

The Baird Star

Our Motto—"Tis Neither Birth, Nor Wealth, Nor State, But The Get-Up-And-Get That Makes Men Great."

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

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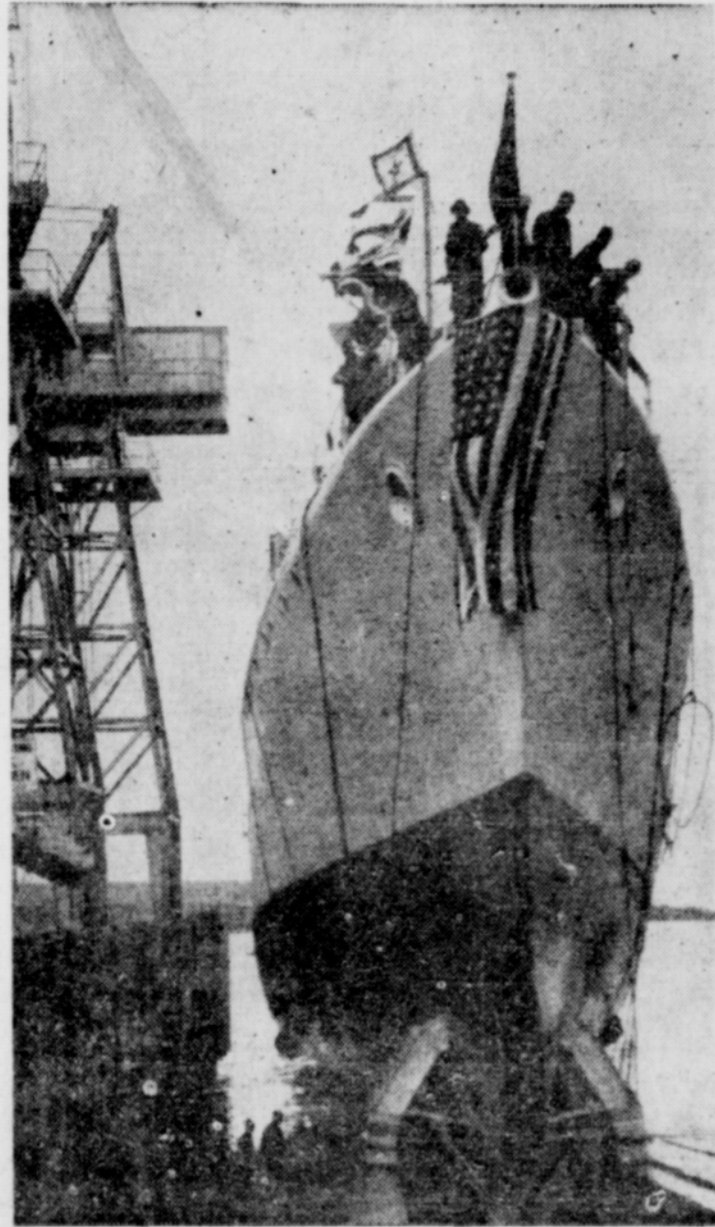
NOTABLE NEWS EVENTS IN PICTURES



THE "BABE" SURPRISES—"Babe" Ruth, former home-run king of the New York Yankees, is still popular with the younger generation as is attested at New York hospital, after he gave surprise parties for infantile paralysis victims. Event heralds forthcoming President's Birthday balls.



EIKI TOJO—Premier of Japan has been preparing attack on United States since assuming power. He heads military clique which led Japan into treacherous stab against American outposts.



SEA-GOING DEFENDER—Another destroyer, U. S. S. Woodworth, slides down the ways in San Francisco, adding to Uncle Sam's growing navy for Western Hemisphere defense.



READY FOR COMBAT—This is part of the battle dress of Uncle Sam's soldiers in cold climates. Master Sergeant Thomas Nihart, of Bristol, Ind., shows his face under tin helmet during Pine Camp, N. Y., dress exhibit.



PHILIPPINE'S WEST POINT—Cadets from the Baguio (West Point) Academy put their best foot forward in recent defense demonstration in Manila. These future Philippine army officers are trained by both American and Philippine instructors.



(Official Marine Corps picture from Acme)
HARDY U. S. MARINES ON PATROL IN ALASKA, ADVANCE THROUGH SNOW.



ON "PATROL" AT 70 M. P. H.—One of the U. S. Navy's new PT (Patrol Torpedo) boats zips over the water outside New York harbor as Navy demonstrated maneuverability of the craft for defense as well as offensive duties. Boats can attain speed of 70 m. p. h.



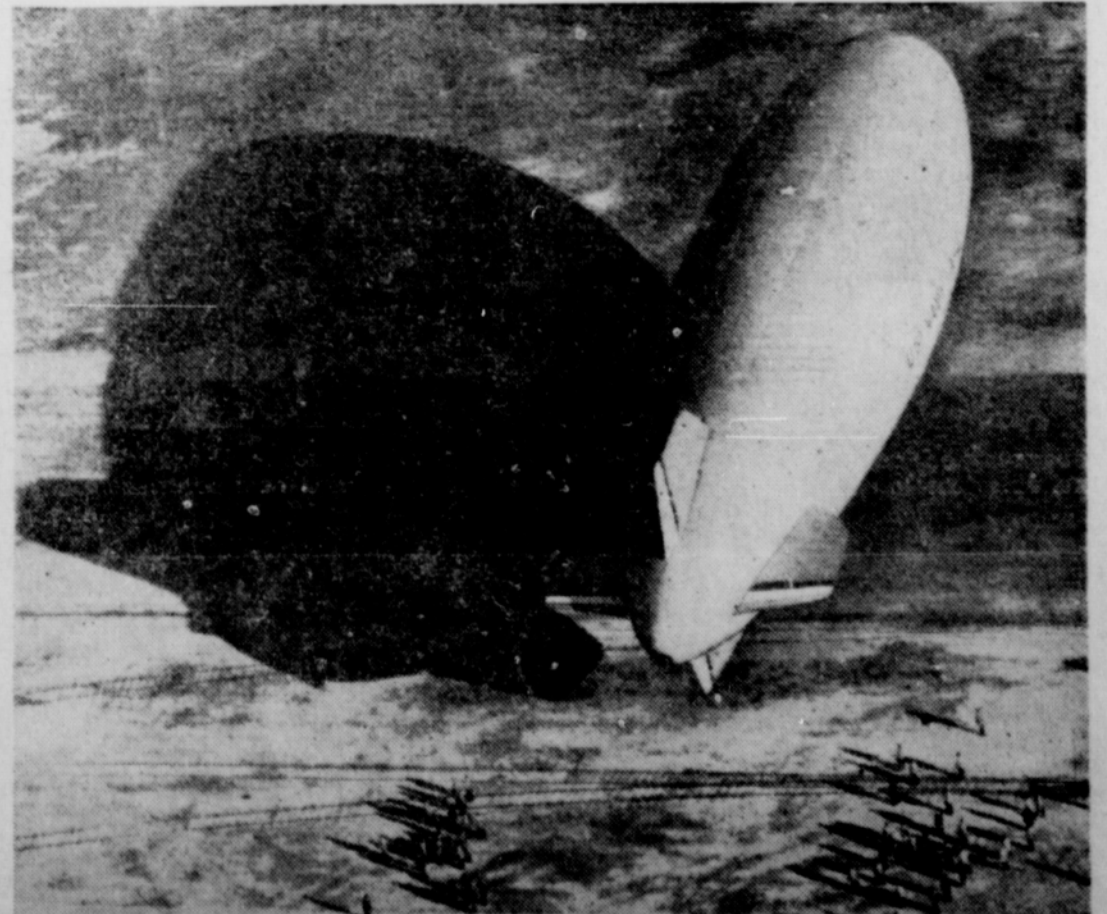
TOKYO—Capital of Japan, has already been the target of U. S. bombers, according to reports. Tokyo residents will prefer air raid shelters to parading the streets as war intensifies.



ON MALAYAN FRONT—Men of a battalion of Gordon Highlanders carry on construction work in tropical jungle setting on the Malayan peninsula. Men are battling invading Japs.



PILOT OFFICER W. J. Daly of Amarillo, Texas, tells how he stuck on tail of a "Jerry" during dog-fight while an escort on bomber flight over occupied Nazi territory.



SHADOWS OF WAR—Airship and ground-crew alike cast symbolic "shadows of war" as a Navy blimp is rolled out at dawn for its service on submarine patrol over the Atlantic, "Somewhere on the East Coast." It operates under U. S. Navy.

Building a Pioneer Home in the Wilderness

By AVIS PLATTER
Edgewood, Texas.

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MRS. MARY WILLIAMS, age 96, of Mineola, Wood county, Texas, was born near Atlanta, Ga., in 1845. She with her husband moved to Texas in 1877, settling on 100 acres of wilderness land six miles east of Quitman, Wood county.

"We paid \$5 an acre for the land, covered with timber and brush, and built a 2-room log house on it to live in," said Mrs. Williams. "It was a job clearing that land so we could plant it to crops. We cleared the trees and brush from most of the land, leaving only the tree stumps. We plowed around these stumps for over two years until they were dry enough to be burned in the field. Up to that time no one had heard of a stump-puller. Our main crops were corn, cotton and potatoes. We always had a turnip patch and a few other vegetables growing in season. Later we had hogs, cows and chickens. At all times there were plenty of wild game, including turkey, quail, squirrel and a few deer. I have seen wild pigeons in such droves that they blotted out the sky. These birds were migratory and disappeared from Texas in the 1880's. Smaller than the domestic pigeons, they were of fine flavor when properly cooked.

"For the first three years in Texas I had no cook stove—just cooked in the fireplace with a big black swinging pot, a skillet and a Dutch oven. Vegetables and meats were boiled in the pot and

meats were fried in the skillet. Bread and potatoes were baked in the Dutch oven. The oven lid was first heated hot, then live coals placed on top of the lid and underneath the oven. Anything cooked in a Dutch oven always had good flavor, not only bread and potatoes, but cakes and cookies.

Timber Wolves Went in Packs

"The only wild animals that bothered us were timber wolves. They kept us awake by howling at night and catching our little pigs. They went in packs and fought off dogs that chased them. Once in a while panthers would scream out in the woods after dark, but these animals seldom came near the house and none of the men folks feared them. Most men carried arms openly, either rifle or six-shooter or both.

"We hired negroes to pick cotton. One time, when Mr. Williams was away from home and I was left alone with my three children, a big negro man who had been picking cotton for us came to the back porch and demanded money. I told him I had no money. Then he cursed me, drew a knife and started to enter the house. I closed and locked the door, lowered two windows and fastened them down. He tried to raise the windows, and while doing so I screamed and flashed a pistol in his face. He quickly turned his back to me and started running. I shot at his heels to make him run faster. I could have killed the black devil but he was hardly worth killing.



MRS. MARY WILLIAMS, age 96, Mineola, Texas.

Pioneer Recreation

"The next day this negro was captured and put in jail. A mob formed to take him out of jail and lynch him. Finally it was thought best to let the law take its course. He was given a 20-year sentence in the penitentiary.

"Pioneer recreation was sought through dancing. Young folks danced all night until daybreak, often wearing the soles from their shoes. I remember my husband danced the soles off a pair of new boots in one night. There was no sissy dancing. Men had to shake a leg when they went through the 'double-shuffle' or the 'buck-wing' in those far-off days. Father was a strict disciplinarian. When I married he let me have a supper for the guests, but no dance. We always respected his wishes.

"Grown-up pioneers were healthy and seldom sick enough to need a doctor. But the children had chills. These chills sapped their strength unless a cure could be found, and it was not easy to find a cure. There was a weed called boneset that people gathered, brewed into tea and used as a remedy for chills. It was terribly bitter and the children hated it. Another chill remedy was cold showers each morning summer and winter. Many young children tried to dodge the showers and often older children had to catch and hold them while parents doused their naked bodies with cold water. Strange as it seems, this cold shower treatment sometimes broke up the chills. Maybe it just scared the chills out of the children. After quinine came into general use and better sanitation, chills were less frequent. Malaria was the primary cause of early day chills.

Heart Disease Rare

"Pneumonia was not so prevalent then as now, and seldom fatal. They used to bleed a patient who had pneumonia. Bleeding was done from the temple or at the bend of the elbow. The cause of most deaths nowadays—heart

disease—was rare among pioneers. They knew they had a heart and that was all. It didn't bother them.

"Farming and cattle-raising were the principal vocations. Farmers got along pretty well without governmental aid. They made their own living at home and when they went to town took along something to sell. Farm labor was cheap. A man would work on the farm all day for a gallon of syrup (worth 40 cents) or a bushel of corn (worth 50 cents).

"The only farm fences were rail-split fences, built by laying one rail upon the other at right and left angles. Later there were paling fences around gardens and front yards. Barb-wire eventually took the place of rail fences. For a long time farmers would not fence with barb-wire, claiming it injured their livestock.

"I rode horseback on a side-saddle and rode well that way. While I did not attempt to ride wild horses, I could stay on a horse that pitched if he didn't pitch too hard. Many a time I have ridden horseback to visit neighbors with one of my children sitting in

front of me and another sitting back of me on the horse. This helped to make good riders of the children as they grew up. Without horses, we pioneers would have been stranded in a wilderness. Civilization owes a debt of gratitude to horses.

War Brings Out Meanness

"War brings out all the meanness in men. We criticize the Germans for invading and devastating Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Russia. I doubt, however, that Hitler's soldiers have been much meaner than were Sherman's soldiers. During the War Between the States the Yankees under Sherman came through Georgia and swept everything clean before them. They took the corn, killed the hogs and cattle, robbed the houses, tore up the feather-beds, ran swords through the furniture, upholstery and carpets, burned the cotton, emptied the smoke houses of meat and often set fire to homes they had robbed. This all happened right here in our own country and seems unbelievable, but it's true, nevertheless, for I saw it with my own eyes.

"War is war wherever it may be and it's horrible enough—a curse to our so-called civilization. This last war, the one we are now facing, will awaken us to a sense of spiritual neglect. We have leaned too far back from the moral side of life; we have been good-time seekers. A Christian people cannot forget God and continue to prosper. When we forget God, He forgets us."

Mrs. Williams lives with her daughter in the old family home in Mineola. Seven of her eight children are living—the oldest 75, the youngest 57. She has 28 grandchildren and 30 great-grandchildren. Her husband died in 1925.

Grandma Williams is in full possession of her mental faculties and able to go when and where she may please. If an automobile is not handy, she walks. She reads the weekly and daily newspapers and the Bible. Her favorite saying is, "reading of the Bible and prayer will keep one in the narrow path that leads to the more abundant life."



"I shot at his heels to make him run faster."

JAPAN WARS On U.S. and Britain

By HANSON W. BALDWIN
(The New York Times)

JAPAN'S treacherous attack on Hawaii, the Philippines and on Malaya Peninsula, December 11, brought war to the Pacific—a war that not only involved the United States and Great Britain but other countries.

Twenty-seven months of clashing nations in America as to where the best interest of the country lay while war raged abroad were dissolved by the common peril, the common urge to repulse and crush the first major invasion of United States territory since the year of 1812. The Congressional declarations of war that followed demonstrated the swiftly forged national unity.

In population, resources, industrial production, wealth and land area the Anglo-American allies are far superior to the Axis powers. The United States holds most of the world's gold; Russia is a great producer of the precious metal. In strategic raw materials and even in food Europe is not, and never has been, self-sufficient and Japan is plainly dependent upon outside sources for many needed items, particularly rubber and oil. The United States alone produces far more steel than Germany, Italy and Japan—more than the combined steel production of all Europe and all of Asia.

In a long war—if the Allies can hold their present lines—there is no question about which side has the greater staying power, the longer wind.

Rulers of the Seas

Another great advantage of the Allies—one which has not been overcome despite Japan's recent treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor and Manila and the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse off Malaya—is superiority on the surface of the sea. The Allies still have far greater surface naval forces than do the Axis powers, and their ability to move their ships about upon the great waters and to deny—at least in large areas of the ocean—the same freedom to the ships of the Axis may well be a dominating factor in this war.

But air power is of vital importance today in the waging of war. Over the seas or over the land the gauge of victory will probably go to the side which can achieve and maintain air superiority in the various theatres of conflict. The Axis starts this race with an initial advantage, but not an overwhelming one. Russia's present air power is unknown; even guesses are liable to serious error because of the secrecy with which the Red Army has hidden all its operational statistics even from Britain and the United States.

Not Many Planes

But Russia today, after six months of debilitating struggle with the Reich,

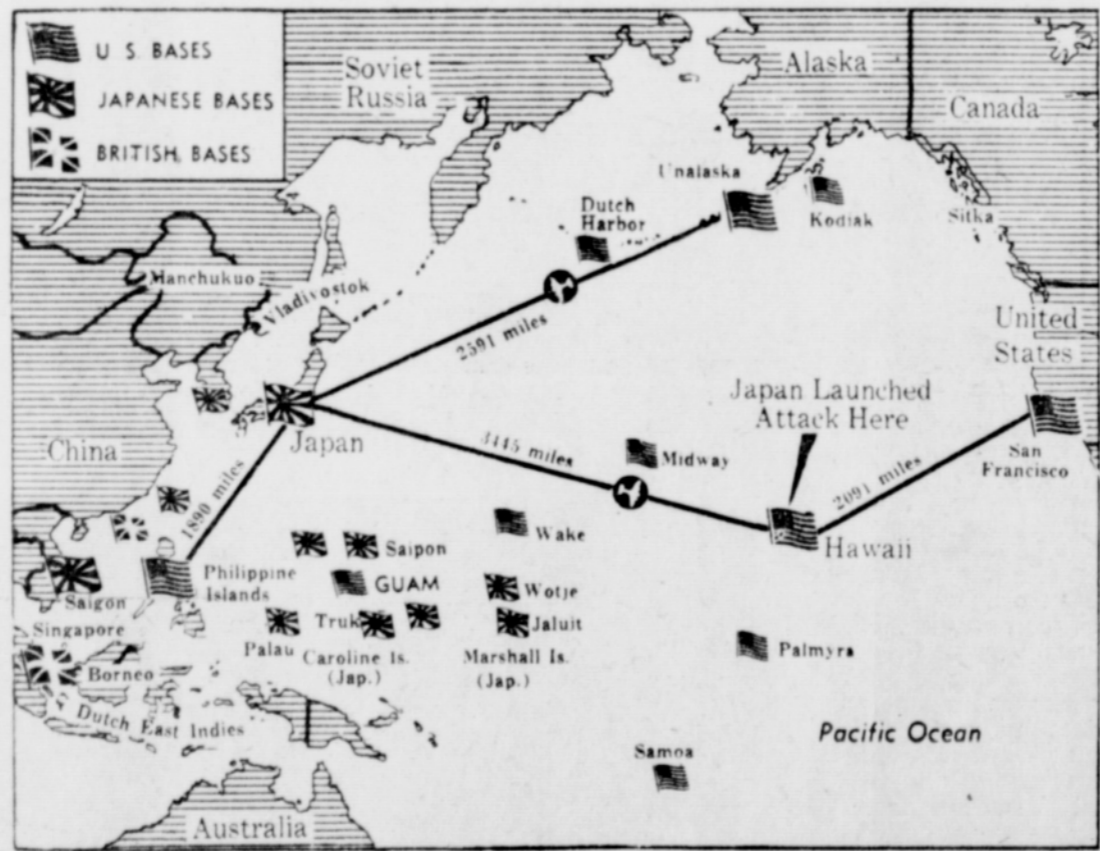
cannot have many planes. Britain has a large and growing air force, but not large enough for her needs as the initial Japanese successes in Northern Malaya show. We have as yet not so much an air force as a collection of planes and pilots, with but relatively few squadrons (and those now most hotly engaged in action) really well trained for combat operations.

Germany, on the other hand, despite her losses in Russia, still has perhaps the largest operating air force in the world, though it probably will not be at full effectiveness for the next few months, until its squadrons, decimated in Russia and North Africa, receive replacements and are reorganized. Italy's air force is small but adds some weight to the German Luftflotten in the Mediterranean theatre of war. In the Far East it is already amply evident that Japan's air power has been grossly underestimated and that she possesses a large air force of very considerable

was also turning out over 2,000 airplanes every month.

On land the armies of the autocracies in numbers, equipment and training are also initially superior to the armies of the Allies, even if Russia's Army is included, but again the superior man power and machine power of the Allies should in time compensate for this differential.

Finally, there is the factor of the philosophical approach to war—morale.



KEY POINTS IN THE VAST PACIFIC THEATER OF WAR.

Out of the vast expanses of the Pacific, bombers raced from Japanese aircraft carriers to launch a surprise attack on the United States naval base at Hawaii. Thus, on the quiet Sunday morning of December 7, hostilities began between the United States and the land of the Rising Sun. Here are key points in the vast area, where history is being enacted daily, where distances are calculated in thousands of miles, and where tiny islands with unpronounceable names are destined to become centers of headline news.

competence, thoroughly trained, well equipped and manned by fanatically brave men.

Aircraft Production

But the great strength of the democracies in the air is the strength of the whirring machines of their aircraft production lines. The German production rate today may be large—perhaps between 2,000 and 3,000 monthly. Italy's is small—a few hundreds. Japan may be able to turn out 750 to 1,500 a month (probably less). But early this fall the United States was producing well over 2,000 a month, with production figures rapidly increasing, while Britain

There is the fatalistic Japanese, and the fanatical Nazi—neither of them afraid to die. The Japanese has a chauvinistic and religious fervor that knows no check except, as one writer has said, complete defeat on the land, on the sea, in the air. The German has race and nation consciousness coupled with Hitlerian-inspired fanaticism and leavened by the most precise and careful of military training. These are formidable qualities.

Strength of Armies

Yet the armies on the side of the Allies have a strength which will not

(Continued on Page 4, column 5)

The Value of Texas Forests

By the Texas Forest Service of the A. & M. College, College Station, Texas.

