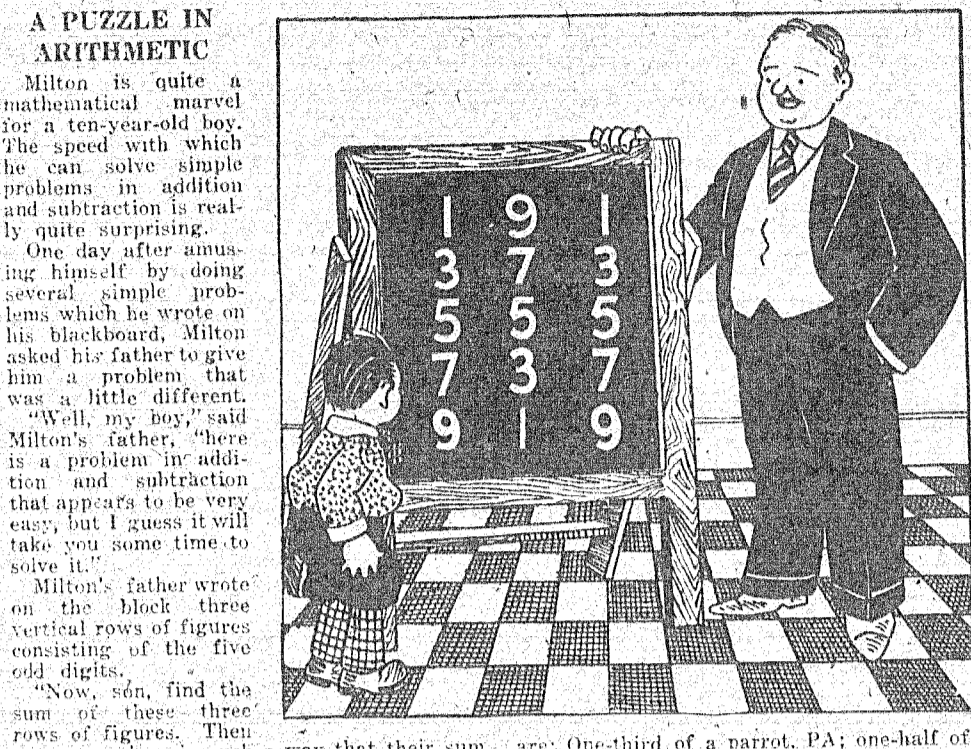
That peculiar malady among horses, "sleeping sickness," has caused about 500 deaths to these animals in Texas since September 1st. The disease is said to have made its first appearance among horses in California about five years ago, and scientists say it is transmitted by a mosquito known as Aedes Aegypti. Three years ago the malady appeared in Kansas and last year attacked animals in New Mexico. It usually starts killing horses late in the summer, disappearing with the coming of cold weather.

NEW AIR BASE

Work is to start soon on the Coast Guard air base at Galveston that will cost about \$290,000. Between 30 and 40 men will be employed permanently. It has been estimated the monthly payroll will approximate \$10,000.

God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation. II Cor. 5:19.

For Our Boys and Girls
A PUZZLE IN PICTURES
BY AUNT MARY



A PUZZLE IN ARITHMETIC

Milton is quite a mathematical marvel for a ten-year-old boy. The speed with which he can solve simple problems in addition and subtraction is really quite surprising.

One day after amusing himself by doing several simple problems which he wrote on his blackboard, Milton asked his father to give him a problem that was a little different.

"Well, my boy," said Milton's father, "here is a problem in addition that appears to be very easy, but I guess it will take you some time to solve it."

Milton's father wrote on the blackboard three vertical rows of figures consisting of the five odd digits.

"Now, son, find the sum of these three rows of figures. Then rearrange them in such a way that their sum will be exactly 679 less than the first sum. Milton finally succeeded in doing this. How did he arrange the figures?"

Answer to Last Month's Puzzle
Historical Event: The fractional pictures

are: One-third of a parrot, PA; one-half of a mule, UL; two-fifths of a spire, Re; two-fifths of Venus, VE; three-fifths of a dress, RES; two-fifths of a bride, RI; one-half of a deer, DE. Combining the resulting letters in this order spells PAUL REVERE'S RIDE.

DEAR FRIENDS:

It is with a heavy heart, I come this month, but a heart full of love and sympathy for the poor and the afflicted in this world. As I go about my daily tasks, and look into the faces of men and women, boys and girls, my heart yearns to comfort and cheer the pain and unhappiness I read there. Then, when I pick up the daily paper and read of the life of boys and girls across the waters must live in many countries, I am, oh! so thankful for this wonderful country of ours. Here boys and girls have the opportunity to hear about God. In Russia they can't hear the word of God. They are taught there is NO God, are taught to ridicule His name. There every child is taken from its parents when a baby and placed in a home where it can be taught to believe the things the government would have them believe. Just think, they do not know a mother's tender kiss when they fall or hurt themselves, no bedtime stories, no rides on daddy's foot. You boys and girls have so much to be thankful for, so much to live for. Don't you think you should try to be just a little better, or just a little more, give mother and dad just another big hug, and tell them how you love them, and how you are going to try to do better each day? Think how much you do have to thank God for each day. Why don't we all try to show our Lord that we are thankful by being better every day? What do you think of that plan? I wish some of my boys and girls would write and tell the club just how they intend to go about being better sons or daughters, better friends, and neighbors, and most of all, better Christians. Write Aunt Mary, Route 5, Box 179B, Fort Worth, Texas.

