work more land than hitherto.

Homesteads for Soldiers.

ning to give homesteads to service-

men. When this is done, the owner

of an expensive farm will be in a

tough spot to produce crops in com-

petition with the man who has no

capital investment in the soil por-

either in domestic or world markets

crops at a lower cost per unit. In

such a program, the steady use of

enormously important factor. More

bushels per acre can, and will mean

more food from less land. It will

also mean more good food per acre

to help build healthier human beings

The need for building up the

soil's productivity is widely recog-

farmers to worry about soil fer-

In answer to any farmer's state-

"Ask yourself how much better

machinery and better plant varieties

better yields are the most pro-

which could bring a nationwide

"No great nation can afford to

neglect the productivity of its soil.

way of living. But to the problems

eventually leads to decline and ruin.

duce abundantly on depleted soils;

it is almost impossible to produce

counters with this question:

tility."

and farm animals in the future."

"The only way the American

tion of his food factory.

"The government is already plan-

Never put food in paper bags in the refrigerator. Air should circulate freely around the food if it is to be preserved at a safe tem-

If needles are scarce, open up one of the old pin cushions and doubtlessly you will find a number of needles embedded there.

Do you have an old eye-glass case around that isn't in use? Employ it as a red and blue ration token holder.

Adjust the cover of the ironing board onto the board while it is still wet after washing. It will then fit tight.

A clean tea towel, pinned smoothly over my rolling pin, substitutes for a sleeve-board very satisfactorily. Both large and small sleeves can be ironed nicely and quickly on it.

An easy way to coat doughnuts with sugar is to place them in a paper sack with powdered sugar. Shaking the bag will do the rest.

If a small article has fallen into some hard-to-get-at place, use a wad of chewing gum stuck on the end of a long stick to get at it.

Use the corn popper to toast odd bits of stale bread.

If, when you decide to make a cake or spread sandwiches, the butter is hard as a rock, invert a warm bowl over the butter plate, and this will soften but not melt the butter. If you haven't a warm bowl, pour some very hot water into the bowl for a few minutes.

If that rinse-and-risk policy has been carried to an extreme in cleaning the coffee pot, and you have sour milk you can't use, put it in the coffeepot, leaving the gadgets in place. Allow to stand a day or two, then pour out, and that awful brown will drain away with it. Wash the pot well with soapy water, scald thoroughly and allow to air. It's good as new!

Directions in Sections Should Not Confuse Him

The salesman asked a farmer the way to the nearest hotel.

"You turn left at the schoolhouse." the farmer advised. "Then go straight ahead till you come to Gad Shor's house. Then take the left fork in the road and keep on for five miles." "That's clear," the man said.

"Where does that bring me?" "Wal," the farmer announced,

"that brings you right back here." "Right here!" the salesman shouted, "why should I come back

"To get the rest of the directions," the farmer explained. "If I told you them all at once, you might get confused."

YOU CAN'T BUY more in aspirin than the assurance of quality and purity guaranteed when you buy St. Joseph Aspirin, world's largest seller at 10¢. Demand St. Joseph Aspirin.

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- 3. CLOGGED UP NOSTRILS
- 4. CHEST COLD TIGHTNESS 5. SPLIT, CRACKED LIPS
- 6. NASAL IRRITATION
- 7. SORE, ACHING MUSCLES 8. WINDBURN
- 9. NEURALGIC HEADACHE IO. DRY NOSTRILS
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Mentholatum always on hand. In convenient jars or tubes, 304. MENTHOLATUM

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Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste

Your kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as Nature intended—fail to remove impurities that, if retained, may poison the system and upset the whole body machinery.

Symptoms may be nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—a feeling of nervous anxiety and loss of pep and strength. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or order are sometimes burning, scanty or

too frequent urination.

There should be no doubt that prompt
There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use Doan's Pills. Doan's have been winning Doan's Pills. Doan's nave been winding new friends for more than forty years. They have a nation-wide reputation. Are recommended by grateful people the country over. Ask your neighbor!

LOUSEHOLD Tighter Competition After War Demands Soil Fertility Be Maintained at High Level

Elements Taken From | pluses - will not be troublesome so | war and their sons coming home long as the war lasts. Food needs of | from the army, they will be able to Soil by Bumper Crops our Allies and liberated regions may keep it quiescent for a while even

What will the coming transition from war to peacetime economy mean to American agriculture?

That question has been raised with increasing frequency not only by dirt farmers but by so-called agricultural economists, too, as Uncle Sam's armies and fleets have won smashing victories overseas and as prayed-for peace becomes a closer possi-

our Allies and liberated regions may Should Be Replaced after Germany cracks up. But in some future day it will become a worrisome reality.

