



1940 Dodge 2-door Sedan 815, delivered in Detroit.

A DREAM CAR TO DRIVE!..

HERE'S a special invitation to come in and drive the 1940 Dodge Luxury Linc! See for yourself how easily it handles. Notice the wider, more comfortable seats—the luxurious interior appointments. Experience the new Full-Floating Ride, a new kind of ride at the Dodge low price! Come in today! Learn why engineers of all types—men who know motorcars—say Dodge gives you most for your money!

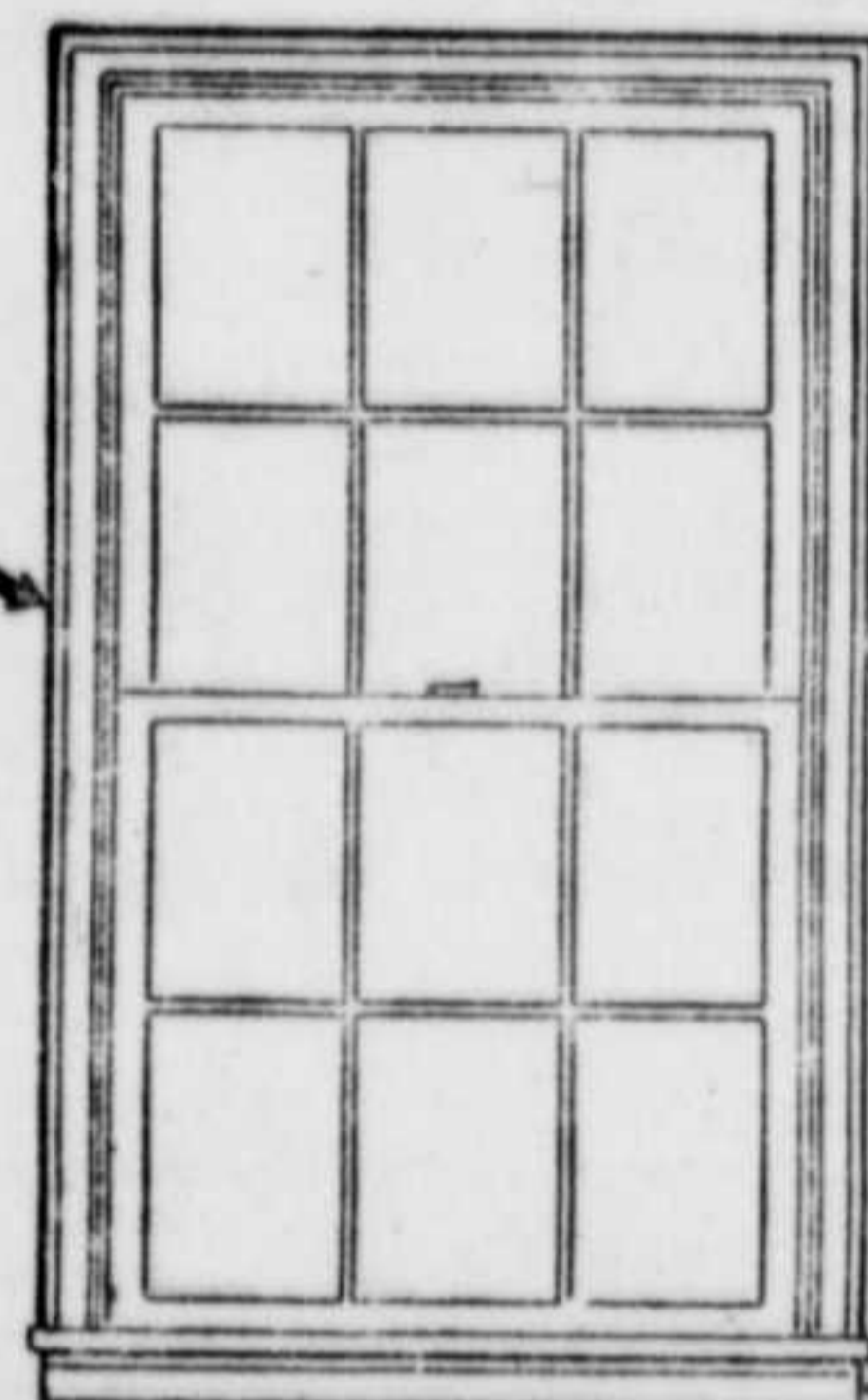
DODGE SEDANS 815 AND UP

COUPES \$755 and up
*All Federal taxes included. These are Detroit delivered prices and include all standard equipment. Transportation, state and local taxes (if any), extra. Visit your Dodge dealer for delivered price in your locality.