I send greetings to all members. Thanks to the many who are working so faithfully for the club, and are remembering it and me in their prayers. I am hoping that the sufferings of our Shut-Ins are growing less each day. Lots of love to all.

(Signed) AUNT MARY.

SUNSHINE FOR SHUT-INS NEWS

The mail bag is rather thin this month. I am sure it is because so many of my readers are busy with more work and school tasks. But don't forget the Shut-Ins who are awaiting our rays of sunshine for their happiness.

Imagine how thrilled I was when I opened one of my letters and found that it was written by an Indian boy. Wouldn't you have been thrilled, too? This fine boy belongs to the club. I know by his letter that he is a wonderful chap. How I wish I could meet him personally. He is Peter Dier of Bekehte, Okla. He says he will write us about his tribe. Won't that be interesting? Hurry up, and write us all about your tribe and Pete, and write us all about your tribe and yourself, that we can use it on this page. Won't you write us something about the customs and traditions of your people? We would love to know, and am sure every member of the club will thank you.

Now I am reading a letter that thrills me. The writer ended her epistle by saying: "This is my first attempt to write anyone except relatives and friends. Probably I will learn to write letters that will be worth while."

I feel, however, that the letter is very much worth while, and I hope hundreds of parents all over the country will read it and take comfort. I hope the children of this woman realize what a wonderful mother they have; and I am grateful that my children will grow up in a world with others who have had such a mother.

Mrs. Nena Yates of Jayton, Texas, writes: "I'm enjoying the Boys' and Girls' Page, and I am so happy to be a member of the club. I want to be a blessing to it. May the good Lord bless you in the good work you are carrying on; and may He help us to do our part. I have written J. W. Walker. I am a girl 15 years old and a boy 10. They won't be little long, but I guess I will always think of them as little. I am trying to raise them as God would have me to do. You know it is hard for children that they can't do as most children do. There are so many things that young people do today that we can't let our children do. We feel it will be best for them in the future. I have mothers tell me: 'Oh, I want my children to be like other children, and be popular with the rest.' But I can't say that as I know it is not best for the child. God was good enough to give the children to make my home happy; so I know He expects me to bring them up the right way."

I think that is a beautiful letter, don't you? It is satisfying to know that such REAL mothers are with us today. I think it is a wonderful letter. The saddest thing in life to me is the mother who feels that her children are a burden and not a blessing. I am afraid that such an attitude is all too prevailing today.

Ms. Kindhearted of Bellevue, Texas, says she has been very busy going to summer school. He is a senior in high school, and I am sure that all of us wish her the utmost success. She sends love and greetings to the club. Mrs. Ruth Miller of Tryon, Okla., who writes a beautiful hand, says: "I love to write Sunshine letters, and each month I look for-

MEMBERSHIP COUPON

Name..... Age.....
Address.....
City.....
State..... Birthday.....

Shut-Ins List

- 1-3—Mrs. C. A. Beach, Throckmorton, Texas. Age 85. Blind and helpless.
- 4-6—Miss Margaret Walls, Rt. 1, Stroud, Okla. Age 7.
- 7-9—Mrs. Emma K. Rothermel, Bay Minnott, Alabama. Age 78.
- 10-12—J. W. Walker, Bee House, Texas. Age 6.
- 13-15—Mrs. Lucy Neuman, Woodleigh, N. C. In bed.
- 16-18—Mrs. M. A. Cooper, Route 4, Box 165, Corsicana, Texas.
- 19-21—Albert Kolaony, Route 2, Yoakum, Texas. In braces.
- 22-24—Mr. T. B. Bensen, Box 203, Gonzales, Texas. Age 67.
- 25-27—Miss Martha Griswold, 108 6th St., Westlaco, Texas.
- 28-30—Miss Nellie Ball, 31 Clifton Rd., Birmingham, England. (Postage 5 cents).
- 31-33—Mrs. B. Elfron, 1614 6th St., Galveston, Texas.
- 34-36—James Richard Beard, Red Springs, Texas.
- 37-39—Beulah Lamb, Rt. 1, B-9, Hazel, Ky. Age 11.
- 40-42—Mrs. Sallie Martin, Troup, Texas. Age 73.
- 43-45—Ernest Clifford, Rt. 8, Coldwater, Mich. Age 27.
- 46-48—Mrs. M. B. Edwards, Rt. 1, Box 17, Ireland, Texas.
- 49-51—Troy Wynn, Rt. 1, Ireland, Texas.
- 52-54—Miss Lula Young, Rt. 1, Alvin, Tex.
- 55-57—Mrs. Minerva Atkinson, Winona, Texas. Age 78.
- 58-60—Mr. Dave Porter, Gladwater, Texas.
- 61-63—Devan James, Bronte, Texas. Age 10.
- 64-66—Mrs. M. C. Dancan, Cheyenne, Okla.
- 67-69—R. C. Shaw, Rt. 1, Ravia, Okla. Age 8.
- 70-72—Norma Louise Pittman, c/o Pitt Pittman, Stephenville, Texas. Age 12.
- 73-75—Waldine Young, Jonesboro, Texas. Age 13.
- 76-78—Mrs. Martha Borcherding Highmore, South Dakota. Age 50.
- 79-81—Miss Lucille E. Welch, W. Bridge St., Gatesville, Texas. Age 19.
- 82-84—Miss Bert Thompson, Royse City, Texas. Age 66.
- 84-86—Miss Lena Minico, c/o H. C. Burrier, Florence, Texas. Age 18.
- 86-88—Mrs. W. B. Stevens, Cost Texas. Age 55. Helpless.

