SPECIALS FOR Fri.-Sat. Jan. 7th-8th

SLICED BREAKFAST **BACON, Lb . 30c**
FANCY QUALITY **WEINERS, Lb 16c**
VEAL **Steak, lb . 12c**
HAMBURGER OR **Chili, lb . 10c**
PURE PORK **Lard, lb . 15c**
PORK **Chops, lb . 20c**
SALT **Bacon, lb . 20c**
SPARE **Ribs, lb 12½c**
Calf Liver, lb 15c
PORK **Bones, lb . 07c**
VEAL ROUND **Steak, lb . 20c**
VEAL LOIN **Steak, lb . 18c**

A-B MARKET, Quality Meats

Eagle Lake Headlight

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1903.

BRUCE W. McCARTY
Editor and Publisher

Official Organ City of Eagle Lake.

Eagle Lake Advertiser (established in 1893) absorbed March 9th., 1908.

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SIX MONTHS $1.25
THREE MONTHS ..... $ .75

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1936

ADD TYPOGRAPHIC ERRONIANA

It is strange what a typographical error will do. In 1717 a Bible was printed in Dover, England, and the printer who set up the word "vineyard," made it read "vinegar." It got by the proof reader and one copy of the Bible was printed before the error was discovered. This Bible was sold and name of the buyer forgotten. A search has been made for the lost Bible for more than 180 years. It was wanted by the church at Dover, which claimed it was misleading in scriptural meaning and should not be allowed to circulate. A month ago it was found in a second-hand London bookstore. It seems the book-seller had some idea of its value for he made the church pay five pounds for it, which in our money was something near $25.00. It is now locked up in the church in an iron box. There are other Bibles which have contained much more glaring mistakes and some of these may have been intentional. For instance: "Know ye, not that the unrighteous shall inherit the Kingdom of God." (1 Corinthians 6:9), which appeared in my Bible issued in 1653. This printing was called the "Wicked" and is said to have been made by a Royalist typesetter who had a vein of sarcasm and wanted to take a fling at Cromwell and the Puritans then in power. Another printer, in an early edition of the Bible, inserted a nice sentence to St. Peter's remarks on the duties of wives to husbands. An investigation, after the Bible was printed, showed that this printer had a shrewish wife. In about twenty years after that she be not obedient and helpful unto him, endeavor to beat the fear of God into her head that thereby she may be compelled to learn her duty and do it.—Alva Oda Chronicle.

Youth—I would like to marry your daughter, Mr. Lambs.

Mr. Lambs—My friend, I think you had better meet my size first.

Youth—I have met. And I still want to marry your daughter.

Uncle Sam Can Learn a Lesson From Canada's Try Out At Railroad Ownership.

(From Saturday Evening Post)

THE CANADIAN WARNING

Discouraged by the sea of troubles in which the railways of this country have floundered for several years, a considerable and possibly growing number of otherwise cautious people have wondered, after all, Government ownership might not be the easiest way out of these difficulties. There are all kinds of theoretical arguments against Government ownership of railways in the United States, both on the financial and on the personnel side. But arguments as to what might happen are never very convincing. Those who believe in change can always conjure up a different and far more rosy picture of the possibilities.

But there is no doubt about what has happened in the past. Accomplishment and failure are not easy to argue away. Promises are readily made; lack of performance is not so glibly explained. Certainly the greatest object lesson in government ownership of railways in this country is the experience of Canada, the land most like our own.

The bulk of the railway mileage in Canada's owned and operated by two companies, the Canadian National System, owned and operated by the government, with 22,750 miles of line and the Canadian Pacific Company, privately owned and operated with 17,018 miles of line. The Canadian National was created in 1919 by Act of Parliament which provided for the consolidation in one operation, into all the various railways owned or operated by the government.

For the fifteen years of its existence the Canadian National has never in any single year earned the full amount of interest due on its indebtedness, including interest on government advances. For the full fifteen-year period, including 1934 the aggregate deficit after fixed charges was $905,190,828.75, or an average annual deficit of $60,346,042.58. The smallest annual deficit was $24,730,410.10 in 1926, and the largest was $96,532,459.25, in 1931.