One out of every five acres in Texas there is some kind of tree growing. Like its climate and topography, Texas has 35,000,000 acres of forests spread from east to west, north to south in an ever-changing pattern.

The pine and hardwood left in the eastern section of the State make up the commercial timber region. The post oak belt, cedar brakes, cross timbers, mesquite, live oak and mountain forests extending to the west, are secondary forest regions and have value as soil and water-shed protection. They also yield fuelwood, fence posts, small poles, some lumber, and are a great potential storehouse of wood fiber.

Foresters estimate there are at least 225 different tree species in Texas, yielding a volume of about 335 million tons of wood fiber. Texas leads the nation in forest area.

Forests have been termed "our most powerful single bulwark against excessive soil wastage and runaway water." A forest is like a sponge that soaks up the rains; the roots of each tree spread out like a net, helping to hold the soil in place. Experiments in Texas have shown soil loss from agricultural land is 900 times greater than from land with trees! Texas forests will become increasingly important in planning the State's soil and water conservation program.

Magnitude of Forest Industries

Few people fully understand and appreciate the magnitude of Texas' forest industries. Yet the manufacture of forest products is the second largest industry in the State. The industry centers in the commercial pine and hardwood belt, but other small industrial plants are scattered throughout the post oak and cedar regions.

Every day over 25,000 workers are busy in the wood operations and in the mills of some 500 forest industrial plants in East Texas. Their annual payroll amounts to over \$25,000,000. Texas wages, value of wood manufactured products and value of equipment make the industry a \$100,000,000 business.

Lumbering is the oldest industry in the State, and sawmills make up 80 per cent of the forest industrial plants. Other secondary industries are: wood treating plants, veneer mills, cooperage plants, pulp mills, hand and dimension factories, planing mills, and furniture factories.

Texas ranks seventh in the nation in lumber produced, sixth in lumber consumed. Almost 40 per cent of the lumber cut has been exported to other States and foreign countries, but exports are more than balanced by lumber imports into Texas.

With all the values that Texas forests have to offer, it is apparent that the State has a definite responsibility of protecting and encouraging wise use of its tree-growing lands. This responsibility was recognized in 1915, when the 34th Legislature created a State Department of Forestry and assigned to it "direction of all forest interests and all matters pertaining to forestry within the jurisdiction of this State."

Texas Forest Service

The Texas Forest Service operates under the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors of A. & M. College and comprises one of the major divisions of this institution. Forestry constitutes an important factor in land use problems and its location at A. & M. College is logical, as the College exerts a more profound influence on proper land use than any other State agency.

At present the Texas Forest Service is conducting the following lines of work: forest protection, farm forestry, industrial forestry, State forests, forest nursery, reforestation, silvicultural research.

Near Alto, Texas, is located the big 73-acre nursery site of the Texas Forest Service. Here are grown seedling trees of various species of pines and hardwoods for reforestation purposes. With production capacities aimed at ten million trees each year, the nursery is one of the most modern in the South. Under the present arrangements with the United States Department of Agriculture, State forestry agencies are responsible for maintaining forest tree nurseries. The Federal government, through the CCC, has contributed approximately \$20,000 towards the development of the Alto Nursery. Raising tree seedlings is a year-round job, because it includes not only planting the seed and tending the trees, but taking the orders, shipping the trees and collecting, curing and sorting the seed.

Trees at the Alto Nursery are grown for reforestation purposes only and sold at the cost of producing them to farmers and other timberland owners. No ornamental stock is produced. Seedlings are only sold on the condition that they will be used to start new forests.

CURRENT COMMENT

By A STAFF EDITOR

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The Bill of Rights

RECENTLY the nation observed Bill of Rights Day, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the first 10 amendments to the constitution as drafted by the first Congress. Following are the 10 amendments:

I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

III. No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or other infamous crime, unless on a presentation or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

IX. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

X. The powers not delegated to the United States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Cotton-Soybean Helmets

The Soybean Products Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the cotton specialists of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory have jointly developed a plastic helmet out of heavy cotton cloth and soybeans. Object: To protect the heads of miners and workers on construction jobs from falling material. The new helmets are lighter than the old metal kind hitherto used. In fact, they are strong enough to deflect blows up to forty pounds,

which is about all that the human neck can stand.

Pearl Harbor Jolt

Japanese bombs on Pearl Harbor gave the national defense program its greatest jolt.

William S. Knudsen, as OPM director general, long had contended that the terrible urgency of an all-out production effort would not be realized before the country had been attacked, its citizens bombed and part of its Navy destroyed. Now all concerned—the government, industry and labor have been brought to this realization, as he had predicted.

The nation has been engaged in the defense effort since June 1, 1940. A program of about \$70,000,000,000 has been charted and approved by the Congress. The results have been impressive, but the amount and character of the defense equipment in the hands of the United States Army and Navy, and in the possession of our military allies, Great Britain and Russia, has been far from satisfactory.

Mr. Knudsen estimates that by January 1, 1942, the nation will be 50 per cent of the way to peak production of guns and ammunition and 40 per cent of the way to the goal in merchant-ship output.

He has said that defense expenditures by January 1 would amount to \$12,700,000,000, and the estimated expenditures for 1942 would be \$26,000,000,000 with an outlay of \$36,000,000,000 in 1943.

Nazi Setback

The Nazis are retreating on a wide front from Moscow and Leningrad. How far they will retreat probably depends on how hard they are pressed by the Russians. Hitler has now taken over supreme command of his army, having ousted General Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch.

A spokesman for the German Army admitted a halt in the drive. He said that Moscow would not be captured this year, that during the winter German troops would have to abandon the war of movement, that all up and down the 2,000-mile front from the Arctic to the Sea of Azov they would dig in.

The cold is so terrific that even the oil freezes in the motorized vehicles," the spokesman said. "Soldiers trying to take cover simply freeze to the ground. Fighting under these conditions is practically impossible."

Moscow had a different version of the turn of the fighting. It was not cold alone that caused the Nazis' halt, the Soviet claimed, but fighting Russian soldiers. The Red Army was reported to be advancing everywhere. The Germans were said to be driven from Leningrad, north, west and south of Moscow, and on the southern front along the Sea of Azov and in Crimea. Where the German High Command spoke briefly of "local actions," Moscow claimed the Wehrmacht's retreat had become a rout.

How Modern War Burns Oil

How modern war burns up oil can be illustrated with a few figures. The gasoline stoves—used for Army cooking require some 720 gallons a day for each 9,000 men. An Army of 3,000,000 would need some 240,000 gallons daily.

A twelve-ton tank consumes a gallon a mile. A mechanized brigade with 112 small tanks and combat cars, plus 615 other motor vehicles, will use 100 gallons for every mile traversed.

A single-engine plane might "cruise" along for an hour on forty-five gallons; but twisting and diving and screaming under full power the same plane will eat up more than twice as much.

In a single hour a big bomber flying at top speed can consume 240 gallons—more than enough to take an automobile from New York to California and half-way back again. In a five-hour raid 600 bombers would use up about 720,000 gallons.

A modern air armada, 2,400 bombers and 1,600 fighter planes, burns around 500,000 gallons in sixty minutes—enough to run almost 700 popular-price automobiles for a year.

Britain Optimistic On War

England is better prepared for the war this winter than during the preceding years, according to Lieut. Commissioner Phyllis Taylor, director of the Salvation Army's work for women and children in England and Scotland. Interviewed in New York City on her arrival from London for a stay of "two or three months" in this country, Commissioner Taylor gave an optimistic account of civilian morale and of adequate arrangements for the comfort and protection of civilians.

Rations are not liberal but adequate, she said, some of them being increased with the influx of lend-lease supplies. More bomb shelters with better sanitary conditions have been built and three-tier bunks line subway platforms, available for about 10 cents a night.

"People seem actually to have become accustomed to raids and war-time conditions and are concentrating on the idea that things must go on as much as possible in a normal way," she said.

Steel Loss Put at 30,000 Tons

Thirty thousand tons of steel, enough steel to build thirty destroyers, were "irrevocably lost" to the national defense effort as a result of curtailment of production caused by the captive-mine strike in the mills of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, principal subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, officials said.

Steel experts declined to estimate the cut in output in other companies, but said they did not believe it had been as great proportionately as in the Carnegie-Illinois units, which turn out one-eighth of the nation's steel supply. As the largest producer, Carnegie-Illinois had to take more extreme steps than the others to conserve its fuel supply, it was explained.

Refused to Probe Report on Japs

The special House committee to investigate un-American activities, under chairmanship of Representative Martin Dies (Dem.) of Texas, received information several months ago which later developments have shown indicated the Japanese planned an attack on Pearl Harbor and Manila. The matter was not investigated by his committee at the time, Dies told the House recently because the administration had regarded such an investigation as inadvisable.

Dies declared the administration had not been "on the alert in dealing with fifth column activities." The Texan added that there still are many persons with their sympathies 100 per cent in favor of the Nazis employed in the nation's defense industries.

The Vast Pacific

The Pacific Ocean is the oldest, biggest and deepest of the oceans. It is twice the size of the Atlantic, plugging a depth of almost seven miles. Its 70,000,000 square miles cover an area larger than all of the earth's continents, and it stretches from the Bering Strait to the Antarctic, from the Philippines to Panama. Its waters wash North and South America, Asia, Australia and the tremendous island cluster called Oceania.

Conquistador Balboa first viewed the swells of the Pacific Ocean from a jungle-clad peak in Panama's Darien. He claimed for his sovereign in Spain whatever soil the "The Great South Sea" touched. That was in 1513. For nearly four centuries the story of the Pacific was a tale of occidental rivalry for control of the water bridge to the fabled spice island of the East and the golden cities of Cathay that Columbus had sought.

Spaniard, Portuguese, Dutchman, Russian, Briton, Frenchman, Yankee and German were entered, at various periods, in the competition. Magellan, bursting into the placid ocean from the rough icy straits above Cape Horn, gave it its misleading name. Tasman, greatest of Dutch navigators, discovered New Zealand and the Fijis. Bering, the Dane, explored the North Pacific for Czar Peter the Great.

France's Black Christmas

Ralph Heinzen, United Press correspondent in France sent this dispatch to American newspapers a week before Christmas:

France is facing its poorest and saddest Christmas since the German siege of Paris in 1870.

In the shops of France, there is nothing with the Christmas touch to entice French spending—even if the French had francs to spend.

Each Frenchman is allowed 40 points a year for purchasing clothing. A gift scarf takes nine points. A pair of socks uses up five.

Stores throughout France show only wooden toys. Even baby dolls have wood heads because all the doll-heads formerly used in making French dolls came from Czecho-Slovakia and the war has killed that traffic.

Most of the French Christmas trees came from the Cosges mountains, or as far away as Finland. There is no chance of shipping them this year, because railroads are needed for other things.

Czecho-Slovakia was the production center for Christmas tree trimmings and the trimming factories now are turning out hand grenades or shells.

Even if the French had trees they could not have candles on them because candles come under the fat restrictions and long ago were melted down.

Dr. Louise Stanley. From the bureau flows the newest information gathered in the field of nutrition, translated into terms of marketing lists and menu plans, which women over the country are finding useful guides in providing the best possible diets for their money.

OPM On How to Save Tires

Hard on the heels of the drastic tire rationing announcement came a set of rules from OPM dealing with conserving the tires now in use. It suggested:

Cut out high speeds. Inflate tires often to proper pressures. Don't stop short or make jackrabbit starts. Avoid striking curbs, road holes and rocks. Check wheel alignment twice a year. Change wheel positions every 5,000 miles. Repair all cuts, leaks and breaks promptly. Don't speed around curves.

In addition, government experts asked owners not to use their cars unless necessary. Cut out pleasure trips by auto, they advised, and utilize the public transportation systems whenever possible.

"Get together with your neighbors," it was suggested, "and work out a co-operative system for traveling to and from the office, the store, etc. It is wasteful to use several cars when one will do.

"Carry home small packages instead of asking the merchant to deliver them."

Sun Refuels Itself From Space

Every second the sun sweeps up something like 110,000,000 tons of hydrogen from the space through which it is passing if a new astronomical theory is correct.

Other stars pick up similar amounts of the interstellar gas, and thus keep refueled. This is the suggestion of two Cambridge University astronomers, Dr. R. A. Lyttleton and F. Hoyle. A summary of their theory, answering certain objections that had been made to it, is given in the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.

During the last few years astronomers have generally accepted the idea that the stars keep going by a transmutation process in which hydrogen turns into helium, giving off energy as it does so. However, the Cambridge scientists state, "the available astronomical evidence, particularly from double stars, led us to the view that a further potential source of energy must be introduced from outside the stars, either continually or intermittently replenishing the hydrogen in the star."

As it is now known that space between the stars is not the perfectly empty void it was once thought to be, but contains about as much matter as the stars themselves, in the form of diffuse clouds, they concluded that the stars might sweep up hydrogen from these clouds as they went through them. Though these clouds consist largely of calcium and sodium, which would not add to the stars lives, as little as 10 per cent of their mass in hydrogen in the form of molecules would suffice to keep the stars going. Recent observations have shown that molecules containing hydrogen actually are present in the cosmic clouds.—James Stokley in Science Service.

Soldiers Taught Japanese

Classes will begin soon at Camp Bowie, Brownwood, to teach some 40 officers and men of the U. S. Army's Eighth Corps headquarters one of the most difficult languages—Japanese. Because of the complex nature of the Japanese alphabet, the course will deal only with spoken Japanese.

For the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof. I Cor. 10:26.

Grass Root Reveries

By JOE GANDY
Winnboro, Texas.

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ELL, there's a new face at the door and his name is New Year. What 1942 is going to do to us is anybody's guess but we might as well be prepared for some more shocks and some more blows below the belt. But before I talk about the New

Year I want to thank the Old Year for a beautiful Christmas. I never, in all my life, saw a Christmas as with more color and more hospitality. The war seemed to have brought all of us into one common bond of fellowship and kindness.

I make no predictions for the New Year—and it needs none—for it is unpredictable. Life doesn't vary much over a period of years. We are born, fall in love, get married, raise a family—or let them grow up wild—then spend the remainder of our days wishing we had it all to do over again so we could do a better job. The good book says something about us living one day at a time. But this generation lives three days at a time and is still a day behind when the car is driven up and parked in the garage. It's the same world—whether 1941 or 1942—and it's going right on acting wise and foolish same as ever. So, when everybody gets a new almanac and knows what the sun, moon and stars are going to do in 1942, and how much popcorn Uncle Sam will let us plant, I see no reason why we shouldn't make Grade A.

So far I haven't heard much about New Year resolutions, but my guess is

there will be a sizable crop. I have played safe this year, made no New Year resolutions I can't live up to. They are: "Sleep late mornings, work short union hours, let wife have last word in all arguments, keep on chewing tobacco, live to eat and eat to live, ride around in flivver with no where to go in particular and nothing to do when I get there."

Since the days of "Poor Richard's Almanac," all almanacs have been popular. The modern home would be incomplete without an almanac, which tells about notable events, when the moon and tide will change, when to expect droughts and floods, and the best time to plant and harvest crops. The many medicine companies that put out almanacs free play up the weather and foretell weather and describe various functions of the liver. The liver, according to the almanac, is responsible for people's conduct. If they violate one, or more of the 10 Commandments, they can blame it on the liver. If they backslide, it's the liver. The almanacs also give other information on the signs of the Zodiac. Some folks live, die and go to heaven or don't go, by the signs of the Zodiac. Others plant crops and raise children by the Zodiac. I have a neighbor who consults the Zodiac before he votes or before he makes a business deal. He claims the Zodiac told him the month Japan would start war with the United States.

There was much excitement in Coon Creek when Japan started its undeclared war on Uncle Sam. Some

of our younger boys were already in the army and Japan's treachery made some of our older boys want to "jine up." For a while, at least, most of the fighting will be done in the air and on the water. That will preclude any gory battles in our peaceful community. Coon Creek has a good supply of air, enough water to baptize in but not enough to fight in. For years we have been taking up collections to send missionaries to Japan to civilize them; now we will have to take up collections to send marines over there to knock the civilization out of them. I always believed in charity at home. We still have several million heathens in America and they are not all foreigners.

It is amazing the things we do from force of habit. During a recent cold spell an old farmer who had moved to town got his scalding barrel ready and the water hot—then remembered he did not have a hog to kill. Another farmer who also had moved to town went out to feed his mules and nearly got run over by an automobile before he realized he was not in the country and had no mules. Us country folks who have done a thing every day for 50 years can't get away from the habit. When I was in the Texas Legislature I looked for the milk buckets hanging on the back porch every night and morning for a week.

It has become a great fad these days for our schools and colleges to go to a lot of trouble selecting their prettiest girls. A school now without a pretty girl would not get to first base. By now most schools have their selections made and are ready to get down to business. Any school with a bevy of beautiful girls can usually report a very successful term. When I went to school, girls had to depend on what they knew to get by; now they depend on how they look. Of course, odds have always favored a pretty girl. A homely girl knows her face will get her nowhere, so she goes to work and digs up knowledge. Consequently, homely girls make better grades in school than pretty girls, and in many instances make better wives.



"There's a new face at the door."

THE AMERICAN FAMILY . . . By George



"My dad is the key man at our town's defense plant. He unlocks the gate each morning."

BRIEF TEXAS NEWS---from Over the State

ITALY, TEXAS, DECLARES WAR

The little town of Italy, (Ellis county), in the heart of the Texas blackland—with 150 of its youth already in army uniform—has declared war against the country whose name it bears.

SCHOOLS TO GET BIBLES

The Gideons have received permission to place 1,550 Bibles in the public schools of Dallas—one on each teacher's desk. The school board notified the teachers that the Bible can be read to the pupils at any time, but without comment.

WOMAN, 109 YEARS OLD, DIES

Mrs. Guadalupe Moncivalles, 109-year-old resident of Garcia, (Cameron county), died at her home with a prayer on her lips for victory of the United States over Japan. Mrs. Moncivalles was a native of Mexico, but had lived at Garcia for many years. She became widely known because of her daily walk to and from Rio Grande City, a mile and a half distant.

WHEN ARMY WANTED HIM, HE HAD TO HURRY

For six months Earle Thomas Karothers, Jr., of Dallas, had been trying to get into the Army Air Corps. Then one day the recruiting station told him to drop by and get some papers. He got there at 11 a. m. Shortly afterward he was on a train headed for a training camp. He didn't even have time to go home and change clothes.

JAVANESE NOT JAPANESE

An overzealous Dallas policeman got into international complications when he spied a station-wagon filled with Orientals. They looked to him like Japanese; so he cracked down quickly and took the whole lot to headquarters. Passports produced revealed the little foreigners were not Japanese but Javanese dancers touring the country. Furthermore they are British subjects. The officer sheepishly escorted them outside.

TEXAS HAS 127,000 IN ARMY AND GUARD

Approximately 127,000 Texans are serving in the Army of the United States and the Texas Defense Guard. The Adjutant General's Department noted 36,205 selective service registrants under arms, 90,000 volunteers in various army units and 11,000 national guardsmen, now federalized in service. In addition, 15,000 men are in the Defense Guard, composed of 203 units, including air squadrons.

START TO REMODEL TEXAS' CAPITAL BUILDING

A start has been made on a half million dollars worth of improvements to the half-century old State capitol. Most pressing needs are being taken care of first. A new passenger elevator already has been ordered, to cost \$32,593. Other contemplated work includes a new main roof, ceiling for the House and Senate chambers and a covering over the dome. Also plumbing, heating and ventilating repairs are to be made. These expenditures were authorized in a special appropriation by the last Legislature.

YOUNGEST STUDENT EVER INITIATED INTO PHI BETA KAPPA

The amazing scholastic career of Martin G. Ettliger reached a new climax when the 16-year-old youngster was initiated into Phi Beta Kappa, honorary society of exceptional students. Ettliger is the youngest student ever initiated into the fraternity at the University of Texas, and is possibly the youngest in the nation. Martin entered the University of Texas three years ago shortly before his 13th birthday. He completed his work with the highest grade—A.

SHOT IN BREAST, TEXAN COUGHS UP BULLET, DRIVES TO HOSPITAL

D. M. Wood, age 44, of Tolar, (Hood county), walked into the emergency room of a Fort Worth hospital and announced calmly that he had been shot in the chest. "I coughed up the bullet," Wood told attendants. "I didn't like the taste of lead." A physician found the bullet had ranged upward from Wood's left breast—under the skin but outside the lung cavity—and into his throat. It missed vital arteries and veins. "This couldn't happen again in a million tries," the physician said. Woods told attendants he had driven alone to Fort Worth from his home at Tolar—a distance of 45 miles. He was shot with a .32 caliber pistol dropped from his belt.

KNITTING NEEDLES IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Needles, not words, are now flying in the Texas House of Representatives these days. Mrs. Homer Leonard, wife of the Speaker of the House, got out her knitting needles and went to work. She was joined by Mrs. Bess Dunlavey, the Speaker's Secretary; Mrs. Myrtle Lawrence, nurse to the Leonard's children; Mrs. Clara Neal, clerk to the House committee on contingent expenses, and Miss Gussie Evans, House Journal clerk. This is the entire woman's contingent in the House between sessions of the Legislature. Mostly they are turning out mittens.

TEXAS MASONIC MEMBERSHIP GAINS

A steady gain during 1941 in Texas Masonic membership was disclosed by Grand Master Sam B. Cantey. He said membership in the State is now 103,354, an increase of 2,736 over last year.

NEW 1942 AUTOMOBILE LICENSES

Distribution of 1942 Texas automobile license plates to county tax collectors has begun, and altogether Texas will need about 4,000,000 license tags. The 1942 tags for passenger cars have black numerals on a gold background, reversing the 1941 coloring.

