









# SANTA ANNA NEWS

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

VOLUME LVIII.

SANTA ANNA, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1943.

NUMBER 6.

## NOTABLE NEWS EVENTS IN PICTURES



**CHINESE YOUNGSTERS CHEER YANKS**—What China thinks of American Expeditionary Force helping her to fight the Japanese invader is dramatized above as Chinese children storm U. S. Army truck in convoy passing through a town. Yanks returned compliment by giving kiddies pennies.



**DIGGING THE "BIG DITCH"**—A giant ditch-digger plows through Pennsylvania at a fast clip, taking everything in stride as it lays an oil pipe line to Northern cities from Texas oil fields.



**VICTORY SHOPPERS**—"Deliver it, please," being out for the duration for most shoppers, this mother and son use "Victory bags" to carry grocery purchases to their fireside in response to drive by Office of Defense Transportation.



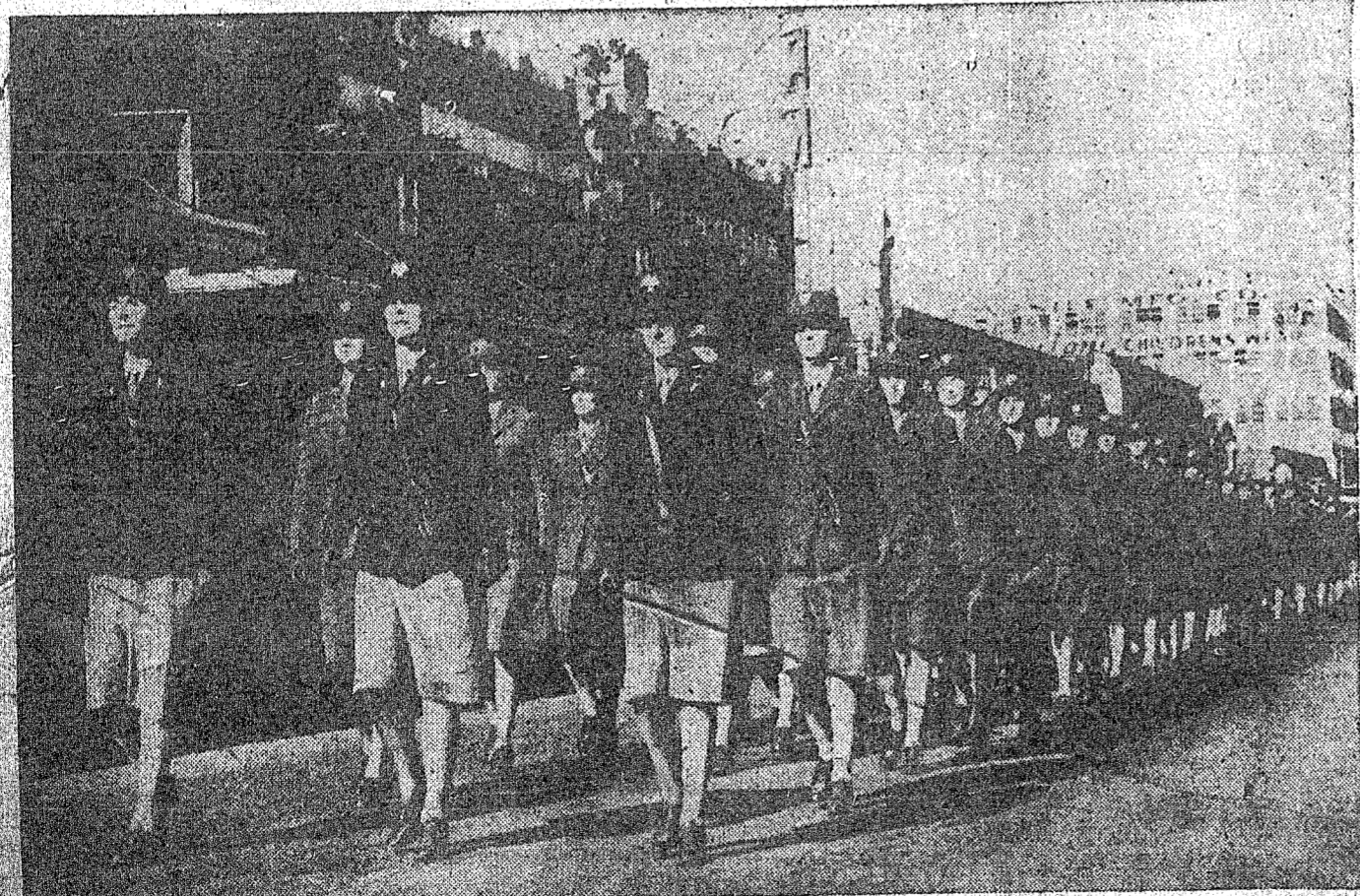
**SOUTH AMERICAN RUBBER FOR U. S.**—Through an agency financed by the R. F. C., South American rubber has started to flow into American factories. Mature trees are tapped by native laborers in the jungles. Small but vital shipments will aid in production of synthetic rubber as a mixing agent.



