

Pulpwood Has Future Says WPB Consultant

Special to The Roanoke News-Atlanta-Urgent war needs for pulpwood now and stable markets for pulpwood after the war were cited today as incentives for increased southern production of pulpwood to meet 1944 quotas by Frank Heyward, Jr., forester of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, now on loan to the Regional War Production Board. Pulpwood producers are not only doing an urgently needed patriotic job now, he said, but are laying the ground work for profitable post war operations in the years ahead.

War uses have greatly expanded the use of pulpwood products, and the research and experience gained through military needs will assure more uses of these products after the last gun is fired, Heyward pointed out.

The paper industry is now making a cloth from wood fibres as flexible and rustle proof as cloth from usual sources. This cloth can be finished in almost any texture. At the same time, it can be made fireproof and water proof.

Some airplane parts are made of paper-base laminates, Heyward stated, and a pulpwood fibre is used in a collapsible bag for carrying extra gasoline by fighter planes. Target balloons for aircraft gunnery practice are being manufactured from pulpwood products.

Paper made of pulpwood is being used in camouflage nets and to make wind proof vests for fliers.

These war uses - just a few of many developments - mean two things, Heyward emphasized: a constant and increasing demand for pulpwood to meet war needs and a continuous peace-time demand for pulpwood to make civilian articles. These peace-time uses may easily range from window draperies to insulating material, he explained.

The WPB pulpwood consultant stressed the importance of using wise cutting practices in getting out the pulpwood for war need so that the future value of the timber crop will be enhanced.

Farmers were advised to mark trees their badly formed, defective trees, thin out dense growths of timber and conserve their saw timber stocks by selective cutting.

Wise cutting practices, Heyward explained, follows the same prin-

ciple as thinning out garden plants to give sturdy stock better growing conditions. Pulpwood trees are, in effect, "weed" trees and should be cut to make possible better stands of timber for other uses, he said.

State College Hints Farm Homemakers

By RUTH CURRENT
N. C. State College

When buying clothes, buy them big enough. It's better to buy a dress a size larger and have it altered to fit trimly and comfortably.

Any article of clothing should be loose from the waist up. It should fit comfortably, not plaster tight. Clothes should not pull against the chest, the diaphragm or the back. Money spent on expertly fitted clothes is not wasted.

Drooping hem lines, sagging seams, pull across the middle, or hanging off shoulder seams can't make a well-groomed appearance.

What about our skirt length? Straight skirts should be longer because without fullness they naturally pull up when you sit down, knees aren't pretty. Gored skirts can be shorter because of the extra fullness.

Good posture along with well fitted clothes can do a great deal to improve our looks.

Celery tops may be chopped fine and put into a meat or a salmon loaf to give it a piquant flavor. Some cooks like to lay celery leaves on top of a roast while it is cooking. The tops may also be cooked with the stalks for soup.

Tops may be kept for later use by washing them thoroughly, then drying and putting them in a paper sack.

Are you having trouble with a warped skillet? Here's the remedy.

Heat slowly for 10 minutes, turn upside down and place a piece of wood over the entire bottom. Hammer on the wood until the skillet is flat. If the bulge is toward the inside of the skillet, hammer on the inside. To prevent warping, do not pour cold water on a hot skillet.

Clean Barns Well Before Disinfecting

Thorough cleaning should always precede the application of disinfectants in treating barns is the recommendation of Dr. C. D. Grinnells, veterinarian with the Experiment Station at State College.

He recommends the moistening of the litter and wood work and then the removal of all litter. The walls and ceiling should be thoroughly brushed to remove cobwebs, old whitewash, and any other objectionable materials. Then, remove all manure and about 4 inches of topsoil in barns with dirt floors. Following this, clean soil should be substituted for that which has been removed.

Disinfectants should be applied in hot solutions, preferably with a spray pump. The force of this spray will apply the disinfectant into all cracks and crevices. Some livestock men, Dr. Grinnells says like to mix fresh water, slacked with lime, with the disinfectant as it helps in keeping check on the disinfected areas.

He recommends one pound of lye to 20 gallons of water for general barn disinfection. It should be remembered, however, that caustic lye is a poison, and that the worker should avoid breathing in or getting the fine lye dust into the eyes.

"Maintain clean surroundings for your animals at all times," says Dr. Grinnells, "and remember that sick animals are the sources of infections, which may attack all the animals on the farm."

STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS TIMELY FARM QUES.

QUESTION-Is it best to use limestone or land plaster on peanuts?