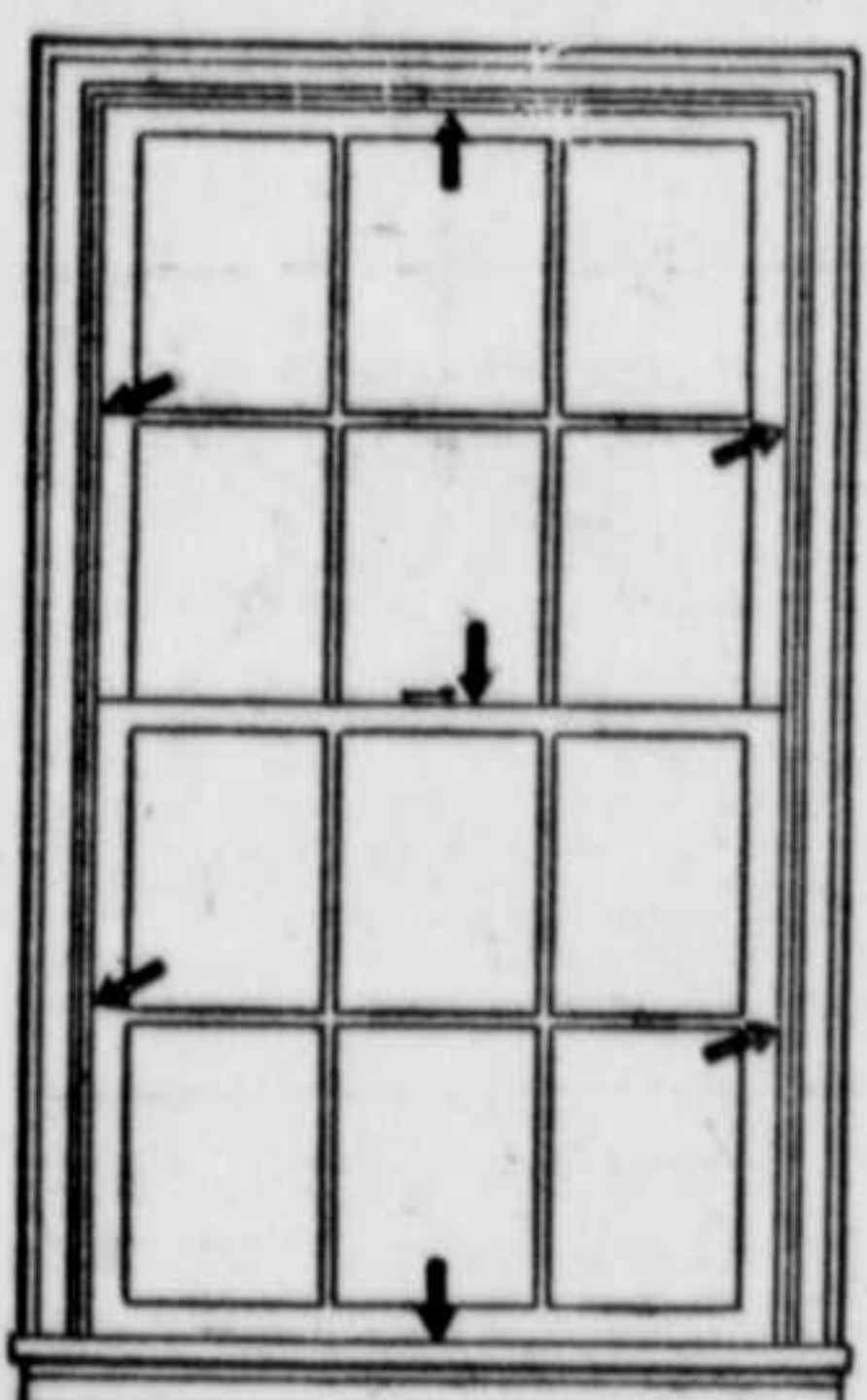
DODGE ENGINEERING COSTS NOTHING EXTRA

THE H. M. DUYCKINCK CO., Rising