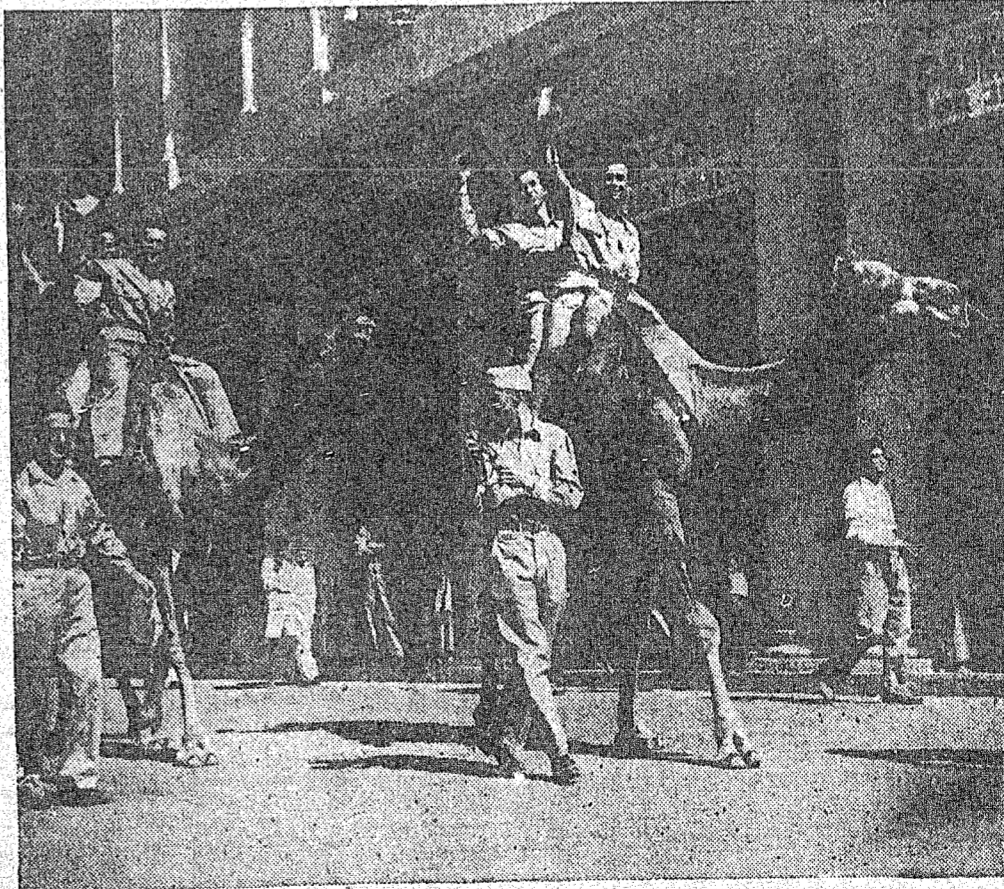
**ON FASHION FRONT**—Virginia Patton models a smart one-piece knit dress in leaf green. Brown buttons accent the front closing, while the belt of tiled suede, tied in a double bow at front, lends pleasing contrast.



**CONTRAST IN ALASKA**—Taken along the Alcan highway in the Yukon territory of Alaska, this scene portrays the old and new methods of transportation in area as U. S. Army trucks roar by a dog sled, which serves as means of travel over snow-swept wastes.



**WAAC TAKES OVER**—The 30th Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Headquarters Post Company parades through downtown San Antonio, Texas, streets as unit arrived at Fort Sam Houston. They'll take over detail tasks of the post, relieving able-bodied men for active duty.



**NO GAS PROBLEM**—What America needs is no longer a good five-cent cigar, but some of these camels for transportation. They are bearing U. S. doughboys on a joy-ride during leisure moments somewhere in India. The camels consume no gasoline and their "radiator" can go a long time without any water.









# A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

## Knows His Bars

The policeman's son was learning music:  
"How many beats are there to the bar in this piece of music, dad?"  
"I can answer you," said the boy's mother, smiling. "Dad knows how many bars there are to his beat but not how many beats there are to his bars."

## Subject Very Painful

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the noted Chinese war leader, was educated in the United States, not only at Wellesley but also at Wesleyan College in Georgia, where she absorbed an understanding of American regional life. "Tell me something about Sherman's march through Georgia," a European once asked trying to trip her on American history.  
"You will please excuse me," she replied, "but I am a Southerner and that subject is naturally very painful to me."

## Answer to Long Questionnaire

A Southern Negro upon receiving his draft questionnaire struggled desperately with the long list of questions. He looked it over a long time, scratching his head and sweating profusely. Finally he gave up in despair and returned the blank questionnaire to the draft board, with this notation on the last page: "I see red when you is."

## Horse Sense

Someone has said that what America needs more than anything else in the management of its national affairs is just ordinary common horse sense. Now we are beginning to get some definitions on horse sense. Here are two:  
"Horse sense is something a horse has that keeps him from betting on a human being."  
"Horse sense is a quality that a horse has that can never be attained by a human jackass."

## Spoken in Jest

A lawyer was defending a man accused of housebreaking, and said to the court:  
"Your Honor, I submit that my client did not break into the house at all. He found the parlor window open and merely inserted his right arm and removed a few trifling articles. Now, my client's arm is not altogether himself, and I fall to see how you can punish the whole individual for an offense committed by one of his limbs."  
The judge considered this argument for several moments, and then replied:  
"That argument is very well put. Following it logically, I sentence the defendant's arm to one year's imprisonment. He can accompany it or not, as he chooses."

## Broke up the Crap Game

It was a full half-hour after taps, but the sergeant de-

## Child of Misfortune

Mike: "A hard wurkin' lad poor Dooley was."  
Pat: "He was, begorra, an' he'd be livin' yit if he hadn't been carryin' thot stick o' dynamite after the whistle blew."

## In Fewest Words

Professor's Daughter: "Circumstances compel me to decline a marital arrangement with a man of such limited pecuniary resources."  
Expectant Groom: "I—don't get you."  
Professor's Daughter: "That's just what I'm trying to tell you."

## Knew Boston

A distinguished Bostonian, stopping off in Salt Lake City on his way to the Pacific Coast, made the acquaintance of a little Mormon girl. "I'm from Boston," he said to her. "I suppose you do not know where Boston is?"  
"Oh, yes, I do," answered the little girl eagerly. "Our Sunday school has a missionary there."

## Quick-Witted Private

A young beauty was watching drill one day in camp. Suddenly a rifle volley rang out. With a surprised scream the young lady shrank back directly into the arms of a young private who was standing behind her. "Oh," she stammered with a blush, "I was so frightened by the rifles. Won't you please forgive me?"  
"Not at all, not at all," spoke up the quick-witted private. "Let's go over and watch the artillery."

## Touch Technique

Music Professor: "I hope you have noticed the improvement in your daughter's touch."  
Pupil's Father: "Yes, I have."  
Professor: "That makes me very happy as well as proud. I accomplished it with my own original method."  
Father: "Well, it works alright. She used to touch me for a five and now she touches me for a ten."

## VICTORY GARDENS

By R. W. HOCHBAUM  
Chairman, Victory Garden Committee, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Our food needs for the year ahead will be tremendous. One fourth of our total food production will be required for our armed forces and our Allies. Over one-half of our prospective commercial pack of canned vegetables will be required by the government. The difficulties of transportation, of distribution and of supplying our civilian population will be much greater than in 1942. For these reasons the Department of Agriculture recommends that town and suburban dwellers who have sufficient open sunny space and fertile ground should grow as large a supply as possible of the vegetables needed by the family.

The larger the home lot the better for this purpose. While every bit of vegetable produce grown at home will help, the earnest gardeners, especially those who tried their wings last year, will not be content with too small a plot. Rather than tear up permanent ornamental plantings, also, to make a larger vegetable garden, they will seek space in an allotment or community garden accessible by bus, street car or bicycle.

