You Risk Being Fooled

WHEN YOU BUY THE *unknown*

● Why risk your good money on unknown razor blades? Probak Jr. is the product of the world's largest blade maker—a blade that "stands up" for one cool, comfortable shave after another. You'll be surprised how easily this double-edge blade removes stubborn bristles . . . how cool and refreshed it leaves your face. Buy a package of Probak Jr. from your dealer today.

PROBAK JUNIOR BLADES 4 FOR 10¢

A PRODUCT OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST BLADE MAKERS

Eagle Lake Headlight

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1903.

BRUCE W. McCARTY
Editor and Publisher

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SIX MONTHS	$1.25
THREE MONTHS	$.75

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1936.

20,000 QUAIL TO BE RELEASED IN TEXAS

The Texas game, fish and oyster commission has made arrangements for the delivery of 20,000 head of quail to be delivered in November and December. The birds have been trapped in southern Mexico and are being shipped to Monterrey, where Bob Snow, game warden of Aransas Pass, will receive them.

The handing over of such a large number of wild birds and the feeding and care of them until they are released in Texas is not a minor undertaking. The birds are to be let loose in the northern and eastern part of the state.

WHEN YOU INSURE
INSURE!
Don't Hunt For
BARGAINS
For dependable protection see
EAGLE LAKE INSURANCE AGENCY
Mrs. W. E. McReq, Manager.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.

World's Largest Producer of Crude Sulphur

MINES:

Gulf—Matagorda County.
Newgulf—Wharton, County.
Long Point—Port Bend, County.

HEADQUARTERS:
Second National Bank Bldg.
Houston, Texas

CHANGES IN TEXAS CATTLE INDUSTRY

(By P. J. R. McIntosh in Texas Weekly)

Cattle raising represents the Lone Star State's oldest and probably its most famous industry. Today a large part of our wealth is still contained in our herds, the value of all Texas cattle being given at present at around $152,392,000. We have more cattle than any other State in the Union. Even the government slaughter program of a few years ago had little adverse effect upon the industry as a whole, for the ranchers killed off their poorer stock and devoted their attention to building up their main herds, to improving the breed and providing better and more adequate feed supplies. The figures for 1935 show a total of 7,222,369 cattle in Texas compared with 5,583,471 enumerated by the census of 1930. Of these about 1,500,000 were milch cows and heifers having a value of about $42,500,000.

Naturally and traditionally, Texas is a cattle country. Vast areas in the State furnish good grazing and range ground and throughout a large part of the State no barns or other housing are required. Much of this land is much more valuable for grazing than it would be if brought under the plow and through all our agricultural expansion the ranch has more than held its own. Today our best cattle are much different from the old Texas longhorn; and milch cows, in comparison with the earlier breeds, might be described as of another race. Our milch cows, too, represent an important source of wealth; they are of good blood, and our dairy products, milk, butter, cheese and the like, are of high quality. Certainly our dairy herds are being improved rapidly in value and the fact that nationally known milk and cheese concerns are firmly established in the State is a good sign that our dairy products are satisfactory.

Some two hundred years have passed since the first Spanish longhorn, brought to Texas by the Mission fathers, hauled himself out of the Rio Grande, looked upon the land, and saw that it was good. In the years that followed, his kind spread afar over the Gulf Coast of Texas sections which remain today the chief cattle region of the State. A visitor to Texas in those days is reported to have said that he saw "more cows and less milk than anywhere else in the world." The cattle were half or perhaps totally wild, and in the early days they were of little commercial value except as sources of hides and tallow. Slaughter plants were established on the Gulf Coast and it was here that the Texas cattle drives originated, the herds being collected in the interior of the country and driven to the coast.

At the close of the Civil War Texas found itself with little cash but with an immense surplus of cattle roaming the range. There was a good market in the North for these cattle, but there were no railroads, and thus it was that the great drives from Texas to the railheads in Kansas were begun, some of the animals going to the slaughter pens and many more being used to stock Northern ranges. For nearly 25 years the drives continued, during which time (from 1867 to early in the nineties) some 10,000,000 cattle went on the trail—a period which has furnished and is still furnishing endless material for moving pictures and "Wild West" fiction. Trail driving ended not directly because of the railroads, but because new settlers were coming in, wire fences were being extended across the plains and the trails were no longer open.

