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NOV. 11 to DEC. 11

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**US VICTORY PULPWOOD CAMPAIGN**

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*Which will it be?*

**Save Lespedeza And Soybean Seed**

Lespedeza and soybeans provide more than one half the hay grown in North Carolina and, since the seed for both of these crops is short, growers should harvest soybeans and lespedeza this year even on lands where such practice is non-profitable because of low yields, suggests Dr. E. R. Collins, State College Extension agronomist.

"How are we going to feed our dairy cows, our beef cattle, and our work stock, if we can't get enough seed to plant the necessary hay crops", Collins says.

Some counties are making relatively good yields of soybeans but the variety grown there may not be suited to the section where low yields were made this year and the seed supply is relatively short.

"If all the lespedeza seed produced in North Carolina could be kept here, the supply would be adequate. However, the lespedeza crops from Tennessee, Arkansas and other states are short and they have been seeking seed in North Carolina", Collins reports.

Summarizing the local situation, he says: "Soybean and lespedeza seed crops are short in North Carolina this year due to weather beyond our control. Growers should save all lespedeza and soybean seed possible, even under conditions ordinarily considered non-profitable. That bushel of soybeans or that pound of lespedeza seed, multiplied by all the patriotic farm-

**Keep Records On Poultry Flocks**

Poultrymen will find that keeping records on the flock as to production and costs of feed and other supplies will give much valuable information to the grower, says C. J. Maupin, Extension poultry specialist at N. C. State College. He points out that this is particularly necessary at this time because of the high cost of feed.

"Contrary to the prevailing opinion, demonstration flock records show that the highest average returns above feeding costs are secured on these flocks in the spring of the year when egg prices are often the lowest", reports Maupin.

Many growers ask about the feed cost of producing a dozen eggs. The records show that this was lowest in March, April and May, when egg production was highest. The highest cost of producing eggs came in October, November and December when the average production was low and egg prices were high. The average feed cost was 21 cents per dozen during the winter as compared with 12 cents in the spring.

According to Maupin, the records clearly show that good breeding and proper flock management pay excellent dividends. High production per bird means low cost of production per dozen eggs. Cull hens have no place

in the laying flock, especially when feed costs are high.

In managing the flock, many growers find it good practice to keep two-thirds pullets and one-third hens. Other poultrymen prefer all of the flock to consist of pullets. "Provided good young stock can be raised or purchased each year, this may prove more profitable in commercial blocks", comments Maupin.

He suggests that every poultryman invest in a note book and keep a record of the number of eggs he produces per month and the money he takes in, and compare this with the money he spends on his flock.

**No Known Cure For Sore Shin Disease**

Tobacco growers in many sections of the State have confused the sore shin disease of tobacco, often called "rotten stalk", with the black shank disease and have ordered black shank resistant seed in the hope of getting resistance to sore shin, reports Howard R. Garrison, plant pathologist at N. C. State College.

He says that there are no known varieties of tobacco which are resistant to sore shin or "rotten stalk", and that growers should not order black shank resistant seed with the expectation of getting resistance to "rotten stalk".

He points out that the symptoms of the two diseases, at certain stages, are somewhat similar but that growers can distinguish between them by keeping certain facts in mind.

Black shank kills roots quickly and the entire lower part of the stalk becomes blackened up to a point several inches above the ground. Sore shin, or rotten stalk, differs from this in that the base of the stalk and the roots usually remain healthy for a longer time, thus confining the disease primarily to a blackened section of the stalk at and for some distance above the ground.

Black shank usually kills out practically all the plants in contaminated spots in the field, while sore shin kills out scattered plants throughout the field.

Stalks killed by black shank usually remain standing while those diseased with sore shin have a characteristic habit of breaking near the soil line and falling over.

The black shank disease is confined primarily to counties in the Old Belt and to Pitt County in the New Belt while sore shin occurs commonly throughout the entire tobacco growing area.

**LEGAL NOTICES**

**NOTICE OF PUBLICATION**

State of North Carolina, Hoke County. In The Superior Court, Lucina Albert Stegmann vs. Margary Miller Siegmund.

The defendant above named will take notice that a summons in the above entitled action was issued against the defendant on the 3rd day of November, 1943 by the undersigned clerk of the Superior Court of Hoke County, N. C. for an absolute divorce from the defendant and asked for by the plaintiff on the grounds of two years separation which summons is returnable to the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court; and the defendant will take notice that she is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Hoke County and answer or demur to the complaint filed in said cause within 20 days after the completion of said service of summons by publication or the plaintiff will be granted the relief prayed for in the complaint.