Sun, Maryland

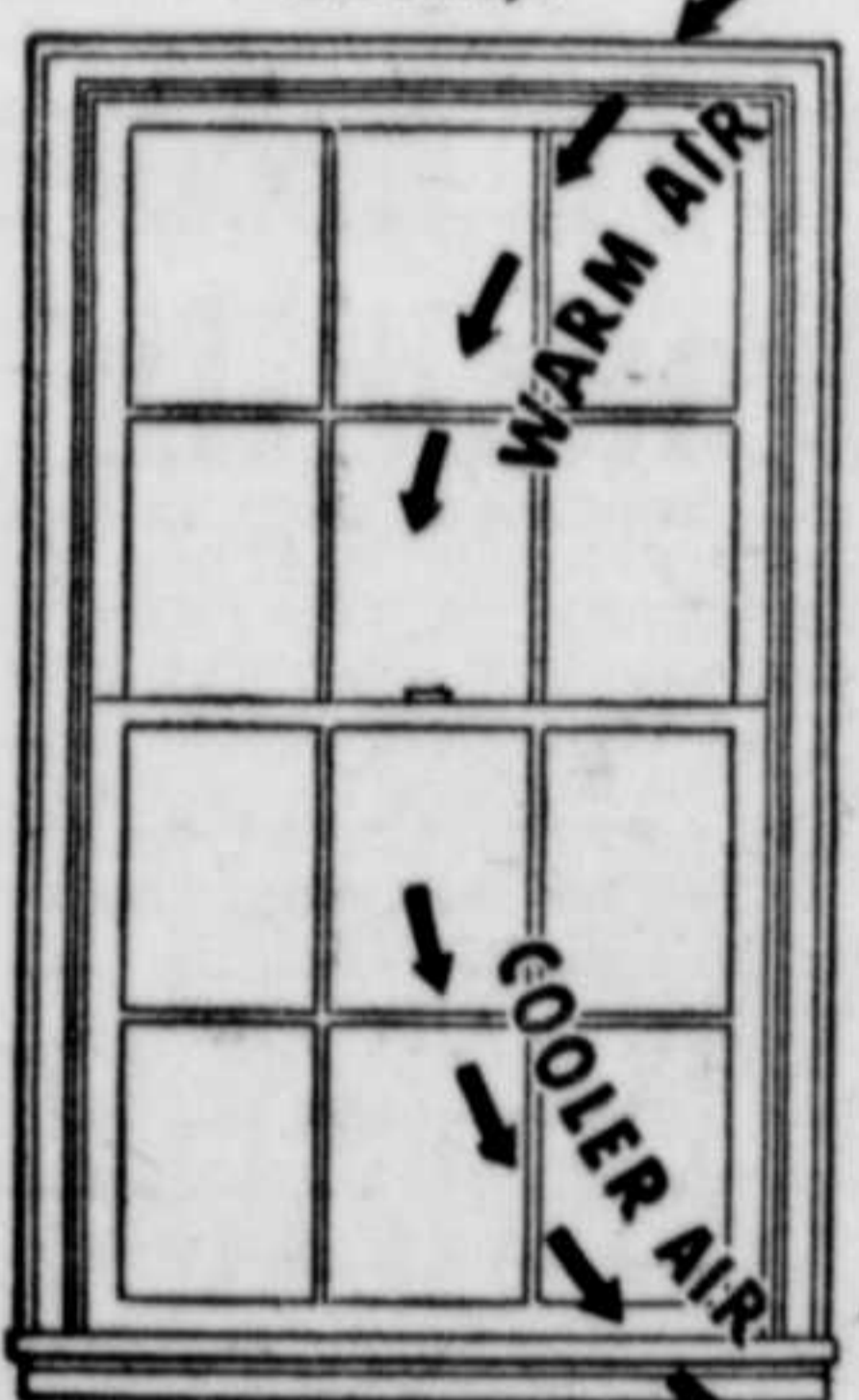
EASIEST TIME TO CURE DRAFTS IS WHEN YOU BUILD!