And other changes were taking place which were to mean a new era in the Texas beef cattle industry. The Indians and the buffalo were long gone. Railroads extended into all parts of the State and ranching had undergone a similar expansion. Some of the largest and finest ranches in the State were far north in the Panhandle where, in Civil War days, the red man had reigned supreme. Afar in West Texas, across the Edwards plateau and down in the Big Bend of the Rio Grande, the rancher and his herds were firmly established. Wire fences were enabling him to keep his cattle secured and apart from other herds, thus making it possible for him to improve the breed. Foreign cattle were brought in, of a new strain which "ran more to beef and less to bones and horns," more and better feed was provided, and in a few years the old longhorn, of ancient and honorable lineage, was bred out of existence, his characteristics appearing only occasionally in modern Texas cattle. Today the dominant breed of our beef cattle is the white faced Hereford, with many cross-strains of polled Angus shorthorns and Brahmas, and now the Afrikander breeds are being experimented with. Soon after the turn of the century, the great packing plants came to Texas and today our beef cattle industry is slaughter. It has long been the practice of our cattlemen to ship their young stock to the Middle-western States for finishing—the fattening for slaughter on sorghums, alfalfa and other feed—which has meant several long and expensive railroad hauls to the ultimate market in the heavier populated areas of the East. It has been proved conclusively that Texas beef can be finished and fattened quite as successfully at home as in other states; moreover, such home finishing would solve many of the economic troubles of the Texas farmer and rancher, for not only cattle but other stock as well may be satisfactorily fattened in this manner. There is now word of packing houses being established in the Gulf Coast of South Texas area, and it is definitely announced that such a plant will be built in Louisiana. As to transportation charges, the freight on a 22,000-pound carload of beef from Kansas City to New York City, for example, costs $417, and the cost of sending the same amount of beef from Texas over modern speedy freight lines compares very favorably with that figure. Moreover, Texas can take advantage of an all-water route to New York, and by using this route 22,000 pounds of beef can be carried from Houston to New York for only $210. According to a recent news item, a Gulf Coast ranch has sold 3,500 young grass fed steers weighing an average of 1,500 pounds each, to an Eastern concern, which will butcher them and ship them out of Houston. The fact that our cattle can not only be thoroughly fattened and prepared for the market in Texas but also shipped directly to their destination from Texas ports is a most important development in the industry.

As we said, Texas is still a great cattle country, but not alone for beef cattle, for dairying has made vast strides in the State. Such a movement was, of course, to be expected, along with improved breeds and more attention to sanitary features. But beef cattle remain an industry apart, and the old cowhand or cattleman is inclined to stiff cold-shouldering at the mention of milch cows. To him, all cattle, regardless of age or sex, were designated as "cows," and when he wished to refer to females exclusively he called them "she-stuff." It is natural that the swift growth of our dairying and development in Texas should have brought about a correspondingly rapid advance in dairying. Not yet can we boast of such herds of course aristocracy as have come from all over the United States to carry off blue ribbons at the Centennial exposition in Dallas this year, but our milch cows are of good stock, our milk is produced under the most approved sanitary conditions, and many nationally known manufacturers of cheese and other milk products have established plants in the State. Of these the Borden Co. has a powdered milk plant at Waco, the Carnation company has condensed milk plants at Sulphur Springs and Scandinavia, and the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Co. has a number of plants over the State, and as soon to start the construction of three more. More of such establishments will come as further supplies of milk are available. In each case, these companies assured themselves by adequate surveys and investigations that they would have good supplies of approved milk for their needs. The latest figures regarding cheese produced in Texas give the figure as $500,000 annually, and our other dairy products, milk, butter, cream and the like, bring in about $40,000,000 per year, according to the latest available figures. Other lines use large amounts of dairy products. For example, ice cream to the value of $6,660,000 was manufactured in Texas in 1933, and the amount today is much greater. A pound of butter, it may be noted, requires about ten and one-half quarts of milk and a pound of cheese four and one-half quarts. Milk, after cotton, is the Texas farmers chief "money crop;" the price may at times seem low, but there is always a market.