There they can plant a garden 30 by 50 feet or larger and make a serious business of growing enough, particularly of the green and leafy vegetables, tomatoes and yellow vegetables, for eating fresh and for home preserving to meet the family's entire yearly needs. Money will be saved, but more, the family will have a constant and adequate supply of these very essential health-protecting

foods at or near home and on the pantry shelves and in the cellar. And the earnest victory gardeners will make a contribution in meeting our wartime needs. They will lessen the strain on an overburdened transportation system, they will save cans, they will release commercial stocks on fresh and processed vegetables for our armed forces and our Allies.

Many suburban home owners have ground space enough to plant small fruits, grapes and tree fruits and insure for themselves necessary supplies of these taste-delighting and most healthful foods in the near future.

One great advantage of many of these small fruit crops, particularly grapes, is that they need occupy little ground space. Grapes may be grown on arbors or trellises, serving a decorative purpose and providing shade. Sorghum and other cane varieties may be used as hedges or boundary line plantings, thus also serving a double purpose.

The Department of Agriculture is urging every farmer, where climate and water supplies permit, to produce the family's entire yearly supply of vegetables both fresh and processed and also to grow as much fruit for home use as he can. The department standard of good food habits stipulates that from four to seven servings of fruits and vegetables should be eaten daily. Therefore, vegetable and fruit gardens must not only produce enough of these for eating fresh in season but also enough so that the equivalent of 100 to 125 quarts of fruits and vegetables will be canned or otherwise processed for out-of-season use. The farm gardens should be planned and operat-

ed so that they will produce from early spring until hard freezing winter. In the South something should be growing in the gardens all winter long.

The nearer the town or suburban gardener can come to meeting these goals the better it will be for him and for the nation. But to accomplish this he must plan early and wisely and garden well. There will be a tremendous demand for garden seeds and supplies this year. We cannot afford to waste seed, fertilizer, insecticides, time and labor on poor ground or by neglectful gardening.

By means of successive sowings and plantings, by choosing the kinds of vegetables that may be easily grown and yield most results, and also growing kinds that mature late, such as collards and late cabbage, as well as rutabagas, carrots and other root crops; the victory garden can be made to yield as it should. Furthermore, the green and leafy vegetables, the yellow vegetables (carrots, rutabagas, yellow squash) and tomatoes given half a chance are all easily grown. These vegetables also insure that the daily intake of vitamins A and C and the minerals lime and iron will be more adequate.

Not one bit of garden or orchard produce should be allowed to go to waste. After each kind matures, if the supply is too large for immediate use, it should be canned, dried, brined or otherwise processed, or stored in outdoor pits or in a cool dry cellar. If there are occasional local market surpluses which may be obtained in fresh condition, these may be canned for home use to supplement the supply from the home lot. Or such surpluses or surpluses from local home

gardens, may be canned through local co-operative effort under proper supervision and used for school lunch or local welfare purposes.

This should be a great Victory garden year. Our town home gardens and allotment garden plots should be increased by several million to 12,000,000 or more, our farm gardens to nearly 6,000,000. With these will be larger, better, longer-season gardens, and they will make tremendous contributions to the nation's food supply and to our health.

## DRINKING GLASSES MADE FROM SALVAGE

When the shortage of drinking glasses became serious in the Middle East, attention was turned to great piles of empty beer bottles, which could not be returned to overseas breweries because of lack of shipping space.

In one locality a small factory started making glasses from beer bottles and is now producing more than 2,000 a day. The top of the bottle is first cut off and then the lower portion is polished. After the cut edges have been smoothed with a blow torch the lowly beer bottle becomes a serviceable drinking glass.

No part of the bottle is thrown away. The British Royal Signal Corps suggested a use for the bottle tops. They are filled with cement into which a peg is fastened and are used by the Signal Corps for insulators on telegraph poles.

Even bottles badly broken are salvaged. They are cut near the base, and after the edges have been smoothed they serve as ash trays.—Foreign Commerce Weekly.

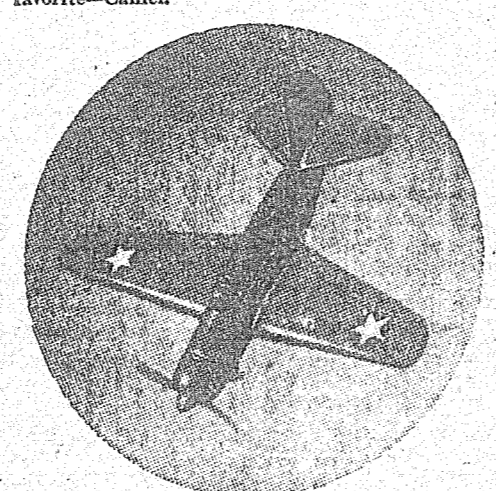
But the word of God grew and multiplied. Acts 12:24.

tected sounds that gave away a crap game in progress on the floor above. "Sam," he said to the private who was helping him with the payroll, "Go upstairs and break up that crap game."  
Sam was gone a full hour. He came in with a happy smile on his face. "Didn't I tell you to break up that crap game?" roared the sergeant, whose accounts weren't balancing anyhow. "What in heck took you so long?"

"I broke up the game just like you ordered, sir," replied Sam. "But you gotta remember that I only had a quarter to start with."

The little town of St. Michael's, Maryland, had its first black-out in 1813, when a British force came up the bay. Residents put out all lights, and hung lanterns in treetops. The British gunners overshot their mark.

**TROUBLE FOR TOJO!** It's the new Curtiss "Helldiver," the Navy's latest dive-bomber, designed to carry a bigger bomb-load, at higher speed, for greater distances than any naval dive-bomber in existence. And at the controls in this test dive, photographed below, is Barton T. Hulse, who learned his flying in the Navy...smokes the Navy man's favorite—Camel.



THEY can look terrific on paper. They can meet the most exacting laboratory tests on the ground. But the final proving ground of an airplane is when you fly it. It's the same with cigarettes. The final test of any brand is in the smoking.

Test pilot "Red" Hulse (right) and countless other smokers could tell you mighty convincing things about Camels and their remarkable mildness and flavor, but your own throat and taste...your own "T-Zone" ...can tell you even more convincingly why Camels are such a favorite on the front line—and on the home front.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

"There's just one cigarette for me...CAMEL...they suit my throat and my taste to a 'T'"

says "RED" HULSE

VETERAN NAVY FIGHTER PILOT AND TEST PILOT OF THE NAVY'S NEW CURTISS DIVE-BOMBER



where cigarettes are judged

The "T-ZONE"—Taste and Throat—is the proving ground for cigarettes. Only your taste and throat can decide which cigarette tastes best to you...and how it affects your throat. For your taste and throat are individual to you. Based on the experience of millions of smokers, we believe Camels will suit your "T-ZONE" to a "T." Prove it for yourself!



