



YUP—She come down to see me from Orvy Holler fer the shindig this hyar weekend. Don't want no bird dogs either.

Freight Car Shortage Handicaps Wheat Harvest

The tightest bottleneck in Texas wheat harvest at this time is the shortage of freight cars and their restricted movement from terminals to country elevators. The shortage is occurring mainly at Claude, Spearman, Perryton, Pampa and Panhandle, according to information to C. Hohn, state farm labor supervisor.

Shortage of labor at terminal elevators for unloading cars upon arrival also is preventing the maximum use of the limited number available. The War Food Administration and Office of Defense Transportation at Washington, as well as local agencies are working to relieve these conditions.

Reports to the state farm labor office at College Station indicate that the small grain harvest is well advanced in the low rolling plains of the Wichita and Abilene area. Harvesting in the high plains, begun the week ending June 24, is rolling to a peak which is expected to be reached during the first week of July. Meanwhile, the shortage of combines and trucks, and truck and combine operators and farm labor remains acute. Favorable weather, which caused the wheat to mature three days to a week sooner than was expected, is having the effect of definitely spreading the areas ready for cutting every 24 hours.

A recent survey indicates that more than 45,000,000 bushels of the estimated 61,000,000 total wheat crop for Texas will be harvested in the area from Plainview to the Oklahoma line. Many north plains counties will average more than 30 bushels of wheat an acre; 50 bushels for barley, and 40 to 50 for oats. The monetary value of

the wheat crop in the Panhandle alone is estimated at \$63,000,000.

Elsewhere the labor picture shows a need for labor in Denton, Tarrant and Johnson counties for threshing, cotton chopping and tractor operation. Cotton choppers are needed in Burleson and adjacent counties of the Brazos bottom; in several counties of the blackland area, and in a number of the large producing counties of the low rolling plains. Hoe hands for all row crops also are needed in the latter area, Hohn says.

Cotton picking is expected to start in Hidalgo County about July 10.

Marquisette Looms Now Used As Insect Netting

Looms ordinarily used for making marquisette now are busy making insect nettings for military use.

In every textile field the consumer will find war-time answers to all her questions, says Mrs. Dora R. Barnes, clothing specialist for the A. and M. College Extension Service. Swiss and voile, ordinarily popular for summer wear are non-existent, and manufacturers no longer are able to give full guarantees against shrinkage or on wrinkle-resistant finishes. One type of cotton fabric which is still available is eyelet embroidery, but it is higher in price than ever before.

Most clothing now on the market is made of rayons that resemble cotton. Rayon chambray house-dresses and work clothes are being shown, but are higher in price. Good sheer rayons are difficult to find, and these are best dry cleaned, Mrs. Barnes says.

One new fabric is balloon cloth for women's dresses and foundation garments. This cloth was originally made for barrage balloons, but the government has released some to manufacturers. It is a high-priced cotton, strong, smooth, even in texture and has no fuzz. At some stores you may find it sold by the yard, Mrs. Barnes reports.

Most cotton mills still are busy with war orders. Some, however, which make percales and gingham are turning them out in the lowest "count" allowed by the War Production Board. That is in order to get more yardage out of the yarn. "Count," Mrs. Barnes explains, indicates the number of yarns to the inch—the fewer the yarns, the less fiber required.

More Cotton To Be Used In Future Due To New Improvements Being Made

Some Texas cotton now is being used in textile mills and more will be used in the future as a consequence of the cotton improvement work going on in the state, declares E. L. Ellwood, cotton work specialist for the A. and M. College Extension Service.

The future of the cotton industry will depend upon the cooperation of grower, ginner and the processor. Most mill operators believe that cotton should be bought on variety as well as grade and staple because manufacturers must have uniform cotton in order to meet competition, Ellwood says.

Choosing and growing a variety which has desirable manufacturing characteristics will gain for farmers and organized communities a good reputation with buyers and users. Producing with undesirable characteristics will result in disadvantage from the standpoint of marketing.

Ellwood believes the importance of variety both as to staple and spinning performance in the current carryover of Texas cotton is definite evidence that growers are not now producing an adequate supply of the most desirable varieties. Texas producers have made conspicuous progress in cotton improvement during the past five years. But further achievement will require organizing more one variety communities with well-

rounded programs of cotton improvement. This however, awaits group action of growers because an individual producer standing alone is rather helpless.

The one variety approach greatly simplifies the quality problem in marketing, Ellwood explains. Assembling of cotton into even running lots as to staple length and spinning utility is facilitated. Also, the one variety community should be responsible for good ginning.

More cotton per acre can be produced by planting approved varieties using fertilizers where needed, use the soil building crops and more suitable land, reducing insect damage, and through better care from planting to picking. Grades depend very largely upon the care exercised by grower, pickers and ginners.

DO YOUR PART—BUY BONDS

Flies Are Main Causes Of Diseases, Infection

Millions of flies help to cause the illness and death of thousands of children and adults each year in the United States. Hundreds of these casualties may be in the State of Texas this year if residents fail in their responsibility for developing the best possible sanitation measures in the area where they reside. Typhoid fever, summer complaint, and other intestinal diseases can be traced to the

common housefly as the carrier of infection.

Dr. Geo. W. Cox, State Health Officer, speaking in this connection recently said, "Be sure that your windows and doors are tightly screened so that stray flies from a careless neighbor will not endanger your family.

Be sure that flies are kept away from food, drink, and utensils used in the preparation of food. Make sure, if you live in rural districts, that outside privy vaults are tightly covered so as not to permit the entrance of flies. Infections from this source can be picked up and spread to human beings through contact with food, drink, and utensils. Keep all garbage covered until collected or buried. Eliminate all breeding places for flies and you will be helping your community in its work of controlling communicable diseases and preventing unnecessary illness."

Dr. Cox said that the State Health Department would furnish upon request a pamphlet outlining safe and practical methods recommended for use in fly control.

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Aggies

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