

# The Friona Star

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## Cogitations & Aphorisms of Jodok

I do not write very many letters—I mean just social letters to friends, relatives and acquaintances just solely for the purpose of social intercourse, and, as a consequence I do not receive my share of letters that come just to remind me that I have not performed a certain act, upon a certain date, for a certain person, firm or corporation, for a certain purpose. Well, if you have ever received that kind of letters, you know what I mean.

But I certainly do like to receive those good long friendly letters from relatives or old time friends, that inquire after the welfare of myself and family and as to how we are getting along and if the depression is getting about over, here or about our crops and the weather, but I find I do not receive many of that kind unless I write plenty of them, and I do not have time to write many of that kind, as it takes all my time writing excuses in answer to the other kind.

But I would rather not receive any at all as to receive the kind that have no author, or that the author is ashamed or afraid to sign his name to, such as are sometimes called "anonymous" letters, and that are usually written either to warn one of some imminent danger, just as one friend to another, or else to give one a sound berating, telling him of all the bad things the writer think about one, without getting on in the open, where one can "blaze" back at him.

Some people try to do such things through the columns of the local newspapers, but such actions are so "yellow" that they make a yellow streak across the paper where they are printed. When I do get a letter—whether it be from friend or foe, written with good or evil intent, with pure or impure motive—I want it to be signed by the author, so I may be able to know who my friend may be; or enemy as the case may be.

A neighbor came to me on the street corner recently and informed me that he had recently received two letters each purporting to be from a friend who wished to warn him of some potent evil that has happened, is happening, or will happen, to one of his loved ones, and the writer is sure a god friend to the neighbor and so modest about his kindly ministrations that he or she, as the case may be, does not want to be known as the sender of these friendly missives, but my neighbor said he would consider this unreported friend a lot more friendly if he would come to him and tell him what he knows and from whence he derives his information.

My neighbor said that if the writer really is his friend he will appreciate it much more if he will come to him and tell him what he knows and how he knows it—after all, it may be just a hallucination in the mind of the writer, and for the neighbor to undertake to correct an error that possibly does not exist, might cause untold grief and misery in the part of some innocent party.

If I know something which I think one of my friends should know for his own good, I will surely try to get the information to him, but I will not write it, or send it to him by another party, if there is any other way to get it to him, and should I have to write it, I will surely add my signature to it. Yea verily!

A Fire Marshal's job is surely a thankless one, that is, so far as the people he serves are concerned, and Friona's Fire Marshal, who has plenty to do in an official capacity and received not one cent in pay for his labor and trouble, seems to have more than the usual amount of thanklessness.

It is a part of his duties to report to the state fire department any and all unnecessary fire hazards he finds about the premises of our citizens, whether they be private or business premises, and these hazards are such things as combustible litter or rubbish lying in or near the buildings; or old oily waste or open vessels of any kind containing oil or

## SPENT WEEK END WITH PARENTS

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harland O'Rear, of Goodnight, and Miss Mary Reeve, of Pampa, drove over Saturday and spent the week end here with their parents, Mayor and Mrs. F. W. Reeve.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Rear are both teaching in the Goodnight schools, where Mr. O'Rear is superintendent and Miss Mary Reeve is teaching in the primary department of the Pampa schools.

Marvin Whaley has had two large trucks running almost continuously for the past few weeks, placing a portion of his 150,000 bushels of wheat on the market.

gasoline or other combustible or explosive materials or compounds.

Now is no matter for our fire marshal to go to our citizens and tell them of these conditions, especially when he knows that they know about it.

And I have often cogitated over just this peculiarity of human nature, and that is that we do not like to be told or informed of matters that we should know without being informed by others. Especially is this true of adults—they just do not want to be told of anything that is for their own good and well being.

Now, I am sure that the people of Friona, who are of the best people on earth and citizens of the "biggest little town in the Panhandle" do not want their own property to be burned down, and I feel just as certain that they do not want to be the possible cause of their neighbor's property being burned. I JUST KNOW THEY DO NOT.

Being out on the street corner so much of my time I see and hear lots of things that I durst not tell, and I heard the fire marshal speak to a man recently about these existing fire hazards and asked him if he would not call the attention of our people to the facts that they do exist, but it appears that this is one of the things that is up to me to mention.

And, dear, good people and neighbors—why do you not look about your premises and see those things and your neighbor's safety, and also to help in decreasing the rate of insurance on property and for the city as a whole, without compelling the fire marshal to incur your displeasure by telling you of it or asking you to remove these hazards? I KNOW YOU DO NOT WANT TO HARBOR A MENACE TO YOURSELF AND YOUR CITY.

Next week is "Fire Prevention Week" all over the United States, and I suggest that we all live to be REALLY GOOD, citizens of Friona and, at least during that week, do all we can to lessen the "fire hazards" in our city and show to our fire marshal that we appreciate his efforts to perform his official duties faithfully and efficiently.

Do you know, gentle reader, that one can buy just as nice and as good household furniture right here in Friona as any person, be he "prince or peasant", need want or care for? I just happened into Blackwell's furniture department the other day while they were setting up some of their recently purchased new stock and it truly did me good to see that such beautiful sets of furniture could be purchased right here in Friona, and at such reasonable prices. They SURE were nice.

I have mentioned on previous occasions the opportunities for securing outstanding work in the way of mechanical and electrical repairing may be had here, and it is quite likely that I will some day wander into stores where just as high quality of goods in other lines of merchandise may be secured here in our little city. Why go away off to spend your money when one can usually find just as good service at just as reasonable prices here at home.

It just occurs to me that Benito Mussolini, "Dicator of Italy" is determined to "Muscle-sent" Ethiopia and Ben-It-to his will.

## Expert Warns of Worm Damage

### Severest Outbreak Foreseen by Leading Entomologist in Illinois.

By W. P. Flint, Chief Entomologist, Illinois State Natural History Survey.—WNU Service.

One of the most severe outbreaks of army worms that Illinois has had in recent years is threatened, and farmers should be on guard to protect their crops.

Although the outbreak will be spotted and will not occur in all sections of the state, severe damage will be done in many areas. It will be well to keep careful watch on all heavy stands of grain or heavy bluegrass pastures and get the worms before they cause serious damage.

While army worms may destroy entire areas of bluegrass pasture or fields of small grain or young corn in a short time, they can be completely and cheaply controlled by the use of poisoned bran baits. The bait that has been most generally used has a base of one pound of paris green mixed dry with 25 pounds of bran. When this is thoroughly mixed, there is added three gallons of water in which two quarts of cheap molasses, preferably black strap, has been thoroughly dissolved.

A new bait, with which J. H. Bigger, field entomologist of the Illinois state natural history survey, has been working during the past year for outworm control, uses oil instead of water and molasses. This bait is made by thoroughly mixing 25 pounds of bran and one pound of paris green or white arsenic. Then two quarts of a light grade oil of an S. A. E. 20 viscosity is added. No water or molasses is used. The bait should be thoroughly mixed so that the oil gets on every particle of the bran.

## Early Fighting of Moth Important to Fruit Men

The codling moth can almost certainly be counted on as the number one apple insect pest this year, asserts a bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture. Growers spend enormous sums to combat it, but this pest has become increasingly destructive, according to Lee A. Strong, chief of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine. Strong attributes this increase to the greater age of apple trees, to the abandonment of some orchards and to weather favorable to the development.

A great many codling moths have been wintering in cocoons in crevices beneath the loose bark of trees, in coarse trash on the ground, in containers used to handle wormy fruit and in packing sheds. Cleaning up all these places while the moths are inactive is the ounce of prevention that is worth many times over, the pound of cure in the form of insecticides. Measures other than spraying, therefore, are very important. One of the best, Strong says, is a thorough house-cleaning of orchards and packing houses early in the season.

## Examine the Clover

Red clover cut for hay in 1934 and left over for 1935 may prove to be a serious disappointment, warn agronomists at Purdue university. They say that very often root borers are present when clover is left for the third year, which will destroy the crop. Farmers are advised to watch their clover carefully in the early part of the growing season. If plants begin to wither and the stand starts to thin out, it will be advisable to plow up the clover and seed to soy beans or some other crop. If the clover keeps right on growing, with no sign of injury, the crop should be saved.

## Large Udders

Cows of high production almost invariably have large udders and, as a rule, the udders of such cows remain large throughout most of the lactation period. The size decreases somewhat, following each milking. Extending forward from the udder on the under side of the body are the milk veins which carry blood from the udder toward the heart and in high-producing cows usually are large. They ordinarily increase in size from first calving up to maturity. A well-developed, large udder and large milk veins are good indications of dairy capacity, although they are not infallible guides.