ANSWER-State College agronomists advise the use of dolomitic limestone for Spanish type peanuts. It is safer to use land plaster on Virginia type peanuts where the calcium level is not known and on new peanut land.

Use dolomitic limestone on soils shown to be moderately high in calcium by soil test, or where limestone has produced high quality peanuts by field test. Where other crops in the rotation are not heavily fertilized, use 75 pounds of muriate of potash or 300 pounds of 0-10-10, the agronomists advise. Apply the potash or 0-10-10 on top of the row as the peanuts break through the ground. Do not apply when the plants are wet, or to the side of the row where the potash will be thrown up in the bed where the peanuts form.

QUESTION-Can you give me suggestions for getting a good stand of cotton?

ANSWER-Treat all planting seed with ceresan and be sure the seed are of good germination, advise State College agronomists. If wilt is present on your farm, ask your county agent or seedsmen about wilt-resistant seed. Cotton planted reasonably early has a better chance in the boll weevil fight. Plant 3 to 6 pecks of seed per acre. Plant at a proportionately higher rate, if the seed do not germinate 80 per cent or better.

QUESTION-What are the best bean varieties for oil?

ANSWER-Wood, Yellow, and Tokio are good standard varieties. Ogden and Volstate are outstanding new varieties with a good oil content, report State College agronomists. Volstate in particular is quite resistant to shattering. Do not plant brown or black beans for oil, say the agronomists. Inoculation of soybeans is necessary on fields where the crop has not been previously grown.

Win War Units By Cutting Pulpwood

Minimum production requirements for deferment of farm workers have been doubled by Selective Service Headquarters in Washington. This means that 16 full war units, instead of 8, are necessary to qualify as essential agricultural workers entitled to deferment.

Farm workers who are below

the 16 minimum now have an opportunity to add to their essentiality before the farm season gets into full swing by cutting pulpwood.

Pulpwood production is specifically listed as an essential occupation in Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 7 issued by Selective Service Headquarters. Fif-

teen cords of pulpwood are equal to one war unit, and agricultural workers may earn four such units under present regulations.

As Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, has indicated that there will be a prompt review of all agricultural deferments, there is no time to be lost. A delay until the farm season of-

fers full opportunity to earn the war units required may be late.

Pulpwood not only can be now. It should be out now. Military services need all that can be produced to provide and package supplies and equipment for the men overseas.

Prove you are an essential worker by cutting a cord today.

THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...



"Somethin' special catch your eye in the paper, Judge?"

"Sure did, Chet...an article here telling about prohibition in India being written off by the Madras government as a dismal failure after a three-year trial. They found out that enforcement was ineffective and that there was a steady increase in bootlegging and other violations of the law which increased penalties failed to check.

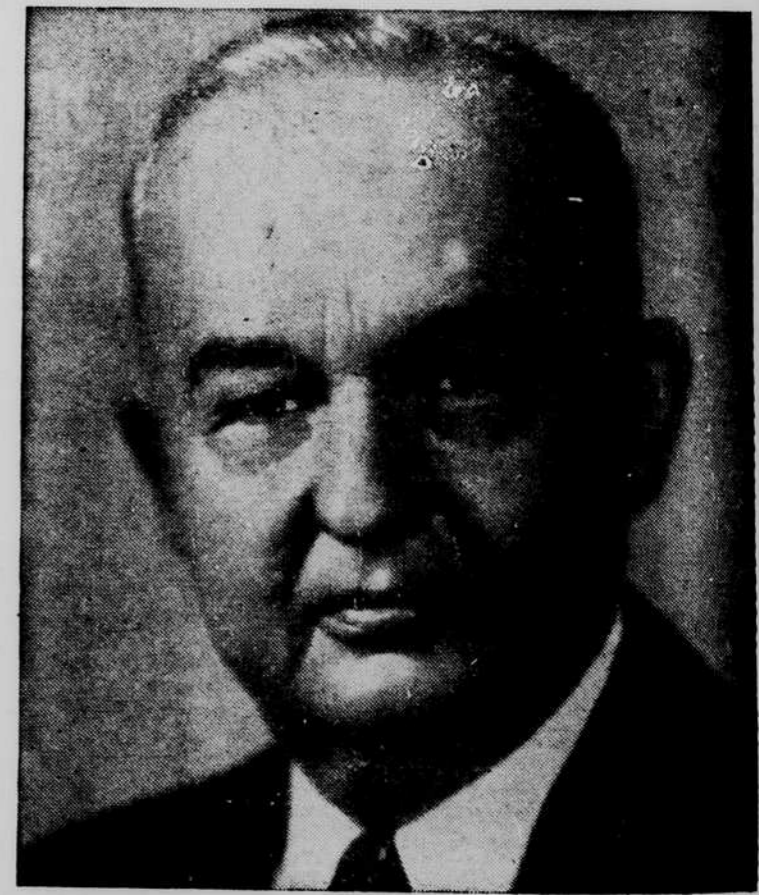
"It all goes to prove what I've said time and time again, Chet...prohibition does not prohibit. It's been tried in this country 47 times in the last 33 years and discarded everywhere except in three states. Was found to be a failure and abandoned in Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia, too.