17-YEAR-OLD TEXAS BOY FERRIES BOMBERS

Seventeen-year-old William Green, Jr., of Galveston, (Galveston county), flies bombers from California for the Royal Canadian Airforce. Green was 16 years old when he joined the R. C. A. F. in October, 1941. Seven months and 280 flying hours later he was ready for a commission and overseas service. But when Canadian officials learned his age, he was barred from fighting the Nazis over Britain. So he became probably the youngest ferry pilot in the R. C. A. F.

DEFENSE BONDS BOUGHT WITH 9,375 PENNIES

Pennies saved over a period of six years—9,375 of them—were put to work for National Defense by Dan Murray, of Sulphur Springs, (Hopkins county), when he used them to purchase two \$50 and one \$25 defense bonds. Purchase price of the bonds by Mr. Murray totaled \$93.75, but the maturity value at the end of 10 years will be \$125.

"TOKIO" IS TOWN IN WEST TEXAS

Tokio, in Terry county, was founded in 1907. Mrs. H. L. Ware, mother of the first postmaster, submitted the name "because I think it is a pretty word." The citizens of this little West Texas town have now taken as its slogan: "K. O. Tokyo," meaning that they want to see the score of youths who have joined the nation's armed forces from the surrounding farming country deal a knockout blow to Japan's capital.

MAN SINGS DURING OPERATION

J. B. McAtee, of Beeville, (Bee county), safety engineer for a gas pipe line company, contributed his own musical accompaniment as he underwent an appendicitis operation in a local hospital. The anesthetic administered to the patient failed to take full effect, and as the physician made a few cursory thrusts with scalpel, McAtee broke forth with a few bars from the notorious Hut-Sut song.

PENNY-A-PLANE CLUB LAUNCHED

Two hundred Marshall, (Harrison county), citizens have formed a "penny-a-plane club." Members—anyone may join—will drop contributions in boxes located in public places. A penny is donated for every German, Italian or Japanese plane destroyed by U. S. forces, according to the club rules. Funds will be turned over to the Federal government for defense. A penny a plane doesn't seem like much—but with two million members the receipts on seven enemy planes shot down would be \$140,000. Hardy Adams, who started the club, pointed out. He hopes the idea will spread to include that many members at least.

DEER HUNTER'S FRIEND

A 10-year-old doe on the Sid Hyatt ranch near Johnson City, (Blanco county), has done her part to maintain Texas' reputation as the best deer hunting State in the nation. During her lifetime the animal has given birth to five sets of triplets and four sets of twins. The last set of triplets was born in June, 1941. The majority of the 23 deer this doe has produced were bucks.

TEXAS PARKS VALUED AT \$30,000,000

Texas now has a \$30,000,000 system of State parks, F. D. Quinn, of Austin, executive secretary of the Texas State Parks Board, has announced.

BAGS DEER WITH RABBIT GUN

Twelve-year-old Ralph Wallace, Jr., of Houston, (Harris county), not only shot his first deer this season but he did it with armament designed for rabbit hunting. Ralph used a single-barrel 20-gauge shotgun, loaded with No. 6 shot. The deer was a 190-pound buck, sporting six points.

FIRST TEXAN TO DIE IN JAPANESE CONFLICT

It will be recorded for history that the first youth from the Lone Star State to shed blood in the Japanese War was Jay Edward Pietzsch, of Amarillo, (Potter county). Pietzsch, age 27, was navigator on a bomber. He was killed in Hawaii on December 7.

YOUTH WALKS 35 MILES TO ENLIST IN ARMY

Robert A. Taylor, former Duke University student living in Lake Charles, La., walked 35 miles to enlist in the Army, Maj. C. P. Kirkpatrick, recruiting officer for the Houston district, has reported. Taylor left Lake Charles, La., and walked to Orange, (Orange county), before catching a ride to Houston, (Harris county). He passed his army physical examination, after having a blistered foot treated.

MOUNT PLEASANT IS FIRST

The Mount Pleasant school system, (Titus county), is the first in Texas to have 100 per cent purchase by students of defense stamps and bonds. L. A. Woods, State Superintendent of Schools, informed school officials.

CONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS GAINS 84 PER CENT

The forces behind construction work in Texas called for materials and labor valued at 84 per cent more during January through October, 1941, than in those months of 1940, according to report. The three major classifications, non-residential, residential and engineering, went out in front of their comparable marks with many millions of dollars to spare in each case.

ARMY DESERTER REPORTS FOR BATTLE

Deputy Sheriff Joel Fleming, of Center, (Shelby county), reported a man, age 31, had reported at his office for transfer to any Army post for trial or service. The man said he escaped from Fort Bliss, El Paso, five years ago. "Now that this country has been attacked I know there is something for me to do and I want to get back into a uniform, if they will let me," he said.

JOIN THE "ARMY" AND SEE THE COUNTRY

Private Ellis R. Simpson, of Houston, (Harris county), saw America first, and at Uncle Sam's expense. His itinerary in the nine months which followed his induction included Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Monmouth, New Jersey; Fort Lewis, Washington.

HAS ATTENDED MORE THAN 100 SCHOOLS

Eleven-year-old Fred Miller, of San Antonio, (Bexar county), is probably the uncrowned champion when it comes to collecting report cards from different schools. Fred has attended more than 100 different schools in the past five years. He is a member of a family of gymnasts—"The Flying Millers"—and travels with a show. Fred, on the average, attends school one week in each city—just as long as the show is in town—then he packs up and goes to another city to meet new teachers and pupils.

WOMEN TO DRIVE TAXIS IN DALLAS

Women will begin driving Dallas taxicabs in January because male city transportation employes are resigning rapidly to go into defense industries and the military service, president of one of the largest cab companies has announced.

UNIVERSITY ADDS COLLECTION

University of Texas officials have announced a gift of \$12,500 to purchase the Texas publication collection of the W. A. Philpott, Jr., of Dallas. The university added \$12,500 to buy the collection of nearly 3,000 books, maps, engravings and pamphlets dating from Texas' early days.

SETS DRESSING RECORD

The Southwestern Poultry Association, a farmers' co-operative, believes it has set a record in dressing turkeys. On the first day of the Christmas turkey pool, 1,500 birds were dressed out in a little more than two hours.

YOUNG TEXANS TO GROW FOOD FOR BRITAIN

Boys and girls in Atascosa county are forming what they call "Pig, Calf and Poultry Clubs for Britain." Young people between 9 and 20 years of age will raise calves, chickens and hogs to increase the food supply and to yield a profit that can be turned into Defense Bonds and Defense Stamps. Children who want to join these clubs, but haven't the money to buy a calf, pig or chicken, may get a Farm Security loan from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

100,000 TRUCKS STILL "SLACKERS" IN TEXAS

State Police Director Homer Garrison, Jr., said that about 100,000 Texas truck and bus owners have failed to return inventory cards sent out by the War Department to obtain complete information on availability of vehicles for movement of troops, evacuees or material, if needed. Garrison appeals to have the cards returned to the U. S. War Department office at 1222 West Commerce Street, San Antonio.

QUARRYING INDUSTRY IS BOOMING

Expansion of the quarrying and mining industry of Llano county, due largely to the demand for various rock materials for defense projects, is reflected in the amount of stone shipped from Llano during November, 1941, compared with the movement at the same time last year. In November, 1941, there were 160 cars of stone of various kinds shipped, compared with 20 in November, 1940.

RECORD NUMBER OF TEXANS RECEIVE PENSIONS

More Texans than ever before in history—161,302 to be exact—received old age pension payments during December, 1941, according to officials of the Social Security Administration. What's more, the checks show the highest averages on record—\$19.13 each. In addition to these social security benefits, the State Department of Public Welfare reported that 1,368 December checks, averaging \$20.71, were mailed relatives for the support of 2,876 dependent children, and 1,818 adult blind persons received grants averaging \$23.25. The expenditures, half and half State and Federal tax funds, totaled \$3,156,379, plus more than \$150,000 administration costs.

WILL TRAVEL 50,000 MILES FOR COLLEGE DEGREE

Mrs. Winfred Newsome, co-ed wife of a Snyder attorney, (Scurry county), travels to and from Lubbock, (Lubbock county), six days a week to attend Texas Tech College. Each day she commutes 166 miles by train, back and forth between home and college, besides an additional eight miles daily between railway station and home at Snyder and station and college in Lubbock. She plans to continue that routine until conclusion of summer school next year, when she expects to receive a bachelor of arts degree. Allowing for holidays and recesses, she will have traveled 50,130 miles when she graduates—or a distance equal to two trips around the globe.

JAPAN WARS ON U. S. AND BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 2)

flag. For the first time in the history of the United States the nation has entered a war virtually united; Britain's enduring courage and steadfast resolution already have stood the trial by fire. The strength of the democracies is the strength of free men, thinking free thoughts, entering freely upon the great privilege of defending their country and their own free ways. These are not regimented fanatics or dogged fatalists, but they are more dangerous, for they will endure. As for the Russians, who so far are fighting only the Germans and Italians, they also are fatalists, but they have shown enormous fortitude in defending their own soil.

The stake in this unprecedented trial of strength, this test of philosophies and modes of life, is huge. It is a battle of ideas, a battle to determine the tide of civilization—a battle, in effect, to determine the "right of free people to live among world neighbors in freedom and in common decency without fear of assault."

Japan has enough strategic raw materials and reserve oil—plus synthetic oil production and oil from Sakhalien and Manchukuo shales—to last for at least a year, perhaps longer.

Americans should not expect a quick victory over the Japanese, who are tricky, tenacious fighters and who have had four years' experience fighting the Chinese. France underestimated the striking power of Germany. Let us not underestimate the striking power of Japan.



YOUR RED CROSS NEEDS YOU!

A TIMELY APPEAL—Sparkling the forthcoming Red Cross drive for \$50,000,000 expansion fund will be this stirring appeal poster by James Montgomery Flagg. Drive will be nationwide.

2,068 TEXANS TO ENTER ARMY DURING JANUARY

State selective service headquarters made the 34th and 35th calls on local draft boards over the State to fill the Army's requisition for 1,769 white Texans and 299 negro registrants for induction in January, 1942. Gen. J. Watt Page, State director, said the men would be sent to Army examining centers for physical check-ups between January 6 and 10. Those accepted will be inducted between January 27 and 31.

DEFENSE CAUSES TEACHER SHORTAGE

The nation's defense efforts have created a serious—in some instances alarming—problem for Texas' public schools, Miss M. W. Dozier, secretary of the University of Texas' teachers appointment committee, has declared. More than 2,200 calls, 1,000 more than last year have been made for teachers, Miss Dozier reported. There is an urgent need for teachers in commerce, mathematics and sciences, particularly, as well as in English, history and coaching positions.

The McCoy's



Hardwood Finish



By Boughner



By Boughner



CAMELS AS OPIUM SMUGGLERS

Arabs are drafting camels as accomplices in a swallowing act.

Egyptian customs authorities were having their troubles with smugglers of narcotics, who seemed to be working in a ring with dealers in camels intended for slaughter for the meat market. They came to suspect that the dope might be inside the camels, when owners of particular animals refused prices three times higher than the prevailing rate.

Some of the suspiciously high-priced camels were seized and slaughtered. Half-pound tins of narcotic were found in the first compartments of their complicated stomachs. The animals were able to march and carry burdens, apparently unembarrassed by these oversized, indigestible capsules which they had been compelled to swallow.

Now, as a matter of routine inspection, a certain proportion of each lot of camels coming to the market is required to pass in review before an X-ray machine, which will spot anything unusual in their interiors. — Science Service.

NEEDED VITAMINS

Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, has stated that about 40,000,000 Americans suffer from the results of not eating enough of the needed vitamins.

It is significant that Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, chief of the Selective Service System's medical division, stated that the principal cause for the rejection of draftees is "defective teeth," accounting for about 21 per cent rejections.

Other major disqualification causes are: Eyes 13.7 per cent; muscular and bone defects 6.8 per cent; heart ailments 6.3 per cent; mental and nervous defects 6.3 per cent; lungs disease, 2.9 per cent.

All of these physical causes of rejection are related to vitamins.

Chemical research has found that vitamins enable the body to use the ordinary foodstuffs for producing the heat and the muscular and nervous energy required for life.

The fuel of the body's engine is hydrogen contained in food, and it is burned by uniting with oxygen; but it is the vitamins that make such a process possible.

For health, every diet should consist of plenty of foods, especially rich in the various vitamins: Eggs, milk, citrus and other fresh fruits and vegetables, whole cereals, butter and cream, lean meats, fish, etc.

Three more died yesterday, the boss should learn there's nothing "just as good" as CUTLER BLACKLEGOL.

One shot BLACKLEGOL immunity at least 99.999% certain.

If not available locally order direct from CUTLER Laboratories - Berkeley, Calif.

SAN ANTONIO AND FORT WORTH

GUNS OR BUTTER OR BOTH

If we expect to have butter along with guns we must be prepared for certain eventualities, warns Dr. Alfred W. Booth, University of Illinois geologist and geographer.

We consume enormous amounts of vegetable oils and fats—71 pounds annually per capita, far more than any other people. We probably can produce at home enough animal oils and fats. But the outlook for those of vegetable origin is not so bright. Canned sardines, grease for airplanes, paint, linoleum, shampoo concoctions, explosives, printing inks, shortening, oleomargarine, are but a few of the products that call for vegetable-derived oils and fats.

Some three and a half billion pounds of vegetable oils and fats were consumed in our factories in 1938. From the cottonseed we got about 46% of this. Most of the rest of it came from coconuts, oil palm nuts, flax seeds, soybeans, tung tree nuts, corn, peanuts, rape seed, perilla seeds, castor beans, babassu palm nuts. About half of these things are imported.

One-third of our requirements come from southeastern Asia and the adjacent East Indies. Coconut oil comes from the Philippines. Argentina sends us most of our linseed and Brazil much of our cotton, peanut, castor and babassu oil.

The remedy: We must increase our domestic production. Many useful plants we cannot grow. Our best bet is cottonseed. Next is flax, for linseed. Finally, more use should be made of the soybean.

COYOTES CHEW LEATHER

People are always "reading" human traits in the habits of animals. Dogs "love" their masters; cats "cry" for their food; and horses neigh "with delight." Now comes one about coyotes. These animals apparently chew "for fun." And they chew tanned leather!

Even such a veteran scientist as Charles C. Sperry, food-habits expert of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, was surprised at that one. Sperry examined the stomach contents of more than 8,300 coyotes to determine their food-habits.

Short pieces of leather strap with iron buckles attached, parts of uppers of leather shoes with metal eyelets still in place, and heavy saddle leather with innumerable tooth marks, mute evidence of the effort to chew it into pieces convenient for swallowing, were found in 51 coyote stomachs taken in 15 States.

Only explanations advanced for this unsuspected coyote habit of chewing leather are that the animal may obtain some salt from the discarded straps, and that "maybe they just chew for fun."

Principal coyote food, however, is not leather but mammals, which form more than nine-tenths of the predator's food. Principal items during the year are rabbits (33.25 per cent), rodents (17.52 per cent), domestic livestock (13.17 per cent).

A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

Back Up

"I don't need none!" said the lady of the house before the agent had opened his mouth. "How do you know?" I might be selling grammars."

It Would Help

"Your fiancé is really a charming fellow. He seems to have that certain something." "Yes, but I'd rather he had something certain."

Labor Saving

An engineer, building a railroad in Mexico was trying to show a native how much the railway would benefit the country.

"How long does it take you to carry your produce to market at present?"

"With a mule it takes three days." "When this railroad is in operation you will be able to take your produce to market and return home the same day!"

"Very good, Señor. But what shall I do with the other two days?"

Last Stop!

A gentleman slipped on the stair of a subway and started to slide down to the bottom. Half-way down, he collided with a lady, knocking her down, and the two continued their way together.

After they had reached the bottom, the lady, still dazed, continued to sit on the gentleman's chest. Looking up at her he said politely:

"I'm sorry, madam, but this is as far as I go."

Inspired Advice

Little Mary's father had spanked her. That night when she said her prayers, she concluded with this petition:

"And please don't give daddy any more children. He don't know how to treat those he's got now."

Nuts Anyhow

That land you sold me is no good. You said I could grow nuts on it.

O, no, I didn't say that. I said you could grow nuts on it.

Strong Stuff

The keeper of the local inn was awakened at midnight by a loud knocking on the front door. Putting his head out of the window, he shouted:

"Go away. You can't have anything to drink at this hour."

"Who wants anything to drink? I left here at closing time without my walking cane."

POULTRY NEWS Good, Clean Litter Adequate Vitamins

Good Litter for Clean Eggs

A deep, dry litter contributes much to the contentment, comfort, and health of the flock. It is an advantage to the poultry man, also in producing clean eggs, and because the ultimate labor of cleaning the pen is so much less when the litter is dry.

In addition to these functions, litter should serve as a sort of "ever normal" storage or control for condensed moisture, absorbing the surplus during cold spells or wet weather, and losing it as conditions improve. In some cases, unfortunately, it acts simply as a sponge, absorbing constantly more and more until it becomes soggy and caked, and must be replaced. Litter replaced during the winter never has the life of that which has been conditioned and fortified by exposure and use in the pen during the first months of the season, and replacement is costly in material and labor.

Adequate Supply of Vitamins

Although satisfactory rations are available from many sources, it may be well to check up to be sure that an adequate supply of vitamins, especially A and D, is furnished during the winter months. If there is any doubt, the necessary oil or concentrate may be added to the dry mash, or, more simply, mixed with the supplementary feeding. Of a standard oil containing 85 units of D, one quart a day is recommended for 1,000 laying hens. If fortified oil or concentrate is used, the amount is adjusted to the vitamin potency of the oil.

Modern Grandma

Now who will tell me one important thing you must all do before going to bed at night?

Put the doorkey in the mailbox for grandma.

Safer to Stay

Survivors of a shipwreck had spent months on a desert island. At last they were overjoyed to see a steamer approach in answer to their signals. A boat was put out and pulled to shore while the castaways cheered. An officer stepped out with a bundle of newspapers.

"The captain sent these papers to you," he said. "After you've read them, he wants to know if any of you will want to be rescued."

Wrong Preposition

Sophomore: "Jack seems to be stuck on Dorothy."

Junior: "Stuck on her? You mean stuck to her."

Rearin' to Go

Used car prospect: "Say, what makes this car jerk so unmercifully when you put it in gear?"

Resourceful Salesman: "Ah, that proves it's a real car. It's rarin' to go."

Wrong Motif

Saleslady: "So you think you don't want this new green dress? Why not?"

Mandy (of ample proportions): "No suh! Not me! Ah'd look too much lak a ton o coal in a lettuce patch."

Main Objective

First Neighbor: "Do you know a good way to cure hams?"

Second Neighbor: "I know very well how to cure hams. The trouble with me just now is how to procure them."

Anything But Listless

Professor: "I have the impression that your son is somewhat listless."

His Father: "Listless? My gracious, no! He has lists of blondes, lists of brunets, and lists of redheads."

Logical Question

Visitor (at dog show): "How much do you ask for this big dog?"

Exhibitor: "Five dollars."

Visitor: "How much for the smaller one?"

Exhibitor: "Ten dollars."

Visitor: "And how much for that teeny-weeny one?"

Exhibitor: "Fifteen dollars."

Visitor: "How much will it cost me if I don't buy any dog at all?"

Thoroughly Repair Brooder Stoves and Houses

Poultry raisers should repair immediately their brooder stoves and brooder houses to get the best service possible in rearing the extra chicks needed this year.

This point was stressed at the recent convention of the Wisconsin Hatcheries Association by W. D. James, president of the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association. He pointed out that, although an industry survey showed the need for a 44 per cent increase in brooding equipment and laying house equipment, a 25 per cent increase in battery brooders, and 6 1/2 per cent more incubator capacity, the actual steel and other materials available to manufacture that equipment promises to be considerably under last year.

"We are going to have to make the most of what we have," he said. "Get out the old brooder and repair it wherever necessary so it will render the best service possible. Let's repair those brooder houses—make them tight and warm, and not expect the brooder stove to warm the outside. Yes, and better feed and better care must be taken into consideration."

"I do not want to talk too discouragingly, and neither do I want to attempt in any way to mislead you. There will be new equipment available, but only proportionately to the amount of materials that will be supplied to the manufacturers."

Feed Offsets Effect of Cold

The feeding problem in winter is primarily an attempt to offset the effects of cold and inclement weather on appetite. It is not a season to adjust formulas or change rations.

FEEDING THE ZOO ANIMALS

The job of feeding some 2,500 wild animals with tastes that range all the way from fresh blood to sunflower seeds is an all important one in the New York Zoological Park. The first principle is to give every animal what it would eat in the wild, of its own accord, if that is possible. The second is to find acceptable substitutes if the natural food is not available.

The Zoological Park must set its table for boarders who dine at intervals ranging from five minutes to two weeks. Hummingbirds must have food in their compartment at all times. When little vials of artificial nectar are hung in the hummingbird cage, even five minutes seldom passes without the birds zooming down for a delicate drink. And yet these are the birds that somehow make a 500-mile non-stop flight across the Gulf of Mexico in their migrations, with no chance of gathering food enroute.

In an average year the animals will eat 51 1/2 tons of beef, 20 1/2 tons of bread (mostly rye), 1,300 chameleons, 500 pounds of cottage cheese, 220 pounds of ant eggs, 18 cans of honey, 200 white rats, a ton of hemp seed, 1 1/4 tons of sunflower seeds, 50 pounds of dried flies and a hundred other foods mostly in lesser quantities.

Of all the animal groups—mammals, birds, reptiles—the birds demand the widest variety of diet. At least ninety different foods are served to the bird collection and, unlike most of the other animals, whose stomachs are given a rest one or two days a week, all of the birds except the vultures have to be fed every day. Their high rate of metabolism requires it. The vultures fast one day a week in winter and two days in summer.

Strangely enough, elephants share with birds the trait of being rather particular about their food. Apparently they get tired of looking at it if too much hay is thrown into their stalls at once, and after a while refuse to touch it. "Alice," a big Indian elephant, will consume seventy-five pounds of hay in a day, mostly timothy, but it has to be offered in small bunches. Elephant appetites vary, too, and the zoo had one elephant that would consume 200 pounds of hay overnight.