## Care of Berries

To produce at their best, berry bushes must be properly pruned and trained. In general, the aim in pruning should be to accomplish two things: First, to remove old canes which have produced their crop and are, therefore, of no more value to the plant, and to cut off the tips of new canes of certain varieties which have borne fruit; second, to provide a supply of new shoots for berry production in the following season. The system to use with varieties and according to their support used.

## FARWELL MEN HERE TUESDAY

On Tuesday County Agent, A. R. Bateman and Judge J. C. Temple, of Farwell, were business visitors here, having come over for the purpose of delivering the "cotton checks" to the cotton farmers of this locality.

They were accompanied by Mr. Bateman's assistant, Mr. Pool and a young lady from the county agent's office to do the clerical work. They had their office in the Maurer building.

County and District Clerk, E. V. Rushing was in Friona a part of the day Tuesday looking after business matters and visiting with many of his Friona friends.

A. M. Prater, special agent for the Home Insurance Company, and J. M. Simpson, representing the Maverick-Clark Printing Company, were business visitors here Tuesday, as was also Roy Kerr of the Kerr School Supplies of Amarillo.

## JUNIOR WOMAN'S CLUB

The Junior Woman's Club had their regular meeting Tuesday evening October 1 at the home of Mrs. James Bragg. The club regrets very much to lose three of their members Mrs. A. C. Echols, Mrs. R. R. Willis and Miss Wanda Walker who have all moved away. Miss Mary Spring was elected secretary-treasurer to fill the place of Miss Walker. After a short business session and a program, delicious refreshments were served by the hostess.

The Junior Woman's Club is practicing on a play, "The Red-Headed Step Child" which is to be given in the near future. Be sure and watch for the date.

## PHYSICIAN LOCATES HERE

On Tuesday Dr. J. F. Stover recently of Truscott, in Knox county, moved his family and household goods and office furnishings to Friona and opened an office in the Warren building in the room recently vacated by Dr. R. R. Willis.

Dr. Stover is a man of pleasing demeanor and genial disposition and has had several years of successful practice in the medical profession and comes to Friona ready to do his part in the practice of his profession. In the adding the continued progress of our city and surrounding territory.

Mrs. Gore and baby were dinner guests at the F. P. Brookfield home last Saturday evening and at the Elvord Batty home on Sunday evening.

## A CORRECTION

The Star is in receipt of information from Coach Stroud of the Friona football team, to the effect that the statements made in last week's issue of the Star in "Jodok's" column were incorrect as to the statement that Farwell played three ineligible men in the game here.

Coach Dunn feels hurt about such a statement, as he rightfully should and it is regrettable that such a report became current, and Mr. Stroud is anxious that this correction be made at once, as it is his desire that nothing be done by his team or by the Friona people that will hurt the feelings of any of the people of the schools with whom the Friona Chiefs may have a game at any time during this season.

Good honest playing and the most courteous treatment of all visitors is the desire and aim of Mr. Stroud, and anything to the contrary will not be of his choosing and directly opposite to his wishes.

## CLEAN UP FIRE HAZARDS

Next week has been designated by the Mayor's Proclamation as Fire Prevention Week in Friona, and all organizations and individual citizens are asked to lend their efforts towards making a worth while effort.

## HAS MOVED TO J. R. WALKER PROPERTY

H. G. Morrison, manager of the Buchanan & Rosson implement store, here, moved his family on Tuesday from one of the R. H. Kinsley properties on Prospect Avenue, to the J. R. Walker property just south of the city limits.

According to reports this property has been leased by Buchanan & Rosson and the 70 acres of farm land will be used for handling live stock.

## HAVE MOVED TO HARLINGEN

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Walker and daughter, Miss Wanda, departed shortly after midnight Monday morning for their new home at Harlingen in the Rio Grande Valley.

Mr. Walker has leased his home and small farm here south of town, to Mr. Buchanan, of the Buchanan-Rosson implement company, and has rented land in the valley near Harlingen, where the family plans to spend the winter and a part of the coming spring, at which time they will probably return to Friona. However should they find conditions and climate in the Valley to their liking they may remain there permanently. But they said they were burning no bridges behind them and really expect to return to their home here after about eight months.

## SCHOOL NEWS AND FOOTBALL

The third football game the Friona Chiefs will play will be with Texico, New Mexico, on Friday evening, Oct. 4. Texico has a large, hard hitting team, but with the experience the Chiefs have had in their last two games they should be able to play Texico a hard game.

In the same Friday evening, Friona held Adrian to 12-6. One touchdown game in the third quarter. Coach Cummings went over after an off-tackle play. The second came in the fourth quarter as the result of an end run by Harry Gowars.

As a result of the showers during the day, the field was muddy, and on two or three occasions the boys were in the open, but slipped and fell.

Chiles played an outstanding game as did McLellan, Cummings and Bengser.

The Friona line still lacked drive on the defense, but this week is being spent in trying to correct that fault. A bigger percentage of the passes attempted was completed than in the previous game. The team depended more on a running attack which they are trying to perfect.

Grade school chapel program directors have been announced. They are as follows:

Mr. Montgomery, Oct. 18; Mr. Blaine, Nov. 8; Miss Sheely, Dec. 13; Miss Boston, January; Miss Wheeler, February; Miss Hart, March; Miss Meyer, April.

All patrons are invited to attend these programs. They are held at 12:40 o'clock in the auditorium.

Students in the High School have organized a pep Squad. There are thirty girls and about twelve or fifteen boys who are enrolled at this time. They are to appear at the football game Friday evening when the Chiefs play Texico, New Mexico, in new uniforms of white and red.

Well leaders are Joyce Landrum, Ruth Reeves, and McCoy McEwen. The scores gave 30-7 vells in channel last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Williams is to meet with the Squad at the seventh period as sponsor.

The Junior class attended a party at the home of Eva Settle last Thursday evening. Outdoor games were played after which refreshments were served to about thirty members of the Junior class.

Mr. Morris and Miss Birdwell are class sponsors.

Quite a goodly number of Friona people attended the picture show at the Friona picture house Sunday, Monday and Tuesday to witness the "Wit" picture — Steamboat Round the Bend.

M. A. Crum spent a part of last week on a business and pleasure visit to Floydada, returning Friday afternoon.

## AN ALL FAMILY MEETING

The pastor and members of the Friona Baptist church held their "All-Family" meeting at the church building on Thursday night of last week with a large attendance and deep interest in the program.

The real purpose of the meeting as stated by the pastor, the Rev. David E. Moore, was to have, if possible, each family and every member of each family of the church membership present and have a really family consideration of the church's program for the winter and the ensuing year, which would include the raising of the necessary funds with which to carry on this program.

The real program was prefaced by a song by the congregation and a prayer by a member of the laity, followed by another song by the congregation and a song entitled "John and the Whale," by a group of small boys, and this followed by a playlet written by Mrs. Moore and presented by a number of the young folk and children of the congregation.

Following these literary numbers the audience was invited to the basement of the church where a most sumptuous feast of appetizing array of delicious and wholesome foods had been prepared and spread upon six or seven long tables by the ladies of the congregation, and to which the entire audience was seated, and to which this same audience did ample justice in proving to the ladies their appreciation of the feast by both words and actions, and verified the old saying that—"Actions speak louder than words."

At the close of the repast the pastor in a few well chosen and sincere as well as humorous remarks, introduced Mr. A. O. Thompson, Superintendent of the Sunday school of the Baptist church at Hereford, who, for a few minutes, very earnestly addressed those present on the necessity of and the methods of properly financing the church work.

Mr. Thompson began his talk by first winning the ears and hearts of his hearers with short anecdotes and expressions of his anxiously inextinguishable store of native wit and humor and thus gradually led his hearers up to the theme in mind and to which he was calling their attention.

He mentioned the "tithing" system which has been adopted, and gave facts and figures proving its workableness and success in his home church at Hereford, by comparing the church finances before and after the adoption of the plan, which showed practically an increase of fifty per cent under the tithing system, and without having affected one apparent hardship upon any of the members who practiced the plan.