# Poultry News

**Dried and Canned Eggs**  
Among many essential foods, we sent the British at their request were shell eggs, and frozen eggs, too, but experience showed us that we could not ship enough in shell and frozen form to meet the steadily increasing demand. Worse than that, Hitler's submarines were taking a heavy toll of cargo ships bound for England, and shipping space became a precious commodity.

Dried eggs supplied the answer to both problems. They are shipped in about one-fifth of the space required for shell eggs—they need no refrigeration nor special handling—and once in England, they fulfill practically every need for eggs. Thus, because dried eggs are helping the allied cause in the successful waging of war, an infant industry in 1940, turning out a comfortable 10 million pounds annually, it has become a giant industry in a few short months.

This change has been responsible for other changes. Egg breaking is a greater industry than it ever was before. Now, during the season of heaviest egg production, there is need to obtain and store vast quantities for use in drying when current receipts are not sufficiently heavy to keep drying plants in operation.

The most efficient method of storage is to break the eggs and freeze them in 50-pound tin cans. In this form they occupy much less storage space, and refrigerated storage, like refrigerated

ships, is a prized wartime commodity. Another thing, it saves recandling and testing when it is time to process them. If eggs are good when they are placed in the freezer, they will be good when they come out.

## Bell County Victory Demonstrators

Sixteen Bell county Victory poultry demonstrators have demonstrated to the world that victory eggs can be produced in large and profitable quantities. These demonstrators produced 32,600 dozen of eggs in ten months from 3,023 hens, according to County Agricultural Agent W. D. Seals. The flocks ranged from 50 to 400 birds, and the sale of eggs brought in \$7,067.16. Cost of production was \$3,706.40. The income therefore was \$3,324.59, and that's not chicken feed; that's the result of chicken feed fed to good hens by alert flock owners.

## No Idle Statement

"Order Chicks Early" is no idle statement. This year more than ever it is very important to place your order for chicks, just as early as possible. Increased demands for poultry and eggs as food make it highly necessary that you place your order early so that you can get your chicks just when you want them. If you haven't ordered your chicks, write at once for complete information to hatcherymen and breeders handling the breed in which you are interested.

**TEXAS LARGEST U. S. APPROVED HATCHERY**  
All popular breeds, such as Big Type English Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Game and other leading breeds with strains from the best breeders in the world. Shipments can be made to reach you overnight. WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST AND INFORMATION NOW AND SAVE QUALITY AT ITS LOWEST PRICE IS YOURS WHEN YOU BUY FROM  
**WESTERN HATCHERIES** 903-S ELM STREET DALLAS, TEXAS

**Camel** FIRST IN THE SERVICE

The favorite cigarette with men in the Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard is Camel. (Based on actual sales records in Post Exchanges, Sales Commissaries, Ship's Service Stores, Ship's Stores, and Canteens.)

# Texas Farm News Reports

Winter wheat average yield in Texas for harvest in 1942 is estimated by the U. S. A. crop reporting board at 3,131,000 acres. Condition on December 1, 1942, was 100 per cent of normal.

A larger number of cattle, sheep and lambs are on feed in Texas than a year ago, according to the January 1 report of the United States Department of Agriculture. Compared to more than 1,500,000 head of cattle in 1941, the number of cattle was up to 1,912,000. Sheep and lambs numbered 242,000 head, or 10 per cent more than the 219,000 head being finished a year ago.

W. C. Dyer, county and livestock agent, has a habit on which he has established a record in 1942 that may stand for many years. His Chester White sows produced during the year three litters of piglets, the three litters representing 15, 22 and 49 piglets, respectively.

The Farm and Ranch "E" program has almost doubled the number of tractors in the state. The program also has increased tractor speed in order to move the fast amount of material required by the government. By increasing both tractor speed and tractor stock, the program has become a great hazard. Not only is the danger to the property involved, but also to the lives of men and livestock killed by tractors. Farmers are requested to keep their tractors in the right condition for patriotic reasons if for no other.

Labor on ranches remained a problem which was eased somewhat as many older cowboys and ranchmen—who thought their working days were over—got into the saddle for the fall roundup. Future Farmers and 4-H boys also helped by taking the places of older brothers who are in the armed service.

A new source of farm income might be in the making for Bosque county farmers, says E. R. Lawrence, county agent of the A. & M. Extension Service. Nine farm operators are co-operating with the agent and the Forestry Division of the Texas Experiment Station in planting cork oak groves to determine whether or not they will grow profitably in the county.

Drew Wern, county agent, of the Alameda boys' 4-H club, says that county got off to a flying start in his 1942-43 campaign. Setting traps on McLean creek on his ranch's ranch for three months during the Christmas holidays, he has first-hand of muskrat and muskrat. According to David L. Eaton, Jr., assistant county agricultural agent, Drew has one of the best game preserves in the county. He is going to try and exceed last year's catch, valued at \$150, as muskrats increased considerably due to game conservation during the year.

The county agent is urging every farmer to already having an orchard to put out one large enough to provide home needs. One of the greatest food shortages in 1943 will be canned fruits, he explained, and for that reason it is more important than ever to step up fruit production on the farms. Of course, trees set out this year will not bear now, but they soon will come into production, he said. The farm home orchard, as suggested by Cook would consist of 10 grape plants, five plum trees, three cherry trees and six peach trees.

Alafair Barton, member of the Astor girls' 4-H club, has been chosen McCombs county Gold Star Girl because of her productive and home improvement denotations in her work. According to Dora Faye Loney, assistant county home demonstration agent, Alafair raised 255 chickens in 1942, and helped improve the brooder and chicken houses. With part of the profits from her chickens she started an orchard of about 25 trees. She canned 500 containers of corn, peas, peaches and strawberries from her garden. Aided by members of her family Alafair transformed some old furniture, lumber and boxes into a clothes closet and other furnishings for her bedroom. She completed the job by making curtains, mattress cover, five spring cover and bath mat. She was able to buy a warily Agricultural Agent W. Wood and much of clothing M. Kimbrough. The county agent expects to have poultry and working on the farm.

More than 2,000 tons of sugar beets were produced this year out of the shallow water irrigation belt of Hale and Floyd counties of West Texas.

Farmers are advised to give more consideration to the better qualities of grain sorghums. Among the grain crops produced in Texas, grain sorghums rank third in money value.

The Rio Grande Valley 1942-43 Texas citrus crop will be worth an estimated \$19,870,000, or \$7,000,000 more than last year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported.