This the 3rd day of November, 1943. J. B. Cameron, C. S. C.

**State College Answers Timely Farm Questions**

Q. Will feeding on turnip salad stop my chickens from laying?

A. When turnip salad is fed in unlimited amounts, the chickens consume less mash and this, in turn, will cause the flock to slump in egg production, answers C. F. Parrish, poultry specialist. He recommends that not over four pounds of turnip salad be fed a flock of 100 birds in a day. Any feed that causes a decrease in the consumption of mash by the flock is likely to cause a slump in egg production.

Q. Will the feeding of tankage to my hogs cause an off flavor in the cured meat?

A. Properly processed tankage, when fed to hogs, will in no way cause an off flavor of the meat, says Dr. D. E. Brady, specialist. The same is true for properly processed fish meal. Brady pointed out, however, that in the case of feeding fish, where there is a high oil content, that this will cause a development of an off or rancid flavor in the meat.

Q. Would you advise the feeding of beef calves while they are nursing their dams?

A. Many cattle growers are doing this successfully, says L. L. Case, husbandman. He points out that there are two ways of doing this feeding. One is to allow the calves to run continuously with the cows, feeding them grain in a creep. The other is to separate the calves from the cows when they are six weeks to two months old, allowing them to nurse twice daily and keeping feed before them in a barn or open shed connected with a separate pasture that is used exclusively by the calves.

**BONDS OVER AMERICA**

Early in the 19th century a storekeeper and gristmill operator at Henderson, Kentucky, took to studying birds as an antidote for ennui and added much to man's knowledge of ornithology. His name is a byword to this day. It is John James Audubon.

John Audubon



**Keep On Backing the Attack With War Bonds**

Only the knowledge of despotism, destruction, killing, maiming brings one to the surface of Nazism. It has no place for gentle souls; only Himmlers, Schleichers, von Papens, Heydrichs.

**Saving Lespedeza Seed Important For Next Year**

The success of a soil conservation program on any farm depends to a large extent on farm seed production, according to J. C. Hutchinson, soil conservationist of the Pee Dee-Cape Fear Soil Conservation District.

This is especially true at the present time, when the shortage of commercial nitrogen for use in farm fertilizers and the need for increased crop yields in the war program make it doubly important for farmers to produce their own nitrogen with soil-building crops.

During the next few weeks, farmers in this section will be harvesting seed of annual lespedeza and an adequate supply of this crop for use in soil building rotations will go a long

way toward providing the nitrogen needed for increased production of other crops.

Annual lespedeza seed can be harvested with either a combine or a seed pan. While larger yields can be obtained with a combine, sufficient seed for home use can be harvested on a large number of farms with a seed pan which, if necessary, can be built at home.

Regardless of the method used, the important thing is to get the seed harvested so they will be available for planting next year.



**Can You Picture NORTH CAROLINA without Police?**



Today, we all owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to men and women in the uniforms of Uncle Sam's fighting forces. They're on duty today at the four corners of the earth and on all the seven seas—protecting our lives and our way of life.

And we mustn't overlook the splendid job that other men in the uniform of our police forces are doing. Their "zone of operation" may be North Carolina rather than North Africa, it may be the highway to the next town rather than the airways across the Pacific, but their job is fundamentally the same — protecting us and ours.

We North Carolinians can indeed be proud of our police organizations — city, county or state. Most of us have few occasions to call upon the service of our police forces — but that in itself is a tribute to their efficiency. They're on the job day and night, whether we need them or not.

Some of us in the Greyhound organization, because of the nature of our work, have more frequent occasion to cooperate with the police than do many of our fellow citizens of North Carolina. For instance, we are in a position to see clearly how much the police of this community, as well as those of neighboring communities, have contributed to the safety and convenience of bus transportation. The aid these men have given in arranging the most practical and satisfactory routes through towns and cities is typical of their skillful handling of all traffic problems.

Greyhound's most important job, as we see it, is to make near and good neighbors of all the communities that our buses serve in North Carolina — and we feel that the able cooperation of police forces throughout the State has made it possible for us to do this job with greater efficiency.

**GREYHOUND TERMINAL**

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