The privately owned and operated Canadian Pacific during the same period earned $436,482,318.19 over and above its interest and other fixed charges. Since the inception of the company in the 80's, has paid out in taxes $128,999,504.92, which is more than twice the interest on its entire capital stock. The principal reason is that much of the mileage now comprising the Canadian National was constructed beyond the needs of the country. In 1931-32 the Royal Commission to Inquire into Railways and Transportation in Canada made an exhaustive study, and reported that the Canadian National had been energetically administered and deserved approval for its success in welding together the various working forces of the separate companies. But the commission added:

"3. Running through its administrative practices, however, has been the red thread of extravagance. The disciplinary check upon undue expenditure inherent in private corporations because of their unlimited financial resources, has not been in evidence. Requisitions of the management have been endorsed by governments and successive parliaments have voted money freely, if not lavishly.

"34. Within the railway organization there has been freedom in expenditure and encouragement in plans for expansion and extension of services which were inconsistent with prudent administrative practice. The administration failed to realize that this country, with the greatest railway mileage in the world in relation to population, could not afford further capital and maintenance expenditures for unwarranted branch lines, for de luxe services, for unrequited hotels for the building ships in competitive service to be shortly abandoned; and, generally, for costly adventures in competitive railways out of proportion to the needs of the country.

"35. There has been in the country a general sense of expectancy that the publicly owned enterprise should give a kind and quality of railway service desired, and that there is no evidence that the representatives of the people in Parliament exercised any appreciable restraint upon the railway estimates placed before them."

It is true that the Canadian Pacific was built as a unit and that the Canadian National is a combination of lines several of which were formerly competitive. Subsequent duplication of tracks, shops and the like. But the royal commissioners stated that even these considerations did not entirely justify the difference in operating costs, amounting to hundreds of millions, in favor of the Canadian Pacific.

These details are not of present importance, however. What stands out is the fact that through government support uneconomic activities have been maintained on a gigantic scale. What assurance is there that, under Government ownership of our railways, the same experience would not be repeated in this country, only on an even more costly and gigantic scale?

SPENCER TRACEY WAS A VISITOR IN KENEDY

Spencer Tracey, movie actor, was a recent visitor in Kenedy, Texas. The Kenedy Advance gives the account of the actor's visit, stated that he, with others ate lunch at a cafe in that city. So well pleased was the actor with the order served, that he introduced himself to the proprietor and complimented him on the meal. The restaurant owner, however, wasn't much of a movie fan, the paper states, and didn't know Tracey from any other man. He was just another pleasant transient to the cafe man. Concluding the article, the Advance says:

"This incident, by the way, recalls another incident that happened in Karnes City the first of the week. A lady of pleasing appearance went in to the office of County Clerk Grover E. Keepers at Karnes City, and asked to use the telephone. The genial official didn't pay any attention to the lady's call and went about the duties with which he was engaged at the time. The lady placed a call to Los Angeles, California, and talked for 12 minutes to some individual there. She then introduced herself as a certain famous movie actress, stated she had just called another star out in California, and started to make her departure. When the little matter of paying for the call, $18.20, was mentioned she got rather furious and made some remarks that bespoke the fact she was not well, and caused a hurried investigation. It soon developed that the lady had escaped from the insane hospital in San Antonio, and had hitch-hiked in to Karnes City."

Who fills your prescriptions? Let Joe Lana fill them and be assured the best ingredients made are compounded into them, and our prices are reasonable.

"LITTLE RAINS" AND "BIG RAINS"—ETHIOPIAN ALLIES

Rainy days are beginning in Ethiopia, and they're bringing cheer to Haile Selassie's soldiers. Cloudy skies mean the "Little Rains" are on the way, hampering Italian military movements with entanglements of plain, old-fashioned mud, bombardments of hailstones, and barrages of water that make raging torrents out of dry river beds and insignificant streams.

"Mud and rain always have been the bane of armies, but mud and rain in Ethiopia cause more difficulty in traveling, perhaps, than almost anywhere else on earth," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"In Ethiopia it is literally true that 'it never rains but it pours.' Even the Little Rains are downpours. The longer it rains the deeper becomes the mud—mud that sticks to men's boots in great gluey gobs and forms quagmires in which pack animals sink helplessly up to their bellies. Hard-surfaced highways are still practically non-existent in Ethiopia.