Members of seven Coleman county boys' 4-H clubs are gathering varieties of native grasses for club collections. The Soil Conservation Service is assisting with the identification and availability table.

Continuing with the Extension Service drive to control cattle grubs, ten demonstrations were given in various Nacogdoches county communities during January. M. B. Hill, county agent, reported.



**HOLLYWOOD'S LUCKY GIRL**  
Stacie Donna Reed isn't worried any more about egg shortages. This is her flock of chickens and she laughs at rationing.

Farmers and landowners of the Jacksonville area of Cherokee county have started a large reforestation program, it is announced. A paper manufacturing firm will furnish the landowners with 25,000 pine seedlings to be planted to replenish the timber stock on which war-time conditions are making large demands.

In December, Roderic Duff, of the Southland boys' 4-H club of Garza county, stepped up his 1942-43 demonstrations by adding a sow with 10 pigs to his other projects, three beef calves on feed, Jersey heifer and five spring cover and bath mat. She was able to buy a warily Agricultural Agent W. Wood and much of clothing M. Kimbrough. The county agent expects to have poultry and working on the farm.

USE CUTTER

FOR CATTLE • SHEEP • HORSES • HOGS • POULTRY

VACCINES AND SERUMS

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS

Foresters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture hold up Texas as an example to other States in converting suitable timber from farm forests into lumber for home use.

Houston Chronicle: "East Texans ate double servings of blackeyed peas, hog jowls and cracklin' bread on New Year's day, hoping the extra helping would bring victory to the Allies as well as prosperity and good health to themselves."

Governor Coke R. Stevenson reiterated an opinion that milk shortages in areas of Texas might be alleviated by assigning members of the armed forces to dairies and farms. One of the causes of shortages in milk supplies, he said, was loss of experienced workers to the army.

Eighty-four per cent of the Texas cotton farmers voting in the cotton marketing quota referendum favored using quotas on the 1943 crop. George Slaughter, State AAA committee chairman, announced. Virtually complete returns indicate that 89,654 farmers voted "yes" and 16,121 voted "no," Slaughter said.

A San Antonio packing firm, says the San Antonio Express, serving outlying territory, revealed that it is working only at half capacity due to government restrictions. The sales could easily be more than doubled, because of demand, but the rationing-at-the-packer house curbs the output.

From January 15 until May 15 approximately 250,000 turkey eggs will be shipped from Coleman county to Northern States—principally to Minnesota. D. T. Wylie, of Brady, is in charge of shipping. A good price is expected because pool members have only babybeef (broad-breasted) type toms in their flocks.

Members of Burnet county boys' 4-H clubs are putting their training in demonstrations to practical use. Clubs have been divided into groups and are treating grubby cattle for a small fee, says County Agricultural Agent O. C. Lary. Derris and sulphur were obtained at cost, and Lary adds that the boys "really are getting the job done." More than 500 cattle have been treated in the county.

The 1942 season turned out to be a good year for the major crops in Texas, the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics said. Crops valued at \$665,239,000 were harvested on 26,513,000 acres. The combined yield-per-acre index of all harvested crops was 23 per cent above the 1930-39 average and six per cent above 1941. Cotton continued king, lint accounting for \$275,500,000 of the total crop value while cotton seed was worth \$61,116,000 in addition.

In his 4-H club organization work in Lavaca county, County Agricultural Agent G. C. King is endeavoring to persuade the boys to produce as much meat as will be required to supply the men in the army from each school district.

In order to determine the number of boys in the districts club leaders were requested to make typed lists of eligible boys from their communities and place them on the bulletin boards of the schools. King says that Lavaca county has approximately 1,300 men in the armed forces. It would require 200 boys raising 10 pigs each to a weight of 250 pounds to produce the 365 pounds of meat each requires yearly. It will be necessary to enroll another 100 boys to obtain the needed number, and this now is being done.

Jackie Brock, member of the McCoy boys' 4-H of Floyd county, was presented with a \$25 war bond for his achievements as a Victory Demonstrator. The presentation occurred at a chapel program of the Floydada high school. According to Jason O. Gordon, county agricultural agent, Jackie is one of three boys in Texas to receive this award.

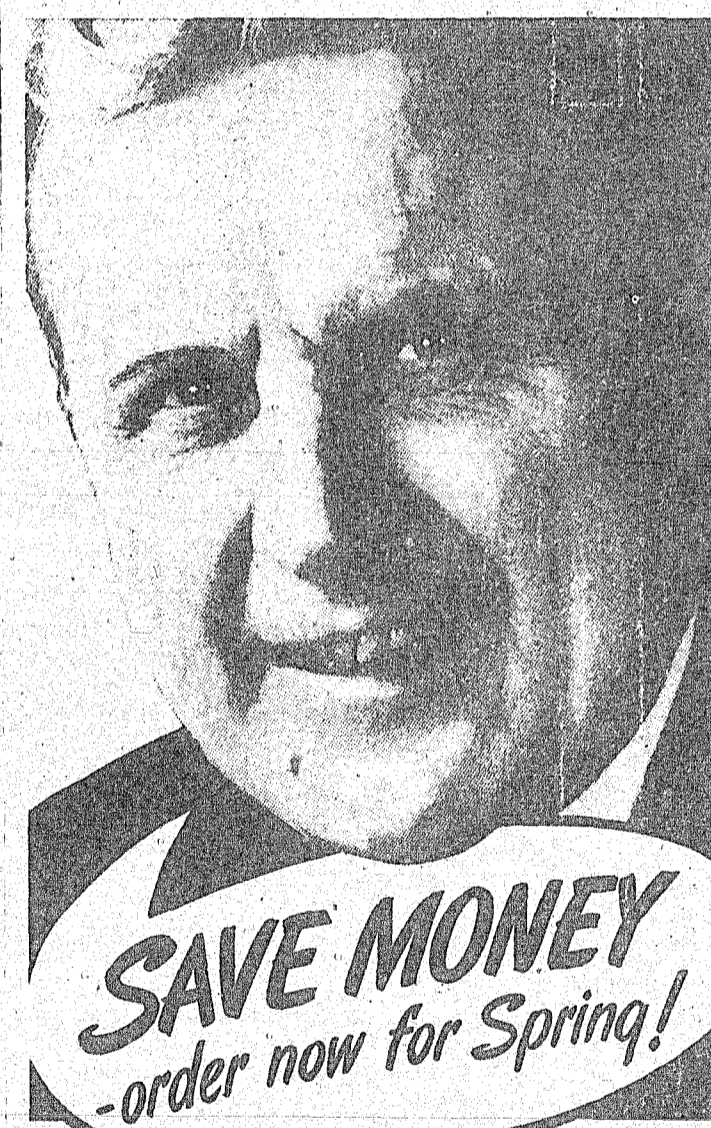
Texas 1942 honey production was estimated at 4,704,000 pounds, about 2 per cent less than the 4,800,000 pounds produced in 1941. Average production per colony was 24 pounds, the same as the year before, and the reduction in total production was due entirely to fewer colonies. Estimated number of colonies in 1942 was 196,000 compared with 200,000 in the 1941 season.