- 88-90—Ellas E. Hill, Ravensden, Okla. Age 70.
- 90-91—Nora Ethel Hadley, Koperl, Texas. Age 25.
- 92-93—Mrs. J. F. Dillard, Bigfoot, Texas. Age 66.
- 94-95—Mrs. Mollie B. Willson, Yarmouth, Port, Mass. Age 85.
- 96-97—Mrs. H. D. King, Raleigh Hotel, Waco, Texas. Age 70.
- 98-99—Horace Boring, Weinert, Texas.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Baryola, home remedies, herbs, fruit, vegetable cans, chutneys, pickles, syrups, honey, etc., and other bottles and pills. Write for catalogue.

AMERICAN COOPERAGE CO.
Fort Worth, Texas.

CANCER WARNING

Dr. John W. Brown, State health officer, in a recent bulletin on cancers says that "the increasing number of persons in Texas dying from cancer justifies a warning against so-called cures." He says that while newspapers as a rule do not carry advertisements of cures, "there are many other ways by which misinformation can reach the public." Dr. Brown says many persons have been led to believe they have a cancer when they have not, and thereby are fleeced out of much money for a "cure."

"There are two ways of treating cancer," Dr. Brown says. "First, by surgery; and second, by the use of radium or X-ray. Treatment must be started early and in the hands of a competent surgeon. Surgery is relied upon to remove cancerous tumors and is used in nearly two-thirds of the cases. X-ray or radium is used to advantage in one-third of the cases. Frequently the two methods are combined.

"The great bulwark against cancer is early diagnosis. Every case is an emergency and it is unfortunate that the majority of those with cancer do not seek medical advice until beyond a permanent cure. No hope should be placed in fake cancer prophets and their treatments. Rather, the annual physical examination and an immediate reporting to your physician of any symptoms which may be suspected to be the beginning of cancer, should be relied upon. Those symptoms are: Any unusual bleeding from any body opening, any lump in the breast or other part of the body, any persistent sore, particularly on the face or mouth, and chronic indigestion. These conditions may not be cancer, but sometimes they are forerunners of the more common type of this disease. Where cancer is suspected, do not delay, but consult a good physician at once."

PROJECT IS ENDORSED

The Mississippi Valley Advisory Public Works Board has received two more endorsements of the proposed construction of a \$36,000,000 Red River control dam near Denison. The endorsements were by O. N. Floyd, Dallas, conservation engineer, and Garvias Lombard of New Orleans, a member of the Louisiana State Board of Engineers. Mr. Floyd said a hydraulic fill dam costing \$12,436,500 was feasible and would serve as a flood control purpose as well as produce an annual income from sale of electric power. He estimated it would cost \$16,820,000 to buy 250,000 acres which would be inundated by the reservoir, and interest charges would be \$2,500,000.

SURVEY OF TRINITY RIVER

Army engineers have been detailed to survey the Trinity river from Fort Worth to its mouth to determine its feasibility for navigation. Just how long it will take to make the survey of the more than 400 miles of the river course is not known. The army corps at Galveston will make the survey. It is said that if the survey should be completed and the project approved before the public works fund is exhausted, the project would be eligible for financing from that fund. Otherwise, it is pointed out, the matter might come under the general rivers and harbors appropriations bill in the next Congress.

FRUIT JUICE EXPORTED

The lower Rio Grande Valley has made its first serious effort at cultivating foreign markets for citrus fruit juices. Five hundred barrels were shipped the first of the month to France and England. The juices were extracted by the Christianson Citrus Products Company at McAllen and the Webb Marketing Company factory at Mission. Three shifts daily are worked at the two plants, employing 300 persons.