In many respects the problems of the dairy farmer are similar to those which confront the beef cattle industry. Due to the size of Texas we have great variations in climate and in natural conditions. In some localities certain feeds can or grown better and more satisfactorily than in others. The farmer, like the cattleman, must study conditions and results, and govern himself accordingly. But through all the varying stages of trial and experiment, the dairying industry goes on in improvement and expansion; breeds are improved and methods are perfected to insure a certain and adequate supply of butter and milk for our daily needs. On the level plains of the Gulf Coast, on the high, treeless stretches of the Panhandle, and on the old Llano Estacado the dairy industry is flourishing and steadily expanding. Breeds of cattle are being improved and the best sanitary standards of milk production and distribution are being maintained.

It seems a far cry from the old Texas longhorn, "all bones and horns," to the more thrifty if less picturesque breeds of the present day, to the solid blocks of beef on four legs and to the mild-eyed Holstein-Friesians and Jerseys of our dairy herds. But the cattle industry has done much for Texas; it has brought great wealth to the State and it will continue to do so for many years to come.

The cattle business is now on a firm commercial basis, although it is vastly different from the old trail driving days. Nevertheless, it retains a leading place and presumably will remain so for long years to come, for, as previously pointed out, a larger part of Texas is natural grazing country and is of more value for this purpose that if brought under cultivation.

The Villain—Where are you going my pretty maid?

The Damsel—I'm going to milk a cow, sir.

The Villain—What? Not in that pretty hat?

The Damsel—Oh, no, in this pail.

EL CAMPO MEETS ARANSAS PASS IN REGIONAL GAME

The regional football championship for the four Class B districts of South Texas will be decided tonight at Victoria when the El Campo Rice Birds meet the Aransas Pass Golden Panthers at eight o'clock on the Victoria high school field.

El Campo by defeating Edna last week is champion of districts 41 and 42. Aransas Pass won the bi-district title of districts 43 and 44 last week by downing the Mission Eagles of the lower Rio Grande Valley.

Arrangements are being made by Victoria school authorities to take care of a capacity crowd.

GARWOOD MISSIONARY LADIES HOLD MEETING

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Garwood Methodist Church met with Mrs. O. C. Braden, in Garwood, on Thursday afternoon. The ladies finished the study of the book, "A Preface of Racial Understanding." After the business meeting, the hostess served delicious refreshments to Mrs. Clara Brate, Mrs. W. Snow, Mrs. M. Faktor, Mrs. W. E. Little, Mrs. J. M. Harry, Mrs. A. F. Foerster, Mrs. V. C. Williams, Mrs. P. M. Schilling, Mrs. Louise Schilling, Mrs. W. H. Pinchback and the Rev. Mr. A. F. Foerster.

Mrs. Clara Brate, Mrs. W. E. Little, Mrs. J. M. Harry and Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Foerster attended the zone meeting in Flatonia last Friday.

The turkey dinner given by the ladies of the Garwood Methodist Church last Saturday night was a great success and was enjoyed by all the visitors.

SIAMESE TWIN FELT LIFE LEAVE BODY OF BROTHER

New York.—Doctors agree that Simplicio Godina, severed Siamese twin, probably knows more about the mysteries of death than any living person.

Trying to explain the death of his brother, Simplicio, from his hospital bed, said:

"A very strong and strange feeling came over me and I knew even before I turned to touch Lucio, that he had just died."

Simplicio attempted to relate how he felt Lucio's life ebb away, but failed to find adequate words.

Shortly after Lucio died Tuesday night from pneumonia and complications doctors operated to save Simplicio's life. He died four days later.

The brothers, 28, were joined by a bridge, some eight inches in diameter, of muscle and fiber at the base of the spine. They had separate circulatory systems which made it possible for Simplicio to survive.

Several years ago the twins were at the Avalon Theatre in Eagle Lake.

Visitor—I found something very absorbing on your desk.

Poet (highly delighted)—Indeed! One of my poems, I presume.

Visitor—No, a piece of blotting paper.

STUDY CLUB MEMBERS HOLD INTERESTING MEETING

The Eagle Lake Study Club held a very interesting meeting on Wednesday afternoon of last week at the home of Mrs. Agnes Dromgoole.