Worth More, superintendent of the local compress, received an application from a Van Zandt county farmer, living near Colfax, for the reconditioning of three bales of cotton 22 years old. The farmer once was offered, in 1918, 42 cents a pound for the cotton, but "held it for 50 cents." This offer never materialized. The producer represented that the bales were in fair condition except one, which a vagrant cow had mutilated somewhat.

Texas farmers co-operatives are making a heavy contribution to the war effort, according to S. D. Sanders, co-operative bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration.

Cooper Review: "Farmers all over the country are responding with patriotic enthusiasm to the appeal of President Roosevelt and the rest of the nation to increase their production of food with which to fight and win the war and win the peace."

Johnnie and Vernon Beggerman, 4-H club boys of the Grady community, Gray county, have started commercial feeding projects with 10 calves each. The steers will be wintered on wheat and native pasture along with bundle feed and some cake. They will graze sudar during the summer and grain sorghums with a supplement of cake in the fall. On account of a labor shortage, Assistant County Agricultural Agent David F. Eaton, Jr., says that it is planned to harvest a substantial part of the 1943 grain sorghum crop by grazing the large number of calves being fed in the county. The Beggerman brothers' calves averaged 398 pounds. It is planned to market them co-operatively next fall at \$50 to 900 pounds along with steers two other club boys are feeding.



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-order now for Spring!

**ATTENTION FARMERS!** Right now is the time to place your order for next season's supply of transmission-differential oil, motor oil and greases needed for your automotive and farm machinery.

Your nearby Sinclair Agent will tell you about the special advantages you get when you order Sinclair products now for Spring delivery. Go over your farm needs with the Sinclair agent and see how you can save money.

SINCLAIR FARM OILS

Motor Oils... Tractor Fuels... Distillate, Kerosene, Gasoline... Cyl and Axle Grease... Cream Separator Oil... Harvester Oil... Gear & Chassis Lubricants... Pressure System Grease... F. D. Insect Spray... Stock Spray

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FIGARO is the only ham and bacon product that is completely smoke-cured. It is made from the finest ham and bacon, and is seasoned with a special blend of spices. It is the only ham and bacon product that is completely smoke-cured. It is made from the finest ham and bacon, and is seasoned with a special blend of spices.

**NO SKIPPERS, RANCIDNESS OR MOLD!**  
FIGARO's secret is in its simple, effective method of smoke-curing and preserving ham and bacon. It is a method that has been used for centuries, and it is the only method that is completely smoke-cured. It is made from the finest ham and bacon, and is seasoned with a special blend of spices.

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FIGARO's secret is in its simple, effective method of smoke-curing and preserving ham and bacon. It is a method that has been used for centuries, and it is the only method that is completely smoke-cured. It is made from the finest ham and bacon, and is seasoned with a special blend of spices.

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The FIGARO Co.

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DALLAS, TEXAS

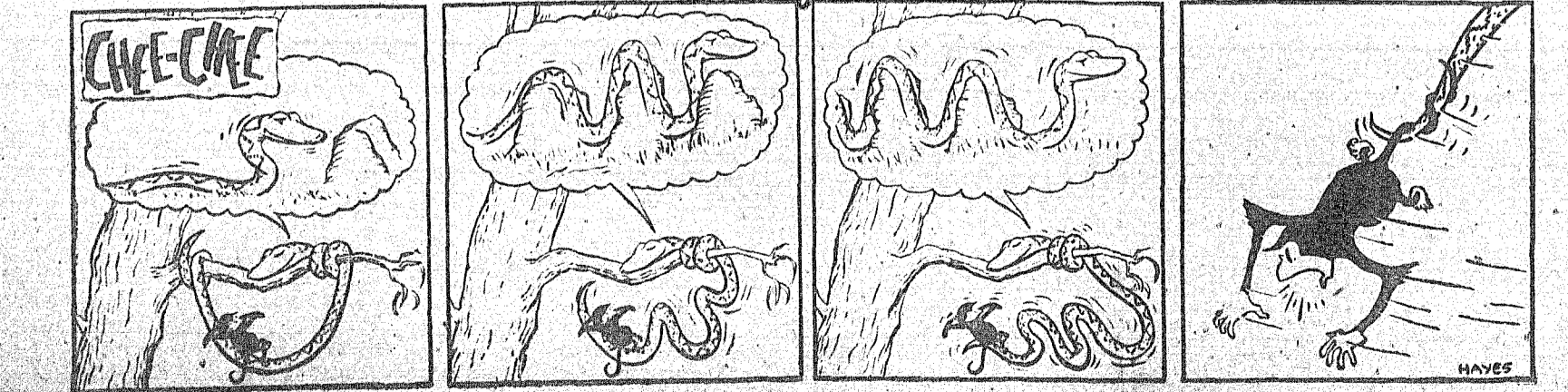
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Send Your CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP to

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Cattle Salesman    Hog Salesman    Sheep Salesman

## CHEE-CHEE





# HOUSEHOLD HELPS

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

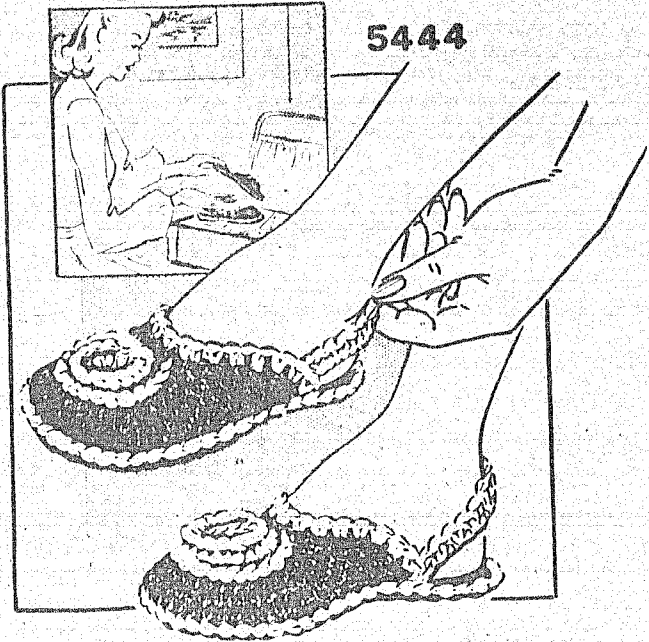
## BUSY WOMAN'S WORK BASKET

### Crocheted "Flats"

By MRS. ANNE CABOT  
Neatest trick of the week—comfy bedroom slippers that fold perfectly flat and take up almost no room at all when you're traveling. Grand for presents for your week-end friends and for the girls in your family who are away at school!