"Modern Americans, driving easily along smooth paved roads, either in sunshine or rain, may have forgotten how mud plagued their ancestors in horse-and-buggy days, but World War soldiers who served in France recall vividly the curse of mud on the Western Front.

"The sticky red mud of Virginia gave the Confederacy a breathing spell each winter during the Civil War, for the Union forces advancing on Richmond could move neither wagons nor guns until spring sunshine dried the roads.

"Ethiopia's mud is known as Cheqa, pronounced 'Tyeka,' and as the rains increase it may force both Ethiopians and Italians to take at least a partial breathing spell.

"The Little Rains, or Karaya, now on the way, are less hampering to travel than the Big Rains, or Dofe, which halt practically all traffic (except the railroad) in Ethiopia between June and September. The Little Rains, according to the latest meteorological theory, come on the wings of winds from the southeast which carry moisture up over the mighty escarpments of the Ethiopian plateau. The cold of the heights condenses it and it falls in torrential downpours.

"During the Little Rains, there is a hard shower during part of almost every day, but afterward a brilliant sun dispels the clouds and the air becomes dry until the next storm. The Little Rains begin in earnest in February and last until April or May. Records at Addis Ababa show that the average rainfall over a period of 20 years jumps from half an inch in January to 1.89 inches in February, 2.76 in March, 3.42 in April and 2.95 in May. (Maximum rainfall for this 20-year period is 12.09 inches in August, during the Big Rains).

"Ethiopia's uplands are surfaced with fine, reddish-black earth, like a mixture of loam and clay, good soil for growing crops but which becomes a thick paste, sometimes many feet in depth, when soaked.

"As the rains continue this mud makes all travel increasingly difficult. In addition, even during the Little Rains, the sudden floods from the skies change the streams from mere trickles to raging torrents, which sweep away bridges, make fords impassable, undermine banks, and drown livestock. Every waterway, of course and gully becomes a boiling millrace. Small creeks overflow and undrained, level areas turn into swamps.

"The swamps and standing pools of water become excellent breeding places for malarial mosquitoes. Later, during the Big Rains, the steaming, soaked earth and humid atmosphere make it easier for other diseases to take hold.

"When the major wet period arrives the natives stay indoors as much as possible. Those who travel are usually protected by huge mats of plaited grass, which they wrap around their shoulders in the shape of inverted bee-hives. They can curl up within such portable shelters, like turtles in their shells, when it rains too hard. In Addis Ababa it has rained as much as 10 inches in 20 hours and hail is sometimes as large and thick as to pelt a traveler painfully.

"But the rains that bring most of Ethiopia to a standstill are an unmixed blessing to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt, watered by the Blue Nile which rises in Ethiopia's Lake Tana. The torrents of the Big Rains rush annually down the Nile, bringing with them countless tons of rich Ethiopian soil.

"As this water arrives in the Nile's lower reaches, it causes that river's annual summer floods, and these spread the soil of Ethiopia's highland over Egypt's fields, bringing the fertility that has fostered alike the ancient civilizations of the Pharaohs and the prosperity of Egypt today."

Bimps—Do you think a dollar goes as far as it used to?

Simms—Oh, much farther. In fact mine all go so far they never get back.

How Cardui Helps Women To Build Up

Cardui stimulates the appetite and improves digestion, helping women to get more strength from the food they eat. As nourishment is improved, blood builds up—and the general tone of weak and women grows. Cardui for helping them back to good health. — Mrs. C. J. Ratliff, of Hudson, W. Va., writes: "After the birth of my last baby, I did not seem to get my strength back. I took Cardui again and was soon sound and well. I have given it to my daughters and recommended it to other ladies." Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

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Eagle Lake, Texas

Monetary Gold In United States Now Equals A Cube Twelve Stories High

A new gold rush is on—but it's a rush of the yellow metal into Uncle Sam's vaults this time, and not a rush of miners to get rich quick at the scene of some new "gold strike."

While Italian women give up their gold wedding rings to help finance their country's military activity in Ethiopia, gold is pouring into the United States almost faster than it can be stored. This country now has in its vaults an enormous treasure of more than ten billion dollars worth of monetary gold, the most valuable gold store ever held by the American Government, and possibly by any government.

