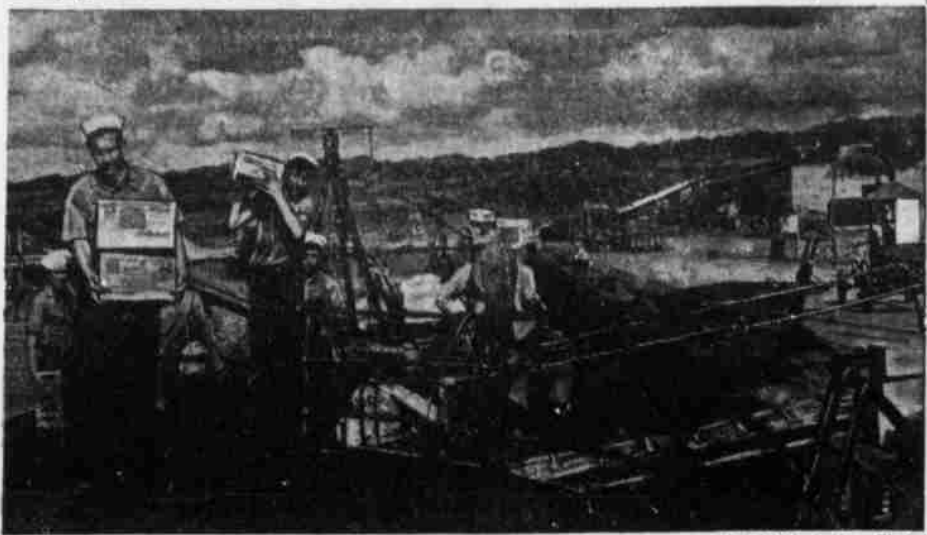


Supplies Packed in PULPWOOD for U. S. Pig Boats



(Official U. S. Navy Photo)
PORTS O' CALL are few and far between for U. S. submarines attached to the Pacific Fleet. With cruises long and dangerous, this pig boat crew stocks up with supplies to tide them over such periods. Containers made from pulpwood conserve storage space, keep material dry, fresh and rust-proof.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Q. Can I get the full Government loan on cotton if I store it on my own farm?

A. Yes, says Dan F. Holler, State College Cotton Marketing Specialist. Make application to your AAA office, which sends an inspector to your farm. If your storage is good, the inspector either takes up your "Green Class Card" or draws samples of your cotton. If you are a member of a one-variety cotton community and your cotton has already been classed, your loan can be made in a few minutes. Simple, isn't it. By the way, you are paid 10 cents a bale per month for storing your own cotton. There is a charge of \$1 per bale for insurance and inspection.

Q. Can I grade and sell my own eggs as Grade A with a permit?

A. Yes, says T. T. Brown, Extension Poultry Specialist at State College, provided you will gather the eggs from your nests twice a day and keep them in a cool place. The eggs must be candled so that the poor quality ones can be removed. Candling and grading of fresh, clean eggs is easy. See your county agent for instructions in making a candler and grading your eggs.

J. Can you give me some suggestions for the proper handling of my milk?

A. J. A. Arey and A. C. Kinney, Dairy Extension Specialists at N. C. State College, say that the secret of producing high quality milk begins with keeping barns, cattle, and utensils clean. Milk should also be kept cool. It is practical, immediately after milking, the temperature of the milk should be lowered to a temperature ranging between 45 and 50 degrees. It should be kept at this temperature

Free Instructions For Rope Splicing

Instructions in rope splicing have been issued by the Agricultural Engineering Department at State College in response to many requests for such information, reports David S. Weaver, head of the department.

It is almost impossible to purchase any new rope made of Manila fiber and splicing has become an important farm job. Full information on two methods of rope splicing is given to a leaflet which is free to North Carolina farmers upon request to the Agricultural Engineering Department, State College, Raleigh.

until delivered to the consumer or processing plant, if a low bacteria milk is to be delivered. Write the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh, for War Series Bulletin No. 11, entitled "Handling Milk on the Farm."

Improved Sires Help Save Feed

Marketing inferior animals and the use of improved sires will help in partially solving the feed shortage and at the same time bring great improvement in North Carolina's livestock development, says E. H. Hostetler, in charge of animal industry research for the State College Experiment Station.

A recent test shows that when non-descript cows were bred to a purebred bull, their calves averaged 53 pounds heavier at weaning time. In the feed lot, these calves required less feed per unit of gain and made cheaper gains than those calves produced from bulls and cows of inferior breeding.

Furthermore, the carcasses of the cattle sired by the purebred bull were fatter and contained a higher percentage of edible and tender meat.

Hostetler suggests that the sow of poor conformation and those consistently producing small litters be sent to market. The beef animal that is a "sow breeder" or below the average quality of the herd can be sent to the butcher.

Good sires cost money and there is often a question in the mind of many cattle growers as to how much they are really worth. In the test referred to above the purebred bull added about ten dollars more per head to the value of the calves and with a herd of 25 cows the annual return on the bull would be about \$250 as compared with an inferior bull.

Grade Eggs For Higher Prices

A practical, homemade egg candler can be easily made by boring a one-inch hole in the side of a wooden box and putting a 40 to 50 watt light bulb in the box, says T. T. Brown, Extension poultry specialist at State College.

Under the OPA ceiling prices, a grower can get about 15 cents a dozen more for graded eggs and this can easily be done on the farm. Eggs which are well handled will almost always measure up to the Grade A standard for interior quality, according to Brown.

In candling eggs, the poultry specialist explained that the large ends of the eggs should be placed against the hole in the box with the small end tilted down. Twirl the egg before the light and then quickly shift it so as to bring the small end before the light. Any blood spots in the egg will usually show up plainly as the inside of the egg moves about from the quick turn.