Made of heavy cotton rug yarn, they are smart looking and inexpensive. Use two colors—these are done in black and scarlet. Brown and turquoise or wine and pink would also be pretty combinations.

To obtain complete crocheting instructions for the Crocheted "Flats," sizes include small, medium and large in the same pattern. (Pattern No. 5444) send 10 cents in COIN, YOUR NAME and ADDRESS and the PAT-TERN NUMBER to Anne Cabot, Southwest Magazine, 106 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Enclose 1 cent postage for each pattern ordered. Please do not send order to Mrs. Margaret Stute, Fort Worth, Texas.



### LOVELY CLOTHES ARE HERE

The shops still have pretty clothes, desirable clothes and clothes that suit the life of today. Gasoline rationing and war work will condition the lives of all women. More and more women will be called to industry, more women needed for nurses' aids, Red Cross work, for welding and riveting, for replacing men everywhere from office to factory and that means that a life of leisure is over for the duration, but it also means she needs new clothes. This is as it should be in the opinion of every woman who has mentality to grasp what is going on in the world today.

The very simplicity of today's clothes is engaging. White lingerie collars and vests on dark dresses and blouses under jumpers for the young are evidence of the needs of busy women. Color is alluring. The navy blue dress with an inset panel of poppy-printed silk gray as the flower itself is an answer to the useful and bright dress that makes any woman attractive.

The knitted suit skirts in plain stitch and blouse as fancy as you can knit were launched by Hattie Carnegie and now are made by elev-

er women who knit at home.

The pencil stripe suit, the dressmaker suit, the trim suit on tailored lines in all colors is the demand of all women who lead busy lives. Pastel wools of aqua, French blue, chardreuse, pink and green now are worn under fur coats. Gradually the long dress is yielding ground to short dresses, for today no one feels obliged to wear a long dinner dress unless she carries to the sea.

There is wool in the new suits and coats not offered. The new mixtures of rayon and wool and various other mixtures have extended the supply to accommodate the civilian population. New weaves and mixtures are acceptable both in appearance and service, in fact, progress in fabrics has been speeded by war needs.

Women no longer pay much attention to the cry of shortages in this or that. They put their minds to the situation and conclude that everybody will be clothed adequately in 1943 and that is all the patriotic, thoughtful woman asks. She is wary about buying more than she can use and for good and patriotic reasons.

### BREAKFAST—IN WINTER AND WAR-TIME

"Eat a good breakfast to start a good day" is a wise rule anytime. It's an especially wise rule to follow in winter and in this busy war-time.

A good breakfast scores on three counts, say home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It has appetite appeal. It is nourishing. And it provides needed amounts or proportions of energy foods to carry through until lunchtime.

Leaving out breakfast or eating a hasty, poor one, makes a bad start for any member of the family, young or old. An active, growing child needs to break his overnight fast with foods for energy and body-building.

Foods that give energy for walking, running, games, and help around the house include eggs, milk, cheese, meat and fruits that provide valuable vitamins. Even elderly people may need a substantial meal first thing in the morning since many prefer not to take a heavy meal at evening.

As for workers, who do active work in a factory, on a farm, or around the house, they need a breakfast hearty enough to stay by until the next meal. Some office workers and others who sit at work may find fruit, a warm beverage and toast sufficient—provided they can balance off at lunch and dinner the budget of foods they need. But for people in general, a good breakfast, is good health insurance.

Most people are familiar by this time with the kinds of foods needed each day—sometimes called the daily eight: a pint of milk for adults, from three-fourths to one quart of milk for a growing child; a serving of meat, poultry, or fish, or sometimes dried peas or beans, or nuts; an egg a day, or at least 3 or 4 a week cooked or in made dishes; two or more servings of whole grain or "enriched" products; butter or other fats.

Variety in the breakfast menu adds interest appeal, but the general pattern may be much the same. For a starter, fruit of some sort. Fruit is refreshing and appetizing, and may also supply much of the vitamin C needed by everyone daily. In fact, if you don't get some food fairly rich in vitamin C at breakfast it is hard to get your day's quota. Citrus fruits and tomato juice are popular as breakfast starters for both these reasons. Canned or frozen strawberries may also supply a good deal of vitamin C as well as appetizing color and flavor. If the day's vitamin C supply is taken care of at some other meal, home canned and dried fruits have a place on the family breakfast menu, as do fresh apples and pears, applesauce or baked apples and such bottled juices as cranberry, grape and apple. Some people like a mixture of vegetable juices or sauerkraut juice for breakfast.

The more whole-grains that are used in the bread

bread, coffee bread, waffles, or pancakes. Many people enjoy these breakfast breads with a bit of marmalade or some other sweet spread. Sunday morning waffle sandwiches, for instance, can be made of two waffles with melted butter stirred into honey as a filling.

When eggs, meat, fish or poultry are used at breakfast these will provide all or part of the day's allowance for these foods. On such a day, dinner might have as its main dish a protein food alternating for meat—such as dried beans, peas or cheese. Popular for breakfast are creamed dishes on toast or waffles such as creamed codfish or finnan haddie, or creamed smoked tongue. For a Sunday breakfast kidney stew or broiled liver is a favorite. A quick and different protein dish is brains scrambled with eggs. Mackerel or other salt fish broiled under direct heat makes a delicious dish.

Last of all, there's the breakfast drink to consider. In cold weather almost everybody likes a hot cup of something for breakfast. The children may like warm milk or cocoa. The grown-ups may take their one-cup allowance of coffee at breakfast, or may have half coffee and half hot milk, or tea, or cocoa, or one of the cereal "coffee beverages" now on the market. The idea is to have something warm, cheering, and good to taste in your cup these dark wintry mornings.

So the general pattern for a good winter family breakfast runs from fruit, cereals and breads, egg, fish or meat, to that warm cup of something, making sure that the youngsters have plenty of milk, and that everyone at the table has time to eat and a cheerful atmosphere to eat it in.