PALO DURO ROAD OPENED

The new road into Palo Duro canyon has been opened. It is half a mile long and leads half-way down to the floor of the famous canyon and out upon a long mesa to a vantage point from which scenic wonders of the canyon can be viewed.

RIO GRANDE CONTROL

Between 750 and 1,000 men will shortly be employed on the rehabilitation of the Lower Rio Grande Valley's flood control project. The cost will be about \$5,000,000, a portion of which will be borne by Mexico. The work will be carried on in conjunction with Mexico under arrangements made with that country. Plans call for building necessary floodway channels in both countries for protection from floods. It will take from 12 to 15 months to complete the project.

If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit. Gal. 5:25.

Restores Radiance to a tired skin



Mrs. E. Worm du Pont

"Pond's Cold Cream sets my skin both clean and refreshed at the same time."

CLOGGED pores and strained muscles can quickly be relieved by cleansing the skin thoroughly with Pond's Cold Cream. Its richness removes every speck of grime and gives the pores a chance to breathe. A generous patting of cream, left on while you relax or overnight, restores the skin's natural freshness.

Just as important for a smooth, fine skin is protection. Pond's Vanishing Cream guards against exposure and is a marvelous powder base!

If carelessness has roughened your skin, Pond's Vanishing Cream will quickly restore a lovely skin texture.

Pond's simple way to beauty is your way to skin loveliness.



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COTTON PROSPECTS GOOD

The best average condition on record for this season of the year is shown by the Texas cotton crop, according to estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The condition on October 1 was 70 per cent normal; said to be the highest figure on record. The yield is estimated at 178 pounds per acre, the largest since 1914 when it was placed at 163 pounds. The 10-year average is 136 pounds.

FINDS \$100 PEARL

J. V. Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Lewis of Weatherford, is the proud possessor of a very brilliant pearl that cost him less than a dollar. He came to Fort Worth on a visit and ordered "half a dozen raw" at a cafe. While eating one of the oysters he bit down on something hard. He took it to a jeweler, suspecting it was a pearl, and was informed it was worth \$100.

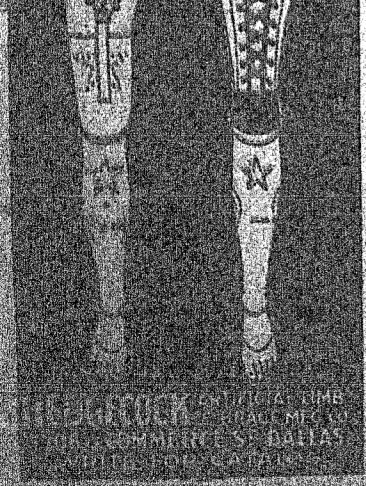
DELINQUENT TAXES PAID

L. W. Harris, county tax collector of Hill county reported that during September his office collected \$28,946.43 in State and county delinquent taxes, compared with \$3,855.48 taken in the corresponding month last year. Much of the September tax payments was the result of plow-up cotton checks from the government.

WOULD SUBDIVIDE RANCH

Ike T. Pryor of La Pryor, Zavala county, has proposed to the Federal government a program of subdividing the Pryor ranch of 60,000 acres so that 3,000 homesteads can be provided. Each farm would consist of 20 acres, supplied with water for irrigation from the Nueces river. The Pryor ranch is one of the largest in that section.

WRIGHT AIRPLANE METAL LIMBS



THE 10-CENT COTTON LOAN

Information available through the State headquarters of the Texas Cotton Co-operative Association indicates that Texas cotton farmers desiring to take advantage of the government's ten-cent loan program will find the acreage reduction feature somewhat more liberal than generally contemplated, based upon initial announcement of the program from Washington. In this connection it was stated that the contract form to be signed by the cotton farmer taking advantage of the loan feature provides that he will "reduce his acreage or production of cotton in such amounts and in such manner as may be required, to conform to and participate in any general plan or program presented by the Secretary of Agriculture for the reduction in acreage or production of cotton for market in 1934; provided, such required reduction shall not exceed forty per cent of the average cotton acreage, during the five years ending December 31, 1932."

The general interpretation of initial announcements were to the effect that a 40% acreage reduction would be required, but later information is to the effect that this is the maximum and that the grower will be required to reduce his acreage only to the extent of any general plan presented, but not to exceed the 40 per cent.

TURNED PIED PIPER

The Texas legislature turned Pied Piper during the special session when it appropriated \$50,000 to kill rats as a typhus fever control measure. And debate on the measure brought out some caustic remarks for use of money at this time in such a cause. Senator Holbrook of Galveston asked:

"Why appropriate \$50,000 to kill rats? We might as well appropriate \$100,000 to kill ants, another \$100,000 to do away with the mosquitoes down in my country, another \$100,000 to chase wolves and another \$100,000 to kill out gophers. The State can't do everything. It's time the people did something for themselves. I know of no more foolish thing to come before this senate than this bill appropriating \$50,000 to kill rats when the State is \$8,000,000 in the hole."