"Those gold-hungry old conquerors, Cortes and Pizarro, and even Coronado or Balboa himself would gasp could they see this gold hoard of the United States piled up in one place," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"The Inca Atahualpa of Peru sought to purchase his freedom from Pizarro by filling a room about 20 feet square with treasure as high as he could reach, but America's present gold supply would form a cube 120 feet high, wide and deep, the size of a 12-story building.

"It would make a solid structure of 715,000 gold 400-ounce bars, about the size of building bricks, worth $14,000 apiece. This is equivalent to one for nearly every person in the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

"Spreading out this gold into a 'de luxe' highway top-dressing, a quarter of an inch thick, there would be enough to pave a two-lane, 16-foot road from New York to Chicago, nearly one-third of the distance across the North American Continent.

"This vast golden wealth is being guarded with extraordinary care. Near Fort Knox, Kentucky, 25 miles inland from the Atlantic Coast, a huge new steel and stone storage fortress is being built to house much of the government's gold supply. It will be guarded not only by the latest type of burglar proof vaults but by the Army's most modern mechanized cavalry units stationed at the fort. Another large supply of gold has been moved from San Francisco to Denver, 1,200 miles inland. Though the possibility of invasion is remote, the government is not risking its gold too near either sea coast.

"Gold is flowing to America partly because of its high price, $35 per ounce, established when the American dollar was devalued (gold content reduced) at the beginning of 1934; and because of trade requirements and fears of gold holders in disturbed regions of the world. When a nation buys more from the United States than it sells to her, the difference must be made up in gold.

"The high price of gold has stimulated gold production all over the world to feverish new activity. In the first eleven months of 1935, the world produced 26,700,000 ounces of gold. The present stock of the U. S. is about 288,000,000 ounces. In 1934 the entire world produced 27,300,000 ounces.

"South Africa, mining 9,900,000 ounces up to December 1, was far in the lead in 1935. Soviet Russia, which has jumped to the fore only recently in gold production, was second with 2,000,000 ounces. Third was the United States with 3,300,000 ounces, and Canada came fourth with 3,000,000.

"Mines not worth working when the price of gold is lower now can be worked profitably. In South Africa gold mines are being cooled by air-conditioning plants as the miners delve down to depth where it becomes so hot that work otherwise would be extremely difficult or impossible. Reports from Siberia, Manchuikuo, New Guinea and Canada tell of the opening of new gold fields. Airplanes are carrying mining equipment into regions where no roads exist.

"Gold is found widely over the world, even in sea water. According to some estimates the sea contains as much as ten billion tons of gold, but diluted down to from five to 250 parts of gold to 100,000,000 of water. At present it is not practicable to extract gold from the sea, but chemists have predicted that new processes will make it feasible.

"No one knows just how much gold there is in the wold today. The world's monetary stock of gold—gold coins and gold reserves held by governments as backing for currency—totals 633,400,000 ounces, and America's present holdings are nearly half of this. But there is nearly as much more gold scattered throughout the world in the form of jewelry, ornaments, fillings for teeth, church, mosque and temple ornaments, gold leaf signs and in private hoards. Greatest of the gold hoarding countries is India, where native princes and rajahs have stored vast sums, adding to them through the centuries.

"Most of the world's gold has been mined in modern times, though conceivably the gold in your watch might have come originally from the ornaments of Solomon's temple or some ancient Egyptian ship plundered by Arabian corsairs. When Columbus sailed for America, all the gold in Europe was worth less than many modern private fortunes.

"Since 1492, when his voyage opened the way to the rich gold supplies of the New World, gold production has totalled 1,189,400,000 ounces. But of this amount, all but 217,000,000 ounces has been mined since 1890. Nearly a billion ounces have been added to the world's gold store in the last 45 years, as rich new strikes and improved mining and refining methods have enormously speeded up production."

HOME DEMONSTRATION NOTES FROM THE AGENT

(By May McCrary)

The Colorado County Women's Home Demonstration Council and Girls 4-H Club Sponsors Committee met in the county court room in Columbus on Saturday, February 1, at 1:30 p. m. to discuss plans for organization.

Temporary officers were appointed with Mrs. J. B. Openchain temporary chairman of the Women's Home Demonstration Council. The regular officers will be elected at the next meeting which is to be held on Saturday, February 29, at 2:00 p. m. in the county court room.