### WE DINE

The meatless days means investing in a pound of beef liver instead of a slice of steak, a couple of turnips rather than a bunch of broccoli. And your problems is to transform these unattractive articles into something appealing. Work especially, the problem is to work this wonder without using lots of eggs and plenty of cream and fresh butter. The solution is something for your ingenuity to discover, and here are some suggestions that may help you to find the right track:

#### A New Way With Liver

Liver—beef and pork and lambs', but not calves'—puts no undue strain on one's budget. Besides, it need not be included in the two-and-a-half-pound weekly meat ration. Remember to cook it at a low heat. It's excellent when braised with vegetables or creamed or made into a loaf. And serve it frequently in the form of patties that are prepared like this:

#### Liver Patties

(Serves six)

- 1½ pounds of beef or lamb liver
- ½ cup of ground onion
- 1 egg
- 1½ cups of cracker crumbs
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup hot water
- Bacon strips.

Scald the liver. Grind. Combine with remaining ingredients. Form into cakes, wrap each in a strip of bacon and skewer securely.

### SAVE MEAT WITH TASTY ALL-BRAN MEAT PATTIES

Here's a grand recipe for these times! Delicious, nourishing meat patties—made with KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN. Makes meat go further. Gives these patties a tempting, crunchy texture—plus all the nutritional benefits of ALL-BRAN: valuable proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. Try 111 Kellogg's All-Bran Meat Patties

- 1 egg
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 2 tablespoons minced onion
- 1 tablespoon chopped parsley
- 1 cup milk
- 1 cup catsup
- 1 cup Kellogg's All-Bran
- 1 pound ground beef

Beat egg, add salt, pepper, onion, parsley, milk, catsup and All-Bran. Let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Add beef and mix thoroughly. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) about 20 minutes or broil about 15 minutes. Remove meat patties from pan. Add some milk and seasonings to drippings. Thicken slightly to make gravy. Yield: 5 servings, 2 patties each.

Broil quickly—about three minutes on each side, three inches from flame. Serve hot. Bacon strips may be omitted, in which case each cake should be dotted with fat.

#### Glazed Onions

are appetizing. To make them, boil the onions first, then allow them to dry on a paper towel. Melt two tablespoons of margarine for every pound of onions, add a tablespoon of sugar and stir carefully over a low flame. Place onions in this mixture and stir constantly until they are coated with the syrup.

#### Cheese Stuffed Potatoes

Scop out insides of six medium sized baked potatoes and mash with a little milk. Add one and a half cups of grated cheese and mix thoroughly. Pile mixture into baked potato shells and replace in oven to heat thoroughly and brown.

#### THE DEADLY TORPEDO

Carried by airplane, surface vessels and submarines, the deadly cigar-shaped torpedoes strike at the most vulnerable part of a vessel—several feet below the water line. Up to 600 pounds of T. N. T. carried in the torpedo nose forces many tons of water against the hull when the torpedo explodes on hitting its target. The effect is far greater than if the explosion took place above the water line because water, unlike air, may be considered incompressible. These tons of water literally crush the hull and the ship may be lifted several feet.

Called "tin fish" by the navy men, because of their resemblance to the finny tribe while under water, torpedoes are generally between 18 and 24 feet long. The larger sizes

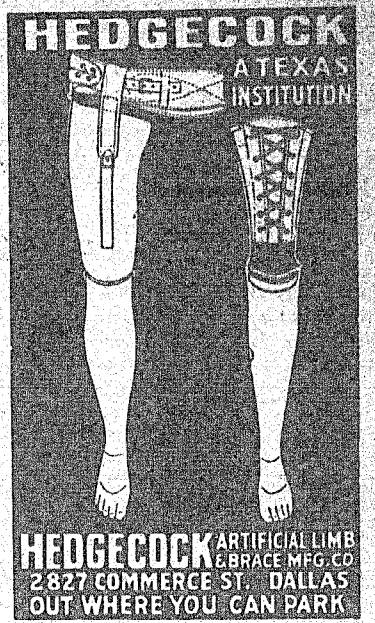
cost up to \$12,000 and weigh as much as three tons. They contain more than 1,300 precision parts and can be set to follow any course—even zig-zag. Steam and products of combustion drive turbines which propel the torpedo. Horizontal and vertical fins at the rear keep the torpedo on course and at proper depth—usually about 15 feet. A torpedo has a speed as high as 50 miles per hour and a range of about eight miles, although it is generally used at distances under a mile from the target. An adjustment made prior to release, causes the torpedo to sink after it travels a predetermined distance.

The modern torpedo is a far cry from its first self-propelled ancestor, invented in 1866 by English engineer Robert Whitehead. Whitehead was no mad scientist who spent his time in some lonely laboratory. He passed a normal boyhood in Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, England, where he was born on January 3, 1823. When only 15, he went to work in a Manchester machine shop, while he spent all his spare time studying at the Mechanics Institute in Manchester.

Whitehead finished his first torpedo in October, 1866. To maintain proper depth, horizontal fins were controlled through linkages by a spring-backed piston open to the sea. When this depth control failed to respond quickly enough, Whitehead added a pendulum control to keep the torpedo on a more even keel. A successful demonstration was staged in 1868 and the following year Austria gave Whitehead an order for torpedoes. They carried 17.5 pounds of explosives, had a speed of about 7 miles per hour for a distance of 700 yards and were driven by compressed air.

In 1897 a Trieste engineer, L. Obry, invented a steering mechanism controlled by a gyroscope. Whitehead improved and adapted it to his torpedoes.

Before he died in England on November 14, 1905, all the great nations of the world, as well as many smaller powers, had become buyers of his "tin fish." It is to him the world owes credit for what has been called the most potent weapon in naval warfare ever developed.—By Esso Oilways in Science and Discovery.



### THE GREAT WHITE WAY

The Great White Way—the Times Square-Broadway section in New York City—is still great, but it is far, far from being white.

Once the most impressive galaxy of advertising signs in the world made Broadway night the cynosure of all eyes—the best known and most exciting spot in the world, perhaps. Now the tremendous crowds are still there, perhaps even bigger than ever, milling, pushing, walking, standing—in a rough approximation of total darkness. For Broadway, like all of New York, has succumbed to the dimout.

Advertising signs are unlighted; theater marquees give only feeble light under the canopies; store windows are dark or dimmed; even traffic signals are cut down to tiny crosses. Broadway is dark—so dark that it would be easy, in many spots, to pass your brother by and not recognize him.

### WANTED

Men and women with 2 years college training in mathematics, physics, civil engineering or geology.

—AND—

Men with training or experience in radio, television or electronics

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