Senator DeBerry of Bogata, also took a fling at the bill, saying his colleagues didn't know anything about typhus fever in the first place, adding:

"Why, you don't know any more about typhus fever than when the world's going to come to an end."

TOO MANY PESTS

There are too many crows, owls, hawks, chipmunks and wild cats in Cooke county. They are farm pests, preying on grain, poultry and wild game, so sportsmen of Gainesville and other towns in that county have formed a club to rid that section of the pests. The dues will be divided into prizes, to be awarded those killing the largest number of the varmints. The extermination campaign, begun October 16, will close January 10, 1934. Other Texas counties might do likewise.

NOVEL PARK SCHEME

K. M. Regan, State senator from Pecos, has a novel scheme to acquire land for a large State park in the Big Bend section. He introduced a bill in the senate which would allow the State to purchase tax delinquent lands in that vast unexplored region for park purposes, and to receive deeds to other lands in that section.

FIVE SETS OF TWINS

Twins were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jim Alonzo on a farm near McGregor about the first of October. There would be nothing startling in the announcement were it not for the fact that it is the fifth set of twins born to this couple. Last year a set of triplets was born. The couple now have 19 children.

Therefore, if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new. II Cor. 5:17.



Woman's Page

By MRS. MARGARET STUTE



HOME PROBLEMS

MAKE THESE MODELS AT HOME

Patterns 1628 and 1629

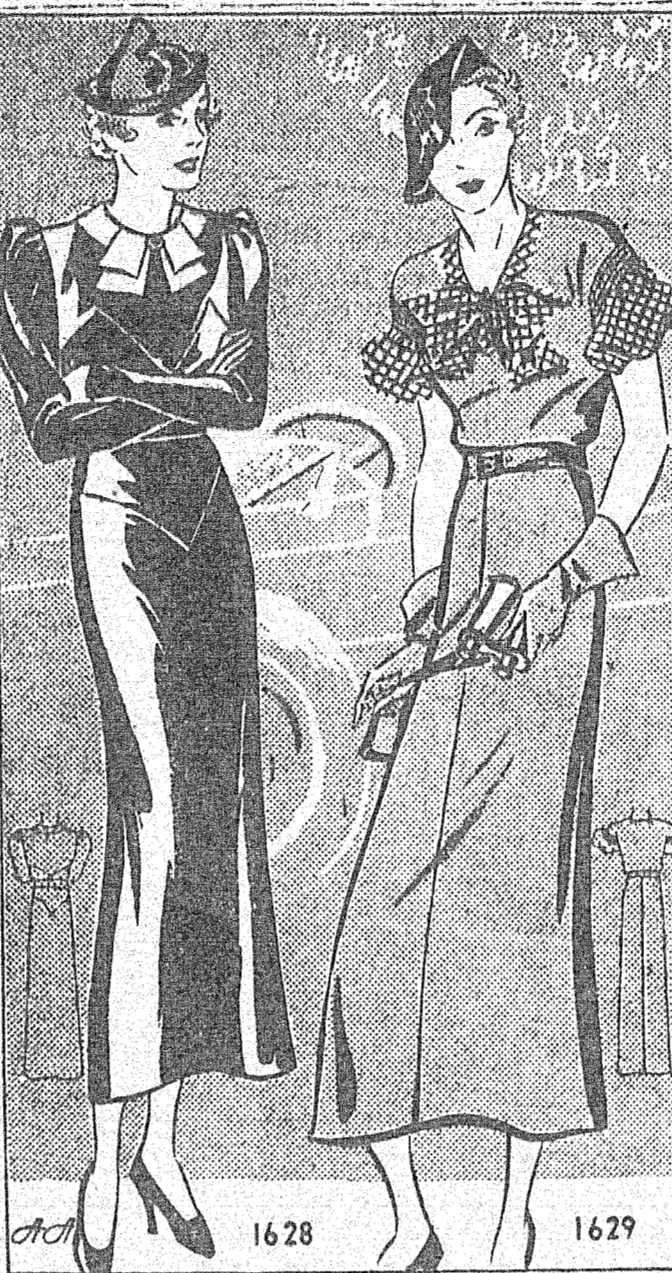
Here are two irresistible models that take it "right in the neck." All the new frocks do? They keep their skirts slim, the sleeves add a bit for shoulder interest—but for absolute chic, the full flow of attention lies in brand new necklines. If fetching little collars are your pride and joy, you'll be absolutely crazy about the tabbed one on Model 1628. Picture it in bengaline or satin on a black satin or ribbed silk frock—or against any of the dark new Winter shades for that matter. A huge, crisp bow is the catch-note for Model 1629. Here you match sleeves and vesting in a striking color note. Plaid velvet is the latest though satin, lame and tulle are equally delightful to use.

Pattern 1628—sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 40. Size 16 takes 3 3/8 yards 39-inch fabric and 1 yard contrasting.