Poor wall joint between window frame and wall causes drafts (see arrows).



Poor fitting window sash allow cold air to leak in causing drafts (see arrows).



A single pane of glass cools warm air quickly. Cool air drops to floor causing drafts.

WATCH THESE THREE PLACES IF YOU WOULD STOP THEM

There is just no excuse for drafts in your new home, because drafts are definitely curable if you will watch just three places—and all three places are around your windows.

First and foremost offender in the making of drafts in your new home is the window frame. Now you've never bought window frames so you don't know anything about them and that is one reason why so many home builders have drafty windows, because they were careless about the window frame that went into their homes. Now, we aren't going to go into detail about window frames. We just want you to remember that the most important thing about a window frame is how it joins the wall. If it makes a permanent leakproof weather-tight joint with the wall—fine and dandy. If it doesn't, you'll have drafts, no end of drafts. How can you make sure about a weathertight joint? Just specify that the window frames used in your new home have wide blind stop construction. This special construction should be familiar to your contractor.

Proper Fitting Necessary

Next in importance to window frame is the window sash (the part of the window that moves within the frame). Many home builders buy window frames in one place and sash in another with the result that the sash and frame never fit properly in spite of trimming and cutting on the job. And sash that don't fit properly cause drafts, and more drafts. The modern trend is towards what is known as complete window units that are delivered with frame and sash precision fitted to each other at the factory. Many of these window units are even complete with weatherstrip. In any event be sure that the window sash are fitted properly to the window frame and you'll eliminate another big source of drafts.

Glass Cools Air

Now here is the third cause of drafts. It's warm air being quickly cooled against a single pane of glass. The cold air then drops to the floor. This flow of air causes drafts. What's the cure? A double pane of glass. Some windows are made so that this double pane of glass fits on the inside of the window, while the most common is the ordinary storm windows which are hung on the outside. Whether your double glass is inside or outside, the result is the same. The glass that is within the heated room is kept warmer by the dead air space between the double panes. Result: Warm air is not cooled so fast; no cool air—no drafts.

As a result of consumer demand, experiments are underway in several sections of the United States to breed a type of hog with more lean meat in the bacon.

Women 'Railroaders'
Railroading is not strictly a man's profession in Soviet Russia. A woman, Zinaida Troitskaya, is manager of the Moscow Belt railway. In all, there are half a million women employed on the railroads, including 400 station masters, 1,400 assistant station masters and about 10,000 engineers and technicians.

He who has the truth at his heart need never fear the want of persuasion on his tongue.—Ruskin.

As a rule, when people say what they mean a lot of explanation is necessary.

If a man is not vain he is apt to suffer from vanity of others.

The western range of the United States supports a \$4,000,000,000 live stock industry.

One of the best ways to cut the cost of growing heifers is to provide improved pastures.

A new threat to American swine profits is swine erysipelas. Symptoms are similar to hog cholera.

In one minute a half a million dollar's worth of checks is being cleared through the American banking system.

On the other hand, did you ever hear of a man marrying a woman to reform her?

If there are no distant relations at a man's funeral it's a safe bet that he died poor.

If a girl has teeth like pearls, she's never as dumb as an oyster.

HOG HEALTH IS AN IMPORTANT AID TO HOG PROFITS

There's money in feeding hogs. There's no money in feeding parasites or diseased hogs, according to E. H. Hamel, manager of the Hog Department of Purina Mills.

"Clean pens and pastures pay well in holding down disease and parasites and helping to promote profitable, rapid growth," says Hamel, who is a recognized authority on the subject and offers some definite suggestions on hog sanitation.

"A few days before farrowing time, the farrowing pen should be cleaned thoroughly," he advises. "All filth, old litter and manure on the floor should



Wash the sow and disinfect the udder.

be scraped out. Then it is advisable to disinfect the house thoroughly with a solution of 1/2 pint of Purina Cre-so-fec in a 10-quart pail of water.