Following Mr. Thompson's talk the pastor went into some details of the plan, and also stated an estimated amount that should be raised by a congregation the size of the local church, and urged that each family and every member of each family give the plan an ardent and prayerful consideration between then and the next Lord's Day, and urged that all those who had not already signed the "Tithing Pledge" be prepared to do so on that day, assuring them that if they cast their tithes into the Lords' store house He would not withhold his blessing.

The meeting was then adjourned by a short prayer by another lay member.

## FRIONA WOMAN'S CLUB REPORT

The Friona Woman's Club has held two meetings of the new year, 1935-36. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. G. Cranfill with Mrs. Bert Shackelford as joint hostess on Wednesday, Sept. 11th and a very interesting parliamentary program was rendered.

Delightful refreshments were served to a majority of the club members.

The second meeting was held on Wednesday, Sept. 24th, at the home of Mrs. Roy Slagle, with Mrs. O. F. Lange as joint hostess.

After the business meeting the following, "Texas under Six Flags," was rendered:

Reading, Barbary Burney.  
"Texas Under Six Flags," Mrs. C. C. Maurer.  
Reading, Mrs. J. A. Blackwell.  
Song: "Texas, Our Texas," Mrs. P. F. Conaway of Hereford.  
"Spanish Influence in Texas," Mrs. L. M. McFarland.

Guests for the meeting were: Mrs. Slagle, of Panhandle; Mrs. P. F. Conaway, of Hereford; Miss Barbara Burney, also of Hereford.

Following the program refreshments were served to the guests and twenty-six of the club members.

Mrs. Tom Galloway, Reporter.

## VISITING PARENTS HERE

Mrs. Milton Gore and baby daughter, Betty Jean, of Lefors, are spending a few weeks here visiting Grandfather and Grandmother Ford at their farm home seven miles west of town. Mrs. Gore was formerly Miss Florence Ford.

They were accompanied here by Mr. Gore, but he was obliged to return to his duties in an oil refinery at Lefors after three days visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ford and Mrs.



### Soy Beans Differ in Various Ways

#### Pods With One Seed, Some With Two, Three and Others Four.

By Dr. C. M. Woodworth, Chief in Plant Breeding, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.

Illinois' rapid rise to the national leadership in soy bean production and the prospects for a still further increase in acreage during the coming year are drawing attention of farmers and plant breeders to marked differences between varieties of this crop.

The record crop of nine and a half million bushels in Illinois in 1934 was valued at more than eight million dollars and represented 54 per cent of the national production.

Soy bean varieties have been found to vary not only in seed color but also in many other characters affecting their commercial production. These differences will become increasingly important as the production of the crop expands.

One of the important characters in which varieties differ is in the number of seeds to a pod. There are some pods with only one seed, some with two seeds, others with three, and still others with four. Usually there are very few one-seeded and four-seeded pods in a given variety. Varieties also differ in the proportion of the different-sized pods. The Ito San is predominantly a two-seeded type and the Illinois, a three-seeded type.

In experiments on breeding soy beans a type was found with a very high percentage of one-seeded pods. Two or three newly introduced varieties from the United States Department of Agriculture show a higher proportion of four-seeded pods than any commercial varieties now being grown. Tests prove that these varieties breed true for the particular proportions found, indicating that the character is inherited.

Contrary to what might be expected, the varieties having a high proportion of four-seeded pods are not as good yielders as many varieties with a majority of two-seeded pods. The four-seeded types usually produce small plants bearing a much smaller number of pods than the taller-growing, higher-yielding two-seeded varieties.

Furthermore, it is difficult to combine the four-seeded character of a variety with the good character of another variety. This is only one of the complications in improving soy beans for a still more important place in American agriculture.

### Weed Seeds in Roughage, New Problem for Farmers

Seeds of many unwelcome weeds are arriving on farms in the drouth states in hay and other shipped-in roughage.

These seeds, say forage specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, present a problem that should put a farmer on guard.

Most of these "imported" seeds will be deposited around barnyards or in feedlots. They will be carried to other parts of the farm by animals, mostly in manure. The longer barnyard or feedlot manure is kept from fields, the greater the probability that weed seeds will not germinate. One precaution is to put manure—from horse barns especially—into piles 6 or more feet in depth and allow it to remain there for 60 days or more. Farmers should be particularly alert to make sure that the few new weeds that do grow either around the barnyard or in fields are destroyed before they have a chance to propagate further.

### Resistant to Smut

The Pennsylvania experiment station recently announced that its agronomists have developed a high yielding variety of wheat and oats which are resistant to both loose and covered smuts. Sixty-seven strains of these grains were grown last year by the station which have shown no smut infection for three generations, although the seed was inoculated every year with mixtures of loose and covered smut. Several of the more promising strains, the station reports, are being multiplied, and if they turn out as well as they promise, a real contribution will have been made to agriculture.—Missouri Farmer.

### Kill Seed Diseases

The danger of wide spread of seed-borne diseases and noxious weeds will be greater in the spring of 1935 than usual, according to United States Department of Agriculture. At least six states will have to use seed from outside sources for most of their planting. In some cases seed will be brought in from a distance, and unless care is used in selection, losses of considerable volume may follow, both in 1935 and in future years. Treating seed grain for disease with a good commercial preparation will aid in keeping down diseases and is a precaution that should be taken.

### Growth Standards

Breeders of dairy cattle, and especially breeders of purebreds, are frequently interested to know if certain of their young or mature animals are up to standard in size for the breed. While there are no set standards to which cattle have to conform, yet there is a certain symmetry in body conformation that breeders commonly look for. Circumference of chest, height of withers, width of hips, and total body weight are characteristics, which bear a certain relationship to each other.

### Seed for Pasture, Hay, Is Available

#### Supply Believed Sufficient for Planting More Than 30,000,000 Acres.

Supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

Pasture and hay crop prospects for 1935 are brightened by reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Estimates indicate sufficient seed, especially of legumes, to plant more than 30,000,000 acres to grass and hay crops if the ground is properly prepared and seed used sparingly. Approximately 29,000,000 acres normally are sown. This extra 1,000,000 acres planted to emergency soil-building, erosion-resisting crops will make use of part of the land once planted to corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and other contracted crops. This extra acreage should also accumulate hay and forage reserves used up in recent months.

Figures from the entire United States indicate enough seed on hand to increase normal plantings as follows: Sweet clover, 250,000 acres; alfalfa, 500,000 acres; lespedeza and red-top, each 1,000,000 acres; and soy beans, at least 5,000,000 acres. It is believed there is enough seed on hand of Kentucky bluegrass and orchard grass to make the normal spring seeding.

The greatest shortages exist in seed supplies of timothy, forage sorghums, millet, sudan grass, and red and alsike clover. There is enough timothy to seed about half the normal acreage. There is enough red clover to seed about 85 per cent of the normal acreage. There is enough sorgo seed on hand to take care of only one-third of the acreage usually sown. Current supplies of millet and sudan grass seed will sow only about one-half the usual acreage. It is reported, however, that importations are rapidly augmenting supplies of these seeds.

Although shortages in adapted varieties of oats, barley, wheat and rye for grain purposes exist in many parts of the drouth area, there is probably an ample supply adapted for use as pastures and for grain hays.

### Overfeeding Is Cause of Scours in Young Calves

Overfeeding young calves during the first two weeks is likely to cause scours, something that is very difficult to control, says Dr. W. L. Boyd, professor of veterinary medicine, University farm, St. Paul. When young animals are overfed, the milk does not entirely digest, and often forms hard leather-like bunches which lie in the fourth compartment of the stomach, causing irritation that results in diarrhea or scours.

When a calf begins to scour, its feed should be cut in half, and if this fails to help, all milk should be withheld for 24 to 48 hours. In place of milk, barley gruel, made by boiling barley kernels until they split open, may be used. A tablespoonful of common baking soda, dissolved in a little milk or water, given once or twice a day, usually helps calves with scours. This should be given slowly through the mouth, so as not to choke the calf.

White scours are caused by germs rather than by overfeeding. In case of any outbreaks of this nature, the local veterinarian would be the best authority.

### Way to Stop Erosion

Uncle Sam has originated a unique cultivator which digs 10,000 holes as large as a big straw hat per acre in the surface of tillable fields subject to erosional losses. These holes act as pockets which hold rain-water as it falls until it can be absorbed by the soil. Fifty thousand gallons of water per acre is thus stored in the soil as essential moisture instead of racing away as the efficient agency of erosion. On fields tilled with this new cultivator, soil-wash losses have been reduced to about 1 per cent, as compared with the average loss of 34 per cent which occurred before the new system of cultivation was begun. American farmers and farming will save \$2,000,000,000 annually—the tribute now paid to erosion—if the defense is permanently successful.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

### Around the Farm

France will discourage any increase in wheat acreage.