Pattern 1629—sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 40. Size 16 takes 2 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric and 1 yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with each pattern.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred), for each Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED.

The smartest, newest styles are in the NEW FALL AND WINTER EDITION OF THE ANNE ADAMS PATTERN BOOK. Order your copy today! PRICE OF BOOK, FIFTEEN CENTS. BOOK AND PATTERN TOGETHER TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.



Address orders to Southwest Magazine Company, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th St., New York City.

PROPER DRESS FOR YOUNG AND OLD

Since the beginning of time, "What shall we wear?" has been the favorite question next to "What shall we eat?"

I receive many letters from mothers seeking advice about clothing. As it would take too much time to make personal replies, I am going to combine them into a single article, with the hope it will aid the inquiring ones, as well as others.

Dame Fashion rules with a rod of iron, and all too often we incline to her dictates with disastrous results. We should exercise our common sense in the matter of selecting our clothes and especially those for our children.

Many have made jest of the dress of Queen Mary of England. I admire her good sense. I believe women would be better off if they would follow her example and dress in modest, comfortable clothes.

We are inclined to spend too much time in being satisfied that we are in the VERY LATEST STYLE, and too little time in being sure that we are dressed so as to preserve our health. I think one may be stylishly gowned, nicely dressed, and yet not be "foolish."

It is contended the short skirt, sleeveless and backless gowns are partly responsible for the moral breakdown of our young people. I am sure they have never INCREASED good morals, and it is possible they played a part in any moral breakdown.

The most beautiful thing on earth to me is a sweet, modest girl. I don't think a girl dressed in an extreme fashion can be modest, as God intended her to be.

Clothing should answer a three-fold purpose. It should provide protection, support and give covering to the body. It should permit posture and active exercise, and at the same time have the grace, beauty and appropriateness of natural simplicity.

- Ideal dress will:
- Afford warmth and protection.
 - Be evenly distributed over the body.
 - Be supported from the shoulders.
 - Be loose fitting and comfortable.
 - Be helpful in maintaining good posture.
 - Be clean.
 - Be neat and well fitted.
 - Be appropriate and becoming.
 - Be modest.
 - Be economical.

Many styles of today are more healthful than when women wore tight fitting corsets, extremely warm underwear and sweeping skirts that collected dust and germs.

Materials should be chosen which will provide warmth and protection, and still be porous enough to allow for ventilation. Woolens protect most, but absorb moisture when next to the skin; they are better adapted for outer clothing. Cotton, linen, silk or materials with a low percentage of wool are better for underclothing. White and light colored goods do not absorb the sun rays, and therefore are preferable for summer wear.

GOOD RECIPES

Here are some more good recipes for your "personality cookbook." How many recipes have you saved? We would be pleased to have you contribute to this work. Just send your recipes to us, and so pass on the good things that you know. We would like permission to use your name. Send contributions to Mrs. Margaret Stute, Route 5, Box 179B, Fort Worth, Texas.

Baked Beans

Soak 1 pound of dried beans over night in cold water. In the morning drain, cover with fresh water and boil until the skins crack. Put in an earthen crock or baking dish. Mix two teaspoons each of salt and mustard with 4 tablespoons of molasses and 1/2 cup of boiling water. Scald 1/2 pound pork, cut in pieces and place on top of the beans. Pour the molasses mixture over the beans, adding enough boiling water to cover them. Cover and bake in a slow oven 6 to 8 hours.

Canned Fried Chicken

Dress and cut up fowl in usual manner. Chickens, like other meats, should not be canned until all body heat has gone. Brown chicken nicely in hot fat. Add salt to season. Pack hot partly fried chicken in hot sterilized jars. Add 4 or 5 tablespoons of fat in which the chicken was fried. Process at 10-15-lb. pressure for 60 minutes.

Apple Pectin

For use in making jellies from such fruits as peaches, strawberries, cherries, etc., or those fruits that lack in pectin the following recipe is quite economical. One pound apple pulp (or skins and cores) 4 pounds or 4 pints water, juice 1 lemon, boil for 40 minutes. Press the juice through a cloth bag, then strain this juice through a flannel bag without pressure. Boil this juice 15 minutes. Can in sterilized jars for jelly making. It will save many times the cost in failure of fruit to jelly.

A NAME THAT PERMITS NO CHANGE IN QUALITY

From the plucking in Ceylon to the blending and packaging in America, Lipton's Tea is under the direction of Lipton's own experts. This assures your getting the world's finest tea at low cost. At your grocer's.