"For bedding, clean, dry straw should be used—not too much nor too long—to cover the floor of the farrowing pen. Little pigs won't get tangled up in finely chopped wheat straw. The use of dusty bedding should be avoided—it causes pigs to cough.

"A third essential step is to scrub all watering and feeding equipment well and disinfect with a solution of 1/2 pint of Purina Cre-so-fec in a 10-quart pail of water," Hamel recommends.

"Then the preparation of the sow for farrowing should be given careful attention. Bring her into the pen several days in advance. She should be washed completely with soap and water and her udder disinfected with the Cre-so-fec solution (1/2 pint to a 10-quart bucket of water) to remove the worm eggs and disease germs which may be present to harm the young pigs.

"If the weather permits, the sow and her pigs should be hauled to a pasture about 10 days or two weeks after farrowing. This pasture should not have been recently used for hogs. However, if a man must use the same field year after year, this ground should be plowed in the fall and sowed to rape, clover, rye, or alfalfa.



Feeding is an important factor, too!

"Speaking of feeding, which plays just as important a part in hog raising as sanitation, there are some definite recommendations I would like to make," says Hamel. "Plenty of sow's milk counts for more than anything else in the early growth and development of young pigs. When the sow has full udders the suckling pigs come right along. But if the udders are not full of milk—it's an altogether different pig story.

"To give sows the things they need to make lots of milk is definitely a job for feed," he says. "Her feed must contain balanced milk-making ingredients to keep her udders filled. Purina experiments show that a special nursing ration is needed for this purpose. Out of many feeding tests at our Experimental Farm has been developed Purina Sow and Pig Chow. It's made of 12 different ingredients, including several sources of animal and vegetable proteins and the new vitamin G (invariant) ingredient—Puri-Plave. It is built to take care of the sow's requirements during the nursing period; also to provide for the needs of the young pigs until they attain 60 lbs. weight.

"Vaccination of pigs for hog cholera at 5 to 6 weeks of age is recommended, if at all possible.



Worm pigs when eight weeks old.

"When the pigs are about 8 weeks old, they should be wormed," says Hamel. "For large roundworms (ascaris), the use of Purina Pigules is recommended. These are administered with a Purina water gun and jaw spreader. The cost of worming is less than two pounds of pork per pig—and worm-free hogs have a much better chance to grow and do well!

FARM TOPICS

'TEAR GAS' USED IN SOIL BATTLE

Harmful Organisms Killed by Injecting Chloropicrin.

By F. L. STARK

Use of old World war "tear gas" in another type of warfare in the soil is being used today, reports of the plant pathology department at Cornell university indicate.

This gas is used to partially sterilize soils and kill harmful organisms. Known as chloropicrin, a heavy, oily, colorless liquid that readily vaporizes into a pungent tear gas, it quickly changes to a gas and diffuses throughout the soil after injection.

For many years it has been realized that the soils in which plants grow harbor injurious organisms. Several means have been used to destroy them, namely cultural practices, heat, and chemicals. The possible use of chloropicrin was revealed during the World war when large quantities were used as tear gas.

Since then, the use of this war-time material has been developed far enough so it can be used successfully to partially sterilize soils. The gas is toxic to all forms of life, and it is completely volatile; therefore, no residue remains in the soil upon aeration.

The material is applied into the soil by an applicator, which works on the principle of the hypodermic needle. Small amounts are injected into the soil to a depth of about six inches. Injections are usually made about 12 inches apart. With the apparatus, one man can treat from 1,000 to 1,500 square feet of soil in an hour.

Chloropicrin is being used to sterilize soil to eliminate disease-causing fungi, insects, nematodes, and weeds and their seeds. Its most efficient use to date has been in compost piles, but it has also been effectively used to sterilize seed beds and in benches or ground beds in greenhouses.

Its extensive field use is said to be limited only because of the rather high cost of the material. Soil conditions at the time the tear gas is applied are important. In fumigating soils, the gas must penetrate through all parts of the soil to destroy the organisms, and a lethal concentration of the gas must be kept in contact with the organisms long enough to kill them.