Following a short business meeting, Mrs. Judith Smith led a splendid program on "Fiction." She opened her program reading a quotation by Carlyle. "Literature is the thought of thinking souls." The book discussed during the afternoon was the current popular novel, "Gone with the Wind," by Margaret Mitchell, young and popular Atlanta, Ga., matron. Mrs. Smith gave a few facts about Margaret Mitchell and her book. Mrs. P. C. Dunbin gave a short but very interesting sketch of the author's life and work. "Gone with the Wind" is Miss Mitchell's first venture at book writing.

Mrs. H. C. Fitzgerald gave a review of the play, which she handled in a most capable and highly entertaining way. It has been said that "Gone With the Wind" is one of the best novels yet published, and Mrs. Fitzgerald was enthusiastic in her praise of the writing of Miss Mitchell.

The next meeting will again be held at the home of Mrs. Dromgoole on Wednesday afternoon, December 16th. This will be the Christmas program and Mrs. Nat Holman will be the leader.

GARDEN CLUB SESSION ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

The Eagle Lake Garden Club met on Wednesday afternoon in the council room of the city hall, with eleven members and one guest in attendance.

Mr. Elmore Schier, local manager of the Central Power and Light Company, spoke to the ladies during the afternoon on the Christmas contest being put on by his company and being sponsored by the Rotary Club and the Garden Club.

Mrs. B. H. McElhinney read a splendid paper written by Mrs. C. B. Stephens, who was unable to attend, on "Christmas Decorations and Arrangements." Mrs. Stephens made a number of attractive Christmas souvenirs which gave the ladies ideas of ideal place cards, invitations, table favors and small Christmas decorations. Many beautiful arrangement suggestions were offered in clippings from magazines passed to the members.

The club will again meet after Christmas, the first meeting date of the new year being Wednesday, January 13th, instead of the 6th. This regular meeting date was changed because of conflicting date of meeting of the Study Club. Mrs. Hayes Stephens will be the program leader and the subject will be "Roses."

Come to CORRIGAN'S for Gifts

—That keep the joy of Christmas through years to come—

No interest or carrying charges on budget payments.

Fancy bridge or dinner ring . . . Charmingly fashioned of yellow gold and set with seven diamonds.

$32.50

$4.25 CASH . . . $4.25 MONTHLY

(1) Above—Platinum engagement ring set with fine center diamond, and fourteen smaller diamonds.

$75

$7.50 CASH, $7.50 MONTHLY

(2) Above, left—Natural gold engagement ring, set with center diamond, and eight smaller diamonds.

$35

(3) Above, left—Beautiful wide ring for the bride who prefers to wear one instead of two. Platinum, with eighteen round diamonds, and four baguettes.

$175

$11 CASH, $12 MONTHLY

See also our large stocks of STERLING SILVER SILVER PLATE FINE IMPORTED CHINA STEMWARE SPECIALS LAMPS AND GIFTS

Convenient Budget Payments!

Mail orders sent subject to your approval.

Dainty white and gold filled Elgin baguette watch.

$37.50

$4.75 CASH, $4.75 MONTHLY

(4) $37.50

Handsome Bulova strap watch in natural gold-filled case. Link band, 15-jewels.

$24.75

$1 CASH, $1 WEEKLY

Channel set wedding ring, completely surrounded with diamonds. Yellow gold, white gold, or platinum.

$4.75 Cash, $4.75 Monthly

(5) $125

A new wedding ring in platinum with 30 large diamonds set in individual prongs.

$12.50 CASH
$12.50 MONTHLY.

15-jewel Elgin in a white or natural gold-filled case.

$39.75

$6 CASH, $6 MONTHLY

Corrigan's will be open Saturday evening and other evenings until Christmas. All mail orders will receive prompt attention, and will be shipped subject to your approval.

Corrigan's JEWELERS 601 MAIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS

THROUGH THE MAILS WITH THE CHRISTMAS CARDS

Post offices throughout the country are preparing for their annual Christmas rush—the rush of people buying stamps for Christmas cards, and mailing packages varying in size from pillboxes to cases for violincellos. If they ignore warnings to "mail early," post office shoppers may find their faces drawn in lines of weariness from waiting in line.

"They invariably rejoice; however, with a reliever 'That's that!' when each Christmas card is safely dropped through the letter slot or into a mail box," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "But that isn't that; the real job of handling the Christmas mail is barely begun.