GEN. R. E. LEE'S ADVICE TO SON

(Letter written April 5, 1852 by Robert E. Lee to his son, then in college)

My dear Son:

Your letters breathe a spirit of frankness. They have given myself and your mother great pleasure. You must study to be frank with the world; frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor, you should grant it if it is reasonable. If not, tell him plainly why you can not. You will wrong him and you will wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind.

Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or to keep one. The man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly with your classmates; you will find it the policy that will wear best.

Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with anyone, tell him, not others, of that you complain. There is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act and say nothing to the injury of anyone. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but it is the path to peace and honor.

In regard to duty, let me in conclusion of this hasty letter, inform you that nearly one hundred years ago there was a day of gloom and darkness still known as 'the dark day;' a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished as an eclipse. The Legislature of Connecticut was in session, and the members saw the unexpected darkness coming on, they shared in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day—the Day of Judgment had come.

Some one, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. There arose an old Puritan legislator, Davenport Stanford, who said that if the last day had come he desired to be found at his place of duty, and therefore he moved that candles be brought, so that the business could proceed with its duty.

There was quietness in that man's mind—the quietness of heavenly wisdom—an inflexible willingness to obey present duty. Duty, then, is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things, like the old Puritan. You cannot do more. You should never let me and your mother wear one gray hair for lack of duty on your part.—Your affectionate father, R. E. Lee.

Geography Teacher: Alec, where is the Great Divide?

Smart Alec: Reno, Nevada.

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TEXAS SULPHUR AND TEXAS COTTON

The Value of Sulphur, a Natural Resource of Texas, Is Shown Again In Experiments Looking To Control of the Flea Hopper, An Enemy of Texas Cotton.

(By Booth Mooney, in The Texas Weekly)

Sulphur is one of the valuable natural resources of Texas. Most Texans know that. Perhaps, however, not so many of them know that experiments carried out in Texas by the Division of Cotton Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station have shown that dusting cotton infested with flea hoppers with sulphur can result in an average increase in production of cotton of more than one hundred and seventy per cent. In short, it has become apparent that sulphur is decidedly important in connection with Texas' chief agricultural crop. How important it is may be shown by the report of the men making the experiments with sulphur that it "has so far proved to be the most satisfactory and economical means of controlling the cotton flea hopper"—which means that a Texas mineral offers the best way of fighting a pest that menaces Texas cotton.

It was about twelve or fifteen years ago that the cotton flea hopper first became recognized as a serious pest of cotton. Authentic records show that this insect has done a great deal of damage in every cotton State. The cotton flea hopper is a small insect about one-eighth of an inch in length, pale greenish or grayish in color, thickly dotted with brown spots, and with two characteristic black marks near the top of each wing. The insect feeds mostly on the tender portions of the cotton plant, especially on the terminal buds and on small squares. These small squares suffer the most serious damage; when a field of cotton is infested with flea hoppers, the squares often die when they are no larger than the head of a pin, turning brown or black and eventually falling from the plants. It is because these blasted squares are so small that they are frequently overlooked, and because the flea hoppers are rather difficult to see until one becomes accustomed to looking for them, that the cause of the damage sometimes is not recognized, the failure of the plants to bloom being attributed perhaps to weather or other unfavorable conditions.

While the flea hopper is distributed over the entire Cotton Belt, and may be expected to be found at one time or another wherever cotton is grown in large quantities, records show that the Gulf Coast section of Texas probably suffers severe cotton flea hopper damage at more regular intervals than any other large section of the Cotton Belt. It was for this reason that the Bureau of Entomology, when it determined to start experiments looking to the control of the insect, established a research station in that section of Texas. The station was located at Port Lavaca, Calhoun County, in 1933, and during that year and the next a series of dusting experiments with several different insecticides was conducted.

Eleven sulphur dusting experiments were carried out at the Port Lavaca station in 1933 and six in 1934, every effort being put forth to make the tests wholly conclusive. The plots for each test were selected with the utmost care, regard being given to the uniformity of the soil and seed so that the potential production of cotton would be the same in both treated and untreated plots. The plots receiving the treatment and those on which it was omitted were either adjacent or separated by only about thirty rows in order that conditions might be as nearly as possible the same.