After the pests are killed, the vapor should escape as rapidly as possible, the horticulturists were told. The speaker stated that a light sandy soil with a medium amount of moisture, and at a fairly high temperature (above 65 degrees Fahrenheit) is ideal for fumigation.

Farmers Test Fertilizer With Field Experiments

The idea that modern farmers buy a pig in a poke, or accept farming practices without giving them a practical trial, is exploded by the results of a recently completed survey of 32,000 farmers.

Forty-seven per cent of 32,000 farmers interviewed in 35 states reported that they conducted experiments in their own fields, tried out different kinds and amounts of fertilizer, and made comparisons on results obtained. Not only did the survey conducted by the National Fertilizer association show that farmers test the values of different kinds of fertilizers and fertilizer practices, but 44 per cent reported that they conducted experiments on fields with and without fertilizer to find out for themselves whether the practice pays. This represents a gain of 7 per cent over the number who conducted a similar experiment in the last survey made on this point.

After considering the results of their tests, 63 per cent reported that they are planning to use more fertilizer, and only 12 per cent stated they had had any unsatisfactory results from fertilizer during the past three years.

Agricultural News

One-fourth of all the motor fuel in the United States is used by farmers.

There are more acres of tree land on American farms than acres of any other crop.

Fattening steers will stay on feed better and will scour less with corn and cob meal, say experienced cattlemen.

A new wheat superior to any other British variety has been developed in England.

There's a terrific shortage of salt in Nippon because the Japanese, under normal conditions, consume four tons of salt every minute of every hour.

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot acquit himself of judging amiss.—Locke.

1940		MARCH							1940	
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT				
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30				

MACHINE LEADING SAFETY HAZARD IN FARMERS' WORK

Safety on the farm is largely home-made says Ray W. Carpenter, specialist in engineering for the Extension Service. One of the reasons there are so many accidents on the farm is that farm families are operating largely on their own responsibility. For city people at work or at home there are numerous safety precautions, and someone to enforce them. But the farmer to a great extent must be on his own safety engineer and almost entirely his own disciplinarian.

Mr. Carpenter points to a statement on farm accidents made by S. H. McCrory, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering in the Federal Department of Agriculture. Mr. McCrory believes there will be more legal control of farm safety, especially of the ways in which electricity is used.

Among reasons why the farm is a fertile field for accidents Mr. Crory found these: Much farm work is done by individuals at some distance from others so that an accident may be serious because help is not at hand. On the farm there are frequent changes in work and machinery used, which may mean unfamiliarity with equipment and less accuracy of movement. Under the pressure of summer work there often are long hours in the field and chores done in hurry after dark—both conducive to accidents.

It is found that in spite of improvements farm machinery is a top hazard in farm work. The older hazard of animals, such as unruly bulls and kicking horses, is next. In Kansas last year, more than half the accidental farm deaths were caused by machinery and animals.

But checking hundreds of accident records, it was noted that most of them were caused by carelessness—by haste, by the use of makeshift repairs by taking chances, by using machinery without guards or with guards removed.

"The suffering, the loss of time, and the actual cash cost of these accidents, it is pointed out by Mr. Carpenter, show the need for avoiding them. It has been shown time and again that the well-ordered farm, with well-ordered activities, is good insurance against accidents."

LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE DOOMED IN PENNSYLVANIA

The little red schoolhouse is vanishing in Pennsylvania at the rate of approximately 300 a year.

Consolidation of schools, legislation and improvements in transportation are three of the principal reasons for the rapid decline of the schools where one instructor teaches all grades.

The Department of Public Instruction noted today that most of the one-teacher schools which have disappeared in the past 20 years were closed because of consolidations which absorbed 4,000 into 1,000 larger schools.

Another reason for the decline from 10,183 schools in 1919-20 to 5,350 in 1937-38 is the law requiring the closing of a school with an average term attendance of 10 or fewer pupils. There are a few more than 5,000 one-teacher schools in operation now.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Christ Jesus" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, March 3.

The Golden Text will be from II Cor. 4:6, "God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Matt. 13:11: "And the disciples came and said unto him, Why speakest thou unto them in parables?"