The 4,500-pound hippopotamus will eat the same quantity of hay as an elephant almost double its weight.

Armadillos, porcupines, wild dogs, African squirrels and other miscellaneous small mammals might be expected to exhibit radically differing tastes, but their diets are not really complex. Two armadillos will consume in one day a quarter of a pound of raw beef, two or three bananas and four raw eggs mixed with

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a quart of milk made from concentrated milk powder.

The giant anteater from South America prefers to eat live ants, but quantities sufficient to satisfy him are impossible to get in the zoo. Consequently an artificial diet has been worked out. It consists of one pound raw chopped meat, six raw eggs, one tall can of evaporated milk and an equal amount of hot water, with a small quantity—seldom more than a tablespoonful—of ant eggs as a sort of savory.

For the little vampire bats, nocturnal drinkers of blood from human beings, cattle, dogs, horses and chickens, the maintenance of a satisfactory diet is extremely simple. Twice a week half a gallon of fresh blood is obtained from one of the New York City slaughter houses and small glass trays of blood are set in the bottom of the vampires' cage each night.

ALUMINUM FROM CLAY

Utilizing a technique never before employed in metallurgy, a new process for manufacture of aluminum from clay instead of the mineral bauxite, of which only about three years' supply remains in this country at the present rate of defense consumption, was announced recently to the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, by Prof. Arthur W. Hixson of the chemical engineering department of Columbia University.

The new process is expected to make this country independent of imports of foreign bauxite.

All processes for the production of aluminum today use only high grade bauxite ores, Prof. Hixson declared. The new process uses selected high-silica clays, digests the clay with hydrochloric acid and decomposes the resulting product to get aluminum oxide. From this, the metallic aluminum is extracted by electrolysis in the usual manner. The hydrochloric acid is recovered for further use. The materials and chemicals used are abundantly available because they are by-products of other processes.—Science News Letter.

Write for scientifically prepared Iodine Booklet and Instructive Feeding Guide, Dept. S. W.

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TEXO FEEDS

It's in the Bag

OUR THREE VITAL OUTPOSTS IN THE PACIFIC

THE three most important military outposts of the United States are the Panama Canal, Hawaii and the Philippines. Each of them has a distinct function and plays a different role in the strategy of the war of the Pacific.

The Panama Canal is the country's vital link between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, providing quick transit for our fleet from one side to the other, so that ships do not have to go far south around the Horn, as the old Oregon did when rushing to join the battle of Santiago during the Spanish-American War.

Hawaii is the center of our Pacific defense, with Pearl Harbor on the Island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, as the fleet base. The Philippines, long a subject for argument among military men as to their usefulness in a Pacific war, have become our most distant outpost, which can be used as a base for submarines and other raiders to cut Japanese supply lines to the south. Manila Bay, where Dewey

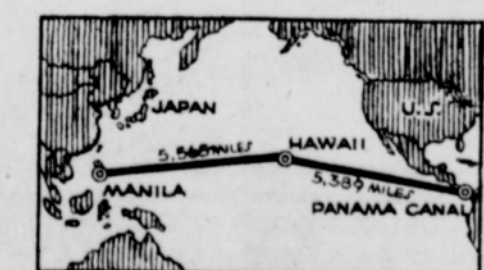
won his famous victory before Cavite, with its stronghold of Corregidor—an American Gibraltar—at the entrance, is the center of Philippine defense and attack.

The Canal Zone and the Philippines are tropical, Hawaii sub-tropical. The Panama Canal is 50 miles long. It runs through Gatun Lake and between high hills beyond which is tropical jungle. It is protected by concealed guns and by airfields.

Beauty Spot

The islands of Hawaii are one of the beauty spots of the world with a pleasing climate. They rise boldly from the sea with dark cliffs covered with vegetation or end in wave-beaten beaches over which sway high palms. Because of their formation they are easy to defend. Diamond Head, famous in whaling journals, is a rock-rimmed fortress almost equal to Corregidor.

The Philippines are composed of islands, the largest being Luzon, on which Manila is located. They have



typical scenery, although the mountains of Luzon offer a cool retreat. The islands are rich in sugar cane and minerals. The Filipinos, although small in stature, are hardy fighters, as the American Army learned after the Spanish War.

A battleground in the war between America and Japan, the Philippines were known to the Chinese at least as early as the 10th century. Before that time migratory peoples from the Malay Peninsula, Java, and other lands to the southwest had reached the islands in considerable numbers. The Hindu in-

fluence is revealed in the dialects of the natives by many words of the Sanskrit, the language of the ancient Hindus of India.

Commodore Dewey's Victory

Commodore George Dewey with a small squadron of United States warcraft defeated a Spanish squadron in Manila Bay May 1, 1898. The islands were ceded to the United States by Spain on the following December 10. Less than two months later—on February 4, 1899—war began between the Filipinos and American forces on the islands. Gen. Frederick Funston captured Aguinaldo in 1901, and on April 16, 1902, the last stronghold of the Filipinos, in Samar, surrendered. It required still further time and efforts, to pacify the Moro tribes on the southern islands.

Under American control the islands have prospered, their people have been educated, and many advantages have been made available to them. In 1913 complete free trade between the United

States and the Philippines was established. Gradually greater and greater degrees of autonomy have been extended to the islands. On March 24, 1934, President Roosevelt signed the Tydings-McDuffie Independence act passed by Congress, the terms of which will grant complete independence to the Philippines in 1945. The Philippine legislature ratified the act on the following May 1, the 36th anniversary of Dewey's victory at Manila. In the meantime the islands have been operating under a commonwealth form of government, with Manuel Quezon, a Filipino, as president.

Since 1913 English has been the official language of the Philippines, although Spanish and the native dialects still are in common use throughout the islands. The total number of islands in the archipelago is 7,083, eleven of which have an area of more than 1,000 square miles each. The total area of all the islands is 114,400 square miles, and the population, according to the 1940 census, is 16,003,303.

TEXAS FARM NEWS REPORTS

Three rats eat and destroy enough feed in a year to carry two laying hens on a poultry farm.

Texas has only two per cent of its total corn acreage planted to hybrid seed, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Oats, barley, wheat or rye grass pasture is so high in protein that very little protein feed is needed in the grain mixture for dairy cows, feed specialists report.

An automobile manufacturer is using latex-sprayed cactus fiber and animal hair as padding in the seats and back rests of automobiles, according to plant officials.

A plan whereby farmers who are to be served by REA lines may aid in setting up those lines and save expense has been developed successfully in Texas. It will now be expanded to other States.

J. L. Rainey, pecan raiser of Tom Green county, reports the pecan crop this fall as almost a total failure. He said not more than 10 per cent of last year's yield was harvested in this section. Wet weather and insects contributed toward lowering the crop, he said.

Travis county was the first county in the State in the pounds of butter sold last year, according to Commissioner of Agriculture J. E. McDonald. A total of 269,216 pounds were marketed. Harris county led in the sale of raw milk with 11,158,842 gallons.

Dr. W. P. Webb, University of Texas historian, announces that what he believes to be the first rotary disc plow ever invented has been obtained for the Texas Memorial museum, located on the university campus. One of three now in existence, this plow was invented by Ole Ringness, of Clifton, (Bosque county), about 1859.

According to late reports, Denison, (Grayson county), is now the world's largest egg drying point, cracking one and a half million eggs daily. Shipments from the plant are being sent to Great Britain and the U. S. Army. The process of drying the eggs into powdered form takes only eight minutes. Seven and a half carloads is usual daily production.

Research workers at the University of Texas report that by cooking and drying fresh yams it is possible to lengthen the flavorful life over a period of years. They may then be packaged and kept indefinitely. This step will enable the farmer to eliminate losses now taken from storage of yams, according to L. H. Barlett, engineer in charge of the test.

Gonzales county was first in the State in the number of chickens sold last year, according to a report from the State Department of Agriculture. A total of 3,162,695 birds were marketed.

Scientists say carrots furnish vitamins which help keep eyes functioning normally. They are said to aid in preventing night blindness, especially when a result of a sudden glare of light.

J. W. Steele, Hockley county farmer living near Levelland, exhibited possibly the largest turnip grown in the county this season. The plant, which is a purple top variety, weighs 5 pounds and measures 7 1/2 inches in diameter.

One of the finest cotton fields this year in the Borden county section is that on the C. V. Hewett farm near Vincent. Hewett planted 126 acres to cotton and reports a harvest of more than 200 bales. Western Prolific, a von Roeder seed, was used.

The greatest multiple birth ever recorded in the Brownwood area, (Brown county), was that of a Hereford range cow owned by rancher Stanley Reeves. The 7-year-old cow recently gave birth to quintuplet calves, but all five were dead.

Mrs. I. Aronson, of Waco, (McLennan county), displayed two of her lemons recently which weighed more than a pound each. A 10-year-old tree on her place bears fruit twice a year, and when the lemons were first taken from the tree they weighed 1 1/4 pounds each.

Probably one of the largest sweet potatoes ever grown in South Texas was raised by Dick Shelton, farmer of Goliad county. The sweet tuber is 9 inches long, has a diameter of 7 inches and weighs 7 1/2 pounds, according to Shelton's report.

Misses Milred Fambrough, of Breckenridge, (Stephens county), and Bonnie Lee Rose, of Pampa, (Gray county), are doing the unusual by attending Texas Technological College and taking agricultural courses designed to prepare them to manage a ranch of their own. Only one other girl is enrolled in the college, and she is studying horticulture.

Mrs. G. H. Cobbe, of El Paso, (El Paso county), raises an unusual plant—mushrooms. Her mushroom "farm" is in the basement of her home, and Mrs. Cobbe reports the food value of cultivated mushrooms ranks next to fresh lima beans. Successful raising of mushrooms is a very difficult and complicated process, and Mrs. Cobbe's county agent is going to make a government report on her fine work.

An outhouse in which Mrs. T. L. Griffith's chickens were kept caught fire. Seven of the chickens were trapped, but one, a fryer, escaped. The fryer stood outside the blazing inferno a few minutes, gazing through the door, then flew back into the place and perished. Mrs. Griffith's home is in Palestine, (Anderson county).

With the opening of the new \$30,000 South Texas Auction and Commission Company in Alice, (Jim Wells county), recently that city regains its place in the livestock industry in South Texas. Approximately 800 head of livestock including some 25 or 30 head of horses and mules went through the sales ring on opening day. The new plant occupies about six acres on U. S. Highway 281. The huge ring has a seating capacity of over 500 persons.

J. M. Peterson, of Midland, (Midland county), reports he has two grade Holstein cows which he uses for permanent nurse cows. He says these cows have solved his calf raising problems since each cow feeds about 12 calves during the year. This allows three months for each group of calves and three months for resting and calving. Mr. Peterson says this method of raising calves saves time and money.

Oats, harvested from 1,519,000 acres, amounted to 37,975,000 bushels in 1941, compared with 1,651,000 acres and 44,577,000 bushels in 1940, and the 1930-1939 average of 1,444,000 acres and 34,980,000 bushels. The average yield was 25 bushels per acre, reports the Annual Crop Summary as of December, 1941, by the office of the U. S. Agricultural Statistician.



FIVE QUARTS EQUAL ONE

The magic of modern dairy industry makes it possible to shrink five quarts of fluid milk into one quart of dried milk. Add water and dried milk powder becomes fluid again. Dried milk is in great demand for export to friendly nations abroad. It takes little space in the holds of ships, stays sweet without refrigeration, and can be used as a substitute for fresh milk for children. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has placed dried milk on the list of "defense foods" whose increased production is sought during 1942.

Your county agricultural agent can furnish you with information on the control of ox warble or cattle grub. The first time you are in town, stop in and ask him about it.

The surest and best way to check a dairy ration is to figure a balanced ration as near as possible and then give the cows access to the mixture and watch the milk pail, according to Ross Cole, Dallas county DHIA member.

Texas cotton growth is over for the year and estimated production is 2,745,000, 489,000 less than last year, the U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service has reported. The estimate, based on condition of Dec. 1, was slightly below that of November 1. This year's estimated lint yield is 169 pounds per acre, compared with 184 last year.

The Agriculture Department has announced it expects to buy canned grapefruit in undertermined quantities for relief distribution. An official said invitations had been issued for bids on one or more carloads. The primary purpose, he said, would be to remove stocks left over from last season.

A new ruling by the Division of Feed Control Service effective November 1, 1941, permits the marketing of 41 per cent protein cottonseed product as cottonseed meal. It must, however, contain no more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, the maximum amount allowable in 43 per cent protein cottonseed meal, and not less than 46 per cent of crude protein and crude fat combined, according to announcement by F. D. Fuller, of the Feed Control Service at College Station.

A total of \$33,000 has been paid to farmers of the Lexington vicinity, (Lee county), for peanuts. A total of 775,000 pounds of peanuts has been stored in the government warehouse there this season.

Winter wheat was seeded in Texas on approximately 3,604,000 acres in the fall of 1941 for harvest in 1942. It is estimated by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Condition was reported at 85 per cent of normal on December 1.

The farm value of Texas farm crops in 1941 was about 37 per cent greater than in 1940. Based on preliminary estimates of production and season average prices received by farmers for their products, the farm value of 1941 crops in Texas was \$547,438,000, compared with \$399,897,000 in 1940, according to V. C. Childs, principal agricultural statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

The total acreage of crops harvested in Texas in 1941, 26,836,000 acres, was less than in 1940 and the 1930-1939 average, which were 27,806,000 and 27,788,000 acres, respectively. Harvested acreages of corn, barley, rice, peanuts, cowpeas for peas, potatoes, sweet potatoes, wild hay and sweet sorghums for forage exceed those of 1940, according to J. C. Mackey, U. S. Department of Agriculture statistician.

Rice acreage in 1941 continued to expand and despite some abandonment because of storm loss 340,000 acres were harvested, compared with 291,000 last year. The yield was lowered by storm damage to an average of 40 bushels per acre, so that production on the larger acreage reached only 13,600,000 bushels compared with the record of 16,645,000 in 1940; it still exceeded the 10-year average of 10,585,000 bushels, according to report of U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service.

E. R. Eudaly, Extension Dairyman of A. & M. College, recommends that the various grains should be ground or crushed for dairy cows, since a considerable percentage otherwise escapes mastication and digestion. Grinding to medium fineness is preferable to grinding to a fine, floury meal, as such grinding is much less expensive than fine grinding and grain ground medium fine is more palatable. Numerous experiments have been conducted to determine whether or not it pays to chop or grind hay for dairy cows. The experiments show conclusively that it does not pay to chop or grind hay of such quality that it will be cleaned up well when fed uncut.

Heating grapefruit before pressing or canning the juice gets rid of most of the objectionable peel oil taste, according to J. F. Roseborough, horticulturist of A. & M. College.

Texas should be able to furnish without straining its resources 18 per cent more cattle and calves for marketing and home slaughter in 1942 than it did in 1940, according to A. L. Smith, animal husbandman of A. & M. College Extension Service.

An unusual record for picking cotton this fall has been reported by Dee Robinson, farmer near Tarzan, (Martin county). A man and his wife on Robinson's farm picked 1,205 pounds in one day. The man picked 755 pounds and his wife picked 450 pounds, according to Mr. Robinson. The plants were of the Big Boll Sunshine cotton seed variety.

Dr. J. R. Scott, of Alamo, (Hidalgo county), planted a new type citrus fruit—a Chinese Pamola tree—at his home and this year it bore three fruit. The Pamola is said to be related to the Shaddock, which in turn is the great grandparent of the citrus fruit. While the Pamola fruit looks like a huge Duncan, its blossom is different, the Doctor says, as there are only four petals on it, whereas the grapefruit has five.

A pig, caught by soldiers during the Louisiana maneuvers, has been made mascot of Company F, 142nd Infantry, 36th Division at Camp Bowie, (Brownwood, Brown county). It has been named "Sergeant Porky" and has traveled with the military unit over 1,000 miles in three States, according to Lieut. L. N. McNutt, company commander.

Its export market cut drastically in the last few years by the international situation, the Texas cotton industry looks forward to a new research program designed to increase domestic consumption. In charge of the program is John Leahy, former director of the engineering experiment station at the University of Tennessee. The program was launched as a result of a two-year appropriation by the Texas Legislature of \$250,000 for research into new uses of the State's leading crop.

University of Texas cotton research chemists report that a new method to control the boll weevil and pink boll worm is being perfected. A small insect, the microbracon, is encouraged to parasitize the weevil and destroy it by boring into its lair. This method is efficient and cheap. Dr. G. W. Goldsmith, botany professor, says. Arrangements are being made to breed and distribute the insect through already existing government channels so that they can be turned loose in the spring to destroy the weevils.

Andrew Winkler, of The Grove, (Coryell county), won the title of State pecan growing champion at the Arlington convention of the Texas Pecan Growers' Association recently.

A 32-year-old cow horse died on the Russell Registered Hereford farm near Clarendon, (Donley county), after 28 years of hard service in the cow country. Owned by Fred Russell, the veteran range animal called "Sweetheart" had been used on half a dozen big Texas ranches.

Mrs. H. F. Ferry, orchardist near McAllen, (Hidalgo county), reports her one acre grove of 27-year-old orange trees this year produced 27 tons of oranges which brought \$25 a ton, a \$675 harvest. Her production has not fallen below 20 tons since 1928. In 1933 the yield was more than 40 tons.

What is believed to be the largest crop of turkeys ever raised on one farm was produced this year by S. J. Self on Ed McKinney's farm east of Klondike, (Delta county). There were 1,400 birds all well fed and ready for market. The turkeys were of the better breeds—baby beef gobblers, bronze, etc.

More sows were farrowed on Texas farms during the 1941 fall farrowing season, June through November, than June intentions indicated. The number is now estimated at 207,000 sows compared with 184,000 indicated intentions last June and 167,000 farrowed during the fall season a year ago. This was the first time of record going back to 1924 that the number of sows farrowed in the fall exceeded the number farrowed in the spring, but was 14 per cent below the record fall farrowing of 1939. June intentions were exceeded in the Southern High Plains, Low Plains, and all of Central and East Texas areas; while in the Northern High Plains, the Trans-Pecos and Coastal areas number of sows actually farrowed were below intentions.

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PRESCRIPTIONS LAWNMOWERS HAM AND EGGS

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ONE

PAPER BOXES FOR DEFENSE

During the next twelve months, ships plowing across the Atlantic with cargoes of American munitions for Great Britain and her Allies will carry in their holds some 41,000,000 corrugated paper boxes. The boxes will contain not only material for the armed forces but also everyday commodities needed by the civilian populations.

While such boxes are being sent across the seas, corrugated paper boxes for storage of a large percentage of America's defense supplies— from cartridges and small shells to army clothing and canned food—will be increasing in demand.

An adequate supply of paper boxes depends almost entirely on one main source—waste paper. This source, according to government and paper industry officials, is virtually inexhaustible, once a system has been devised to reclaim the used paper.

Normally about 9,000,000 tons of paper-box material, made almost exclusively from waste paper, is produced annually by the nation's mills. This normal output, however, is not enough to meet the ordinary need plus that of the defense and aid-to-Britain programs. Recently the Federal government asked the paper-box industry to increase its production in 1942 by 3,000,000 tons.

That is why the paper-box industry undertook to conduct a nation-wide waste paper drive with the co-operation of the Federal government, The American Legion, the Boy Scouts, the Salvation Army and other organizations lent their support.

Industry officials estimate that for the 3,000,000 additional tons of paper-box material required under the 1942 production program at least 6,000,000 tons of waste paper must be collected.

WIVES ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN

Brides are purchased on the installment plan in the Kei group of islands in the Netherlands East Indies.

According to Field Museum anthropologists, the price of a bride among the upper class of Kei natives may amount to five hundred dollars or more. The father of the bride keeps an account of the payments by cutting a record on the face of a board of the number and kind of objects received in payment. When all payments have been completed, the board is handed over to the bridegroom as a receipt for payment in full, or certificate of title.

The Kei Islands are a small group lying south of western New Guinea. The original inhabitants were apparently quite similar to the Papuans. In the seventeenth century a large portion of the inhabitants of the Banda islands were forced to move to the Kei group. Later, natives from other Malayan islands also settled in the islands. The population now is partly pagan, partly Moslem, and partly Christian.

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Our Boys and Girls

AUNT MARY, Editor, 1809 Ashland, Fort Worth, Texas.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

DEAR FRIENDS:

Rather hard it seems to say, "Happy New Year" with almost the whole world plunged into war. Yet we can smile and "make the wish" for a happy year, coupled with the hope that eventually the sanity of mankind will be restored and once again peace on earth, good will to men will again find its rightful place in the hearts of men. "Without hope, man would be utterly lost. With hope, he can glimpse a joyful future."

Each of us have our part in the struggle of our nation. There is a task for all. Even boys and girls can have a share. One thing each of us must learn is to desire and demand less of the pleasures of life. We will have to make sacrifices. Certainly we can give up the luxuries more easily than we can necessary things as food and clothing. Boys and girls can make it easier for mother and dad if they volunteer to give up most of those worldly things. This can be your part in the program of defense. Give up little things you do not actually need and buy saving stamps.

So, we can look forward to a happy year even in the midst of sorrow because we shall be doing the rightful thing.

Love to all,
(Signed) AUNT MARY.

STORIES THAT LIVE

Plants That Eat Animals

It is an interesting discovery of modern science that many plants catch small animals and eat them. It is a discovery which taxes our belief if we accept it. Few discoveries have created more amazement. Here is an amusing little poem about the subject:

"What's this I hear
About the new carnivora?
Can little plants
Eat bugs and ants
And gnats and flies?
A sort of retrograding:
Surely the fare
Of flowers is air,
Or sunshine sweet,
They shouldn't eat,
Or do ought so degrading."