Reports from liberated countries indicate that the food supply situation there is less acute than had been anticipated. France, the Balkans, Poland and even eventually Germany may require less food from our supply than we had been counting on. Stocks of goods in Great Britain are reported to be 5,500,000 tons, against a normal 1,500,000 tons. These reserves have been built up substantially from lend-lease shipments out of this country. If these were reduced to say, 2,000,000 tons when the war ends, there would be left about 3,500,000 for relief. Sur-One thing is clear. When the war veys by the Stanford Food Reends, the farmer's situation will be search institute support the belief



the manufacturer or industrialist. The farmer's peak production job will be completed. Vast stocks of food and fiber will be in storage; be expected after Germany's decompetition for markets will be keen. Industry, on the other hand, will be reconverting from war production to the greatest peacetime output in history. The backlog of demand for virtually every commodity used in civilian life - automobiles, machinery, building materials, refrigerators, radios, heating equipment, household furnishings - will be big enough to require years of high-geared industrial activity.

Some economists believe that if peacetime industrial output and employment remain high-say at about 150 billion dollar income level annually-the demand for farm products would be sufficient to absorb a total production at about 1943

But even if the nation's efforts to maintain postwar production and employment succeed, farm economy must be prepared to withstand some shocks. The switch from peace to war will inevitably bring changes in farm methods to cope with new techniques in marketing and production. In such a setup, the individual farmer who uses antiquated methods or who fails to maintain the fertility level of his soil is doomed to

Three Big Problems.

Most farm authorities are of the opinion that postwar agriculture will face three major problems:

1. Farm acreage, vastly expanded to meet wartime food demands will have to be reduced. That means more efficient farming on fewer acres. 2. Farm surpluses may be-

come a peacetime headache. 3. War-spurred farm income will inevitably decline when the present abnormal demand for food slackens.

In 1944 farm crop acreage goals totaled 371 million acres, compared with 325 million acre plantings in prewar years. That is an increase of 46 million acres. Commenting recently on the adjustments that will be necessary to fit postwar requirements, Chester Davis, former AAA administrator and now president of high. the Federal Reserve bank of St.

Louis said: "The farm plant has been expanded beyond the capacity needed to supply abundantly the peacetime domestic market and any normal export market that may be available. Farmers will face real need for acreage adjustments and in some areas shifts may be drastic."

In these days when farm ma-

chinery of all kinds is scarce, out-

fits to spread fertilizer may be hard

to obtain. Frequently, however,

companies selling crushed stone and

other soil treating chemicals have

equipment which may be rented at

reasonable rates. When a large

area is to be covered, it is generally

wisest to call on one of these com-

A large dump truck, hauling a

spreader, can cover a big pasture in

panies to help with the job.

remarkably short time.

a good deal different from that of | that Europe won't be much of a market for our food surpluses.

When Germany Surrenders.

feat, for then both military and lendlease buying of farm commodities is likely to taper off. This need be only a gradual movement until some downward adjustment can be effected in production volume. By the end of the Japanese war, the reconversion from war to peacetime production of civilian goods should be well under way. Prices, however, could go to 90 per cent of parity for the basic crops. The government is pledged to step in at that level with support for at least two years after the war, so no further severe drop than that may be necessary.

All of the foregoing factors spell competition in the farmer's postwar operations. Farmers can arm themselves now to meet that competition and to withstand the economic shocks that will accompany the transition period. If they do some straight thinking they can be stronger at the war's end than they were at its beginning. First of all, they can safeguard their future by keeping their finances in a liquid condition, by buying war bonds, by shunning debt and by avoiding the pitfalls of overexpansion through the purchase of additional farm land. Secondly, they can take out an "insurance policy" for long - range farm productivity by undertaking a soil fertility rebuilding program.

Present high food prices have already lured some farmers into land speculation and overexpansion. Such recklessness brought ruin to millions in the wake of World War I. It can bring disaster again this

"During and immediately after the last war when food prices were even higher proportionately than they are now, many farmers were foolish enough to mortgage their own farms in order to buy more land," a recent statement of the Middle West Soil Improvement committee points out. "The sellers were canny operators who preferred to take their own cold profit on real estate rather than gamble on the chances of food prices remaining eternally

"The memory of the crash and deflation that followed is still painfully fresh.

"After the present war, American farmers will have to compete in world markets. Because of current income levels the temptation to acquire additional acreage is strong. Some farmers believe it is a smart The second problem - farm sur- ter machinery available after the tilized ones.

Huge Crops Robbed Soil. Some decline in food prices can "After four years of recordbreaking production for war, farmers have special need for checking up on their soil resources and for repairing the effects of depletion." Such a checking up would in most

cases reveal that the soil's fertility level is lower than it was in prewar years. Fertility has been one of the necessary casualties in the battle to meet wartime food production goals. Peak-load croppings have sources of nitrogen, phosphorus and

Rehabilitation of the soil is thus a necessity, if the fertility level is to be built up and the productive capacity of the land maintained in the competitive postwar period.