One of the most easily digested of all foods is honey.

In Holland a special brand of chocolate bar has one-fourth soybean content.

Plant diseases, called rusts, are named because their color suggests iron rust.

South Africa's 1934-35 wheat crop is expected to be 36 per cent greater than that of last season.

Soybean flour is being used more and more in manufactured products to add to their smoothness, taste, and keeping qualities.

Farmers of southern California are adding plant food to irrigation water. Ammonia gas in the water has proved as nourishing as nitrogen fertilizer.

The carryover of wheat in the United States on July 1, 1935, is expected to total 145,000,000 bushels or less, as compared with 280,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1934.

### Inspect Machines for Spring Work

#### Make Inventory of Repairs Needed and Parts to Be Replaced.

By David Weaver, Agricultural Engineer, North Carolina State College.—WNU Service.

Get your farm machinery ready for work before the spring rush starts. The first step is to inspect all machinery carefully and make an inventory of repairs needed and the parts to be replaced.

The parts should be ordered as early as possible so they will arrive before the machines must be used, and the repair work scheduled so that the machinery to be used first will be repaired first.

Look into the disk harrow bearings, examine the plow points, handles, and braces, ascertain the number of new parts needed, note the parts that need resharpening, tightening, or cleaning.

All harness gear should be gone over thoroughly, cleaned and oiled when necessary. See that there are enough seed plates to handle all types of seeds to be sown with the planter. Cultivators, mowing machines, and binders should be gone over carefully. New blades, bearings, sickles, rollers, gears, or chains may be needed. These machines should be so repaired and lubricated that they will operate smoothly and efficiently.

Binders should receive special attention, for they are complicated and a slight defect may give plenty of trouble in the midst of the harvest season. Rollers slightly out of line may tear the canvas. Rusted bill hooks or improper tension on the twine may throw the tying apparatus out of order.

This is only a brief outline of the things to be checked, but the farmer who operates the machines should not have trouble in locating the defects if he gives them a careful inspection.

### Barrel Seed Scarifier

#### Simple, Easy to Make

A homemade barrel seed scarifier, operated either by hand or by mechanical power, with gravel as an abrasive, can be made from a design developed by engineers and forage crops men in the United States Department of Agriculture. If a small concrete mixer is available it will do the work well without requiring any alterations.

Breaking or rupturing the coats of such seeds as crataegia, lespedeza and sweet clover permits ready absorption of moisture and induces quick germination. When hard seed is planted without being scarified, only a small percentage—often as low as 5 to 10 per cent—will germinate in a reasonable time. Scarifying such seed greatly improves its germination.

An ordinary barrel of heavy construction is mounted in a rectangular frame and is pivoted to make filling and emptying easy. The speed at which the barrel or concrete mixer should be turned will depend on its size. The smaller the barrel the faster it may be operated without causing the seed and gravel to whirl. If they do whirl with the barrel, there will be little or no scarifying action.

The time required varies with the kind of seed and the toughness of the seed coat, with the proportions of seed and gravel in the charge, and with the size of the gravel. The type of gravel and moisture content of seed may also cause variations.

### Fertilizer for Orchard

In considering a fertilizer program for the orchard, the fact must not be overlooked that the organic matter content of the soil must be increased, or at least maintained. An annual cover crop or an annual application of manure will accomplish this in most orchards. Orchards are frequently fertilized indirectly by means of a cover crop and a judicious use of fertilizer applied not directly to the trees but to the cover crop itself. This practice is especially desirable with a young orchard that has been planted on rather thin, poor soil. The fertilizer to be used in this case is not just nitrogen but rather a complete fertilizer containing phosphorus and potassium as well as nitrogen.—Missouri Farmer.

### Soy Bean Acreage in 1934

The total area in commercial soy beans in this country in 1934 was 1,145,000 acres, an increase of 302,000 over 1933. The yield was 21,074,000 bushels, worth \$21,676,000 based on average farm prices December 1. Illinois far exceeds all other states in soy bean area, with 501,000 acres. Others running over 100,000 acres were: In order, North Carolina, 290,000; Indiana, 150,000; Iowa, 148,000; Louisiana, 124,000; and Missouri, 117,000. Illinois had the highest average yield per acre, 19 bushels. This is three to four bushels above practically all other states, and is about the limit of yield for the past three years. This report naturally does not take in the soy beans cut for hay.—Rural New Yorker.

### Cleanliness Around Dairy

Certain precautions in the production of high-quality milk and sweet cream need to be taken even in cold weather, warns an authority at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul. Use clean milk utensils. Milk clean, healthy cows in clean barns. See that the milkers wear clean clothes and milk with clean, dry hands. Keep the cream separator in a room that is free from dirt, dust and foul odors. Protect the milk and cream from contamination by dirt, dust, etc.

### Need Durum Wheat to Meet Shortage

#### Millers and Manufacturers Concerned Over Future Production.

Supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

For the first time in 35 years of durum-wheat production in the United States, there is a shortage of this class of wheat. Millers and macaroni manufacturers are concerned over the future production of durum wheat, because this season it has been necessary to import the grain from Canada.

Durum wheat was introduced from Russia about 1900 by Mark Alfred Carleton, of the United States Department of Agriculture. It soon became popular among the farmers of the northern Great Plains. Production increased rapidly, from about 60,000 bushels in 1901 to about 6,000,000 bushels in 1933, and probably about 50,000,000 bushels in 1934. The annual domestic consumption of durum wheat is now about 32,000,000 bushels, of which about 15,000,000 bushels is milled into semolina.

For many years the durum-wheat acreage was around 5,000,000 acres. The acreage varied from year to year owing principally to the relative market price of durum in comparison with hard red spring wheat. Formerly the export demand for durum wheat largely controlled the market price. A low price for durum usually resulted in a reduced acreage.

One of the most important phases of durum-wheat production is growing suitable varieties, of which Kubanka and Mindum are the best. High quality seed of these varieties has been conserved and is for sale to growers in adapted territory of the drouth area by the seed stocks committee. This is a part of the seed conservation program authorized by congress and administered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

Farmers should consider carefully the growing of more durum and less hard red spring wheat this year. The Agriculture Outlook for 1935 summarizes the situation as follows: "While durum wheat supplies will be held down by a very small carry-over, average yield on an area of 3,000,000 acres would result in a new crop ample for domestic requirements and carry-over. A further increase of acreage, or yield above average, would result in a considerable surplus for export." The return of durum-wheat growing to the suggested acreage would meet domestic requirements and still keep the durum price from being controlled by world supply and demand.

### Vitamin D Elements in Most All Winter Foods

In Finland, where the summer is too short to produce enough of the green food for dairy cattle, the export of butter fell off as European countries with longer summers began to produce yellow butter. Scientists were called on for a remedy, and finally produced a food in the way of vitaminized oil cake that placed the yellow into Finnish butter to revive its exportation.

In other countries, where winter is long and ultra-violet rays slant too much to produce green stuffs, scientists devised ways to conserve the vitamin D elements in forage for the winter months. Yellow foods usually have a good supply of vitamin D, hence the protective value of oranges, carrots, sweet potatoes, yolk of egg and other foods with varying degrees of this color.

### Crop Control World-Wide

American farmers who have signed up to reduce their cotton, corn or wheat acreage or the number of pigs they raise are in the same boat with the farmers of the rest of the world, says Pathfinder Magazine. This crop control or crop curb idea is now world-wide and still spreading. According to foreign observers for the bureau of agricultural economics the United States with its adjustment programs opened the way and other nations have been quick to follow suit. While the United States leads the way in the number of crops under government regulation most of the other leading nations of the world have broad powers over agriculture and some of them are seeking to extend that authority.

### Agricultural Notes

With mules costing \$125, Louisiana is using oxen.

Chile is to raise a fund to combat fruit diseases and pests.

A course in fur farming is offered at the University of Wisconsin.

Maryland has set out to popularize the sweet potato in England.

Argentina has established minimum prices for wheat, corn and flaxseed.

Irrigation of most crops requires application of at least 1 inch of water per acre each week, or 27,000 gallons, during periods of no rainfall.

Approximately 220,000 common barberry bushes and seedlings were destroyed on 1,281 properties in 38 Ohio counties, in 1934.