The curious sidesaddle flower or pitcher plant grows in mossy swamps all through the Northeastern States, while southward there are other, and more peculiar species. The leaves of these plants are transformed into long tight trumpets of pitchers, which always contain water. Berry pickers who frequent swamps for whortleberries and cranberries often call them "Indian Dippers." They use them as cups from which to drink water. A single large and very curious purple flower nods from a long stem in spring, and from its fancied resemblance to a sidesaddle came the name of the plant.

If the contents of a pitcher plant be examined the fluid will be found to contain quantities of dead and decaying insects which have fallen into it. They are attracted to the open pitcher, light upon its rim, and venturing too far, they fall into it. Escape is made impossible by the stiff, sharp hairs which point downwards like bayonets. When they have fallen into the liquid, which is not entirely water, they are soon drowned and the plant feeds upon the remains.

The pitcher plant, known as *Sarracenia variolaris*, has a hood or covering that projects over the mouth of the pitcher, to keep out the rain. The pitcher secretes a viscid liquid, which speedily kills all unfortunate victims. About the mouth of the pitcher is the secretion of a sugar-like substance, which attracts numerous flies and smaller insects. This secretion extends even down the outside of the pitcher to the ground, presenting a honey-baited pathway which attracts all wandering insects. Once upon the rim of the pitcher they gorge themselves with the delicious honey. Soon they slip down the glossy surface and find themselves in a hairy trap from which there is no escape.

So greedy are some of the pitcher plants they often burst from becoming too full. Some animals have learned the habits of the plants and make use of them. Two species of insects drop their eggs into the mouth of the plant where the hatched young thrive on the contents. Birds are said to slit the pitchers to secure the insects.

The sundew is another insect eating plant that works in another way. The peculiar ladle-like leaves are trimmed with bristling hairs, which bear on their ends little drops of glistening "dew" which give the plants their name. If any object falls upon the leaf, the tentacles begin slowly to move forward until they finally shut down tightly over the object similar to human fingers shutting down over an object in the palm of the hand. When one tentacle catches an insect others also close in. As the insect struggles, more of the "dew" is poured on him and the tighter the tentacles hold. Finally an acid secretion is thrown out which digests the dinner. Then the tentacles return to normal position to await another victim. If a pebble is dropped on the leaf the tentacles work more slowly and return much more rapidly to normal.

Many other interesting plants belong to this group. See if you can find out about them.

FRIENDLY HOBBY CLUB

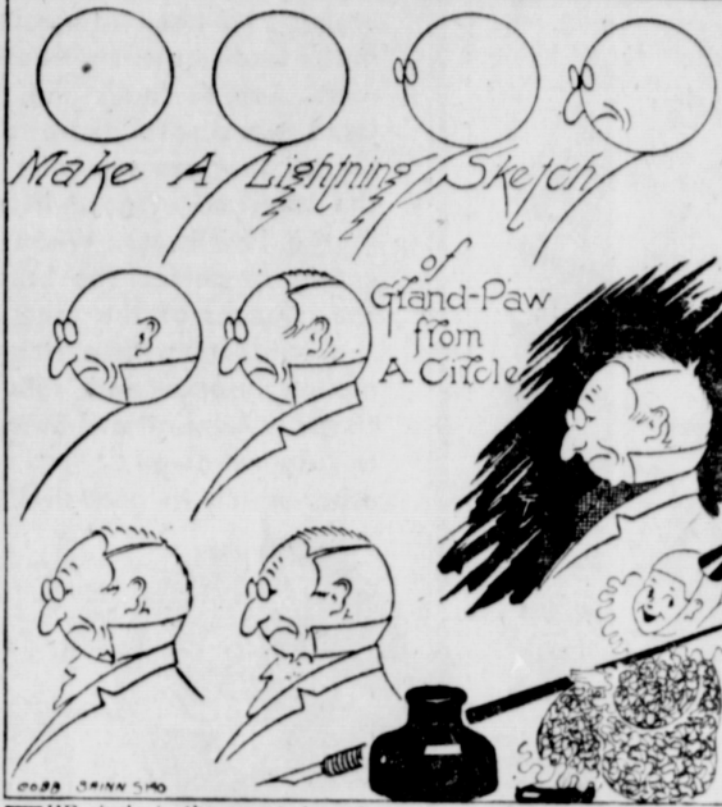
Here is YOUR opportunity to belong to a club that is trying to do something for others. Read the simple rules below and then make up your mind that you are going to start the New Year right by joining RIGHT NOW. There are over 1,000 boys and girls in the club now. We want YOUR membership. Fill in the membership coupon, paste on a penny postcard and mail AT ONCE.

Club Rules

Here are the rules for becoming a member

Kiddies-Can-Do-It

By Uncle Cobb Shinn



THE circle is the secret, for when you once have the circle made, the rest is very easy to do. You can make lightning sketches just as easily and just as well as the artists whom you have seen on the stage. Try and see for yourself.

of the Hobby Club. You will please note one change, that is, you may join only ONE department.

1. There are no fees or dues now or at any time.
2. All that is required is for you to fill out the coupon below and mail it at once to Aunt Mary, 1809 Ashland, Fort Worth, Texas.
3. You will receive your membership card, list of instructions and secret code as soon as we get your coupon.
4. You may join only one department.—but NO MORE. The departments are as follows: (A) Friendly Correspondence, (B) Sunshine for Others, (C) Stamp Exchange, (D) View Cards, (E) Miscellaneous, (1) Coins, (2) Curios, (3) Souvenirs, (4) Butterflies, (5) Clippings, (6) Books, (7) Postmarks and (8) Magazines.

Membership Coupon

The Friendly Hobby Club

Pledge: I promise to be fair and square and to do my best in all that I undertake.

Name..... Age.....

Address

City..... State.....

I want to join Department: A () B ()

C () D () E () and 1 () 2 () 3 ()

4 () 5 () 6 () 7 () 8 ()

Please check no more than 1 of the above.

Letter From Hobby Club Member

The following letter was received by Aunt Mary from one of our most active groups in the Hobby Club, the pupils of Mrs. Brien Bonner in Gainesville, Texas:

"Dear Aunt Mary:

"Again I come to you with my Hobby Club organization for 1941-42.

"I am enclosing addresses of our charter members; also is included each member's hobby.

"My boys and girls range from 12 to 15 years of age. They are 7th, 8th and 9th graders. We were so late last year enrolling that we didn't get any exchanges made, but this year we hope to do quite a bit of this type work, and will want your help for addresses.

"Are Miss Beck, of Anson, and Miss McDowell, of Franklin, still hobbyists? I want to write other teachers who are at work and accomplishing things.

"We had quite an interesting exhibit last year and my principal was kind enough to tell me I did a good piece of work.

"We are anxious for our charter scroll, membership cards, etc. The children appreciated your picture, the secret code, and the cards so much last year.

"Thank you so much for your past kindness. Let us hear from you as soon as convenient.

"Very sincerely,
(Signed) MRS. BRIEN BONNER,
523 S. Morris, Gainesville, Texas."

CLUB CONTEST

Here is a contest each of you can enjoy. First of all you stand a chance to win a nice prize; then, perhaps, your entry will help another person to know how to help their country.

Rules

1. Write a letter of not more than 200 words on:

"HOW I PLAN TO HELP MY COUNTY WIN THE WAR."

or

"WHAT I AM DOING TO HELP THE UNITED STATES WIN THE WAR."

2. Only members of the Friendly Hobby Club are eligible to enter the contest. Put your name, address, club number and number of words on each page of your entry.

3. Entries must be postmarked BEFORE February 1, 1942, to be counted. No entry will be returned. Decision of the judges will be final. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of tie.

4. The entries will be judged for ORIGINALITY of thought, neatness and composition.

Prizes

FIRST PRIZE will be \$1.00 in Defense Savings Stamps.

SECOND PRIZE will be 50¢ in Defense Savings Stamps.

Honorable mention will be given to the third and fourth best.

GET BUSY, BOYS AND GIRLS—HERE IS FUN AND PATRIOTISM!

—PAGE 7—

HOW QUICK ON THE DRAW?

(Condensed from The Field)

If the writers of the cowboy sagas are to be believed, the rite known as "quick on the draw" is one of the fastest of all human actions. And scientific tests have certainly proved that an expert gunman can "pack action" into the unforgiving second.

Experiments have been carried out both by ordinary stop-watch timing and also with a stop-watch connected to an electrical device which noted the exact time the hand touched the butt of the revolver and the exact time the bullet was fired.

Chauncy Thomas, one of the greatest of the old American frontier revolver experts, once pulled a belt gun and hit a target ten yards away in three-fifths of a second. During some police tests a G-man drew his "rod" and put one shot into "each of three targets in one and three-tenths seconds.

Although capable of such rapid movement when once under way, a man's body cannot move immediately at the command of his mind. In fact an appreciable time elapses between the mind's command to "go" and the consequent action by the muscles. As nerve impulses in man travel at a speed of only 400 feet per second at a temperature of thirty-seven degrees centigrade, it is not difficult to realize that some time must elapse between decision and action.

Some tests have been made on the times needed by car drivers to see a danger signal, to realize its meaning, and commence to apply the brake. In one series of tests 2,245 observations were made. The average reaction time was .62 seconds. Five per cent of those tested took one second or more.

These figures were obtained under road conditions. In tests made under laboratory conditions better figures were obtained. A driver who took as long as one and a half seconds to apply the brakes on the road took only .2 or .3 seconds in the laboratory.

These figures are especially interesting in view of the general belief that a driver reacts more quickly in a real emergency than in a formal test. More recent tests, made by the new radio-tube super stop-watch, called the chronoscope, have been made on trigger reaction time. These tests revealed that if a rifleman has his rifle aimed and is watching for a target 100 feet away to appear, it will take about a quarter of a second before the bullet strikes it.

This time has been analyzed and found to be made up of the following "delays," 160 milliseconds are occupied by the man between the time the target appears and the pressing of the trigger, for the trigger and firing mechanism to operate ten more milliseconds are required, two milliseconds are taken up while the bullet speeds down the barrel and forty milliseconds later the bullet has travelled the 100 feet to the target, making a total of 212 milliseconds or about a quarter of a second. Two-thirds

of this time is taken up by the nervous impulse of the man behind the trigger.

I have before me the results of some extensive tests made on athletes a few years ago. These tests were made to time both small and large-muscle reaction time. The very fastest small-muscle time was a trifle over one-tenth of a second and the fastest large-muscle time was .56 seconds. In the latter test, however, the subject had to move six feet and reach forward his hand.

These times are an interesting confirmation of the assertion that first-class sprinters, although appearing to the human eye to take-off at the crack of the starter's pistol, actually take a tenth of a second to start moving.

SMART INSECTS

It is common practice with the orb weaver spider to attach a "telephone line," a thread pulled tight, to the center of her web. She carries this line to a hiding place and goes to sleep. The instant the web is struck by an insect the silk line vibrates and awakens the spider. She then uses the "telephone line" as a bridge over which she runs first to the center of the web, then to the captured insect, which she subdues.

Honey bees have a system of air conditioning. They maintain a constant temperature and a specific condition of airflow in order that their larvae may be properly reared and the honey successfully cured. Muscular exertion of certain bees produces heat from their bodies. Other bees—the fanners—anchor themselves to the floor of the hive and vibrate their wings at just the right speed to create and maintain the exact amount of air circulation needed.

Long before man ever thought of such a thing as controlling temperatures by special types of insulating materials, the spraying mantis was making thermos bottles to protect her eggs from the weather. She surrounds the eggs with a frothy mass of bubbles. This mass works on the same principle as our thermos bottles. No matter how cold or how warm the air gets, the tender eggs within are protected.

Without refrigerators or ice, spiders and some wasps preserve meat for weeks. Spiders need live meat to eat and they cannot depend upon getting a sufficient supply every day. So they preserve the surplus of a catch by injecting a liquid into insect victims which stupefies but does not kill them. Many wasps do the same. Their babies must have live meat, so the wasps inject their paralyzing fluid into spiders and caterpillars which they catch and save for their babies' food.

And they came to him from every quarter. Mark 1:45.

TRENDS IN AGRICULTURE

The six million United States farmers have a big job ahead.

Our five most important crops are wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and rice, and our national economic system has suffered for years because of over-production of the first two mentioned. We have about 400 million bushels of wheat left over from last year while Canada has another 529 million extra. And both countries expect large crops this year. We also have 4 or 5 million bales of cotton left over from previous crops.

By using various methods, including penalties for over-production, the AAA will make a serious attempt to change this picture. The world today can use all of the beef, pork, milk, eggs, dairy goods, beans and tomatoes that U. S. farmers can grow. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard believes that a wealth of this type of food will not only win the war but will also enable us to boss the show when it comes time to make peace.

The objections will be many, because the farmer will no longer be able to plant what he pleases. It would be folly to enter into the pros and cons of the subject. But judging by present food prices, the farmer who keeps these facts in mind when he plans his next year's program may find a good market for his produce.

A PIECE OF CHALK

A thin piece of chalk, highly magnified, will be seen to consist largely of tiny chambered shells of various patterns. Each chamber was once occupied by a particle of living animal, having the capacity of extracting calcium carbonate from sea water and converting it into a protective skeleton of beautiful design. Exactly similar skeletons are being formed at this very moment through the agency of living matter in the ooze of the ocean bottom. Although of vastly different appearance, oyster-shells, coral, pearls and egg-shells will occur to the reader as other examples of calcareous formations, which are likewise the product of vital sea activity.

Subway Entrance to all Points of Interest

New York's Popular

HOTEL LINCOLN

44th 45th 57th St. at 4th Ave.

OUR CHOICEST ROOMS From \$3

1400 ROOMS each with Bath, Servidor, and Radio.

Four fine restaurants awarded Grand Prix 1940 Culinary Art Exhibition.

MARIA KRAMER, PRESIDENT
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HOTEL LINCOLN, 45th St. at 4th Ave.

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THE SPONGE

The sponge is a common article about which little is generally known. This is not so remarkable when it is considered that scientists were in doubt, until quite recently, whether a sponge belonged to the animal or vegetable kingdom. It's a low form of animal life, being of the same family as corals, sea feathers and jelly-fish. Sponges are found in many parts of the world, but more especially in the Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean, and in waters of the West Indies. Many sponges grow in colonies, but some are found growing as simple individuals.

How long does it take for a sponge to reach its full growth? This question has been widely discussed, but scientists assert that from eight months to a year is a fair average. The production and growth of a sponge is a simple process of nature. Many attempts have been made to grow sponges by artificial means, but none of these experiments has been financially successful.

There are synthetic sponges for sale in some retail stores, and they resemble the kind nature produces, but the synthetic sponge is a rubber product and lacks the resistency of genuine sponge.

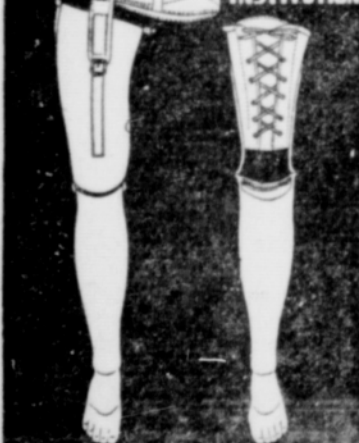
CAUSE OF MUCH DEAFNESS

Much deafness is due, months later, to an amateurish attempt to clean out the ears. Nothing smaller, nor harder, than a finger tip should be stuck into the ear, specialists warn. Matches, toothpicks, nail files, hair pins, paper clips, all the ingenious household devices used, should never be put in an ear. If your ears collect excessive wax—and some ears do—go to your physician and let him use sterile instruments, an ear syringe, and proper oils for cleaning out the accumulation. As for your attempts, be content with the moist wash rag stretched across your finger tip.

ALL EARS NOT IN THE HEAD

The katydid and many other insects have ears on their front legs. Fish hear through a long organ which lies just under the skin, and runs along each side from fore to aft. Notice that light colored streak the next time you lift the skin from a cooked fish. Humans can feel low bass tones, or rumbles, on their skin, but human hearing takes place entirely inside the head—the outside projections have nothing to do with hearing. Fish probably do not hear noises, but more likely feel them, as we feel the rumble of a low organ pipe on our chest or legs.

HEDGECOCK A TEXAS INSTITUTION



HEDGECOCK ARTIFICIAL LIMB & BRACE MFG. CO.
2827 COMMERCE ST. DALLAS
OUT WHERE YOU CAN PARK

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

MRS. MARGARET STUTE, Editor, 1809 Ashland, Fort Worth, Texas.

BUSY WOMEN'S WORKBASKET

Quilt Patterns Less Than 2c Each

Here's good news for quilt lovers—a new book of 16 pieced and applique quilt patterns never before published. Every one is truly a "Star Design" that is sure to thrill you. On the cover is shown the inspiring All American Star in Red, White and Blue. The pattern and quilting motif are given in the book.

To the left is shown a corner of the Forget-Me-Not. Others shown are Patch as Patch Can, Morning Glory, Ferris Wheel, Little Girl, Patch Blossom, Lucky Clover, Colonial Garden, Lone Daisy, Pieced Waterlily, Wanderlust and Northern Lights. You will also receive patterns for Rainbow Star, Two-Piece Puzzle and Triple Rose. Accurate cutting guides, seam allowances, color suggestions and estimated yardage and directions are given for all 16 quilts. In addition dozens of other quilt designs, pan-holders, yard and garden ornaments, tea towels, pillow slips and various handcraft novelties are shown in many brilliant colors.

This beautiful and helpful book with its 16 new and original quilt patterns, as well as



illustrations showing many, many, other items, comes as C9450 for only 25c. Order your copy of "Star Designs" today while the supply lasts, and be first in your community to have this gorgeously colorful book.

Address all letters to Southwest Magazine, Needle Craft Dept., Box 166, Kansas City, Mo.

OUR HOME IN WAR TIME

Women have one of the most difficult places in the world in time of war. She must adjust herself to many changes and at the same time provide a place of refuge for her menfolk where they can find courage to "fight a good battle."

Our homes must now breathe the very air of victory. In them our families must find moments of peace and at least snatches of security.

With the nerves of the world on edge, men keyed to a fever pitch of hate, women must stand by and do their part not only in Red Cross, knitting, etc., but also by making home a place of rest and cheer.

The colors we choose for our homes will have an extensive influence on those who contact them. Soft soothing colors will do much at this time for our morale. Pastel colors are very popular and contrary to popular belief they are just as easy to keep clean as the darker shades.

The soft colors are used from the carpet to the drapes with pleasing effect.

The styles of furniture change with each generation. To the credit of modern manufacturers we must admit they have never been so lovely as now. Bleached oak furniture is in high favor with young moderns. The woods are bleached and then sanded to perfection after which they are waxed thoroughly. This gives a hard substantial finish even more en-

during than good oak floors. In modern cottages they give an air of hominess and well being. Gaily colored upholstery make them most desirable.

Growing plants give cleaner air and a sense of life. With a little care anyone can have an abundance of green in the home even in winter time. Select a few good plants and you will be rewarded highly for the little care they require.

The treatment of floors can make or mar an entire room. Carpeting should bring the entire room into harmony. Entirely too many people buy the furniture and drapes first and then the rugs or carpets. The wise planner first selects her rugs, using the plan of nature by starting at the beginning and building up. However, if you already have the furniture and drapes, then blend them by selecting the right floor treatment. Most decorators favor darker floor covering with lighter effect upward. However, one of the most attractive rooms at a recent home furnishing show had white shaggy rugs on the highly waxed floors with blond mahogany furniture with gayly colored drapes and upholstery. The effect was most pleasing.

Most important is our own peace of mind, the necessity of making our own home fit the personalities of the people who live in them.

The motto of the American home-maker could well be: "Peace begins in the home."

FROM A CO-ED TO HER MOTHER

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are pleased with your response to this department and hope the very human interest will continue to find a place in your reading. These are actual letters from a girl in college to her mother.

DEAR MOM:

Holidays are past now. Thanks for a glorious time. Most of us feel that it was the last "fling at personal pleasure" we should take until this war is over. This is our war. We are the boys and girls who will be the fathers and mothers of the next generation. Honestly I feel as though overnight I had grown up.

We are now going into the home stretch for the last tests and the end of the first semester. Believe me, we are really "cramping."

The school program fairly bristles with defense programs. There are so many things we can all be doing. We are going without sodas and many other things to buy Saving Stamps. Then of course there are the first-aid courses, bandage rolling, air-raid drills, and so many things I cannot name them all. I am proud to be chairman of one committee.

I know this makes you think of the things you did during the last war. It is strange how history is repeating itself. You were, you said, just my age during the last war.

A number of the boys from camp come to our social affairs each week. I have especially enjoyed meeting the Northern boys. Honestly, though, I can't say they are much different from us. That will be one nice thing that will grow out of this tragedy—the welding of our country closer together. I was thinking just now how you were once a Northern girl and daddy was from the South. Wouldn't it be funny if I repeated the family matrimonial history in reverse?

In the "bull sessions" since our return to school from the holidays we all agree that after all we can find much happiness in work, when we really put our hearts into it.

Thanks again, mom, for a really "super-time." Believe me, I am going to work hard and repay you and dad for your sacrifices. You just wait and see.

Your devoted daughter, ELISA.

DO YOU KNOW

Here are some hints in brief form, we ask the question and we give the answer, too.

Do you know that:

By adding 1½ teaspoons of grated orange rind with the last 2 tablespoons of sugar (and omitting other flavorings) you can achieve a lovely delicacy of flavor in your angle food cake?

Cutting through the batter with a knife or spatula will help distribute the batter evenly in the pan and rid your cakes of those ugly holes?

You can add ¼ teaspoon of ground cinna-

mon to 1 package of jello chocolate pudding and get spiced chocolate pudding that's a tasty variation?

By sifting confectioners sugar BEFORE measuring, that you can hasten the blending of frosting?