"Each card must be postmarked, sorted according to the direction it is to travel, possibly re-sorted according to destination, tied with twine into a neat package with its fellow travelers, locked in a mail pouch, carried to a train or plane, possibly re-sorted in a mail car while speeding over the rails, tossed from train or plane to mail truck and carried to another post office, where it is sorted again and again until it reaches the proper carrier and the proper place in his packet of mail for the next delivery.

"The Christmas job of our postal system involves almost unimaginable figures. Even in normal times the biggest business in the world, with more than 45,000 offices, handles a billion letters and parcels each hour. But Christmas multiplies mailing by two or three. The post office of Washington, D. C., typical of most of the larger cities, reports that letters alone show a Christmas boom of 135 per cent despite a decrease of official mail.

"To speed departing mail, large city post offices can call on the superhuman speed of four types of mechanical devices: the electric cancellation machine, the mechanical 'facing' table, systems of overhead conveyors and pneumatic tubes. To respond to the annual deluge of Christmas cheer, however, no additional machinery is installed. Instead, all available hands and reinforcements are called to man existing equipment, and buckle down to a steady 24-hour grind.

"With the electric cancellation machine, the machine age made its debut into the post office almost a half-century ago. When fed a handful of letters at a time, all face forward, it postmarks them at the lively clip of 20,000 an hour. New models, chic in gray paint and dazzling with chromium, are streamlined, with clockwork of rollers housed in protective metal covers, so that it cannot possibly bite the hand that's feeding it.

"The 'business' end of a cancellation machine is a sloping top somewhat larger than the average school desk, mounted on a waist-high pedestal with a small electric motor protruding from the rear. The channel at the top flins envelopes through from left to right by means of revolving wheels and stamps them with the familiar black bars, ner showing place and time. A dial on the front, half-brother to an auto speedometer, records the number of cancellations up to 999,999, then patiently starts all over again.

"The time shown on the postmark, which settles so many arguments about when absent-minded persons mailed their letters, is set by hand. Every half-hour, an attentive clerk moves the time-stamp a half-hour forward according to the clock on the wall; at 5 o'clock, for instance, the machine begins stamping 5:30 and continues until 5:29.

"In some post offices a mechanical 'facing' table turns all mail front forward and routes it toward the cancellation machine. With its aid, a very few men can plow through huge piles of envelopes. Without leaving his place a clerk can pick up bushels of letters, face them toward himself, and drop them into a narrow trough at the table's edge. Here a moving belt takes the mail for a ride to the end of the long table and straight to the cancellation machine. There are two troughs, one for normal letter-size envelopes, and another for the longer legal size, since they must be cancelled in different machines.

"At the facing table, too, clerks lay aside first-class mail which a cancellation machine would be unable to digest, packages or envelopes which are extra large, extra small, or extra thick. Petite Christmas cards, half-obliterated by a single stamp and hailed as 'cute' by the public, are just gnats in the eyes of the postal system; they have to be postmarked by hand.

"Post offices, large enough to suffer from indoor traffic trouble, give the mail right-of-way in a series of elevated conveyor systems. Like giant flat-bottomed troughs, varying in width from a foot to a yard, they hang from the ceiling on metal rods. Endless belts of rubberized fabric serve as moving tracks within a metal framework. On these 'letter escalators,' a Christmas card can find its way all alone from one end of a post office to the other, and wind up safely on the facing table where it belongs.

"Conveyors also carry packages, bundles of newspapers and whole sacks of mail to the proper spot in the post office, then can take empty sacks to a store room. They not only relieve floor congestion, but save much loading and unloading. A special conveyor which brings printed matter to the Washington Post Office from the Government Printing Office, where trucks and elevators were formerly used, reduces the amount of handling for each piece from six times to two. Remembering that mail sacks may weigh as much as 135 pounds each, and that official mail leaving Washington totals 75 tons a day, postal officials hail this as one of the best time-saving and labor-saving conveyors in use.

"Many large cities, such as Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Paul, which have post offices over railroad stations, use conveyors to escort outgoing mail directly to the train platforms. In Washington, where the post office and the station are side by side, the mail travels its last quarter mile in electric trucks.

"To be sure that conveyors are not holding out any letters, they must pass a daily examination.