All things considered, the cost of plowing, seeding and cultivating a

Get It Early!

"The War Food administration again calls on farmers to accept delivery of their fertilizers during the winter and early spring, when the manufacturing plants can make delivery most easily, and to store it in their barns and sheds for use when needed," P. H. Groggins, chief of the chemicals and fertilizers branch, advises.

"The individual farmer can assure himself of sufficient fertilizer by placing his orders as far as possible ahead of the season of use. If all farmers will do this, plants can be kept working at the capacity permitted by available labor. Continued maximum production and use of fertilizers is necessary in support of the war food program."

field is the same whether the crop vield be large or small. Therefore, the farmer who is able to get big yields at a relatively low producmake money when competition is

Attention to essentials is, of course, important in any soil improvement plan for postwar years. In addition to good rotation, the growing of deep-rooted legumes. contour plowing where necessary, fertilizer is a No. 1 necessity. Qualfarm market. Experience has dem-





More Milk and Cream By Rapid Milking

Improves Herds' Health

Fast milking has become the order of the day. It is not a war necessity measure, although it does aid during time of labor scarcity. farmer can successfully compete Fast milking not only results in a larger volume of milk but the butterin postwar years, is by producing fat content is often materially increased. The last milk is rich in fat as it represents the milk commixed fertilizer containing nitrogen, ing from the ruptured cells, which phosphorus and potash will be an

> The faster the milking, whether held up. At the Geneva, N. Y., station it was found that rapid milking and udder troubles.

> be right. With some cows this means feed, with others it might mean the noise of the milking machine or the milk pails, or it might be the washing and drying of the

> Whatever the stimuli, different cows respond to different stimuli, and the farmer must understand the individual reactions of his cows. At Massachusetts State college it was found possible to secure an additional quart of milk by the application of hot water to the teats and floor of the udder.

seven minutes, it is essential that



milking be started immediately. With machines it should not take more than four minutes to the cow. taken a heavy toll of the soil's re- If the milking is not done immediately the hormone will be dissipated by the time the milking is started and incomplete milking will result.

Cows should be gradually broken into the rapid method of milking, as they should to any other change in their management. As this method does away with stripping, it is a radical change for most cows, but one to which they will soon respond.

> Agriculture In the News By W. J. DRYDEN

Nothing Wasted Here Research work on plastics from farm wastes has developed new value in byprod-



ucts of byproducts of the byproducts of farm crops, according to department of agriculture researchists. These "three-times removed" materials in many cases have been found

of further use after study in government laboratories.

Typical of such crops having a wide variety of uses is corn. Penicillin uses "steep liquor" from this grain for its manufacture. But the tion cost is the one who will cob was a byproduct. So the cob was ground and the harder parts sifted out to be used as an air blast ingredient for cleaning machined metal parts. The corncob grits take off grease and loose bits of metal, but are not hard enough to scratch or grind down the machined metal.

The cob "flour" left after the siftand the return of manure and crop ing process closely resembles wood refuse to the soil, the use of mixed flour, or finely ground wood, a raw material used in plastic manufacity as well as high yield will be ture. Experiments with the cob important factors in the postwar flour finally produced an excellent plastic, superior in some respects onstrated that fertilized crops are of to wood flour plastics. That was move because with more and bet- higher quality and yield than unfer- the end of the line, since no waste remained with which to work.

Crossbreed Cattle

Crossbreeding has long been recognized in the plant world as a definite aid to vigor. Poultrymen have proven the benefits of crossbreeding for vigor. The crossbreeding of cattle may offer cattlemen a definite means of increasing beef production by the breeding of more vigor into beef cattle. Heavier weight, fewer digestive disorders, faster finishing of steers, more rapid growth of calves are some of the benefits to be secured by crossbreeding.



Unusual 'Bird Cage' Pot Holders

Method Saves Labor.

is less diluted.

by hand or machine, the less chance there will be that any milk will be decreased the amount of mastitis For fast milking, the stimuli must

As a stimulus will last only six to



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'Bird Cage' Holders

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inches high, and they're not a bit

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Bluebird and Canary Bird Cage Potholders (Pattern No. 5799), actual size bird, color

Children's Hush Newspaper

A copy of Ladybird, Poland's

underground newspaper for chil-

dren, recently brought to London,

contains such material as news of

boy and girl war heroes, a prayer for freedom and various ways to

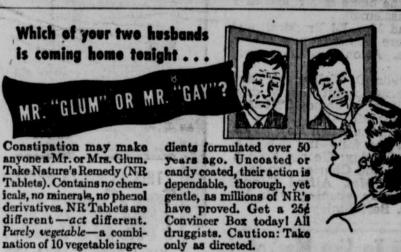
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Song, a Popular March

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