Rickets develops most commonly in swine when they are kept indoors away from direct sunshine and when alfalfa or clover hay is not included in their rations.

### Roughage Reduces Dairy Feed Costs

#### Sufficient Supply of Legume Hay and Silage Will Be of Much Value.

By John Arey, Extension Dairyman, North Carolina State College.—WNU Service.

An adequate supply of good roughage is recommended for decreasing the cost of feeding dairy cows and increasing their milk and cream production.

Cows fed liberally on roughage such as lespedeza, alfalfa, clover and soy bean silage will give a good milk flow with only a limited amount of grain in their ration.

To insure a sufficient supply of roughage for the summer and winter, dairymen should plan to produce enough hay and silage to give each animal all it needs.

About one and a half tons of legume hay and three tons of silage should be provided for each average-size cow during the winter. If no silage is available, the amount of legume hay should be increased to two and a half tons.

A combination of silage and hay is preferable to hay alone, since silage furnishes a succulent ration which is needed in winter. Also, a large quantity of silage can be produced on a small acreage. One acre of good corn or sorghum will supply enough silage to feed three cows six months.

The trench silo is so inexpensive and valuable that no farmer owning as many as four mature cows can afford to be without one. With such a silo, the farmer can store away an abundant supply of silage for the winter with comparatively little expense.

### Farm Home Needs Shown

#### by Recent Investigation

Outstanding needs of the farm home, as indicated by 17,981 cases investigated by the department of agricultural extension of Purdue university, are principally sewerage, paint and screening, according to a report received by the Federal Housing Administration.

Of the farms investigated, the following percentage table was formulated: 95 per cent were found to be in need of a safe method of sewage disposal; 55 per cent were in need of new paint; 41 per cent required more adequate screening; 31 per cent, miscellaneous repairs and replacements; 28 per cent, foundation repairs; 25 per cent, more closet space; 14 per cent, kitchen sinks.

The purposes of the Purdue investigation were to promote sound and attractive building and to protect the farm home from unnecessary depreciation; to develop conditions which promote health and comfort; the provision of conveniences which will end needless drudgery, and to encourage a suitable setting for the farm home.

### Variation in Butterfat Tests

Dairymen are often puzzled at the wide variation that occurs in the per cent of fat in the milk of their cows when they are tested, according to Chas. W. Turner, Missouri College of Agriculture. Many times the fat content varies widely from milking to milking and from day to day. The feed, the interval between milking, the condition of the weather, and the condition of the animals are often assigned as reasons for the daily variations that occur during the lactation period and from one year to another. These variations are probably caused by the season of the year, the stage of lactation, and the advancing age of the animal.

### Trees for Shelter Belts

With increased interest in planting of trees, many farmers are planning to start shelter belts around their farmsteads. Only evergreen trees should be used for this purpose if best results are to be obtained. Little or no protection is afforded by deciduous trees which shed their leaves in the winter. Even when planted in extensive blocks they do not break the wind. Douglas fir, western yellow pine, Austrian pine, Blue spruce or White spruce, if given proper care will develop enough in five years to give some protection, and by ten or twelve years will give adequate protection.—Prairie Farmer.

### Millet, Fodder, Alfalfa

Millet is more nutritious than prairie or timothy hay, but feeding millet hay alone might produce enlarged joints and lameness, so it must be used along with other roughages and feeds. Good corn fodder, free from mold, has a little more feed value than timothy hay, writes A. L. Harvey, Division of Animal Husbandry, University of Minnesota. Alfalfa hay is an excellent roughage for horses but is so palatable that horses may overeat on it. Alfalfa hay and corn makes a fairly well-balanced horse ration.

### Care of Brood Mares

Mares in foal will be healthier and the foal stronger at birth if they are used at moderate work nearly every day, advises an authority in the Missouri Farmer. In addition to this, parturition is easier because of the exercise. The mare's feed should supply the demand for the maintenance of her own body and also for the development of the fetus. The ration, therefore, should contain a little more protein and ash than that demanded by a working gelding.

### Lespedeza Likely to Be Market Hay

#### Ranks With Good Alfalfa in Feeding Value; Should Be Cut Early.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

Farmers who grow lespedeza believe they have an opportunity to establish it as a high quality market hay—if they keep it free from weeds, cut it at the right time, and cure it properly. They base their belief on the low production of other market hays—timothy and clover, alfalfa, and prairie hay—for the last two years.

Last year's hay crop was 24 per cent less than the short crop of 1933 and 32 per cent below the five-year average, according to the 1934 general crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture, which said: "Drouth . . . caused heavy losses of alfalfa and clover and timothy acreages as well as very low yields per acre. Yields of wild hay also were very low."

The southeastern states, where lespedeza has become established only in the last few years, mostly for seed and pasture purposes, never have produced hay for the market because of a shortage of good haying weather and lack of a hay that will cure in a few hours. In fact, most high quality hay—particularly alfalfa—has been shipped in by dairymen.

The annual lespedeza cure rapidly, they are leafy with fine stems if cut early, and there is little waste. Those who have fed good lespedeza hay report it ranks with good alfalfa hay in feeding value. Lespedeza hay, to be of the best quality, is cut while in bloom or not later than when the seed is in the soft dough stage. It may be cut at any time when it is tall enough to make a worthwhile crop.

High prices have caused much of the lespedeza to be harvested for a seed crop. The hay remaining is of poor quality and not to be compared to lespedeza harvested early and cured properly. Lespedeza does not lose much feeding value, even when raised upon, but it does lose the bright green color demanded for a prime market hay.

### Baling Hay From Field Found to Be Good Plan

Baling clover and alfalfa hay directly from the meadows has been a satisfactory practice for the last 15 years on the farm of Charles Ackerman of Champaign county, Ohio, says the Ohio Farmer. Last year he handled 100 tons of alfalfa and 180 tons of little red clover hay in this fashion and says it has been the choicest grade.

In baling alfalfa from the field directly he emphasizes curing the hay more than when it is put in the barn. Baling hay green will result in heating and spoiling in a short time. He allows the alfalfa to get wilted well, usually in half a day after it is mowed, and then starts the side delivery rake and allows it to cure in the windrows. This air cures it faster than when it is lying in the swath and preserves the green color and furthermore saves the leaves. After the hay is cured to a point where it would do to put in the barn, he shocks it and allows it to stand another day, when it is ready for the press. Curing in the shock takes more time but with a large acreage this is necessary in preference to curing entirely in the windrow and baling directly from the windrow.

### Best Foaling Time

Spring is the most auspicious time for mares, under natural conditions, to produce their young, say the animal husbandry men of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Weather is favorable then, the natural feed supply is plentiful, and foals have time to grow to good size before winter or the natural weaning time arrives. Conditions of feed supply and work requirements frequently make it advisable to have mares foal some time during the summer, although summer-born foals frequently have to contend with extreme heat and flies and are younger than is desirable for weaning if weaned before cold weather. Fall foaling may be followed advantageously if stable facilities and enough feed of the right kind are available for the care of the mother and foal during winter, and if the work program is favorable.

### Quail and Pheasants

Belief that quail and pheasant cannot be reared together is erroneous, C. F. Thompson, director Illinois Department of Conservation, says. Where there is sufficient food and cover for all birds, the two varieties thrive together. The pheasant does not hunt out the quail nests to destroy them except where the tendency is sometimes exhibited under semi-domesticated conditions. The Illinois Department of Conservation is making a determined effort to push the restocking of the state as rapidly as possible, with pheasants and quail.

### Farm Hints

Figs not on pasture may suffer from anemia.

Australia expects a bumper wool crop in the 1935-6 season.

Brazil expects its 1934-5 cotton crop to weigh 374,000,000 pounds.

More than 50 per cent of the fire loss in rural sections is said to be caused by defective flues and chimneys.



# The Friona Star

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## Dust, Spray Halts Bean Leaf Hopper

### Copper Compound Is Found Good Protection If Applied Early.

L. H. Shropshire, Assistant Entomologist, Illinois State Natural History Survey—WNU Service.

It is too early in the season to determine whether bean leaf hoppers will be plentiful enough to cause serious damage to the bean crop this year. However, the hoppers frequently reduce the crop by 50 per cent, and adequate preparations for dusting or spraying the beans with a copper compound will be good crop insurance.

Unprotected beans yielded 50 per cent less than those that had been sprayed or dusted in tests conducted at the Cook county branch experiment station of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

A copper dust containing tobacco and gypsum is one of the dusts and sprays that has proved effective in controlling the leaf hopper during the tests. It was applied at the rate of about 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. Applications were made five times, beginning as soon as the plants were well above the ground and continuing until five applications were made.