"So that the mail may go through, in spite of city traffic congestion, at least two cities have a system of pneumatic tubes for communication between branches. Boston has about a mile and a half of 'letter subway.' New York uses 26 miles of it, threading its way through the tangle of pipes and wires four feet underground. These tubes, of cast iron, are an inch thick in diameter, and are joined like water pipes. They speed along more than half of New York's tremendous letter traffic, the heaviest in the country. As many as 500 letters can be packed into a single metal carrier about the size of a small ice-cream freezer, and shot through the tubes by compressed air at a rate of a mile in two minutes."

CAR RUNS OVER PANTHER

W. R. Montgomery, newspaper man and lawyer, from Edinburg, was in Uvalde last week to meet his friend, Adrain Poole, and also to see Vice President Garner. Montgomery is perhaps the only man who ever ran over a full grown panther in an automobile. It happened in the vicinity of San Diego. Coming along the highway he approached a sharp curve and on each side were bar pits. Just as he rounded a curve he saw what he supposed to be a calf but coming closer he saw it was a full grown panther in a crouching position. The car was on it before he could think and the animal bumped under the car between the wheels. Montgomery slowed up and turned around and threw the lights on each side of the road to see if he could find the animal, but no trace could be found. Montgomery explained that he did not get out of the car to make a very close search.—Uvalde Leader-News.

Santa Goes Modern on the Thirtieth Christmas Seal

A design showing the twinkling, jolly old face of Santa Claus, popular symbol of Christmas, was submitted by Walter I. Sasse of Brooklyn, New York, and was chosen for the 1936 Christmas Seal and for the colorful posters appearing throughout the country. The modern treatment in brilliant red, green, and yellow makes this thirtieth Christmas Seal fairly shout "Good Health and Holiday Greetings!"

MR. WALTER I. SASSE of Brooklyn, New York, submitted his first Christmas Seal sketch in 1929 while he was still a student at Pratt Institute. He has been eager to see a wholly new type of Christmas Seal, one that introduces a feeling of modern art and is at the same time decorative and colorful. The Advisory Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association composed of five members representing the 1981 state and local affiliated tuberculosis associations throughout the country unanimously chose this design of Santa Claus treated in the modern cartoon manner. They consider it especially appropriate for the thirtieth Christmas Seal since the educational campaign to fight tuberculosis urges the use of modern weapons.

The Santa Claus tuberculosis Christmas Seals go on sale Thanksgiving Day and the sale of the penny stickers continues through Christmas.

COTTON SECTIONS SHOW LITTLE PROSPERITY

On a recent trip to Nashville, Tennessee, the writer observed that sections where the farmers' principal crop is cotton, there is more visible poverty than in sections where other crops are grown. And, it might be added, that usually the best, most productive land, is planted to cotton and the poorer land is planted to other crops.

Beginning with East Texas, in sections where there is little or no cotton grown, people live in better houses, there is more paint used on the buildings and everything indicates that there is more prosperity than in sections where cotton is the chief crop. The same may be said of Western Arkansas, where the land is very poor, but the farmers manage, by producing other crops, to maintain their buildings in fair condition. As one enters well into the state, he finds hilly, rough country, where it appears that cotton would not grow. There, buildings are modern and well painted, outhouses large and everything indicates that the people living in that section are prosperous. As one enters the cotton growing section between Hot Springs and Little Rock, where the land is rich and mostly planted to cotton, shacks, badly dilapidated shacks, are in evidence everywhere, although the yield this year was good.

In Tennessee, particularly in the rolling country, where cotton is not planted, but where corn and other feed crops are produced on a large scale, dairying, mule, hog and poultry raising are the chief sources of the farmer's income. Here people live in large, well-painted houses, their barns and outhouses are well-kept and their premises generally portray prosperity. Green pastures, oats, wheat and barley furnish part of the feed in the winter months. Corn, wheat, oats, peanuts, alfalfa and lespedeza are grown for feed and produce good yields. Other crops, potatoes, yams, tomatoes, berries, cane, etc., are said to do well in the sandy sections of all the states mentioned and add to the income of the farmers.

But what this writer was particularly impressed with was that in the sections where they have the best lands and produce cotton, poverty is most prevalent, and where the lands are poor and farmers diversify, the best signs of prosperity are seen.—Payette County Record.

Fireworks!

The biggest line we have ever had!