That you can continue to have fresh grape jelly the year round by adding commercial fruit pectin to bottled grape juice, fresh oranges, etc.?

Wheat heads are treated chemically and used most extensively as decorations for many occasions? They are lovely.

WE DINE

Keeping our families well is part of our duty as well as our pleasure. With food prices up and the government asking the conservation of necessary articles we must all get "the most for our money." Plan your meals wisely and well.

Sea-Food Cocktails

Oysters and clams are served on the half shell on beds of crushed ice or in cocktail glasses. When served on the shell, the sauce is placed in a small glass in the center of the plate. When served in glasses, the sauce is (Continued top next column)

SPEAKING OF BRANDS . . .

In song and story . . . in legend and lore, well known brands have been interwoven in the tradition of the Southwest. And in foods and related products there are brands that are symbolic in the tradition of good living in the Southwest. When it comes to coffee the brand that smacks of the tang of the outdoors with a richer, mellow aroma and robust flavor is **Admiration!** Switch to Admiration and climb another notch in good living.

The richest flavor in coffee!

Listen to MISSING PERSONS Monday through Friday at 8:15 a.m.



Admiration Coffee

3 PERFECT PACKS 3 PERFECT GRINDS



poured over the chilled shellfish. Allow six oysters for each serving. Chilled lobster, shrimp and crab are cut in pieces, arranged in cocktail glasses, which may be embedded in crushed ice in larger glasses.

Stuffed Celery

12 small pieces of celery
½ cup cream cheese
1 teaspoon onion juice
Paprika and salt.
Blend seasoning into cheese, fill stalks and sprinkle with paprika. Preparation time 5 minutes.
Variations: 1/3 cup cheese with 2 tablespoons Roquefort cheese. 1/3 cup cream cheese with 2 tablespoons stuffed or ripe olives.

Vegetable Chowder

3 tablespoons butter
1 onion, minced
2 stalks celery, diced
1½ cups diced left-over vegetables (carrots, potatoes, rice, peas, etc.)
4 cups milk. Salt, parsley, pepper.
Cook onion and celery in butter 2 minutes. Add vegetables, milk and seasoning and heat. If you haven't enough left-over vegetables on hand, add diced raw vegetables and 1 cup water to butter, onion and celery and cook 15 to 20 minutes before adding rest of vegetables and milk.

Ham Rolls

½ lb. cottage cheese
1 tablespoon minced onion
¼ teaspoon paprika
¼ lb. sliced boiled ham. Salt.
Mix cheese with seasoning and form into small rolls. Wrap each in a slice of thin ham. Chill in refrigerator at least half an hour. Serve with salad or as an appetizer.

REFRIGERATION

Many are the steps from savagery to civilization. And perhaps one of the longest has been the preservation of foods by refrigeration.

Primitive man was a slave to the seasons. He might emulate the ant and the bee by trying to store enough food for the cold months of the year but late springs, unseasonable frosts, floods and other unexpected quirks in the weather could upset his plans. Worst of all, he could not preserve many types of food essential to a well-balanced diet.

Then came artificial refrigeration, a branch of engineering which has made many discoveries in the last few years. Today we can serve corn on the cob at Christmas, green peas on New Year's Day and fresh peaches on Washington's birthday.

The surface area of the lungs has been estimated to be nearly two thousand square feet, that of the intestines fifty square feet and the area of the red corpuscles of the blood to be nearly three-quarters of an acre.

THE MYSTERY OF THE ICE AGE

Several times within the last million years vast sheets of glacial ice have come from the polar regions to cover great areas. In North America there were probably five invasions, with the ice going as far south as Virginia and the Ohio and Missouri rivers. Each invasion lasted a long period and destroyed or drove out almost every living thing. Between invasions that climate probably became as mild as today; plants and animals came back. It is probable that even man existed in these regions during some of the last glacial epochs, of which the latest may have been as recent as 15,000 years ago and certainly was not much farther back than 50,000 years.

What caused these visitations? Will the ice come back? Solely on the basis of probability, scientists believe that another glacial epoch may force mankind and all his works to retreat from vast areas of the northern latitudes. It is probable, too, that interglacial epoch has passed its maximum warmth, that the climate has been getting cooler and more moist in the last few thousand years. Many hypotheses have been brought forth to explain this

amazing phenomenon. It has been suggested that the earth's axis might have shifted, so that the sun's rays struck at a different angle, which would profoundly affect the climate. Physicists and astronomers reply that any such change would be practically impossible. Did something happen to the sun—some series of solar storms—to reduce the effectiveness of its rays upon the earth? Possible, but highly improbable. Did the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere decrease, thus reducing the warming blanket of air which lies over the earth?

It is hard to think of any such happening that could have occurred five times or more, and lasted for tremendous intervals, during a period of something between 300,000 and 1,000,000 years. As to what caused the ice ages, and what may cause them again, science offers us only a blank page.

Bees can carry loads of honey or thick syrup up to one hundred or one hundred and twenty per cent of their own weight.

And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come. Mat. 24:14.



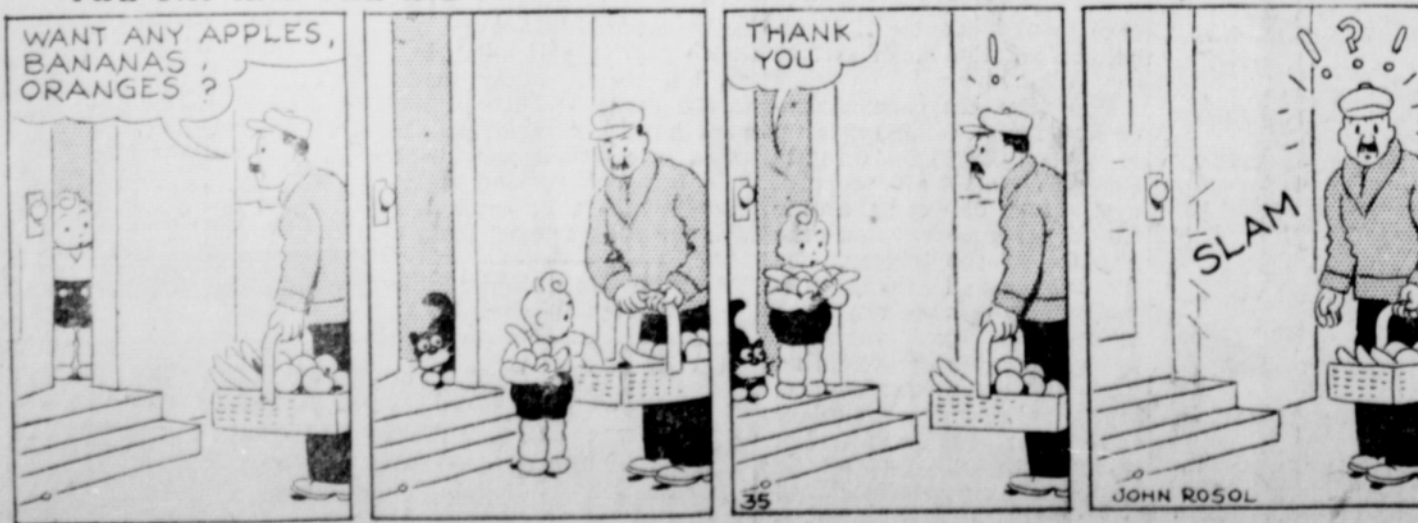
Robin Hood Cobbler

Called "cobbler" way back in the time of Robin Hood, the mouth-watering combination of fruit or berries continues to delight everybody who's fond of good food. Now a new-fashioned way to make and serve this old-fashioned dessert has been discovered.

2½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
2 tablespoons sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
5 tablespoons butter
¾ cup milk
1 (No. 2) can raspberries well drained

¾ cup dark karo
¾ cup chopped nut meats.
Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Cut in the butter. Add milk to the flour mixture to make a soft dough. Knead lightly on floured board. Roll dough into a rectangle about 9x12 inches. Place the drained berries on top, pour karo over berries and sprinkle with chopped nuts. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut into 8 pieces and place cut side up in a well buttered baking dish. Bake in a hot oven (425° F.) for about 30 minutes. Serve hot or cold with cream.

THE CAT AND THE KID



The Baird Star

Our Motto—"Tis Neither Birth, Nor Wealth, Nor State, But The Get-Up-And-Get That Makes Men Great."

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR

BAIRD, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1942

NUMBER FIVE

County Nearing Goal on Red Cross War Relief Quota

Callahan County is short about \$400 on the \$2000 quota of the Red Cross War Relief Fund. Amount subscribed being \$1,604.41.

Baird's quota is \$541.80 and \$488.65 of that amount has been subscribed.

Cross Plains has gone over the top in raising her quota, which was \$440.30, and \$649.35 was subscribed.

Listed below is the quota, based upon the population of the various communities, which would be necessary to raise the full amount of \$2,000.00. Listed below is the amount raised to date.

QUOTA—
Oplin, \$99.00—\$25.25 deposited.
Eula and Lanham, \$156.50—\$15.00 deposited.
Denton and Enterprise, \$156.50—\$15.00 deposited.
Colony, \$14.00—
Atwell, \$14.70—
Cedar Bluff, \$14.00—
Cottonwood, \$48.10—\$26.00 deposited.

Bayou and Admiral, \$60.60—\$28.54 deposited.
Baird, \$541.80—\$488.65 deposited.

Clyde and Midway, \$340.80—\$140.57 deposited.
Cross Plains, \$440.30—\$649.35 deposited.

Putnam, Hart, Zion Hill and Union, \$154.70—\$141.05 deposited.
Total Quota, \$2005.70.
Total Deposited, \$1,604.05.

Thus we are about \$400.00 short of our goal.

If you have not contributed to this fund or if you feel that you can contribute any additional funds do so at once. See or leave your donations with Clifford Jones at The First National Bank. We must not fail. The Youth of America are massing to defend our country and we at home must do our share.

The Government Wants Scrap Iron

J. Lester Farmer, Chairman
Callahan Co. Defense Board

Collection and sale of scrap iron and steel is only one of the many ways Callahan County farmers can help lick the Japs, the Nazis and the Fascists, according to J. Lester Farmer, chairman of the Callahan County USDA Defense Board.

Growing needs of a nation at war serve to intensify demand for steel and scrap iron to feed the hungry mouths of arms factories, the defense board chairman said.

Urgent appeal is also made to the public to gather up steel and scrap iron and carry it to nearest dealers for use in charging the nation's steel furnaces. A list of the dealers is on file in your local AAA office and may be consulted at any time.

"We're not asking that you give your scrap to your country. We're asking that you sell it at prevailing prices for immediate defense use," Mr. Farmer said in explaining that financial returns cannot be expected to be large but results will be of untold value to farmer in their whole victory effort.

Mr. Farmer explained that prices for scrap vary in different sections since dealers deduct costs of transporting scrap from shipping point to mill, as well as preparation charges.

"It's just another way of saying that we're at our posts on the farm front," the chairman said. "We're in this war to win, and each of us will have to do his part to get the job done."

COUNTY COMMODITY SCHEDULE

Weather permitting, we will deliver County Commodities at—
Cross Plains, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1942.

Clyde, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1942
Baird, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1942.
WILLIAM P. STEPHENS,
County Commodity Forman

Donald Cooper Now Cadet In Air Service

Donald E. Cooper is now a member of the first class of aviation cadets to enter the Air Corps Replacement Training Center (Aircrew) at Kelly Field, since the entrance of the United States into World War II. This class entered its training with a new determination December 20.

Cadet Cooper is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cooper of Baird.

This is the second class to embark on the five-week course in basic military training and ground school instructions at the Replacement Center, earlier the same week the first class of successful graduates was assigned to primary flying schools to begin training.

At the Replacement Center Donald E. Cooper will go through five weeks of preliminary training which will give him a thorough military background for becoming an officer in the Army of the United States on graduation from an advanced flying school, thirty weeks later.

In addition the course is intended to prepare the cadet, mentally and physically, for the rigors of the actual flight training to come. Cooper will participate in many activities designed to improve his physical condition beyond even the high standards required for entrance into the Army Air Corps.

Upon completion of the course at the Replacement Center Cadet Cooper will enter one of the primary schools located in the Gulf Coast Air Corps Training Center, Texas.

Mrs. T. W. Briscoe Announces For Reelection As Co. Tax Assessor And Collector

Mrs. T. W. Briscoe announces this week as a candidate for reelection to the office of Tax Assessor-Collector.

Mrs. Briscoe has conducted the heavy business of this office in a most business like manner and very satisfactory to the citizens of the county and seeks reelection to the office on her own merits.

She will appreciate your favorable consideration in the coming primary election.

Read her message below.

TO CALLAHAN COUNTY CITIZENS

In 1940 friends of Callahan County elected me to serve them in a big task. I have worked hard to learn how to perform that task well.

In asking that you let me serve you as Tax Assessor-Collector for a second term, I do so with a desire to repay with better future service—benefiting from what I have learned and will learn during the remainder of my term—those people who elected me to that office for a first term.

May I express a word of humble gratitude for the efficient aid and the patient cooperation given me by Callahan County people and by Fellow-Collectors over the State in helping me to gain more knowledge of the duties of my office.

If you feel that my performance of those duties has been satisfactory, let me be your Tax Assessor-Collector for a second term.

Sincerely your friend
and County Official,
MRS. T. W. BRISCOE.

NOTICE REGISTERED NURSES

Mrs. L. L. Blackburn, county chairman of the Red Cross Home Nursing and Nutrition Committee is very anxious to get in touch with any registered nurses in Callahan county who will be willing to give her time in teaching a class in Red Cross Home Nursing a part of the National Defense Program. Notify Mrs. L. L. Blackburn, Baird, Texas.

Official Staff Named For President's Birthday Celebration

Concentrating every effort possible to protect the health of the nation during the present war emergency Mrs. Sidney Foy, chairman for Callahan County has announced committees and officers for the President's Birthday celebration, January 30. The official staff as set up by the chairman is composed of Ralph South, vice chairman; Mrs. Fred Heysler, vice chairman in charge of women's activities; Mrs. Hugh Ross, secretary; Cliff Jones, treasurer; Mrs. Donald Melton, Mrs. R. D. Williams, Lee Varner, Mrs. W. D. Raley and Mrs. Ledo Dowdy, executive committee.

Coming with the appointment is a call to the people of the county to lend every assistance possible to the furtherance of the fund raising program needed because of infantile paralysis striking in almost every community of the state and nation.

With the advent of the United States into the world war the necessity for keeping the health of the nation above par is paramount, according to George Waverly Briggs, vice-chairman and director of organization for the State. Mrs. George Pittman, Dallas, vice chairman in charge of women's affairs, is heading a drive to enlist the assistance of the women in every community throughout the state. Money, is sorely needed to help in the financing of preventive measures to check the spread of the disease in many localities.

G. H. Corn Seeks Reelection As J. P. Baird Precinct

G. H. Corn announces this week as candidate for reelection as Justice of the Peace of Baird Precinct.

Mr. Corn has discharged the duties of his office faithfully and efficiently and will appreciate the favorable consideration of the voters in the coming primary election.

Read his message below.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PRECINCT NO. ONE CALLAHAN COUNTY

In announcing for re-election for second term as Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, allow me to thank the entire citizenship for your splendid co-operation and support in the past. I have tried to make you and impartial official and will appreciate your consideration in the coming primary, and if elected, will strive to give you the best service possible.

Assuring each and every one that your support and influence will be greatly appreciated, I am, Respectfully,
G. H. CORN.

CALLED BACK TO SERVICE

Cary Sidney McGowen who was released from the United States Army in October last, having passed his 28th birthday, was called back to the service and reported at Camp Bowie Monday. He was accompanied to Brownwood by his mother and brother Mrs. Joe McGowen and William McGowen.

BUDDY HART MADE STAFF SERGEANT

Sgt. J. C. (Buddy) Hart, with the 405th School Squadron, Shepard Field, Wichita Falls has been advanced to the rank of Staff Sergeant, is now department head of the pay roll section of the 405th. Sgt. Hart is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hart and a grandson of J. S. Hart and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Conner, all of Baird.

FOR VICTORY



BOY SCOUT HOME DEFENSE RALLY AND COURT OF HONOR

All of the Boy Scouts of Callahan County are meeting in a big defense rally at the District Court room in Baird, Monday evening, Jan. 26 at 7:30 p. m. The first Court of Honor for 1942 will be held at this rally.

Mr. Elvis Matnis, Scoutmaster, of Troop 53 in Baird sponsored by the Callahan County Luncheon Club, and Troop 53 will be in charge of the opening ceremony.

All of the Scouts and Cubs from Putnam, Clyde, Cottonwood, Bayou and Baird are urged to attend. The general public is cordially invited.

Mr. W. R. Pastma, Assistant Scout Executive will be in charge. Mr. Postma said today that the Government has called on all of the Boy Scouts for many jobs and that every boy is needed to help Uncle Sam win this war.

Judge, L. L. Blackburn, District Scout Chairman will preside at the Court of Honor.

Every loyal American Boy who wants to help the United States win this war is requested to come and bring his parents and friends.

SPENDS CHRISTMAS WITH SISTER HERE

Miss Dollie Wilson of Fort Worth spent the Christmas holidays with her sister Mrs. Charlie Robinson and Mr. Robinson at the old Wilson home here. Mrs. J. B. Massy of Fort Worth accompanied Miss Wilson and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson during the holidays.

DEMONSTRATION SPRAY CONTROL

To Fruit Growers of Callahan County:

You are invited to attend a pruning and spraying demonstration, January 22 from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. in Frank Browning's orchard, three miles west of Baird.

This demonstration is to be conducted by the Extension Horticulturist, Mr. Roseborough, and the Extension Entomologist, Mr. Siddall.

Do not forget the date.

This meeting will concern the care and handling of fruit trees, insect control, rodent control and pruning of trees.

J. C. SHOCKEY,
County Agent.

WANT TO BUY OR LEASE—A small place close to town. A. T. Scroggins, St. Rt. 1, Baird, Texas.

LOCAL POET WINS RECOGNITION IN NEW ANTHOLOGY

Mrs. Hubert Ross of Baird has been chosen as one of the Southwestern poets whose verse appears in the Southwestern Anthology of Verse, 1941, just off the press of The Naylor Company, Publishers of San Antonio, Texas.

Although this anthology is being published in limited edition, the volume will go over the nation, and bring added prestige to writers of this Southwest.

All poems included have been passed on by a board of editors, headed by Pearl Moore Stevens, of Lubbock, former president of the Composers and Authors of Texas and America.

Mrs. Ross's poem published in Southwestern Anthology of Verse, 1941, is entitled: A Word Picture Of The Southwest.

THE WEDNESDAY CLUB

The Wednesday Club met in the home of Mrs. L. L. Blackburn on December 32 with thirteen members present. Reports of all officers and chairmen of standing committees were given. Two new members were voted into the club.

The following officers were elected for the years 1942-43: President, Mrs. L. L. Blackburn First Vice-President,

Mrs. R. L. Alexander Second Vice-President,
Mrs. B. L. Russell, Jr. Recording Secretary,

Mrs. Carl Lamb Corresponding Secretary,
Mrs. Isadore Grimes Treasurer, Mrs. Douglas F. Short Critic, Mrs. Hubert Ross Reporter, Mrs. C. V. Stephens. Legislative Chairman,

Mrs. Ace Hickman Club Counselor,
Mrs. Chas. Coats.

The president urged members to continue defense work. She reported the Library organized about 38 years ago with only a few books, now has more than 5000 volumes and serves twenty one communities.

Club adjourned to meet in the home of Mrs. C. V. Stephens on January 14.

At this meeting there were 18 members and 1 visitor present. The following program was rendered:

Nicotine Knockout, Mrs. Russell Rehamilitating Spastic Paralysis Victims, Mrs. Short.

Unfolding Americanism,
Mrs. White Fountain Stephens, Reporter.

Ninety Register For Red Cross First Aid Training

Mr. and Mrs. Erle Hall who are instructing classes in Red Cross First Aid Work report that 90 persons have registered for the work, but due to the fact that they cannot get the first aid books just now, classes will not begin until further notice. The number of enrollees being so heavy it will be necessary to divide the class into two and possibly three classes. Mr. and Mrs. Hall being required to teach every night in the week.

The only cost to this work is the purchase of a first aid book which is 60 cents.

Mr. Hall is County Chairman of the Red Cross First Aid Program and he and Mrs. Hall give their services free. If you are interested in this work see Mr. or Mrs. Hall.

520 Sign For Volunteer Home Defense Service

Up to yesterday afternoon 520 persons in Baird had signed up to do Home Defense Work. No report has been received from other points in the county and possibly will not be until registration has been completed.

Registration opened Monday in the City hall where a force of volunteer workers registered quite a large number and all through the week registration has been made. Registration will continue through Monday, Jan. 19th. All persons from 16 years and older may register. It is expected between four and five thousand will register in the county.

Raymond Young Announces For Reelection As District Clerk

Raymond Young makes his formal announcement for reelection as District Clerk. Mr. Young has made a splendid district clerk discharging the duties of the office promptly and efficiently and will appreciate the support of the voters in the July primary.

He will have a message to the voters later.

SUPERSTITIOUS.

For the benefit of those who would deliberately invite a black cat to cross the road or walk under a ladder, let it be said that Friday, March 13, is the date for opening the thirty-sixth annual Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show in Fort Worth.

"It just so happened," explained John B. Davis, secretary manager, "that the date for opening our show this year falls on the thirtieth. The show always opens on a Friday with a parade through the Fort Worth streets."

The stock show staff is now at work on plans for the 1942 show.

ATTEND FUNERAL OF SISTER IN PILOT POINT

Mrs. J. B. Cutbirth of Baird and Mrs. Wash McFarlane of San Angelo accompanied by Mrs. Cutbirth's son and daughter, Fred Cutbirth and Mrs. George Scott, of Cross Plains, were called to Pilot Point last week by the death of Mrs. Cutbirth's and Mrs. McFarlane's sister, Mrs. Adelia Atkins.