Records were made throughout the season on representative portions of each plot for the purpose of comparing the progress of the experiments. It is not necessary to reproduce here the tables prepared by the entomologists in their report to show how many less flea hoppers and how many more blooms were found on the plots treated with sulphur than on those not treated. Sufficient to say that in 1934 at the high point of the blooming season, the week of July 9th-14th, there were 4,527 blooms per acre on the cotton receiving the sulphur treatment, while the untreated plots had only 1,377 blooms per acre.

The figures showing the yield of cotton from the field-plot experiments at Port Lavaca deserve a more thorough analysis, for here we find the actual, final results of the sulphur treatment. In 1933 the increase in yield of the treated plots over the untreated ones ran all the way from eighty-eight to four hundred and eleven pounds of seed cotton per acre. The average increase was 230.4 pounds per acre, an increase of more than one-third—33.6 per cent, to be exact.

The results of the 1934 experiments were even more startling. Slightly more sulphur per acre-application was used (12.62 pounds as compared with 12.3 in 1933). From the table giving a report of the 1934 work, we find that the yield of cotton on the plots receiving the sulphur treatment rose as much as three hundred and ninety pounds per acre over the yield on the untreated plots—and the average increased yield of seed cotton per acre was three hundred and six pounds. In other words, the average per acre yield on the untreated plots was one hundred and seventy-six pounds, while on the sulphur-dusted plots it was four hundred and eighty-two pounds—an increase of 173.9 per cent!

Well, that ought to be pretty convincing. It becomes still more so when the dollars and cents profit from sulphur dusting is considered. The station used the following basis in computing cost and profit: Cost of applying the dust (labor, machinery, etc.), twenty-five cents per acre-application; and cost of sulphur at current market price, which in 1933 was less than three cents and in 1934 slightly more than three cents per pound in small lots; the value of cotton was taken at twelve cents per pound and of cottonseed at thirty-five dollars per ton, thirty-five per cent of the seed cotton being figured as lint. And the workers at Port Lavaca found that in 1933 the average cost of dusting was $2.54 per acre, of fifty-three cents per acre-application; the value of the increased yield of cotton was $12.25, leaving a profit of $9.75 per acre as a result of the use of sulphur in fighting the flea hoppers. In 1934 the cost of dusting averaged $3.67 per acre, or sixty-three cents per acre-application; the value of the increased production was $16.33, or a profit of $12.66 per acre.

One of the most important facts in the use of sulphur in this connection is that it does not allow the flea hopper to prevent the setting of fruit during the normal cotton producing season. A late crop is always uncertain and very often necessitates expensive control measures late in the season on such insects as the boll weevil, leaf worm, and boll worm. Too, a late cotton crop has the effect of disrupting other normal farm operations—late harvesting and late fall plowing, for example. So the entomologists who conducted the experiments at Port Lavaca recommend the use of sulphur as an economical means of controlling the cotton flea hopper in order that crop of cotton can be produced early in the season.

For the most effective — and therefore most economical—control, sulphur ground so that at least 80 percent will pass a 200-mesh screen is recommended. Any ordinary dusting machine suitable for the proper distribution of calcium arsenate is satisfactory in the distribution of sulphur, though certain adjustments have to be made since sulphur is heavier than calcium arsenate. An important point to remember in planning a dusting program with the sufficient machinery should be available to take care of the acreage at five-day intervals. Dusting machines can be purchased for prices ranging from fifteen to three hundred dollars each.

Dusting cotton should begin when flea hoppers first become abundant enough to cause damage; if there are as many as twenty-five of the insects for each hundred buds, it is time to start dusting, for that number of hoppers is a sign that serious damage is likely to be done. The authorities making the experiments at the Port Lavaca station emphasize that not less than five pounds of sulphur per acre should be used. This amount, they say, usually gives satisfactory results when atmospheric conditions are favorable. They point out that it is exceedingly important for the cotton to be properly covered, even if it is necessary to use more than twelve pounds per acre for each application. Sulphur is cheap in price, and it cannot injure the cotton plants. As much as twenty pounds per acre can be used to good advantage.