MANY NEW THINGS IN THIS SELECTION

Come and see what we have this year

GET YOUR FIREWORKS NOW —THEY ARE GOING FAST!

Sam Austin

Eagle Lake, Texas

WHAT IS "SUCCESS?"

A few years ago Success Magazine offered a prize for the best definition of "success." The following, contributed by Almedia B. Waltz, won the award. What are your ideas of "success?"—and how do they compare with her fine conception of it?

"To start out in life with a definite, worthy purpose, and to accomplish that purpose.

"To overcome one or more bad habits.

"To find our greatest enjoyment in the laughter of children and the song of the uncaged birds.

"To suffer bravely without complaint.

"To live nobly, and to wrong no man.

"To keep the conscience unsullied and the heart pure, and yet not parade your goodness before the world.

"To mingle with the saint and not become self righteous, and to mingle with the sinner and not become vicious.

"To feel a kinship with all humanity, good and bad.

"To perform your work uncomplainingly and cheerfully.

"To accept criticism without resentment and to give it without malice.

"To recognize the rights of others.

"To give both body and mind a daily cleansing.

"To have a kindly sympathy for our dumb friends.

"To learn that Love is a constructive force both in the life of the individual and in the life of the nation, and that hate is a destructive force. That kindliness and sympathy are highly moral and that hatred and revenge are highly immoral.

"To learn the lesson of self-effacement, and to forget self in the service of humanity, and to feel at the close of the day that though your performance had been far from praiseworthy, you are just a little nearer the perfection toward which all humanity is striving, is to make a success of life."

Sam and Rastus were discussing politics. Rastus was a rabid partisan of the incumbent.

"Well," said Sam, "Ah like him all right. Ah guess, but his platfo'm ain't no good."

"Platfo'm?" snorted Rastus. "Platfo'm! Say, don't you know dat a political platfo'm is jess like a platfo'm on one o'dese yere street cahs—hit ain't meant to stan' on; hit's jes meant to get in on!"

FOUNDER OF "4S" GAME OBSERVES 50th ANNIVERSARY

(From Dallas News)

Visitors to the W. A. Thomas home, 4336 Avondale, these cold winter nights will find that frosty-haired gentleman sitting quietly with a few friends engaged in practice of a game he invented nearly fifty years ago as a boy of 11—the American institution of 42.

While Mr. Thomas, who serves as collector of internal revenue during the day for Uncle Sam, has played the game thousands of times since those faraway days of 1887 in Parker county, he vows he is going to shine up his technique so he can mop up all competition during the fiftieth anniversary of the game next year.

"There was a strong prejudice against any form of card playing in my household," Mr. Thomas related. "Dominoes were not regarded as instruments of the devil, so I got to fooling around with the possibility of bidding with the numbers.

"Finally one of my young chums, Walter Earle, and myself worked out what is known today as 42 with its system of bidding," he said. "The only difference was that one could trump a trick instead of following suit. They still play the game that way in Fannin county, where Earle took the game when he moved there."

When Mr. Thomas used to go to Mineral Wells with his father to deliver the large Indian peaches they grew on their ranch, he used to play the game with the old men that always congregated around the general store.

The old men, in turn, taught the new game to the traveling salesmen, who spread it all over the country in a few short years. There's scarcely a small town in the United States that at one time did not have its 42 games just as regularly as the church suppers.

Mr. Thomas is well known in Dallas, having been a resident here since 1910. He was born July 28, 1873, in Red River county, and his family moved to Parker county when he was 2 and in 1888 to Fannin county.

The constable hurried across to the motorist and pulled out his notebook.

"Did you knock that man over?" he demanded, pointing to the prostrate figure.

"No, indeed, I pulled up to allow him to cross the street and he fainted."

CROP INSURANCE

Crop insurance was advocated in the recent campaign by both candidates for the Presidency, and seems destined to become the next interesting development in farm legislation. In The Progressive Farmer, we find this explanation of the most favored plan as it would apply to cotton:

"The plan most favorably regarded by Secretary Wallace calls for the payment of both premiums and losses in kind. That is, the cotton farmer would pay his premium in cotton and receive cotton to cover his losses.

"At present the plan calls for the payment to the farmer up to 75 per cent of his average yield over a six-year period. For example:

"If a farmer made 120 bales of cotton during a six-year period or an annual average of 20 bales, he would be insured against an annual loss of anything less than 75 per cent of 20 bales, which is 15 bales.

