

Don't Sell All Your Sows Now

"Don't sell off all your sows now and plan to go out of the hog business but keep your hog program in line with the supply of feed on the farm and follow good management practices," is the advice of Ellis Vestal, Extension swine specialists at N. C. State College.

He suggests a culling out of the poor sows, the use of additional grazing crops to offset high feed costs, and other good practices which will help to put hog production on a more profitable and a more conservative basis.

Under the meat rationing program he looks forward to the return of a heavy demand for pigs and believes that the grower who follows sound management practices will be in a better position to take advantage of an upward trend in the market.

Hogs have been rushed to market and a glut has followed. Some growers have recently sold hogs at relatively low prices but it is hoped that the floor which has now been placed under hogs will help to bring about a better price structure and a more normal marketing condition.

Vestal suggests that growers give their sows careful attention and save as many pigs as possible at farrowing time. He points out that men in the forces eat about one and one-half times as much as they did when at home. When these same men are sent overseas, the food reserve must be three times as great as when they are stationed in this country.

All of these demands for our men in the armed forces plus meat for Lend Lease and freed peoples, in addition to the heavy demand from our civilian population will call for a large number of hogs, all that can be produced from the available feed.

FEED CONCENTRATES

In producing 13 percent more livestock in the United States during the past year, 28 percent more feed concentrates were used. Livestock specialists plead for a more efficient use of feed.

FARM INCOME TAX

Along with other tax payers, farmers are required to file "Declarations of Estimated Income and Victory Tax" before December 15.

COTTON STORAGE

Many cotton warehouses are full and farm storage of cotton is on the increase. Government loans may be obtained on farm-stored cotton.

PEANUT HAY

Peanut hay is good this year and central buying stations are being set up at Tarboro, Williamston and other points to provide a market for the crop, reports H. L. Meacham of State College.

If Liberty is worth fighting for, it's worth paying for—Buy More War Bonds.

Ginners Should Check Operations

Now that cotton ginning is just about over is a good time for ginners to check up on their year's operations and ask themselves questions which may help them in doing a better job next season, says C. L. McCaslin, Extension gin specialist at State College. He suggests the following questions: "Did I wait too late to put my gin in good operating condition?" "Have I rough ginned many bales of cotton, and why?" "Did I feed the cotton to the gin too fast, when the yard was crowded?" "Did I gin with too tight a gin roll?" "Did farmers bring me too much cotton which was green or damp?"

He also suggests that the ginner begin with his power unit and check on all causes of break-downs. The cotton handling and cleaning mechanism should also be checked and the trouble listed. It is advisable to note the "choke-ups" and their causes.

To make repairs easier next season, McCaslin recommended that the gin be cleaned thoroughly now. Remove the brush cover and examine the brushes. Remove the saw cylinder. Examine the air blast nozzles and the gin ribs. While the saw is out, measure the diameter of the saws and the condition of the teeth.

If the saw is worn down one-sixteenth, or more, new saws should be ordered. A good practice to follow is to coat the ribs and saws inside the roll box with a mixture of one part of lard oil and three parts of mineral oil. This will prevent rusting during the idle season, and the oil can easily be removed with a rag and kerosene before the active season begins.

RATION NOTES

OPA Ruling On Home Grown Meats Explained

The following explanation of the OPA regulations on home produced meat was given this week:

If a person owns or operates a farm, but does not live on it, he may still receive the meat for the consumption of his household, point free, if:

(1) He actually supervised the raising of this meat by visiting the farm at least one-third of the days during the time that the meat was being raised, or if

(2) He purchased the animal at least 60 days before slaughter and visited his farm one-third of the days during this period for the purpose of supervision.

Please note that this supervision doesn't require the party to spend one-third of the days at the farm but only requires that he visit his farm one-third of the days. His visit may be of very short duration most of these days.

A British motion picture chain has just acquired its 500th cinema.



Bonanza for Portuguese

Whole villages of rural Portuguese are deserting their homes and farms to prospect for ancient wolframite, source of precious tungsten, used in electrical equipment and high-speed steels, says The March of Time Film, "Europe's Crossroads." Many an impoverished peasant has made a fortune selling Nazis ore on the flourishing black market.

Farm Workers May Take "Off-Season" Essential Work

Manpower Commission Lists Types of Employment Open to Farm Workers.

Farm workers subject to military duty and deferred because they are permitted under certain conditions to accept jobs in other essential activities during farming "off-seasons," according to Dr. J. S. Dorton, State director of the War Manpower Commission.

After receiving a statement from the secretary of the County War Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, an eligible farm worker may be referred by his U. S. Employment Service office to a job in essential industrial, construction, or essential local activity for the period during which he is not needed for farm work.

A worker failing to return to report for farm work at the specified time is subject to immediate reclassification and induction by the local draft board.

Farm workers, under these conditions, may engage in acid wood, pulpwood, logging, and lumbering operations; strategic mica and other types of essential mining; processing of food,

Cleanliness Cuts Baby Pig Losses

Swine raisers in some sections of the State are having trouble with their baby pigs, due to confusing the symptoms of joint ill with those of erysipelas, says Dr. C. D. Grinnells of the animal industry department of the State College Experiment Station.

"Pigs suffering from joint ill, infectious arthritis, usually show listlessness and depression and do not want to suckle," Dr. Grinnells quotes a recent report of the American Veterinary Medical Association as saying. "There is a noticeable lameness and the joints of the pigs are swollen. They may not die within two to five days."

The report goes on to say that, "since some of these symptoms are also common to erysipelas, it is easy for the swine producer to become confused." Without a proper diagnosis a number of pigs may be lost before the real cause of the trouble is determined.