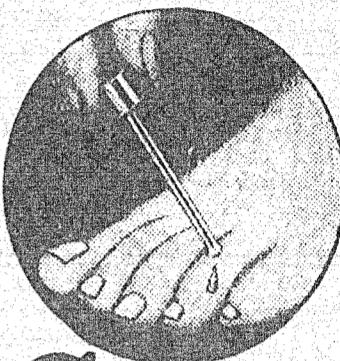


LIPTON'S Tea

BUDGET SYSTEM SAVES

The satisfactory results of the new budget system for governments of counties, cities and other political subdivisions of Texas are now assertedly being clearly proven, with the summing up of the saving expenditures during the past fiscal year. In comparatively few instances have the annual reports of the fiscal officers shown expenditures beyond those provided for in the general entrenchment program adopted at the beginning of the fiscal year. The aggregate saving to taxpayers by the operation of the budget system attests its value, according to the sponsors of the new law.

Naturally, the period of depression has created the necessity for a general curtailment of public expenditures, it was stated, but by the budgeting of financial items and submitting them for hearing and discussion by taxpayers, before their adoption, the fiscal affairs have been placed under more popular control than was the case under the old method.



Corns

Stop Hurting Instantly when You Lift Right Off!

Drop FREEZONE on that aching corn. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift the corn right off with your fingers. You'll laugh, really! It is so easy and doesn't hurt one bit! Works like a charm, every time.

A tiny bottle of FREEZONE costs only a few cents at any drug store and is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, and calluses. Try it!

FREEZONE

TRUCK FEE CUT

The State Senate passed the House bill early in the month cutting the registration fee on farmers' trucks 50 per cent. Representative George Moffiett of Chillicothe was author of the measure. The fee on small trucks will be reduced from \$33 to \$16.50 annually. Senator W. R. Poage of Waco, secured an amendment to make certain the farmers' trucks would not escape taxation entirely.

FATHER OF 16 CHILDREN

Andrew Cyphers, 40, a negro of Lockhart, is father of 16 children. He recently celebrated the birth of his sixteenth child, all of which are living. He is a tenant farmer. A remarkable fact about this unusually large family is that there are no twins, triplets or quadruplets. Cyphers claims to have the largest family in Texas, with all children living.

PEANUT AID SOUGHT

Peanut growers in South Texas who have marketed 250 cars of nuts and are holding about 200 more cars for higher prices, are seeking government aid. The proposal is to lend producers \$42 a ton so that remaining crops may be held for \$60, which is below the parity price for No. 1 grade. Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas growers produced about 125,000,000 pounds of peanuts this season.

INSURANCE ON DEPOSITS

A bill passed by the special session of the legislature, authorizing the creation of the Bank Deposits Insurance Company, has been signed by Governor Miram A. Ferguson. Its functions will be to insure deposits in State banks. The deposits feature of the bill will become operative January 1, 1934.

FOOD FOR NEEDY

Due to R. F. C. canning kitchens thousands of cans of foodstuff are available for distribution this winter among Childress' needy. During the canning season the women of that city put up 12,229 containers of food, half of which will go to charity.

For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him. II Cor. 6: 21.

BUSINESS FAILURES

There were 18 commercial failures in Texas during September. The liabilities totaled \$845,000 compared with \$765,000 in August and \$799,000 in September, 1932. Assets were \$110,000 as against \$418,000 in August and \$410,000 in September, 1932.

For the third quarter of 1933 the number of failures was 51 per cent less than for the corresponding period last year; total liabilities were 51 per cent; and assets of the failed concerns were 54 per cent less than those last year. Average liabilities per failure were \$46,944, compared with \$23,182 in August and \$17,000 in September, 1932.

STAMP TAX INCOME

Cigaret tax stamp sales for September totaled \$348,400, the largest monthly income since the tax went into effect. That means that about 11,500,000 packages of fags were consumed in the State that month.

Beer stamps sales for the first 15 days in which the tax was effective, September 15 through September 30, totaled \$167,000.

DUCKS DAMAGE GRAINS

Wheat and other grain crops in the Panhandle section have been damaged by an influx of wild ducks coming from the North. Farmers applied to State and Federal authorities for permission to kill the ducks out of season. In great flocks they invade grain fields, eat their fill of grain, and have been known to completely destroy an entire field within a day.

For ye through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich. II Cor. 8:9.

Metropolitan Hotel

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

COMPLETELY MODERNIZED

200 New Rooms—Rates \$1 up

Comfort Without Extravagance

Accepted Headquarters for Stockmen of the Southwest

CAFÉ and BAR in Connection

Visit Us During Arlington Downs Races—Oct. 19 to Nov. 11

WE'RE OFF TO THE WORLD'S FAIR JACK! FILL HER UP WITH STEPPED-UP 70

CAN'T FRED- SINCLAIR HAS STOPPED MAKING IT - HOW ABOUT A TANKFUL OF THE NEW SINCLAIR H-C?

NOPE- H-C'S A GREAT GAS I USED IT FOR FIVE YEARS BUT I CAN'T AFFORD THE PREMIUM PRICE.