"Skeptics say that 60 per cent of the average production is the highest protection that can be given without loss to the government. Others say that six years is too short a period upon which to base calculations. Secretary Wallace's answer to these objections is that even if the government does lose money on crop insurance, it will be cheaper than relief.

"Another objection is that crop insurance would discourage sound farm practices, the farmer depending on crop insurance, rather than good seed, fertilizer, etc., to make an average yield. However, inasmuch as the farmer would be insured up to only 75 per cent of his average yield, there would still be the incentive to go ahead and make the best possible yield. A farmer would hardly be satisfied with 15 bales when good farming is likely to bring him 20 or even 25 bales."—Hearne Democrat.

Lissie Happenings

Our heartiest congratulations are extended Miss Ruth McCormick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. McCormick of Eagle Lake, and Mr. Roy Jerrolds of East Bernard, who were married in Eagle Lake on last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. A. J. Derby went to Houston Saturday to be with her daughter, Mrs. Elva Cash, who is very ill. We hope that she may soon recover.

Aluminum demonstrations were given in the homes of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hough and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Adkins Monday and Tuesday evenings, respectively, by Mr. Griffin, who gave very interesting health talks while he prepared a meal.

G. E. Cook, R. L. Cook and Alfred Gertson returned from a deer hunt Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Causey were shopping in Houston Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Senkel of East Bernard spent Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Corman.

The pupils of our school were given diptheria vaccine Friday afternoon by Dr. J. R. Laughlin, of Eagle Lake. We wish to thank Dr. Laughlin for his services.

PLANT FRUIT TREES NOW

Take advantage of winter growing season, and save watering and loss next spring.

Every home in town or country should have fruit trees.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS, APPLES, FIGS, BERRIES, PECANS and others.

For Beauty, Value and Satisfaction, plant Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Shade Trees, Bulbs.

Our trees are extra fine this year, and prices reasonable.

For 61 years we have supplied Texas with the best trees and plants that could be grown, backed by guarantees that have always been maintained.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE, which gives information as to proper varieties for every section, planting, pruning and general care.

RAMSEY'S AUSTIN NURSERY
AUSTIN, TEXAS

$20.00 IN CASH PRIZES

. . . Residential Outdoor . . .

CHRISTMAS

. . . LIGHTING CONTEST . . .

HOW TO WIN:

Enter your name now! Plan an outdoor lighting decoration for the home for the holiday season. Install your lights as soon as possible, at least by Dec. 17. Immediately after the contest closes, Dec. 31, judges will meet and announce winners. You have a good chance to win 1st prize, or at least one of the 8 other prizes. Your electrical dealer or contractor will give you valuable suggestions without obligation. Start today and win!

Rules and Regulations:

1—All residents of this community are eligible to enter. Contestants must signify their intention of entering the contest by filling out an entry blank and bringing or mailing it to First National Bank. Entry blanks will be obtained at the Bank.

2—Contestants may register any time before 7 p. m. December 16. No one will be eligible for prizes who does not register on or before 7 p. m., December 16. If registration is mailed, postmark will determine time and date of registration.

3—The contest officially opens at 7 p. m. on December 17 and lasts until 10 p. m. December 31.

4—Decorative displays must be confined to the outside of residences and to the shrubbery and front yard of residences.

5—Displays must be illuminated each night between the hours of 7 and 10 during the official contest period.

6—Judges will view the displays sometime between 7 and 10 on any nights from December 17 up to and including the night of December 31.

7—Displays will be judged on a basis of artistry, color, harmony, illumination, and originality and not on the basis of elaborateness.

8—Judges will be selected by the Garden and Rotary Clubs.

9—The cash prizes to be offered will be as follows:

First Prize	$10.00
Second Prize	6.00
Third Prize	4.00
5 Honorable Mention Prizes	

10—Persons engaged in any phase of the electrical business will not be eligible for prize awards.

11—Anyone entering the contest agrees to accept the decision of the judges as final.

SPONSORED BY

Garden Club AND Rotary Club

ENTRY BLANK

Please enter my home in the Residential Outdoor Christmas Lighting Contest sponsored by the Garden Club and Rotary Club.

Name .....

Street Address .....