The Lesson-Sermon also will include passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, among which is the following, page 117, "Our Master taught spirituality by similitudes and parables. As a divine student he unfolded God to Man, illustrating and demonstrating Life and Truth in himself and by his power over the sick and the sinning."

It must be true that Providence saves America. We are always too busy saving others to do the job ourselves.

In one minute a ray of light travels fast enough to go from the earth to the moon and back again 20 times!

CAN YOU PROVE HOW OLD YOU ARE?

Documentary evidence of a person's age from a birth certificate to life insurance policies is going to have an increasing importance as the Federal Government's old-age and survivors insurance program develops, according to Luther Becker, manager of the Social Security Board's field office at Baltimore. Mr. Becker explained that the Government will insist upon the proof of one's declaration of age before insurance payments are made. The law provides that monthly payments may be made to workers who have reached the age of 65 if they qualify, but, he asserted, it will accept no loose statements as to age.

The age of worker's wife or widow or of his children must be proved before they can receive any of the supplementary benefits provided under the revised Social Security Act.

"But a claimant will be given every opportunity," said Mr. Becker, "to supply the required proof. The applicant probably will be asked if he has a birth certificate. As a matter of fact, birth certificates of persons now 65 years old or more are scarce. In only eight States and the District of Columbia had the practice of keeping birth certificates been adopted before 1874. The District of Columbia began the keeping of such records in 1874; Virginia in 1853; Florida in 1865; Massachusetts in 1850; Michigan in 1847; New Hampshire in 1840; New Jersey in 1848; Rhode Island in 1853; Vermont in 1857."

The keeping of birth records in Maryland, Mr. Becker said, was begun in 1898 (Baltimore, 1875).

He added that in the event an applicant is unable to produce a birth certificate or a church record, such as the baptismal record, he may submit the statements of the doctor or midwife with personal knowledge of his birth. But recognizing that this type of evidence would, in most cases, be as unavailable to a man of 65 as a birth certificate or a baptismal record, the Board's representative will suggest that he turn to the old Family Bible. He may find there, inscribed on one of the pages designed for the recording of family records, the date and place of his birth.

"If, however, it becomes evident the claimant cannot produce a birth certificate, a church record or similar document, he may submit the statements of two other persons who have personal knowledge that he was born on a certain date," Mr. Becker added "but since such persons will be even older than the claimant, the obtaining of this evidence is difficult. It cannot be produced, the Board will open the way to presentation of a miscellaneous lot of evidence, which, when viewed as a whole, may be regarded as sufficient. This type of evidence will include public documents of varying nature, such as a man's army discharge, school records, or marriage certificate."

CORRECT COOKING METHODS REDUCE VITAMIN LOSSES

Unnecessary vitamin losses often occur in the kitchen. One way to avoid these losses is to cook vegetables in as short a time as possible, using the smallest amount of liquid that is practical. Make use of cooking water.

For many vegetables, a small layer of water at the bottom of the pan will be enough to form steam to cook them. Then, when the cooking is done, there will be about enough cooking water to furnish liquid for a butter sauce or to be combined with other fats and seasonings and served with the vegetable. Extra vegetable water can be put into soup and gravies, says Margaret McPheeters, nutrition specialist for the Extension Service.

Another point is that vitamins are more easily destroyed in an alkaline solution than in an acid one. That is the objection to use of soda to preserve the color in green vegetables.

Heat vegetables quickly to remove air in their tissues. Avoid any unnecessary contact of air with the vegetables during cooking. Stirring air into hot food during cooking or sieving increases vitamin destruction by "oxidation."

Another vitamin saving practice, according to Miss Pheeters, is to use vegetables as soon as possible after buying them or bringing them in from the garden. The vitamin C losses are the most serious. Keeping vegetables in the refrigerator or a very cold pantry helps to cut down vitamin loss in storage.

Quick frozen vegetables are best cooked without preliminary thawing. This protects their vitamin content. They should be taken out of the package and dropped immediately into boiling water. There is no evidence that quick freezing with storage afterwards at low temperatures has any destructive effect on vitamin content.

Headliner Nation Number One, Finland, had a textile industry that was so big it spent two dollars every minute of every hour just for dyes and chemicals. It's been ruined now.