After the eggs have been candled, they should then be divided into sizes. A pair of small egg scales will be of great assistance in doing this job.

For detailed information on official grading of eggs, Brown suggests that the grower get in touch with the county agent or write the Poultry Department, State College, Raleigh.

"Poultrymen can turn their spare minutes into dollars by candling and grading their eggs at home," Brown says.

Bonds

J. F. Brooks, eighty-year-old Negro of the Hobbsville community in Gates county has purchased his second \$100 War Bond.

State College Hints To Farm Farm Homemakers

By Ruth Current, N. C. State College.

As you think of some of the most tantalizing odors of good food, aren't golden loaves of freshly baked bread high on the list? Good, home-made bread is uniformly shaped, evenly browned, a fine even porous texture, and above all, the flavor is wheaty and good. By all means use Enriched flour, and some should be made of whole wheat flour.

To make bread that will satisfy, understand the principles of bread making, use a tested recipe, select ingredients of good quality, and follow directions explicitly. If you stick to these simple rules, you won't have unlucky baking days.

As our civilian food supply grows smaller, the homemaker's problem of providing adequate diets and attractive meals for her family grows larger. Therefore, it is more important than ever for Mrs. Homemaker to know the seven basic food groups, the foods that insure the health and well being of her family. If you can't remember the seven basic groups, get a

copy of the chart from the local home agent and hang it in your kitchen.

Keep wearing apparel and household supplies and equipment well aired and dry these days. This is the best way to prevent mildew, which is caused by molds. Molds need moisture and certain temperatures in order to grow. Wherever the closet is damp, poorly aired, and poorly lighted or dark, molds will flourish.

Corn Acreage Is Crop Leader

Raleigh, N. C., October 20.—One third of all land cultivated in North Carolina last year was devoted to the production of corn, the statistics division of the State Department of Agriculture reported Monday.

Hay crops ranked second at 17.3 per cent of the total land under cultivation, with cotton in third place with 12.5 per cent of the acreage. In fourth place was tobacco at 7.8 per cent.

In the report, hay crops include small grains cut green for hay, lespedeza used for hay, cowpeas, beans, clover and peanuts.

Food Crops

The largest increase in food crops in 1943 came with Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and peanuts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION MR. FARMER! FERTILIZERS

We will be in a position to start delivering your fertilizer requirements for the 1943-44 Season, beginning OCTOBER 15th to NOVEMBER 1st, 1943.

To insure your having your fertilizers when you need them it is necessary that you start taking in your fertilizers not later than OCT. 15th to NOV. 1st. This is due to the fact that the LABOR SITUATION is even now EXTREMELY CRITICAL and daily becoming more CRITICAL. Also, deliveries will have to be made with inadequate transportation facilities.

It is true that for the duration, you as well as ourselves are compelled to operate our business under the most unusual conditions, which will work a hardship on all of us. In your case it means that you will have to take in your fertilizers well in advance of the time that you will actually need them, to insure your having them on hand when you will need them. To whip the Axis and bring the War to a quick ending it is necessary that we all work together, and give and take when and where it is necessary.

TO YOU WHO ANTICIPATE FARMING DURING 1944: For reasons other than those outlined here, a bird in hand during October, November and December will be worth much more to you than what birds you may have in hand after that time.

Your small grain sowed this fall should have ample fertilizer under it, in addition to being dressed with Nitrogen next Spring. We can furnish your requirements for this also.

Make your plans now—See us or our Agents, and let us start delivering your fertilizers not later than October 15th to November 1st.

Buy DIXIE BRAND FERTILIZERS and grow PROFITABLE CROPS.

DIXIE GUANO CO.

Telephone Nos. 63, 65, and 66
LAURINBURG, N. C.

We Manufacture Quality Fertilizers To Suit Your Needs.

Can You Picture NORTH CAROLINA without Farms?



It would take quite a stretch of the imagination to conceive of North Carolina without its rich farmlands. Indeed, if all the food, textiles, and other basic war materials produced on the farms of our State were suddenly lost to America's war effort, it would be as disastrous as the loss of many major battles.

278,276 North Carolina farms today are producing the things needed desperately by the fighting men and war workers of the United Nations. Nearly 1,700,000 people (more than 45% of North Carolina's population) are "in there pitching"—to set new records for farm output.

The first of North Carolina's farm products in value is tobacco, followed by corn and cotton. Our State ranks 1st in the nation in tobacco growing, 14th in corn and 8th in cotton. And these are just a few of the crops and products that our farms are yielding—under a far-

sighted policy established by successive legislatures that has given agriculture its rightful place in the State's economy.

Members of the Greyhound organization (a large number of whom grew up on North Carolina farms) have a particular interest in our North Carolina neighbors who live and work on farms and in rural communities. Our buses are, in many cases, their only means of public transportation.

We feel we're helping them do their big job better—by giving them easy access to nearby towns and cities for marketing crops, buying farm supplies and for seeking relaxation. Our buses have also aided them by bringing farm workers right to their gates. It's all part of the job in which Greyhound takes the greatest pleasure—making near neighbors and good neighbors of all the communities that our buses serve in North Carolina.

GREYHOUND TERMINAL

Hotel Raeford, Raeford, N. C. Tel. 296-1

GREYHOUND
LINES

★ Stop waving the Flag --- START SWINGING THE AX!

★ You say you are a patriotic American! Here's your chance to prove it—to help your country win this war.

Here's a job you can do.

Cut pulpwood. Pulpwood is as essential to war as ships or tanks or planes. Right now there is an acute shortage.

More pulpwood is needed desperately.

So if you can cut it, don't wait any longer. Get busy now! Don't let our boys down.



Newspaper
Pulpwood
Committee