"Same thing happens every time...as soon as legal liquor is voted out, bootleg liquor with its crime and corruption moves right in."

This advertisement sponsored by Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industry, Inc.

"The pulpwood shortage affects every farmer"

says
War Food Administrator
MARVIN JONES



EVERY farmer has a direct, personal interest in the shortage of pulpwood because so many pulpwood products such as cartons, wraps, liners, pads and bags, enter into the marketing of his own farm products.

"Uncle Sam's pulpwood needs of 14,000,000 cords in 1944 are keyed to the invasion of Hitler's conquered Europe. The War Food Administration is working with the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission to increase the production of pulpwood and other forest products.

"If you have any time at all in which you could cut pulpwood, get in touch with your County War Board or County Agent."



Now is the time to cut or thin your timber while prices are high and pulpwood is badly needed.



Cut wisely and the remaining trees will grow faster and bigger. Your forester or county agent will help you select trees for cutting.



Estimate how many cords you can cut. Then get in touch with our local dealer, or telephone, or write us for prices and specifications.

- By cutting pulpwood, a farmer—
- 1 Helps assure his own supply of containers.
 - 2 Earns extra money (prices are at a peak).
 - 3 Gets draft deferment credits.
 - 4 Backs up our fighting forces.
 - 5 Improves his timber stand—proper thinning is good business.

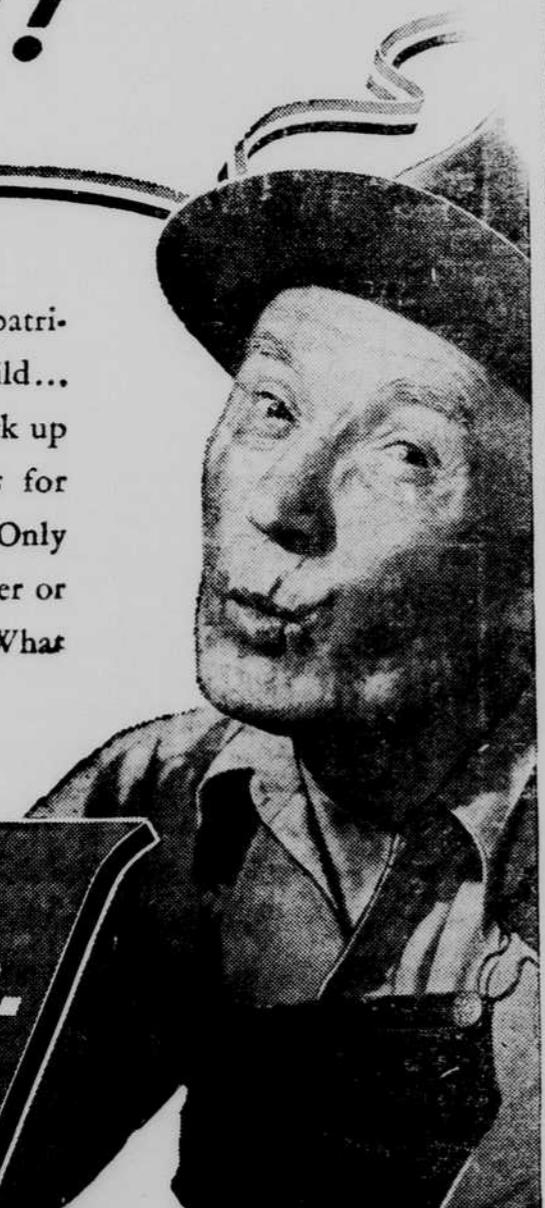


Approved by War Food Administration

Halifax Paper Company, Inc.
Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina

WITH SONS AT WAR ...AMERICA NEEDS WORKERS!

What's a "fighter-backer"? It's the patriotic American... man, woman or child... who does his share and more to back up our fighters... who really works for Victory. That's a "fighter-backer". Only your conscience can tell you whether or not you are a "fighter-backer". What does your conscience say?



BE A
"FIGHTER-
BACKER"
you can do a lot