In the case of average infestations, four or five applications ordinarily will give control, though a heavy infestation may require as many as six or seven applications. Cases necessarily have to be judged separately; the important thing is to start dusting as soon as the flea hoppers become numerous enough to cause damage and to continue the work until the infestation is brought down below the danger point. Naturally, if the insects continue to migrate into a field the period of dusting must be continued until they are brought under control. And, incidentally, cotton producers should not be discouraged if no visible results in the form of an immediate increase in the number of large square or blooms can be discerned after two applications. For the flea hopper injects a poison into the cotton plant and in the case of severe injury blasted squares will continue to appear for several days after the insects are removed. The passage of several weeks after the flea hoppers are killed often is required before the cotton plants react to form visible squares.

The best time of the day for dusting the plants is when the air is calm and the cotton is damp, since the maximum adherence of sulphur to the cotton plants is secured under these conditions. Best results have been obtained by dusting at intervals of five days, longer intervals not being recommended because of the increased danger of falling behind schedule on account of rain. It should be remembered that the time and method of application are about as important as the sulphur itself.

This comparatively new development in the control of flea hoppers certainly offers agricultural leaders, and in fact everybody interested in seeing Agriculture become more profitable, an opportunity to do an eminently worthwhile work. Farmers in every section of Texas where flea hoppers have damaged cotton in the past ought to be told about the use of sulphur in bringing them under control—in adding greatly to the production of cotton on the same amount of acres that they now devote to the crop. Texas can profit from this, use of a Texas product; its story ought to be spread far and wide.

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General Practice
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JOS. V. FRNKA
Lawyer
Columbus State Bank Bldg.
Phone 73
Columbus, Texas

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FOR SALE—Two Farm Wagons and Fordson Tractor. For quick sale see, George Olsovsky, Garwood, Texas. 31-jan-2tp

SEED RICE

Grunden Bros. Ark. Seed on Black Land Soil—See me for price.—L. D. Roberts. *(23-aug-tf)

MODERN DANCE—At Borden Hall, Sunday, February 9th. Music by Bill Cornelson and his orchestra. Admission 55c, ladies free.

MODERN DANCE—At Nada KJT Hall Wednesday, February 12th. Music by Bill Cornelson orchestra. Admission 75 cents.

MODERN DANCE — Schneider Hall, Columbus, Saturday, Feb. 8th. Music by "Texas Ramblers." Admission 40c. You are cordially invited.

KEYS LOST—A number of keys, 1 Yale key No. 3D565, 1 master No. AK78; 1 Sgt. key 25559A, 1 Yale Jr. HX56; 1 Yale No. S859, and 1 long key. Finder please return and receive reward.—P. C. Middlebrook, Jr.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Rock Island Hotel, at Rock Island, Texas. See John Baxter, Rock Island, Texas. 27-dec-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished Apartment, modern conveniences.—Mrs. O. Green. (-feb-tf

Chesterville News

The correspondent forgot the items last week.

Mrs. T. B. Tubbs was hostess to the Bible Study Club last Wednesday afternoon, with Mrs. Roy Winnett as leader. Other ladies present from Notawa were Mrs. Willie Crow, Mrs. Pat Anderson and daughter, Mrs. Rufus Denton; from here, Mrs. R. L. Graves, Mrs. Roy McGee, Mrs. J. H. Wills and Mrs. Lansing Ingram. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Roy Medsker.

John Larsen of Eagle Lake and Mr. R. L. Graves of here came in last week from Mellon, where John is farming this year. Mr. Graves is enthusiastic about the country in the hills, and listening to his praise of the hill country made this correspondent home-sick. Never will she forget the hills and the beauties of the Methodist Assembly grounds, near Kerrville.

Mrs. Charles P. Salladay spent the day, a week last Saturday, in the W. S. Campbell and George H. Salladay home and while there met Mr. and Mrs. Persons and daughter of Hallettsville, old neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. They had motored over that day and were calling on old friends.

We, the people of Chesterville, and all who have to use the Chesterville-Eagle Lake road, would like to ask the County Commissioner to please put gravel on the one-mile of dirt road. If he had to drive over that one-mile every day as our school teacher does, and others who motor to and from Eagle Lake, he would have the gravel placed on the mile the second time he motored over it. It is just about impassable.

We extend to Mr. Horn and sister, Mrs. Harry, deep sympathy in the death of their brother at Sealy.

Chesterville seems to be left out in the cold, as it were, in regard to the "Farm Women's Clubs." In reading the Headlight of last week about Sheridan, Rock Island, Eldridge and Matthews, we wonder where Chesterville comes in — but we will feel that we are entitled to a little consideration. Maybe the bad roads have had something to do with it. If so, we will overlook it.