Dr. Grinnells points out that joint ill is a pus disease, and is often caused by the soiling of the navel cord when the pigs are born.

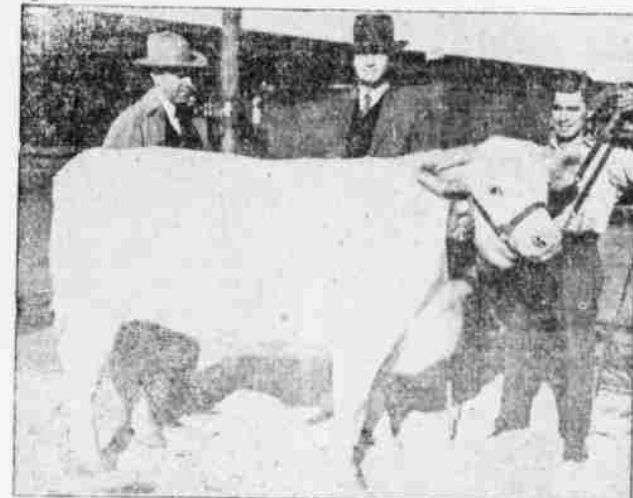
"Disinfection of the navel cord is the best preventive of this disease," the report says. "Proper housing and good sanitation will pay real dividends in keeping down losses not only from joint ill but also from other diseases associated with filth and contaminated surroundings."

LICE CONTROL

At a recent cattle dipping demonstration, 160 head of cattle were dipped at Hoffman Forest in Jones County for control of both biting and sucking lice. The rotenone-sulphur dip was used, reports J. Myron Maxwell, State College Entomologist.

feed, and fiber products, such as work at cotton gins, in cotton oil mills, and in fertilizer plants; work at shipyards, airplane plants, or other plants, furnishing materials or supplies to any useful war plants; work in practically all types of textile plants; construction jobs in support of the war effort; in public utility and other locally needed and service industries and activities.

BALTIMORE GRAND CHAMPION



BALTIMORE, MD.—"West Hatton Souvenir," bred by Foster M. Reeder, Mt. Victoria, Md., Grand Champion Steer over all breeds at the recent Baltimore Fat Stock Show in competition with 250 calves, is shown above with (left to right) Judge E. A. Trowbridge, W. R. Harvey, Pres. and Gen. Mgr. of the Show, and Carl E. Eck, Hyde, Md., 4-H Club boy who fed and showed the calf. This yearling Short-horn steer weighed 1140 pounds and brought his owner a total of \$750.00 when sold at auction.

Wartime Rationing Guide

Meats, Fats

Brown stamps G, H, J and K expire December 4.

Stamps L and M, expire January 1.

Canned Foods

Green A, B and C (Book 4) expire December 20.

Sugar

No. 29 (Book 4) good for 5 pounds through January 15.

Shoes

No. 18 (Book 1) valid indefinitely.

Plane stamp No. 1 (Book 3) now valid.

Gasoline

A-8 coupons expire February 8.

Fuel Oil

Period 1 coupons good through January 3.

Validity Dates for Brown Stamps

OPA has announced dates when two more sets of brown stamps in Book 3 will be good for buying ration meats and fats.

N-16 points valid December 5; expires January 1.

P-16 points valid December 12; expires January 1.

Maxton Mills Damaged By Fire

A fire which originated from a spark in the opening machinery of the Maxton Mills Friday about noon quickly spread all over the plant and caused damage which will probably amount to more than \$5000 said the manager, M. M. Roberts. It was completely covered by insurance. Mr. Roberts stated that the plant missed only one day's run however.

If Liberty is worth fighting for, it's worth paying for—Buy More War Bonds.

BIG FARM FOR SALE

This place is known as the J. W. Moore "Peachmont Farm" about 2 miles east of Raeford on Rockfish sand-clay highway, and has about 100 acres open for ready planting and is suitable for general farming, especially peanuts, tobacco and grain and grazing. Plenty of housing quarters.

The Federal Land Bank loan on it will help you get this place on easy terms, with not much spot cash down to me. Better hurry as January is almost here already! Inquire of me or of Mr. A. D. Gore, Raeford, N. C.

J. L. Barbour, Mill Street—House No. 9 Smithfield, N. C.

Pulwood protects their loved ones



WOMEN workers in an Eastern plant put finishing touches on gas masks made for our fighting forces overseas. Linings, filters and the new transparent plastic glasses are made from pulwood, which also produces smokeless powder, rayon and paper for flare and supply parachutes, shell casings, containers for shipping munitions, food, blood plasma. Your trees can save lives. Cut them today!

Group White And Indians Report For Induction

Men entered to report for induction at Fort Bragg on November 30, 1943 from Hoke County were:

Ernest Dewey Lamb, Wade Norton, Johnnie Colledge Taylor, Thomas Edward Baxley, Jessie Loyd Little, Clarence Algie Rose, Plummer Learlear, Donnie Harold Hicks, Jefferson Kermit Riley, James Hoke McPhail, Robert Lee Brown, Curtis Brown Goodman, Rudolph Angus Love,

George Floyd Watson, Jr., Angus Cameron Johnson, Lynn Berry Dees, Russell Allen Chavis, James Louis Key.

Howard Roscoe Walters, Gordon Stewart Giles, William Franklin Wright, Kenneth Alexander Haire, Pittman Bullard, Ralph Hamer Chavis, William Edwin Floyd, (transferred), Herman Cecil Oldham, (Transferred).



PAUL MALLON

Gives you the plain facts about the DOMESTIC SITUATION

Read his famous column NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

IN THIS PAPER



This wing collar and bow tie are worn with a black faille dinner as it by Olivia de Havilland in RKO Radio's "Government Girl."

KEEP ON

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666 666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

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.

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