COTTON GINNING REPORT

Census report shows that 4206 bales of cotton were ginned in Callahan County, Texas from the crop of 1941 prior to December 13 as compared with 4144 bales for the crop of 1940.

American Legion Barbecue

The members of Eugene Bell Post No. 82, The American Legion will have as their guests the boys who have been selected or volunteered for military service and who have passed all their examinations, at a Stag Barbecue next Monday evening, January 19th. The meeting will be held at 7 o'clock p. m. at the Nobles Night Club in West Baird. Every boy who has passed the required examinations and is awaiting his "Call to the Colors" is invited and an effort will be made to send each one a personal invitation.

An interesting program has been arranged for the evening.

Mrs. Simpson, who lived many years in the Far East has been asked to address the meeting.

Hon. Cleve Callaway, Legionaire from Cross Plains, has been asked to make a short address and Rev. Royce Gilliland, Post Chaplain, will have as his subject "The Flag and the Significance of Its Arrangements."

Music will be furnished by local talent.

Due to the fact that this contingent of "Selectees" and "Volunteers" is far larger than any group heretofore entertained, friends of the Legion have generously offered to assist in financing this undertaking. Their contributions will be gratefully received and appreciated by every Legion member. Any unused funds contributed for this purpose will be set aside to be used for future entertainment of boys called to the colors.

Every member of the American Legion Post No. 82 is expected to be present at this meeting.

Baird To Have New Hotel

Mr. and Mrs. K. V. Lewis have leased the second floor of the E. Cooke building, the old American Hotel and are completely remodeling the building—papering and painting all rooms and hallways. Each of the 15 rooms will be furnished with all new and modern furniture.

The hotel will be called the Lewis hotel and will be under the personal management of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis.

This will be a much needed business addition to Baird, which has not had sufficient hotel accommodations for some years.

The new hotel will be open to the public on or about February 1.

Schaffrina-Kniffin Wedding

Kathryn Schaffrina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Schaffrina of Midway and Eugene Kniffin of Clyde, were married Wednesday evening January 7 at 9 o'clock in the home of Rev. A. A. Davis, pastor of the Baptist Church of Baird, with Rev. Davis performing the marriage ceremony.

The bride's dress was blue crepe with wine and black accessories. For something old, she wore her mother's brooch and carried a borrowed handkerchief.

Mrs. Kniffin is a graduate of Baird High School with the class of 1940.

Those attending the wedding were: Mr. and Mrs. John Schaffrina, Baird; Don Kniffin, Clyde; Edna Cook, Midway; Mrs. Edgar Smith, Mrs. W. B. Atchison and Mrs. A. A. Davis, all of Baird.

Mr. and Mrs. Kniffin will make their home in Clyde.

BANK HOLIDAY NOTICE!

The First National Bank of Baird will observe Monday January 19, 1942, as a Holiday (Robert E. Lee's Birthday) and will not be open on that date.

THE BAIRD STAR

Established by W. E. Gilliland, December 8, 1887

Issued every Friday, Baird, Texas

Entered as Second Class Matter, December 8, 1887, at the Post Office in Baird, Texas, under the Act of 1879.

W. E. Gilliland, Editor and Publisher Haynes Gilliland, Asso. Editor

Down In Texas—

(By EDMUND TRTVIS)

The passing of the only First Lady to end her days in the historic Governor's Mansion at Austin closed a story fit to be told by poets or dramatist. We lesser writers cannot do it justice. Well enough that, for the moment, we have its telling. Could genius present it now, in all its sweetness and sadness, a thousand loving, grieving hearts would be wrung anew.

Mrs. Stevenson, whose maiden name was Fay Wright, was married when just out of high school. Her husband was then a country bank employe, studying law in his spare time. He built a house for his bride with his own hands and she adorned it with her handiwork. From this beginning, they went forward together, sharing struggles and triumphs. The bank employe became, successively, a lawyer, a county official, a legislator, Speaker of the House and Lieutenant Governor. In all his activities, his wife encouraged and aided him. In each of his campaigns for public office, she was his valued co-worker. All who knew him well became acquainted with her and all paid tribute to her charming personality, her strong good sense, her unflinching tact and her devotion to husband and family.

Twenty-eight years after their marriage, Coke Stevenson was sworn into office as lieutenant governor for the second time with Mrs. Stephenson smiling upon him as cheerfully as ever. She was incurably ill, but only a few close friends knew it. In the next few months, her condition became critical. On the eve of her husband's inauguration as governor, she was in an Austin hospital and it was doubted that she could be moved. Stevenson vetoed all plans for a carenial affair and prepared to take the oath in his wife's hospital room.

Mrs. Stevenson overruled his decision. She would be with him as he assumed the highest office he could wish, or she could wish for him—neither had ever considered leaving their native State—but she would not deprive him of a normal inaugural or disappoint the friends who would like to be present. She was taken to the Capital on a stretcher and helped to a cleverly draped wheel chair in the Hall of Representatives. As she faced the vast audience there assembled she smiled, and the audience stood up and cheered. At the close of the ceremonies, she was taken to the Mansion in an ambulance.

Ill as she was, and certain of the outcome of her illness, Mrs. Stevenson sought to have her illness interfere as little as possible with the governor's duties or the normal course of Mansion affairs. She arranged for visitors to be received as usual, planned luncheons and dinners for official guests and urged the governor to go ahead with speaking dates and conferences. She even attended a small dinner given by Acting Governor Rudolph Weinert and his wife when Governor Stevenson was called to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt. She was so brave, so cheerful, that friends could hardly believe she would not recover. Even the governor did not abandon hope until the last few hours of her life.

Both the governor and his only son, Coke Stevenson, Jr., were donors in the frequent blood transfusions required as Mrs. Stevenson's illness grew worse. All that eminent physicians could suggest was tried to save her. And often she made surprising rallies. As lately as last Christmas Eve, she was able to take some part in a family observance of that holiday which was also the 29th anniversary of her wedding.

When news of her death on the morning of January 3 spread over Austin, people of many degrees hastened to express their regret. In the hearts of most of these people sympathy with the stricken family was mingled with a feeling of personal loss. For the governor's lady had a multitude of sincere friends, distinguished and obscure. Of all the lovely and brilliant women who

have lived in the old Mansion, none has been more widely beloved or more highly respected.

President Roosevelt's estimate of war expenditures for the new year impressed upon many Texas observers the necessity for State and local governments to rearrange and reduce their spendings as early as possible. It was followed almost immediately by an announcement from Frank Scofield, State Defense Savings Administrator, that this State's minimum 1942 allotment of defense bonds and stamps is \$326,847,417. Of course Texas' share of Federal taxes for this year will far exceed the defense bonds allotment.

It is obvious that the needs of the nation at war, as outlined by the President, cannot be answered adequately if the people's pocketbook are tapped as usual for non-defense expenditures. In the last few years State spending has mounted at an appalling rate. Despite gathering war clouds, taxes imposed by the several states made up 28 per cent of all taxes borne by the American people, as against 20 per cent in 1935. Local taxes declined by comparison but still made up 34 per cent as compared with 38 per cent for Federal taxes.

Both Federal and State taxes mounted greatly since 1940, at least so far as Texas is concerned. Federal taxes must now mount much higher. That is necessary if the nation is to emerge victorious from the present great war. But the upward tendency of State and local taxes must not only be halted but reversed. No people can pay 50 to 60 per cent of their income for war, plus an additional 20 to 25 per cent for normal governmental activities.

The Supreme Court of Texas ended its 1941 session with only 129 cases remaining on its docket. Such a feat would have been considered impossible a few years ago. Back in the 1920's and early 1930's the Court carried over 1200 to 1500 applications and motions for year to year.

Several times efforts were made to amend the Constitution and enlarge the Court's membership to enable it to catch up with its work. The result aimed at has been achieved through the establishment of a Commission of Appeals, the conferring of power on the Court to simplify civil procedure and the abolition of the old three-months vacation. Another factor, of course, has been the ability and energy of the judges. It was at their own request that they were relieved of the compulsory vacation and allowed to hold continuous sessions.

Texas' tire rationing administration is made up wholly of unpaid workers. There is no money available for any part of the work. But there is plenty of talent and the administration is functioning with considerable efficiency.

Mark McGee of Fort Worth former Adjutant General, is State Administrator. His first assistant is Doyle Settle of Lubbock, a former representative. Clinton Kersey of Bridgeport, Arthur Cato of Weatherford and Dorsey Hardeman of San Angelo are among members of the present legislature who are helping out in the program. Like the top people in the administration and the members of the 254 county boards, the clerks and stenographers in McGee's office are unpaid volunteers.

Federal Income Tax

NO. 2

Forms for filing returns of income for 1941 have been sent to persons who filed returns last year. Failure to receive a form, however, does not relieve a taxpayer of his obligation to file his return and pay the tax on time—on or before March 16 if the return is made on the calendar year basis, as is the case with most individuals.

Forms may be obtained upon request, written or personal, from the offices of collectors and from

deputy collectors of internal revenue in the larger cities and towns

A person should file his return on Form 1040, unless his gross income for 1941 does not exceed \$3,000 and consists wholly of salary, wages, or other compensation for personal services, dividends, interest, rent, annuities, or royalties, in which event he may elect to file it on Form 1040A, a simplified form on which the tax may be readily ascertained by reference to a table contained in the form.

The return must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer has his legal residence or principal place of business on or before midnight of March 16, 1942. The tax may be paid in full at the time of filing the return or in four equal installments, due on or before March 16, June 15, September 15, and December 15. In making out your income tax return read carefully the instructions that accompany the form. If you need more information, it may be obtained at the office of the collector of internal revenue deputy collector, or an internal revenue agent in charge.

Remember that single persons or married persons not living with husband or wife, who earn as much as \$14.43 a week for the 52 weeks of the year, and married persons living together who have aggregate earnings of as much

as \$28.85 a week for the year, are required to file returns.

TERACING MAKES NEW STRIDES IN TEXAS

Texas farmers are falling in line with the new AAA terracing program, according to B. F. Vance administrative officers in charge AAA in Texas.

Under the new set up farmers can terrace their land now and pay for it later, the AAA official said.

Machinery of the terracing program is simply operated, Vance said in explaining that county AAA committees set a reasonable price for terracing easier farms of the county through offers made by cooperating contractors. Once the fair price for a county is determined farmers get bids for their farms from the contractors, take the offer they like best, and get their terracing done.

"It goes without saying that prices of terracing will vary by farms," Vance said, "but establishing a reasonable price for a county will serve as a yard stick for measuring costs of easier and more difficult jobs."

When terracing has been completed and checked by county AAA officers for specified requirements under the farm program, contractors are paid by the AAA and charges later deducted from farmer's conservation payments. Increased popularity of the pro-

Announcements Political

The Star is authorized to make the following announcements, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary to be held Saturday, July 25, 1942:

- For Sheriff: C. R. NORDYKE
- For County Clerk: LESLIE BRYANT
- For Tax Assessor-Collector: MRS. T. W. BRISCOE
- For District Clerk: RAYMOND YOUNG
- For Justice of the Peace Pre. No. 1: G. H. CORN

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT RATES

The Star announces the following Political Announcement Fees: All State, District and County offices, including County Commissioners \$10.00 Constable and Justice of the Peace \$5.00 subject to the 1942 primaries.

gram with Texas farmers is attributed to the fact that no cash outlay is required to get farms terraced, Vance said.

Watch Our Saturday Specials They Will Save You Money

Norvell & Boyd

GROCERY AND MARKET

BEGINNING MONDAY, Jan 19th, we will make only two deliveries Daily. One at 9:30 a. m. and one at 4:00 p. m.

A CHECKING ACCOUNT

in this Bank Serves You in these five ways:

1. It keeps your money safe.
2. It saves you time and effort in paying bills.
3. It gives you accurate control of your finances.
4. It provides receipts for all payments.
5. It furnishes complete records.

The First National Bank of Baird BAIRD, TEXAS

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

We pledge ourselves to this cause

A Statement by

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company

We make this pledge publicly to our national government and to the people of the United States:

That we will cooperate unhesitatingly in every effort of authorized government agencies to prevent unwarranted rises in prices of foods.

That we will continue our efforts to reduce the spread between prices paid to the grower and prices charged to the consumers.

That to this end we will continue to do everything in our power to assist the farmers and growers of America in the orderly marketing of their products at the fairest possible prices to them.

That we will make every effort to hold our inventories at the lowest point consistent with good service to our customers because hoarding, whether by wholesalers, retailers, or consumers, will cause higher prices.

That we will endeavor to continue to pay our employees the highest wages and to give them the best working conditions in the grocery business generally.

That we will make every effort to continue to sell food at retail at the lowest gross margin of profit in the history of the retail grocery business.

Today we are providing food for our customers at the lowest gross profit rate in the history of the retail grocery business. This means that we have achieved efficiencies in the distribution of food never before attained. More of your food dollar goes for food and less for overhead expenses than ever before. No other great retail business in the United States in any field is operated with such a low cost of distribution.

No one in the food business can control the wholesale price of food. Only the government of the United States has power to do this, and for the protection of our people this power in the government is now a necessary power.

Today, with the nation at war, we believe that no private interest has any rights in conflict with the general public interest.

The armed forces of the United States are today receiving more and better food than ever before in our national history. It is equally important that all of our people working and living behind the lines, men, women and children, shall be better fed and better nourished than ever before in our national history.

JOHN A. HARTFORD, President

PERSONAL

Pink Norrell of Breckenridge, visited his brother, Bob Norrell, Wednesday.

Mrs. W. E. Gillit is convalescing from an attack of measles and pneumonia.

Ralph South is able to be at his duties in the tax assessor-collectors office after more than a weeks illness with measles.

Miss Nell Tabor of Rowden, is among the high-ranking students of Draughon's Business College, Abilene, whose name appears on the Honor Roll this term.

Mrs. Ruth Isenhower of Putnam accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Henry Freeman and children, Doris Ann and Mary Ruth of Leuders were in Baird Tuesday.

Samuel T. Swinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Swinson of Baird has recently been promoted to the rank of Technical Sergeant in the 70th Materiel Squadron at Goodfellow Field, San Angelo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. White have recently moved to the Will Dawkins ranch near Admiral. Mr. White is a nephew of the Tom and Buck White and Mrs. French, pioneers of Callahan county. He also lived here for a while in the early 80's.

Mrs. Larmer Henry, Loraine and Dorothy Henry, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. McWhorter and baby boy, Eliska Gilliland and Patty Estes went to Sheppard Field, Wichita Falls Saturday to see Billie Henry. They returned home Sunday night.

Mike Hughes, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hughes of Baird, is one of 26 lettermen named on the Abilene Christian College football squad this year. The team lost only one Texas Conference game, giving the conference championship to Howard Payne College. Mike played end for the Wildcats.

WANTED—Woman for general housework and care of children. See Mrs. Ray Cockrell, Baird.

FOR RENT—Two room furnished apartment suitable for couple. See Mrs. Lua James.

FOR SALIE OR TRADE—A Ford V-8 with good tires. Will trade for cow and calf. See Lowell Boyd. 1-tp.

Mrs. A. J. Burks Died Sunday

Mrs. Lee Ann Burks, 79, of the Burnt Branch community died Sunday morning following an illness of several weeks.

Funeral service were held at 2 p. m. Monday afternoon at the Methodist Church at Burnt Branch Rev. Collins, Presbyterian Minister of Cross Plains conducting the services. Burial was made in the Burnt Branch cemetery.

The following named grandsons served as pall bearers: James Burk, Jr., W. N. Burks, J. Q. Morrison Jr., Archie Neff, L. L. Wells Jr., Charlie Burks.

Mrs. Burks whose maiden name was Lee Ann Fisher was born in East Texas Sept. 3, 1862. She was married to A. J. Burks in Comanche county n 1878.

The family moved to Callahan county in 1886 living near Cross Plains until 1901 when they built a home near West Caddo Peak where the family have since resided. Mrs. Burks was the mother of thirteen children, eleven of whom survive her, two, a son and daughter dying in infancy. Surviving children are:

Mrs. J. Q. Morrison, Baird; W. N. Burks, Spur; John Burks, Gerard; James Burks, Baird; Mrs. R. L. Neff, McAdoo; Robert Burks, O'Donald Mrs. W. Mauldin, Rowden; Miss Lizzie Burks who lived at the old home with her mother Mrs. L. L. Wells, Abilene; and Mrs. W. R. Johnson, Abilene and Joe Burks, Rowden. She s also survived by an only brother, W. W. Fisher, of Big Spring and a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

All of her children were present at the funeral. Mrs. Burks had been a member of the Primitive Baptist Church since girlhood. Mr. Burks died some years ago.

SPANISH CLUB MEETING

Las Primeras met for study of Spanish in the home of their president, Mrs. L. L. Blackburn on January 12th. Eight members answered roll call.

Principal business was the signing of the Constitution and By-Laws by all Charter Members. This document had been previously translated into Spanish by some of the members.

Games were played, using Spanish words for practice. The group adjourned to meet January 26th with Mrs. Fabian Bell.

Mrs. T. W. Briscoe, Reporter.

R. Macdonald Dies In Virginia

R. Macdonald, former ranchman of Baird, died January 5th at Leesburg, Virginia.

The following notice of his death published in a Leesburg paper was sent The Star by Mrs. G. Peyton Craighill, daughter of Mr. Macdonald.

ROBERT MACDONALD Robert Macdonald, widely-known Loudoun County farmer and active churchman, died Monday afternoon at the home of his son-in-law, the Rev. G. Peyton Craighill in Leesburg, following a week's illness. Mr. Macdonald was 87 years of age and was a native of Scotland. He came to America in his early thirties and settled on a ranch in Texas where he had many interesting experiences, which he often related to his Leesburg friends. He retained his interest in his Texas ranch to the time of his death.

Thirty years ago, Mr. Macdonald came to Loudoun County and purchased the Breese farm near Leesburg. In his later years, Mr. Macdonald and his wife spent the summers at his country place coming to Leesburg in the winter where they made their home at the Rectory with the Rev. and Mrs. Craighill.

He was a man of high integrity, and of a lovable disposition. His interests were in the higher things of life and in those things which stood for the betterment of his community. He was well-read and his friends enjoyed conversing with his on the topics of the day. The large attendance at his funeral and the lovely floral tributes silently spoke of the high esteem in which he was held in the community.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Augusta Lea Macdonald, whom he married fifty-one years ago last August; five sons, Robert Macdonald, Jr., of Lewiston, N. Y., Alastir Macdonald, of Alloy, W. Va.; William G. C. Macdonald, of Voca, Texas; Lea Macdonald, of Aldie, and Donald Macdonald, of Richmond, and one daughter, Mrs. G. Peyton Craighill, Leesburg.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon from the Rectory and were conducted by the Rev. J. S. Montgomery, assisted by the Rev. Norris W. Hawkness. Burial was in the Leesburg Union Cemetery.

Mrs. Macdonald is the only daughter of the late Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Lea, pioneer residents of Baird.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald built a home on their ranch, the house a large rambling ranch home being built high up on the hillside being one of the most picturesque ranch homes in this section. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Snyder, Jr., have lived on the ranch for some years.

Mr. Macdonald and family have many old friends here who regret to learn of Mr. Macdonald's death

DELPHIAN CHRISTMAS PARTY

Mrs. Hugh Ross was hostess to the Delphian Chapter in a Christmas party honoring the Junior Delphians Wednesday evening Dec. 17 with Mrs. James Ross, president, presiding.

Guests were greeted by the hostess: The house was beautifully decorated in Christmas colors and candles.

Mrs. Alsie Carleton reviewed the book "Victory of Faith" A medley of Christmas carols was sung by Mesdames South, McGowen, Gilliland, Bearden and Hargis. Gifts were distributed from a lighted tree by Miss Baulch and Mrs. Hugh Ross.

Mrs. W. D. Chisenhall of Long Beach, California, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. C. Fulton, was a guest.

PRESBYTERIAN LADIES

Mrs. R. L. Elliott, Sr., Mrs. R. L. Elliott, Jr. and Mrs. James Asbury were hostess to the Presbyterian Ladies Monday afternoon, December 22 in a Christmas party.

The house was decorated in Christmas colors. The dining table decorations were evergreens, Santa and his reindeers.

Mrs. N. M. George led the devotional; Mrs. George also gave a vocal solo, "Song In The Air" Prayer by Mrs. Hensley, Mrs. Alexander gave "Dickens' Christmas Hour."

A social hour followed in which gifts were exchanged. Refreshments of sandwiches, jello, cake and chocolate was served to 21 members.

Charter No. 3286 Reserve District No. 11

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE FRIST NATIONAL BANK OF BAIRD IN THE STATE OF TEXAS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON DECEMBER 31, 1941

PUBLISHED IN RESPONSE TO CALL MADE BY CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, UNDER SECTION 5211, U. S. REVISED STATUTES

ASSETS table with columns for item and amount. Includes Loans and discounts, United States Government obligations, Obligations of State and political subdivisions, Corporate stocks, Federal Reserve bank, Cash, balances with other banks, Bank premises owned, Real estate owned, and Other assets.

LIABILITIES table with columns for item and amount. Includes Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations, Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations, Deposits of United States Government, Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings), Deposits of State and political subdivisions, Other deposits, TOTAL DEPOSITS, and Other liabilities.

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS table with columns for item and amount. Includes Capital Stock (Class A preferred, Common stock), Surplus, Undivided profits, Reserves, and TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

MEMORANDA table with columns for item and amount. Includes Pledged assets (and securities loaned), Secured liabilities, and TOTAL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of January, 1942. BOB NORRELL, Cashier. (SEAL) E. G. Hampton, Notary Public.