Who fills your prescriptions? Let Joe Lana fill them and be assured the best ingredients made are compounded into them, and our prices are reasonable.

Louis Mathias left Sunday for Fort Worth, where he has taken a position with the Shaw Jewelry Store in that city.

Fulton Dromgoole has gone to San Antonio where he has taken a position with Porter Loring funeral directors.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

In Memory of Brother J. L. Chapman who died January 28, 1936.

Once again a Brother Mason, having completed the designs written for him on life's trestle board has passed through the portals of Eternity and entered the Grand Lodge of the New Jerusalem and hath received as his reward, the white stone with the new name written thereon. And Whereas, the All-wise and Merciful Master of the Universe has called from labor to re-freshment our beloved brother, and he having been a true and faithful member of our beloved Order, therefore be it

Resolved, That Eagle Lake Lodge No. 366 A. F. & A. M. of Eagle Lake, Texas, in testimony of our loss, be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we tender to the family of our deceased brother our sincere condolence in their deep affliction and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

MAX CONNER,
GEO. W. KEITH,
W. C. REED, Committee.

Sheridan Items

(Mrs. Louise B. Griggs)

Miss Kathryn Eversole spent the week-end in Houston with her father, Harvey Eversole. She reports that his health is now improved.

Mrs. Harvey Jacobsen motored to Lolita Friday to visit her brother, Rev. Roy Cooper, and his family.

Students home for the week-end included Casper Eikauf, Lloyd Criswell, and Howard and Dowell Criswell.

Miss Salome Selph and Mrs. Marion Reese have returned to Sublime after a visit to Mrs. Laura Selph.

Wednesday, our county agents, Miss May McCrary and W. H. Young, conducted three successful meetings. In the morning, an enthusiastic group of 18 girls, members of the Girls' 4-H Club, met with Miss McCrary. They studied the classifications of foods and made plans for their spring gardens. They were joined by Mr. Young and his Boys' 4-H Club who had been studying poultry, pigs and the grafting of nuts. The meetings were concluded with games and singing.

In the afternoon Miss McCrary conducted the second meeting of the Woman's Home Demonstration Club. An enthusiastic discussion of foods and gardening was led by the agent. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. E. O. Burdick and Mrs. M. K. Griggs, February 19th.

Lissie Happenings

E. H. Causey attended a farm control convention in Waco Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ireland of Houston spent Sunday visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Dowell.

Mrs. C. Gertson has been ill for the past week. We hope she may soon be well and strong again.

M. E. Isenhower was a visitor to Houston Tuesday.

A number of fathers attended the Boy Scout meeting Friday night to decide upon purchasing suits for the scouts.

Due to the bad weather, the Self-Denial program was postponed last Sunday. The play "If I Be His Disciple" will be presented next Sunday evening, if the weather is good.

Rock Island Items

Mrs. Etta Flournoy returned Monday from Winston where she has been visiting the family of her son, Royce Flournoy.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wright entertained the following with a delicious dinner last Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wright and son, Roy, Jr., of Hempstead; Mrs. A. P. Powers and son, Paul, of Eagle Lake, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Zumstein, Misses Alice Wright, Ruth Powers and Lillie Olsen of this place.

Mrs. Emma Norton of Corsicana arrived Monday for a visit to her sister, Mrs. Etta Flournoy. She was accompanied from LaGrange by Mrs. Jim Flournoy, who spent the day here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Kerr and Mrs. Viola Kerr of Houston were week-end guests of Mrs. Fannie Hudson and son.

The Woman's Home Demonstration Club met Tuesday afternoon, with nine ladies present. The meeting was presided over by the president, Mrs. W. T. Humphreys. A report of the council meeting of last Saturday was heard. A planning of the food budget for the year was discussed and very interesting and helpful suggestions were given by Miss May McCrary, the home agent. Three new members were enrolled. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Beckman, on the third Tuesday in this month.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank all those who rendered aid and expressed sympathy in the loss of our husband and father, A. H. Perry, and thanks to Rev. B. B. Lee, who conducted the services.

Mrs. A. H. Perry and Children.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Machlan entertained the following guests at dinner Thursday evening of last week: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Walker and little daughter of Refug