The 3-6-50 Bordeaux spray also proved effective, but was not quite as good as the dust. Nicotine sulphate spray had little value in controlling leaf hoppers.

Bean leaf hoppers do not hibernate in the garden regions of Illinois, but migrate to the beans late in the season. They constitute one of the worst enemies of beans and frequently infest gardens in heavy numbers.

## Cut Grass Hay Early Is Recommended by Expert

"The leading slogan about grass hay is to 'cut it early.' Disregard 'first bloom' and 'second bloom' of timothy, and cut as soon as the heads are completely out. . . . Hay cut early will contain 8 per cent or more protein, and is much more palatable to the dairy cow. It is cow hay. If the meadows were fertilized this spring with nitrogenous fertilizer, there will be an even higher percentage of protein in the hay (as protein is made from nitrogen) and, of course, a higher yield. . . . Cut your hay early and get two crops of quality hay."

This is a statement made by Prof. L. A. Keegan of the Rhode Island experiment station. It may be said that several experiment stations have been paying more attention to making good hay from timothy and other grasses and invariably reports are to the effect that through fertilization and early cutting, a hay is produced which is much superior to that grown on meadows not rich in nitrogen and cut late.—Hoard's Dairyman.

## Feed for Work Horse

One of the poorest bits of economy on the farm is to try to save on the feed of work horses, says a writer in Pathfinder Magazine. It is a common error as feed supplies get low to increase the quantity of roughage and lessen the amount of concentrated feed. An idle horse can eat enough roughage to supply its needs for proteins, vitamins, and minerals, but a working horse cannot. If deprived of an adequate amount of concentrated feeds the work horse begins to draw on body fat for energy needed, and when that is exhausted it begins to draw on the muscles with the result that efficiency is constantly decreased. If this condition continues a complete breakdown is inevitable. The work horse should be fed chiefly on grains and other easily digested concentrated feeds with only enough roughage to keep the digestive tract in good order.

## Sprayed Fruit

Consumers who have been led to believe that it is unsafe to eat fruit sprayed with arsenical mixtures may have their fears allayed. The secretary of agriculture has announced a further restriction in the quantity of lead residue permitted on apples and pears in interstate commerce. Ordinary washing of the fruit before eating will remove the residue, while peeling or cutting out the stem and blossom ends, where the residue is most difficult to wash is an added measure of safety.

# International Sunday School Lesson

By DR. J. E. NUNN

For Sunday Oct. 6th, 1935

General Topic: Isaiah Portrays the suffering servant.

Scripture Lesson:—Isa. 52:13 to 53:12; John 19:17-37.

1. Who hath believed our report? and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?

2. For he shall grow up before him as a tender plant and as a root out of a dry ground; he hath no form nor comeliness; and when he shall see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him.

3. He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief; and he hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not.

4. Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows; yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted.

5. But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and his stripes we are healed.

6. All we like sheen have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.

7. He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth; he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth.

8. He was taken from prison and from judgment; and who shall declare his generation? for he was cut off out of the land of the living; of the transgression of my people was he stricken.

9. And he made his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death; because he had done no violence, neither was any deceit in his mouth.

10. Yet it pleased the Lord to bruise him; he hath put him to grief; when thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hand.

11. He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied; by his knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many; for he shall bear their iniquities.

12. Therefore will I divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide the spoil with the strong; because he hath poured out his soul unto death; and he was numbered with the transgressors; and he bare the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors.

Golden Text: With his stripes we are healed. Isa. 53:5.

### INTRODUCTION

"Isaiah was the greatest of all glorious line of Israel's prophets, the St. Paul of the Old Testament. Frequently he refers to himself as the son of Amoz, but of this person nothing more is known. The prophet himself informs us that his ministry was during the reigns of the four following kings: Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. He was probably prophesying before the great crisis of his life, which is vividly recorded in the sixth chapter of his book, an event which occurred in the year of King Uzziah's death, 740 B. C. He was active at least as late as the siege of Jerusalem in 701 B. C., and thus his active prophetic ministry extended at least over a period of forty years. His book is 'the great masterpiece of Hebrew literature.' (George L. Robinson). In no other book in all of the Old Testament is Christ revealed in such fullness or with such glory and beauty as he is in the prophecy of Isaiah. Isaiah is referred to directly by name thirteen times in the Gospels, and it has been estimated that the Book of Isaiah is quoted or referred to more than two hundred times in the New Testament.

### SECOND HALF OF THE BOOK OF ISAIAH

"The second half of the book of Isaiah, consisting of the last twenty-seven chapters, is the sublimest and richest portion of Old Testament revelation. It forms a single, continuous prophecy which occupies the same position in the prophetic Scriptures as the book of Deuteronomy in the Pentateuch, and the Gospel of John in relation to the Synoptic Gospels. It may be called the prophetic, Messianic epic of the Old Testament." (David Baron)

### PROPHECY OF THE MESSIAH

Isa. 53:1-12  
Commentators and Bible scholars seem to rival each other in their praise of this marvellous portrait of the sufferings of the servant of God. "It looks as if it had been written beneath the cross upon Golgotha. It is the most central, the deepest, and the loftiest thing that the Old Testament prophesy, outstripping itself, has ever produced." (F. Delizsch). "There is nothing, indeed, like this chapter even in the New Testament itself; there is no other single scripture in the whole of the Word of God in which the sin-atoning death of the Son of God is set before the faith of a sinner as it is here."

### THE LOWLY MESSIAH, V. 2.

"He hath no form nor comeliness, and when we see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him." "A literal interpretation of these words would almost lead us to regard the Saviour as positively unattractive in appearance, but the prophet is referring rather to his state of moral abasement than to his outward aspect. In other words, he had no beauty in the way of external splendor, which it was expected the Jewish Messiah and the coming King of Israel would assume. There were no robes of royalty on his person, no diadem sparkled on his brow, and there was no spectacular retinue in his train. He was of humble rank, poor in this world's goods, and with

out eminent associates. He had disappointed the expectation of his nation and was not he prince that they desired.

### OUR SIN-BEARER, V. 6.

"And Jehovah hath laid on him the iniquity of us all." "If God has laid my iniquities on Christ, then they are no longer on me. Were I to say the judge passed sentence on a criminal, and that he is now under sentence of death, every one would understand what I meant. In like manner, every one out of Christ has the sentence of God's condemnation resting upon him. But when a sinner believes in the Lord Jesus, and receives him as his Saviour and Master, he is no longer under condemnation. Sin is no longer on him, i. e., the guilt, the condemnation, the penalty of sin, is no longer upon him. And why? Because the guilt, condemnation, and penalty of our sins was transferred to our Substitute. Hence, because my sins were transferred to Christ, they are no longer upon me." (Arthur W. Pink)

### THE VICTORIOUS SUFFERER, V. 11, 12.

"He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied." The travail of his soul includes all his toil, suffering, and sorrow previously delineated. "Therefore will I divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide the spoil with the strong." Here we have a final and glorious conclusion to the redemptive work which Christ accomplished by his own sacrifice. For more definite references to the portion which Christ will have among the kings of the earth as King of Kings and Lord of Lords, see Psalm 72:8, 11; Psalm 110:3.

### THE DEATH OF CHRIST AS RECORDED IN THE GOSPEL, BY JOHN

"The Gospel record of the death of Christ gives us the fulfillment, from the earthly standpoint, of that which has been prophetically described in the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah from the divine standpoint. This particular passage in St. John's Gospel, describing the crucifixion of our Lord, may be divided into six parts: (1) the crucifixion, 17, 18; (2) the superscription on the cross, 19-22; (3) the soldiers about the cross, 23, 24; (4) the Saviour and his mother, 25-27; (5) the words from the cross, 28-30; (6) the physical death of Christ and the prophetic fulfillment by the raising of the Saviour among the soldiers. It is given in the Twenty-second Psalm (v. 18), wonderful Old Testament portrait of the terrible nature of the actual crucifixion of Christ. The passage referred to in verse thirty-six, as fulfilled when the soldiers came to break the legs of Jesus, found he was already dead, is given in Psalm 24:20.