EULA LADIES SEW FOR RED CROSS

The ladies of the Eula community met at the M. E. Church Jan. 7, 1942 and made twenty-five garments for the Red Cross. Everyone who can knit or sew are invited to come each Wednesday at 9:30 a. m. and work.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere thanks to all friends for kindness and sympathy shown us in the death of our granddaughter and niece, Inez Franklin. Sincerely, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Franklin and family.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank everyone for their kindness and sympathy shown us in the tragic death of our beloved Inez. We appreciate you thoughtful kindness in preparing meals for us and wish to say that we have a number of dishes which have not been returned due to the fact that we do not know to whom they belong. May God bless all of you. Sincerely, Mrs. S. T. Watts and children.

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Methodist Missionary Society held its Christmas Social in the basement of the church Monday December 15.

The basement was decorated with the usual Christmas decorations.

After a song and prayer Mrs. Stafford Alexander was the leader of some games. Then the exchange of gifts from the lighted tree.

Mmds A. R. Kelton, Will Parks Fred Hollingshead, Stafford Alexander, Bob Norrell and Miss Burma Warren were hostess to the following: Mrs. oe Alexander, Miss Leota Alexander, Mmds. J. M. Reynolds, Roy Cutbirth, O. B. Jarrett, Carl Wylie, Cecil West, Brice Jones J. C. Barringer, W. T. Wheeler, T. M. Brown, W. D. Haworth, Spike Blakley, W. A. Miller Leaday Texas, Earl Johnson, Ashby White, J. E. Sutphin, Ace Hickman, V. E. Hill, N. E. Nance Albuquerque, N. M.; and Mrs. Alsie Carleton and Neil Hollings head.

NOTICE

Due to the illness of Haynie Gilliland, linotype operator on The Star several days last week a number of news items were unavoidable left out; among them several social events of the Christmas season, which are published this week—though somewhat late.

BABY CHICKS—We are now hatching chicks and will appreciate your business this season. Higher quality than ever before. Unsexed in all breeds \$8.00 per 100. Leghorns and Minorca pullets \$14. Leghorn Cockrells \$4. Place orders early to be sure of getting chicks when desired. STAR HATCHERY, Baird, Texas. 4t.

CORD WOOD FOR SALE OR TRADE for grain, poultry or work Will pay 75 cents per cord for cording wood already grubbed. E. H. Williams, Putnam, Texas.

FOR RENT—Two-room furnished apartment suitable for couple. Mrs. Lua James.

POSTED—All lands owned and controlled by me are posted. No trespassing allowed. Tom Windham, Oplin.

HORSES FOR SALE—Three large work horses, one smooth mouth, one 5 and 7 years old. Gentle. Located 3 miles north of Admiral J. E. Little.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE— My residence in West part of Baird. See or write H. A. McWhorter, St. Rt. 2, Baird, Texas.

Neglect May Invite Phorrhoea An Astringent and Antiseptic that please the user or Druggists return money if first bottle of "LETO'S" fails to satisfy. CITY PHARMACY

DALLAS NEWS Delivered Daily Abilene Morning News DELIVERED TWICE DAILY See or Call C. W. Conner BAIRD, TEXAS

CLYDE NURSERY —The oldest Nursery located in this area solicits the entire Citizenship, Home Owners who may be in the market for any kind of Planting Material to confer with us, relative to their needs. If we do not have what you want, we are in position to get it for you. Clyde Nursery J. H. BURKETT A. A. TUCKER

FAMILY WASH 10 Cents Pound Bundle Must be 50 per cent Flat Work Will Call Monday, Wednesday and Friday of Each Week Call Phone No. 131 GROVER GILBERT Representative, Baird, Texas

Abilene Laundry Co To relieve Misery of COLD'S 666 LIQUID, TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS, COUGH DROPS Try "Rub-My-Tim" a Wonderful Liniment CITY PHARMACY

Notice To The Public

After talking to many of our CUSTOMERS relative to the SCHEDULE of DELIVERIES we worked out last week we have come to the conclusion that two deliveries would be sufficient for they have responded wonderfully to our suggestion of CO-OPERATION in cutting down this SERVICE.

Beginning Monday, Jan. 19, 1942 we shall make 2 deliveries daily, one delivery starting at 9:30 a. m. and another at 4:00 p. m.

Everyone is requested to note the above Schedule and have your orders in by the hours suggested and help us economize in the interest of good service and National Defense. Please Do Not Ask for deliveries for less amount than \$1.50 for the making of it for less is a loss to us.

We should like also to work out a Schedule for Earlier Closing that we and our clerks may have time to Co-operate More in All Home Defense Projects.

We Shall Appreciate Customer's Suggestions.

Respectfully, Norvell and Boyd Grocery Morgan Food Store Hollingshead's Food Market Tot's Wristen Grocery Brashear Grocery and Market

WANT A JOB IN THE AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY? A NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM Starts at \$1,200 Per Year And UP MEN 18 TO 40 YEARS PREPARE NOW! Short Training Necessary SMALL PAYMENT STARTS YOU IN Bob Boyle AIRCRAFT SCHOOL All Men Who Have Finished Training Are Working SEE MR. GLASS, Bonded Representative FINCHER HOTEL, Abilene, Texas

JACKSON ABSTRACT COMPANY Prompt and Efficient Service STELLA GILLILAND, Manager Baird, Texas—Phone 59

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER DELICIOUS FOOD, a genial, friendly service. Meet Your Friends here for breakfast, lunch or dinner. We specialize in fine Pan-Fried Steaks and Good Coffee. QUALITY CAFE Fred Estes, Manager.

MONUMENTS The fitting tribute to one whom you have loved is a monument of permanence and grace; a stone that will go down through the years marking the last resting place of one whose name you respect and honor. We have a beautiful line of the very latest designs in grave markers from which to make selections. Our prices are reasonable and our work guaranteed. Come in and look over our line—we will take pleasure in showing you our stock and our workmanship. At your need, we shall be pleased to serve you. Sam L. Dryden 782 Walnut Street ABILENE Phone 4176

Red Cross War Relief Fund

(Incomplete)
Partial list of contributors to the American Red Cross War Relief Fund:

DENTON

- Mrs. H. W. Caldwell \$2.00
- H. W. Caldwell 2.00
- Roy Kendrick 1.00
- E. J. Barton 5.00
- John W. Loven 5.00
- Mrs. A. L. McIntosh .50
- W. E. Wood 1.00
- Quincy Loven 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. Dorse Odum 5.00
- Rich Johnson 1.00
- Mrs. Nancy M. Tunnell 1.00
- Mrs. Sarah McGill 1.00
- Mrs. Margaret Houghton 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen 5.00
- J. H. Carpenter 5.00
- Mrs. R. L. Britton .50
- Oren Connel .50
- Mrs. Kate Crawford 1.00
- Mrs. Preston Ford 1.00
- Vernon Walker 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. Luther Caldwell 2.00
- Mr. and Mrs. Milton Caldwell 1.00
- Quincy Loven 1.00
- Mrs. Quincy Loven 1.00
- G. L. Davis 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. Dryman 2.00
- Mr. and Mrs. Otto Betcher 5.00
- Hawk Roberts 2.50
- Mr. and Mrs. Ott Neal 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Campbell 5.00
- Miss Christine Tdams 1.00
- Miss Elaine Lefler 1.00
- Lewis Johnson 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. Felix Crawford 2.00
- Mrs. Ernest Crawford 1.00
- W. V. Welch 1.00
- Mrs. Mary Ellis 1.00
- Mrs. Lillie Merrill 1.00
- Mrs. Anna Bradley 1.00
- L. E. Keele 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. R. Padon 2.50
- Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Loper 1.00
- Mr and Mrs. H. G. Coughran 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. Guy Edwards 5.00
- Miss Ann Cutbirth 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. C. Stallings 1.00
- Henry Betcher 1.00
- John K. McKenzie 1.00
- L. L. Atchley 1.00
- Mrs. Dolph Hodges 1.00
- R. T. Walls 1.00
- Miss Margaret Arledge .50

COTTONWOOD

- W. O. Peavy 1.00
- Monroe Black 1.00
- Floyd Coffey 1.00
- Norman Coffey 1.00
- Mrs. W. A. Gary 1.00
- Hazel I. Respass 1.00
- Beulah Respass 1.00
- H. H. Cooksey 1.00
- Weldon Gray 1.00
- R. J. Willoughby 1.00
- Miss Lois Hazelwood 1.00
- Mrs. Floyd Coffey 1.00
- Miss Waldrop 1.00
- Miss Missouri Strahan 1.00
- Forrest Scott 1.00
- A Friend 10.00

OPLIN

- Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Straley 5.00
- Maxine Robbins 2.00
- Sam Windham 1.00
- Mrs. J. H. Straley 1.00
- Zack McIntosh 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson 2.00
- Mr. and Mrs. Addison McWhorter 1.00
- Eulys Johnson 1.00
- Ernest Gwin 1.00
- W. L. Atwood 1.00
- Will Rice 1.00
- Mrs. Lee Straley 1.00
- Freda Straley 1.00
- Mrs. John Roberson 1.00
- Mrs. Cris Johnson .25
- G. A. Gwin 3.00
- S. S. Harville 2.00

CLYDE

- Mrs. Harvey Kendrick 1.00
- Ralph South 1.00
- Mrs. Ross Young .25
- Louis Crutchfield 1.00
- Bessie Rogers .50
- Mrs. H. V. Lovell 1.00
- Torace Blalock 1.00
- Mrs. Daniels .10
- Miscellaneous .47
- Mrs. J. E. Roy 2.00
- Mrs. Drew Adams .50
- Mrs. O'Haver .50
- Mrs. Earl Hays 2.00
- Mrs. Robbins .50
- Edd Freeman 1.00
- Myrtle Christmas 1.00
- Mrs. A. Bouchette 1.00
- Ira Crawford .25
- Mrs. Ira Crawford .50
- Dale Crawford .25
- Mrs. E. R. Johns 1.00
- Mrs. M. M. Woodward 1.00
- Mrs. J. H. Watson 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. F. Patterson 5.00
- Mrs. W. B. Barton 1.00
- Vest Texas Utilities Co. 5.00
- Mrs. A. E. Young 5.00
- Mrs. Cordie Bailey 10.00
- Mrs. E. G. Hampton 1.00
- Earl Slater 2.50
- M. Simmons 2.50
- Mrs. E. F. Butler 2.00
- J. M. Peek 2.00
- Mrs. J. T. Bailey 1.00
- Mo. T. Bailey 1.00
- Dr. J. B. Bailey 1.00
- Mrs. J. B. Bailey 1.00
- Mrs. S. T. Walker 1.00

- Boyd Briscoe 1.00
- Dr. J. P. Johnson 1.00
- J. C. Connel 1.00
- R. Donnelly .50
- J. M. Cody 1.00
- Clark Tabor 1.00
- R. C. Clemer 1.00
- K. M. Preston 1.00
- Mrs. Fannie G. Flemmings 1.00
- J. T. South 1.00
- W. H. Shanks .25
- Bea Shanks 1.00
- T. H. Dix .50
- Mrs. T. H. Dix .50
- D. P. Rowland .25
- Mrs. R. C. Climmer 1.00
- Earl Hays 1.00
- John Robbins 1.00
- Frank Konzak 1.00
- Archie Pee 1.00
- Floyd Summerous 1.00
- I. Konzak 1.00
- R. M. Pyeatt 1.00
- Ira McCollum 1.00
- E. F. Rutledge 1.00
- L. G. Loper 1.00
- J. R. Jones 1.00
- Mrs. K. M. Preston 1.00
- Raymond Morgan 1.00
- Mary Keele 1.00
- R. B. Campbell 1.00
- E. M. Tate 1.00
- Von Ray McClure 1.00
- W. D. Raley 1.00
- Mrs. Ada G. Wilkins 1.00
- Cleo Penny 1.00
- Mrs. Mae Paylor 1.00
- Mrs. W. R. Cook 1.00
- Mrs. Mud Young 1.00
- E. R. Johns 1.00
- No Name 1.50

ADMIRAL

- R. W. Smith 2.00
- George Eubanks .50
- J. D. Cauthen .50
- Admiral Sunday School 3.13
- W. I. Brooks 5.00

MIDWAY

- G. B. Jones 1.00

HART

- A. W. Johnson 4.00

EULA

- Vance Stephenson 1.00
- R. P. Stephenson 1.00
- Mrs. D. A. Farrar .50
- Mrs. J. D. Warren .25
- Mrs. Edgar Gann .25
- Mrs. Hutson .25
- L. E. Allen .10
- Otho Gist .25
- Willie Mae Bourland .50
- Mrs. L. E. Lewis 1.00
- Mrs. Aaron McKee .30
- Newton Trotter .10
- Mrs. Lester Farmer 2.00
- Ross Farmer 1.00
- Hugh Phillips Jr. .25
- F. L. Smith .50
- H. E. Jones 1.00
- Clifford Tarrant .50
- Mrs. Grace and Gertrude Harris 1.00
- Mrs. Cynthia Farmer 1.00
- Clyde Johnson 1.00
- Lloyd Barr .25
- R. A. Rosinbaum 1.00

EULA H. D. CLUB NEWS

The Eula Home Demonstration Club met in regular session Jan 7, 1942 at the M. E. Church at 3:00 p. m. with the President, Mrs. Clyde Johnston presiding. After a short business meeting games were led by Mrs. L. E. Lewis, recreational leader. Mrs. A. L. Barnes won the recreation program on Jan. 28 by the Sunshine Boys.

Our new H. D. Agent, Miss Steffens will meet with us on Jan. 21. The Club will serve a covered dish luncheon at the M. E. Church. All ladies wishing to join the club are urged to be present.

The club held their annual Christmas party at the home of Mrs. Lee Smith on Wednesday December 17. A covered dish chicken dinner was served to 18 members and visitors.

In the afternoon games were played. Miss Gertrude Harris winning the prize. Christmas tree held gifts for all. The club presented Mrs. N. H. Stephenson, president of the club with a bundle of handkerchiefs. Mrs. Johnson, council delegate was presented with a vase.

Those present were: Miss Steffens, Co. Agent, Mesdames J. L. Farmer, Fred Farmer, N. H. Stephenson, Cecil Harris, L. E. Lewis, R. G. Edwards, Ross Farmer, G. M. South, W. P. Tatum, Lee Smith, A. L. Barnes, Miss Gertrude Harris and Willie

DELPHIAN CLUB

Mrs. E. C. Fulton was hostess to the Delphian Club Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Fifteen members answered roll call. Mrs. B. G. Watson was welcomed as a new member. Mrs. Chisenhall was a guest.

Mrs. M. C. McGowen was leader in a defense program assisted by Mrs. South and Mrs. T. P. Bearden. At a meeting held Dec. 30 with Mrs. C. H. Siadous as hostess. In abusiness meeting which followed the following officers were elec-

ted:
President, Mrs. James Ross
V-President, Mrs. W. P. Brightwell
2nd V-Pres. Mrs. S. L. McElroy
Recording Secretary,
Mrs. R. L. Alexander
Corresponding Secretary,
Mrs. Hugh Ross
Treasurer, Mrs. Alvin Hargis
Critic, Mrs. T. P. Bearden
Reporter, Mrs. E. C. Fulton.
The Club donated \$4.00 to the Red Cross War Relief Fund. The next meeting will be held Jan 27 with Mrs. Alsie Carleton.

TEXAS RANCHMEN BEGIN NEW PROGRAM

Realizing pastures rate top place as a source of cheap feed for livestock, Texas ranchmen are al ready improving rangeland under the new AAA rance conservation program according to Howard Kingsbery, state AAA committee man and ranchman from Santa Anna. Ranchmen running three sections or more are eligible for participation in the program this year the TAA committeeman said, while ranches containing less than the required 1,920 acres will be signed under the AAA farm program.

Included as regular practices for the first time in 1942 are elimination of huisache and noxious underbrush, bushes and shrubs, Kingsbery said.

Ranbe-building allowances will be approximately the same as under the 1941 program, he said, but added that minimum payments for 2,000 acres or more will not be less than \$160. Minimum allowance for ranches of less than 2,000 acres will be 8 cents per acre.

CHRISTMAS DINNER

Christmas was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Shanks of Clyde, with a dinner attended by most of the relatives in this section.

They also entertained four of the soldiers from the medical unit at Camp Barkley, the soldiers being from Detroit, Michigan.

Those attending the dinner included Mrs. M. D. Shanks, Mrs. Harvey Smith, C. D. Sahns and family from Abilene, Paul Shanks and family, Clyde; Mr. and Mrs. Les Boase from Rising Star; Mayor and Mrs. John W. Robbins, Clyde; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Forester and family; Christine Shanks from Howard Payne College, Brownwood; Pauline Shanks home from Abilene Christian College, Tbilene; and Chora Shanks from Gail College, Abilene and Beatrice Shanks of Clyde.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Jay Make Gift To McMurry College

McMurry college, Abilene, will collect \$72,250 from oil production over a period of several years through a gift from Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Jay of Abilene, patrons of the Methodist school since its founding.

The donation represents payments in oil due from the sale of leases in Coleman county by Jay to States Oil corporation.

Mr. Jay, co-owner of a local (Coca Cola) bottling plant, is chairman of the McMurry board of trustees. He is in his second tenure of that position, having served in the same capacity during the mid-thirties.

Dr. Frank L. Turner, McMurry's president, announced that the gift would be administered for the benefit of the college by the board of trustees under direction of Mr. and Mrs. Jay.

Dr. Turner said the Abilene couple has been among McMurry's more liberal benefactors since the institution was established. "It is our belief," he said, "that this is the beginning of a series of large gifts from friends of the college."

Leases on more than 1,000 acres of oil lands in the Silver Valley field of Coleman county were involved in the transaction benefiting McMurry. They were sold by Mr. Jay with part of the consideration to be paid in oil.

States Oil corporation will pay the \$72,250 as the oil is produced. Three wells are producing on the acreage involved, one each on tracts owned by Frank Hudson, C. F. Sprinkles and O. B. Featherston, with another drilling on the Sprinkles land.

LOPER'S HELP-U-SELF LAUNDRY

One-Day-Service Rain or Shine, as we are equipped to dry Laundry. We also pick-up and deliver laundry. Phone 231.

APPEALS TO LOCAL FARMER TO UPHOLD QUALITY OF THEIR CROPS

Farmers of Callahan County have been appealed to to help along the nation's war effort by eliminating food waste and by producing only farm crops of unquestioned quality.

The appeal comes from H. C. Darger, coordinator of the National Cream Quality Program, Chicago.

Mr. Darger is immediately concerned with the waste involved in that portion of cream produced on farms which, because of a low standard of cleanliness or care in production or handling or perhaps infrequent marketing, is found on delivery to the creamery to be unfit for manufacturing into butter under the stringent federal food law regulations. Cream thus rejected represents a serious loss to the nation's nutrition as well as to the farmer's pocketbook. Mr. Darger estimates the loss to American farmers from unfit cream, including seizures of ship ments of cream and butter and the loss from price differentials between cream and butter that grade less than first quality, at \$40,000,000 annually. This would indicate a loss to Texas farmers who produce 1.9 per cent of the nation's butter output, of close t \$760,000 a year, he figures.

According to Mr. Darger, there is no reason why any farmer should produce a poor grade of cream. Everything hinges on the cream receives on the farm and the frequency with which it is delivered to the butter-maker. The required sanitary precautions are easy and inexpensive for the average farmer to carry out. He can readily obtain any desired information from the state agricultural college or from the cream buyer or creamery with whom he does business. The little extra trouble involved in producing the best quality of cream not only makes available the maximum of protective food for the consumer but extra dollars as well for the farmer exerting this extra care, he said.

Farmers cooperating with the National Cream Quality Program are being asked to sign this pledge and to display a copy of it on their premises:

"I BELIEVE it is my duty and that of everyone connected with the production, handling, and sale of food products, to use every care to insure that such products shall be made only from sound, clean ingredients. "I BELIEVE that the production of unfit milk and cream is an unnecessary, unpatriotic waste of food.

"I BELIEVE that carefulness in the production and handling of milk and cream will conserve but-terfat—food that is essential to the wellbeing of my fellow Americans. This carefulness includes: Washing and scalding my dairy utensils and separator with boiling water after each use; cooling my cream often enough to insure its arrival at market in good condition. (Preferably twice a week in winter and three times in summer.)

"I Have Pledged Myself To Do My Part Protecting And Concerning American Food."

Some timely words of caution on two problems pertaining to the production of cream at this season were issued by Mr. Darger. Do not keep cream on the farm too long even in cold weather, he states. If held too long, it is likely to develop old, rancid flavors. A cave or cellar may be of the right temperature for holding the cream, but if musty it will likely spoil the delicate flavor. Cooking odors and stored vegetables also affect the flavor and cause the resulting butter to be marked down in grade. Freezing is a second hazard to be guarded against. Frozen cream does not make high-grade butter; the freezing changes the cream so that it results in mealy, oily, underhirable butter. Cream is best kept in a clean orop-proof place, in a temperature above freezing, and must be protected from freezing on the haul to makret.

Federal Land Bank and Commissioners' Loan

If you wish to refinance your loans with 4 and 5 per cent money on long and easy payments, see or communicate with

M. H. PERKINS
Secretary-Treasurer
Citizens National Farm Loan Association
Clyde, Texas

OUR DEMOCRACY—by Mat

"That love of freedom, that vigor, that fearlessness in the presence of sudden peril or foe which are the gift of the sea to its sons."

—CONSTANCE LINDSAY SKINNER.



U.S. NAVY U.S. MARINE CORPS
SONS OF THE SEA OF A COUNTRY WHICH
HAS NEVER LOST A WAR.

B. F. RUSSELL
ATTORNEY AT-LAW
Baird, Texas

B. L. RUSSELL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
(Office at Courthouse)
Baird, Texas

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DENTIST
X-RAY
Office Upstairs Telephone Building
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Fire and Auto Insurance
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LAWYER
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- Capper's Farmer 5.00
- Child Life 2.50
- Christian Herald 2.00
- Click 2.50
- Collier's Weekly 2.50
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