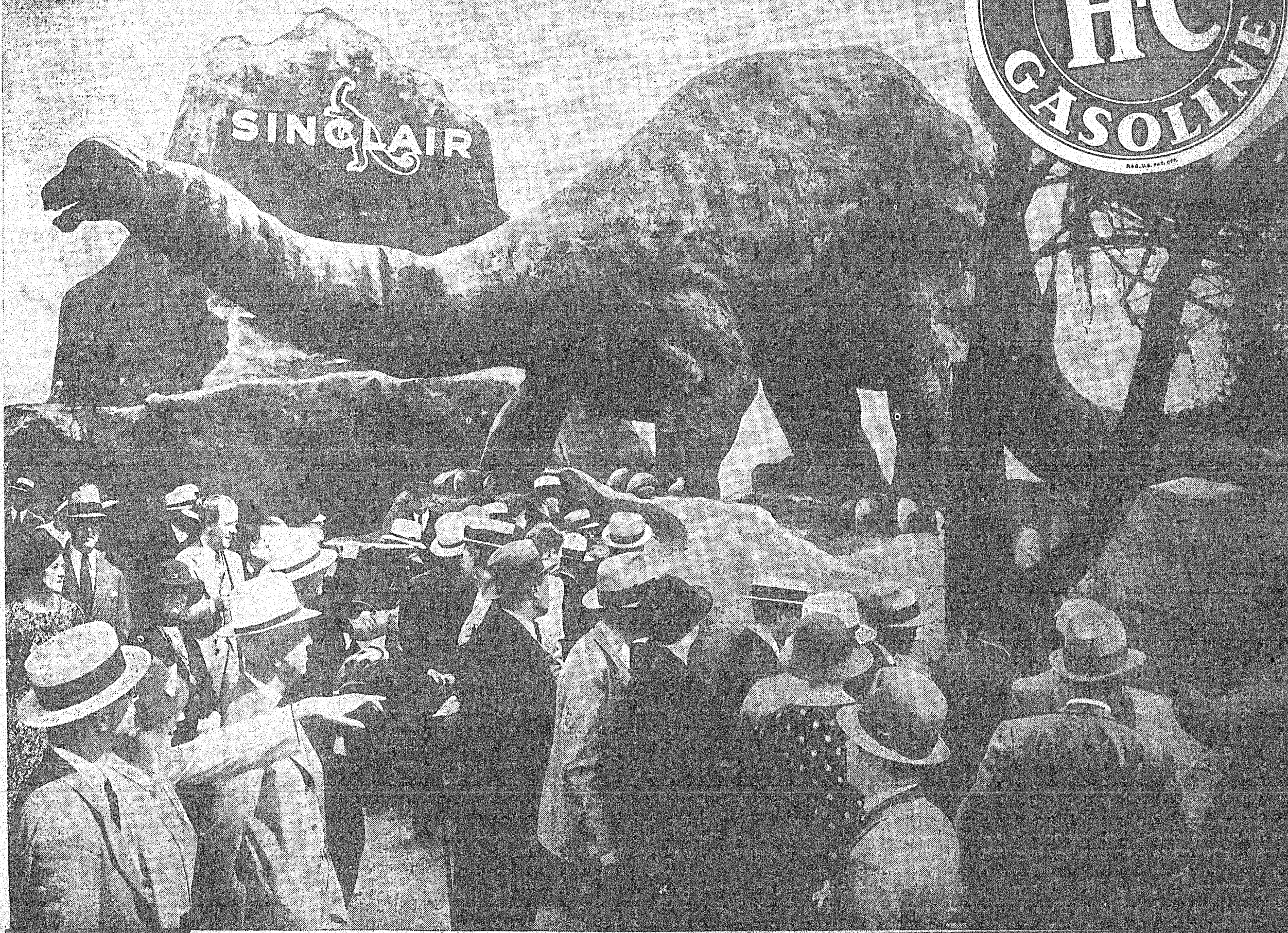
BOY, YOU DON'T KNOW THE BIG NEWS - THE NEW H-C SELLS AT REGULAR PRICE

IF YOU THINK STEPPED-UP 70 WAS GOOD WAIT 'TIL YOU GET ON A HILL WITH THE NEW H-C

O.K. I'LL TRY IT

JACK WAS RIGHT-WE'RE GETTING MORE MILEAGE THAN WE DID WITH EITHER THE ORIGINAL H-C OR GOOD OLD STEPPED-UP 70

Now a new amber
SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE
Higher anti-knock than Stepped-Up 70. Higher, even, than the original H-C which sold at the premium price for five years.
At the price of regular gas!
Try it for 30 days



BRONTOSAURUS, the thunder reptile. Alive he weighed 40 tons. At Sinclair's Dinosaur Exhibit in the Chicago World's Fair he is gazed upon by an average of 1,250,000 people a month. Sinclair built this exhibit to impress on your mind the tremendous age of the crude oils used in making Sinclair Opaline Motor Oil and Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil. A companion product is Sinclair H-C Gasoline - now selling at regular gas price - an even higher anti-knock gasoline than the famous Sinclair Stepped-Up 70. Tune in Monday evenings 40 NBC Stations - **SINCLAIR MINSTRELS**.