### SERVANT OF JEHOVAH, OASIS, P. 217.

"Which, in his 'Servant of Jehovah' says, 'Here we seem to enter the holy of holies of Old Testament prophecy - that sacred chamber wherein are pictured and foretold the sufferings of Christ and the glory which should follow.' "It is related of the great Scotch surgeon, Sir James Simpson, that he was once approached by a young man who wished to compliment him by asking what he regarded his greatest discovery, and the simple reply of this eminent scientist was, 'My greatest discovery is that I am a great sinner, and that Jesus is a great Saviour.'"

### IN DARK ALLEYS



He—You used to say I was the light of your life.  
She—You were, till you started going out nights.

## GOOD LUMBER

Is the MAIN Dependence of the BUILDER

And the MAINSTAY of the BUILDING

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE AND ALWAYS OPEN

TO YOUR INSPECTION.

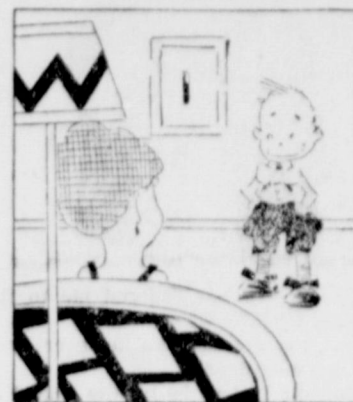
See US for Terms, Plans and Prices

## ROCKWELL BRO. & COMPANY

O. F. LANGE,

Manager

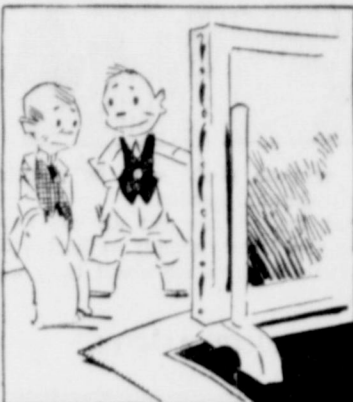
### UP-TO-DATE PAPA



Bobby—I saw daddy kissing the new maid.

Mother—That's all right dear. Father is trying to help mother keep her from leaving.

### SOME OIL WORK



Patron—Does that portrait really resemble my wife?

Artist—It's so life-like it'll cost you alimony to get rid of it.



### Clean Cut

The ease with which proper lighting today is realized is simplicity itself. For every possible use there is available standard Mazda lamps of correct wattage that serve as a protection of eyesight. The "Better Light-Better Sight" movement has made the nation light conscious.

This company's ultimate rate for residential service enables every home wonderful possibilities for adequate illumination. Tune in now on making your home well lighted. The convenience, attractiveness, and protection of good lighting are certainly worth the price.

Buy a carton of 6-60 watt Westinghouse Lamps. No down payment and 45c per month on your service bill for two months. Lamps of other sizes on similar terms.

## Texas Utilities Company

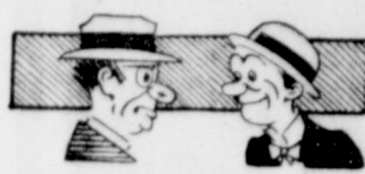
### MOTH-EATEN MAYBE



Reggy—I flatter myself that I have a well-stored mind.

Mary—Do you ever take it out of storage?

### BRAKES ON



"Are you economizing at your house?"  
"No. We're simply eating less for the same money."

### OLD TECHNOCRAT



"Clarence was awfully rattled when he proposed last night."  
"Yes, I understand he has a screw loose somewhere."

### BY THE YARDSTICK



"How is your garden coming along?"  
"Very poorly. The directions on the package say to measure the seeds carefully, and it has taken me since yesterday to get the dimensions of seven of them, they're so darn small."

### Around the Farm

Garden celery originated in Germany.

Czechoslovakia is trying to stimulate interest in sheep raising.

Minnesota is the leading barley, producing state of the Union.

Despite official effort to keep production within bounds, farmers of France are increasing their wheat acreage this year.

### Announcement—

New dealer for Farmer and Curry county for Delco Light System and Delco Radios and other Delco Products. Parts and repair for all makes of washing machines.

### Maytag Shop

Clovis, N. M.  
R. V. Galloway, Prop.  
Phone 271W

## COMING

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Friona, Monday, October 7 And All Week

New Plays - Vaudeville - Music - Comedy

PRICES, — CHILDREN 10c — ADULTS 25c

### Br-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-

When OLD MAN WINTER hurls his wintry blasts of bone-chilling ice and snow from the northeast and we seek refuge from the blizzard in our homes, we need the comfort of a good dependable heater to give us warmth. Soon winter will be upon us. Provide yourself with a SUPERFEX OIL HEATER. They give you even, constant heat at a fraction of the cost of other fuels. See them today.

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# AUSTRALIA'S BEAR



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

IF AN imaginative child could be transported from a visit to an American toy shop to the midst of an Australian eucalyptus forest, and there shown for the first time the Australian native bear, or Koala, climbing among the branches and nibbling the leaves, he would be hard to convince that the teddy bear he had been inspecting had not been brought magically to life: for the Koala, with his round roly-poly body, short arms and pointed nose, is the living prototype of the jolly toy bear that helps make Christmas morning merry in many an American nursery.

Koalas are found in eastern and southeastern Australia, but do not occur on any of the neighboring islands or in the western half of the continent. They were probably once the most common animals in the Australian bush, but about 40 years ago a widespread epidemic overtook them and they died by thousands.

They also were hunted extensively for the sake of their warm, thick fur, and as a result are now extinct in New South Wales. A few hundred are still to be found in Victoria, in carefully protected localities, and a fair number remain in Queensland. Little is known of the nature of the disease that so nearly exterminated them, but study is being given the subject now, with a view to preserving the remnants of this formerly numerous species.

The Koala is one of the most interesting of Australian animals. He has a thick, grayish-colored fur, a prominent black nose, and stands about two feet high. A good specimen weighs about 30 pounds. He is one of the most inoffensive animals imaginable, doing no harm or damage to anyone or anything.

### He Lives in Trees.

Essentially an arboreal and mainly nocturnal animal, he spends his time in the branches of certain species of eucalyptus trees, where he feeds at night upon the tender young leaves. If approached, he will sit and stare at the intruder with a surprised expression, and only if danger threatens he will climb to the topmost branches. He is rather inactive, especially in summer, and often sits in the fork of a tree, sleeping the daylight hours away. The adult males are fond of perching themselves on a dead limb at the top of a tall tree, from which they appear to enjoy their survey of the surrounding landscape.

They have five toes on each foot, and each toe is armed with a curved, needle-sharp claw. The toes are in groups of twos and threes, the two claws being in the form of a double thumb. They are thus enabled to climb easily and also to grasp the branches of a tree and pull them down for the purpose of feeding on the leaves.

Even an iron telegraph post offers no obstacle to their climbing powers, and they have been seen sitting among the wires on top of one, although it is difficult to say what motive took them into such a position. A tall flagstaff seems to present an irresistible temptation, and even on the windiest of days they climb such posts to perch on the top.

The leaves of certain kinds of the Australian eucalyptus (gum trees) form their staple diet, although occasionally they feed on the barks of certain trees and on sphagnum moss, perhaps as a tonic or medicine. They never drink water in a state of nature, but are apparently able to obtain enough moisture from feeding on the juicy gum shoots from which the commercial eucalyptus oil is extracted.

### Make Delightful Pets.

Koalas are such quaint and attractive little creatures that they are much in demand as household pets. They are very easily tamed, but as they grow older they are careless of the fact that their claws have a needle-like sharpness, which will easily penetrate the thickest and strongest cloth.

Although when living in the bush they take no liquid, in captivity they quickly acquire a taste for weak sweetened tea and starchy foods. This depravity is the cause of their undoing, for if given such things in mistaken kindness they soon begin to lose condition and in a few months die from indigestion. Even when fed only on

eucalyptus leaves, they are difficult to keep alive in captivity.

Because of their unique interest and the difficulty of keeping them alive in confinement, and because of their now decreased numbers, the Victorian government strictly forbids their capture. But, in order that they may be seen under normal conditions, they are gradually being established in suitable places, where there is an abundance and variety of their natural foods.

It is now possible, within a two-hour run of Melbourne, with its more than a million inhabitants, to see the Koala in his native gum trees, and it is hoped, through the exercise of strict protective measures, to preserve this interesting little animal for posterity.

### "Joey" Reared in Pouch

The Koala is a marsupial, having a pouch in which the single cub—"Joey," in the language of the bush—after birth in a very immature state, is sheltered and fed for some months. When about six inches in length, it gradually leaves the pouch and spends its time in its mother's arms, not clasped by the mother, because she needs all her toes for hanging onto the trees, but clinging to her thick fur by means of its own sharp little claws. This is the usual position of the young until it is big enough to look after itself; but if danger threatens, necessitating active climbing on the part of the mother, the youngster quickly clambers around upon her back, so as not to hamper her movements. There it hangs on securely while she climbs to safety.

Koalas are, as a rule, silent, but when frightened or annoyed will cry very much like a child. In some of their habits they closely resemble human beings. A mother bear has been seen to cuff her little one, probably for some transgression of bush law, until it cried as if broken-hearted. Contrary to what one might think, the bears are very unsocial among themselves. It is extremely rare to find more than one in a tree, unless it be a very large tree. Even where they are fairly abundant they seem to prefer a solitary life.

A few years ago a number were placed on an island for their better protection, and when visited later had scattered over the whole extent of the place, none being closer than 200 or 300 yards to another.

### Yale College Gets Copy of Dan Emmett's "Dixie"

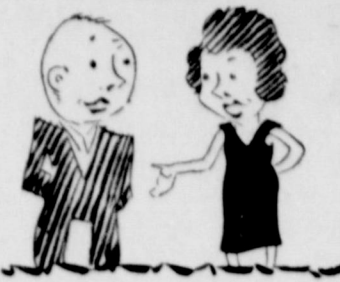
Probably no more stirring tune has been produced in this country than the inimitable "Dixie," says the New Orleans Times Picayune. It has a thrilling, soul-searching quality that puts it on a parity with the other great music of the world. When we were small we learned to sing it in school. As we grew older the words and rhythm came to have a deeper meaning. "Dixie" is as Southern as corn pone and molasses; as American as Old Glory.

Shortly after it had been written in 1859 by Daniel Decatur Emmett, "Dixie" became the song of the Confederacy. It was inseparably woven by events into the warp and woof of Southern history. To its martial cadences the men of the South marched through four years of bitter warfare on behalf of a cause they deemed just. During the trying days of reconstruction "Dixie" helped the people of Dixie to forget their burdens. Since then it has won national recognition, and while it must remain forever essentially Southern, it is now a part of the pattern of the Republic.

Thus the elation of Yale university over acquiring one of the three original manuscripts of the famous song is easily understandable. The manuscript, copied from the original score by the hand of its composer in 1902, just two years before his death, has been purchased for the library of Calhoun college by the associate fellows of that branch of the university. Well may Yale be proud of such a treasure.

**White Stationery for Mourning**  
White stationery of good quality is correct for the correspondence of persons in mourning. Stationery with a narrow border of black is also frequently used, but it is not as good taste as white stationery. Cards of acknowledgment may be sent to all friends and acquaintances who have sent condolences, but a personal note is much more appreciated.

### ROUND-TRIP TICKET



"The doctor has ordered me to the seaside, Dick."  
"But you are not run down or tired out, are you dear?"  
"No, but I shall be by the time I've done the packing."

### THE JUDGE



"I suppose you'll soon be planting your vegetable garden."  
"Not me. I can get all the fresh vegetables I want simply by letting my neighbors brag to me about their success."

### SHIP AHOY!



"What are you amused at in Maud's letter?"  
"She writes that they had foggy weather all the way across."  
"I don't see anything funny in that."  
"No; but she adds that the captain must have neglected to take out his clearing papers."

### IF AND WHEN



Jane—Have you seen Molly's new bathing suit?  
Boss—Yes. There'll be trouble in that family if her mother and father ever see her in it.

### MUSICAL TERMS



"What is your favorite air?"  
"The millionaire."

### JUST TERRIBLE



"You look unhappy, old man."  
"I am. I am almost as unhappy as a woman with a secret nobody wants to know."

### IN OTHER WORDS—



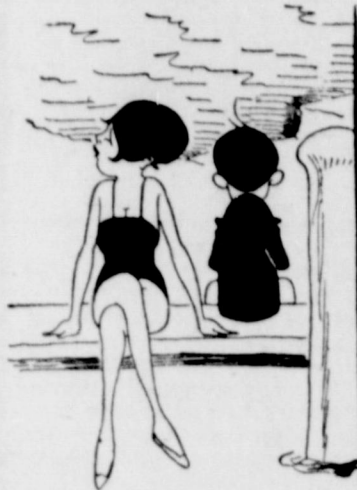
"Did you say that I was a liar?"  
"I said that you gave the truth absent treatment."

### AND FINDING CASH



"Suffer much from the heat?"  
"I should say so. Nearly had a sunstroke rushing around to lay in next winter's coal."

### ON THE SIDE LINES



She—I don't know whether I could be happy with you for the rest of my life.  
He—I didn't mention any definite time in proposing to you.

### A GOOD START



He—I am unworthy of you.  
She—Stick to that idea and we'll go along finely.

### RED LIGHTS



"Do you think kissing is insanitary?"  
"Well, from my experience, I would say it is very dangerous, especially to unmarried people."

### PAPA KNOWS



Youth—A woman ought to be able to cook and keep house.  
Father—Don't bother about that, son. Before you marry a girl make up your mind whether she can get on with a servant who will do the work.

### IF AND WHEN



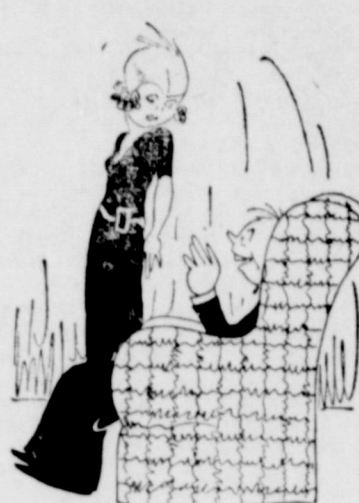
"An' phwat's a tin widdin' Pat?"  
"Sure, it's whin you bin married tin years."

### RED FINGER NAILS, HUH?



"Miss Linsey's swimming form is bad."  
"I should say so, but, you never could tell that if you saw her on the street."

### NOBODY HOME



"Sweetheart, we ought to plant some pie plants."  
"To be sure. And what sort of pies shall we raise?"

### GOLD-DIGGING



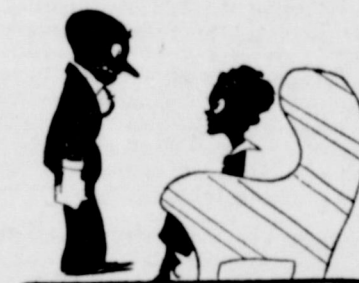
"Why did you marry your divorced wife again; old love come back?"  
"No; by the time I paid her alimony I had nothing to live on, and so I married her for her money."

### NO CORNERS



"Why are you broke?"  
"Because things didn't break right."

### THE HABIT



Hubby—I'm glad you only want five dollars to go shopping with today. What are you going to get with it?  
Wife—Nothing but luncheon, dear. I'm going to have everything else charged.

### SPIFFY



"Say, Joe, how do I look in a derby?"

### SOFT PEDAL BOY



"Has Jack told you that you must economize on the table?"  
"Yes. But he never says a word about it till after meals."

### REAL CONTORTIONIST



"Reggie gets along all right at these receptions."  
"Does, eh?"  
"Yes, he can hold a plate of salad in one hand, a cup of coffee in the other and balance a dish of ice cream on his left shoulder."

### MOVE OVER



"Mister, I have no place to lay my head."  
"Well, if you had, you would want a place for your feet."

### ASK ANOTHER



"Say, ma."  
"What?"  
"If ears were supposed to be kept clean, why weren't they made flat like your face is, so you could do it easily?"

### FOOT IN MOUTH



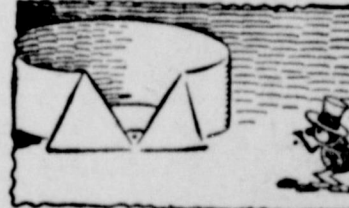
Mother—That poor French count. He meant to be complimentary to Ethel, but put his foot in it, as usual.  
Father—How?  
Mother—He vowed that her beauty was very scarce.

### ACROSS THE BORDER



"What do you think of Scribblers' new story, 'The Boundary Line'?"  
"It is well named, anyway, for it's the limit."

### HIS PRESCRIPTION



"Well, the doc says I must eat starch; guess I'll start on that collar."

### MATCHING UP



"Is she very pretty?"  
"Very. She keeps her father broke buying gowns to equal her face."