

US IN THE WORLD OF RELIGION

BY W.W. REID

From the excitement and terror of the Boxer Rebellion, through the Chinese Revolution, to the Japanese invasion and internment in a civilian prison camp in Wehsien, North China, has sped the forty-five years Dr. and Mrs. Howard S. Galt have spent in China. Now these veteran missionaries of the Congregational Christian Church are retiring from active service. Dr. Galt, a farm boy from Shenandoah, Iowa, earning his Ed.D. degree from Harvard, became the president of the North China College, one of the founders of Yenching University, and a beloved professor of education who trained hundreds of Chinese best-trained teachers as his former students. Mrs. Galt who accompanied her husband through years of service, even being with him in internment and on the repatriation ship "Gripsholm"—was also born in Iowa and taught music before her marriage.

The Japanese were using St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church in Alexishaven, New Guinea, as a key supply depot. On the morning the pilots of the American Fifth Air Force were ordered for a run on this target, a group of them, Catholic and non-Catholic, went to Roman Catholic Chaplain E. J. Reilly of Seattle, N. J., and from him they were briefed about this assignment. He assured them it was a legitimate military target; they blew it to pieces. Later these same pilots dug deep into the pockets of their flying suits and turned over to Chaplain Reilly \$900, asking him to forward the money to the American and Dutch priests who had conducted the mission as their contribution to the erection of a new cathedral.

Brig. Gen. Lauris Norstad, recently named chief of staff of the 20th Air Force—composed of the B-29 super fortresses—is a son of the Rev. Mark Norstad, rector of the Deaconess Hospital operated by the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

in Chicago. Gen. Norstad, who at the age of 37 is one of the army's youngest generals, grew up in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, Minn., where his father was then pastor. Two of his brothers are also in service—Sgt. R. Norstad, who is with the United States Army in the European Theatre of Operations, and Chaplain Frederick M. Norstad, who is with the Navy in Australia.

"Global war has shown us among other things the immense importance of missionary work," Archbishop Francis J. Spellman recently wrote from Rome to all churches in the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York: "Our young men in the armed forces of the country, through their contacts with missionaries in distant lands and through observing the splendid results of missionary endeavor over the years, have brought the spirit of the missions nearer home through their letters and message. They have helped that work generously and taken pride in its accomplishments. The war has wrought much havoc on missions in many parts of the world. Missionary priests, brothers and sisters need imperatively the twofold aims of spiritual and material help. The material structure of the missions in many areas has been demolished. Unusual strain and expense have impoverished foreign mission stations. To take advantage of the great post-war opportunity there will be an urgent demand for many more trained and zealous missionaries, as well as pressing need for restoring old and building new missionary properties.

The American Bible Society has completed its fourth year of war emergency work. During this time it has distributed to the U. S. Armed Forces and Merchant Marine, 4,250,843 volumes of Scripture which include 51,102 New Testaments, carefully packaged in water proof containers, which the Society hopes "will never be read!" These are the books that have been placed on lifeboats and rafts yet should such an emergency rise there has been ample proof of the strength and comfort stemming from such reading of the Word. There are also 2,300 Bibles supplied as lettern Bibles for Army chapels and ships of the Navy and Merchant Marine. More than a half million books have gone to prisoners of war, refugees and civil-

ians in distressed areas of Europe. This work required scriptures in forty one different languages, a miniature tower of Babel, containing such unusual items as scriptures in Afrikaans, Bambara and Galla.

The first three way altar to be installed in a Naval hospital in this country was dedicated recently at the U. S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans, L. I., in a new 300 seat chapel. The revolving three way altar permits quick changes for the holding of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services.

Allow Pastures To Rest During Winter

Pasture grasses need to store up food during the winter months so as to make a quick start next spring and therefore all livestock should now be removed from permanent pastures, says Dr. R. L. Lovvorn, forage crop agronomist of the Agricultural Experiment Station at State College.

Alfalfa needs to go into winter quarters with several inches of growth to produce best yields. For the same reason, grasses need protection and a chance for development that will bring quick growth in the spring.

"Grasses which have been protected by brush and litter during the winter, make the quickest growth in the spring and provide the most grazing", according to Lovvorn.

He points out that cattle cause a large amount of physical damage to the pasture during the winter and that it takes quite some time in the spring for the grasses to recover from this bad treatment and put out new growth.

"Cattle should be removed from the pasture about the time of the first frost," Lovvorn says. "If this is done, the grass can build up a winter reserve of food that will enable it to bring earlier grazing in the spring and also more grazing. The same principle is involved as the removal of cattle from the pasture during long, dry periods during the summer. Permanent pastures need rest periods for best production."

Keep Dairy Cows In Good Quarters

Dairy cattle should be protected from sudden changes of temperature during the winter and given quarters in which they can keep themselves clean, says A. C. Kimrey, Extension dairyman for the State College Extension Service.

He suggests that the cows be housed in a wide shed, open to the

south, and supplied with plenty of hay racks. A good supply of such bedding as grain straw or shredded corn stover should be used at all times to keep the floor dry.

Many good dairymen believe that cows produce better when fastened separately in a lounging barn or shed, especially where they are not dehorned. Kimrey suggests that if cows are fastened, that they be allowed plenty of room for comfort. "Deep, dry bedding is essential for comfort," he says, "and it is also a distinct aid in preventing udder troubles."

Calves should have a bay to themselves. It should be so constructed that each baby calf will have a separate stall. When the calves grow older, they may be placed together and thus save space in the barn. "This kind of calf barn arrangement, enables the calves to grow out much better and develop into better producers when they come into milk," Kimrey says.

As to general arrangements, he suggests that all dairy barns be planned and constructed so as to provide a maximum of cleanliness, comfort, and quietness for the cows. "These things will pay good dividends in the milk pail, all other things being equal," Kimrey explains.

Save Plenty Of Lespedeza Seed

Growers should save plenty of lespedeza seed this fall because the popularity of this hay crop is increasing in all sections of North Carolina and relatively large acreages will be planted in the spring, says Dr. Emerson Collins, in charge of Extension agronomy at State College.

Lespedeza is not only proving an excellent hay crop but it is also being widely used as a temporary cattle. This year feed crops have been short on many farms and lespedeza has provided a backlog of grazing that has enabled many growers to pull through in good shape.

Collins notes that the grazing of hogs on lespedeza, as shown by the demonstrations conducted by Ellis Vestal, Extension swine specialist, has enabled growers to produce some of the cheapest gains of any method of feeding. Only small amount of corn was used and a good mineral supplement was kept before the hogs at all times.

The same was true for demonstrations with hogs on soybeans. Both of these crops are now being

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widely used for temporary grazing and, in addition, provide more than one half of the hay grown in North Carolina.

With the shortage of labor, livestock men are turning more and more to grazing crops as one of their chief sources of feed and lespedeza will continue to be one of the best crops for this purpose, according to Collins.

A tobacco barn can be converted into an excellent curing and storage house for sweet potatoes. Blue prints for conversion may be obtained from the Agricultural

Engineering Department, State College, Raleigh.

County AAA election meetings will be held in North Carolina between November 20 and 25.

A group of 25 rural Ministers studied Extension Service activities in Jackson County in cooperation with the farm and home agents. A tour was made to check on improved farm practices.

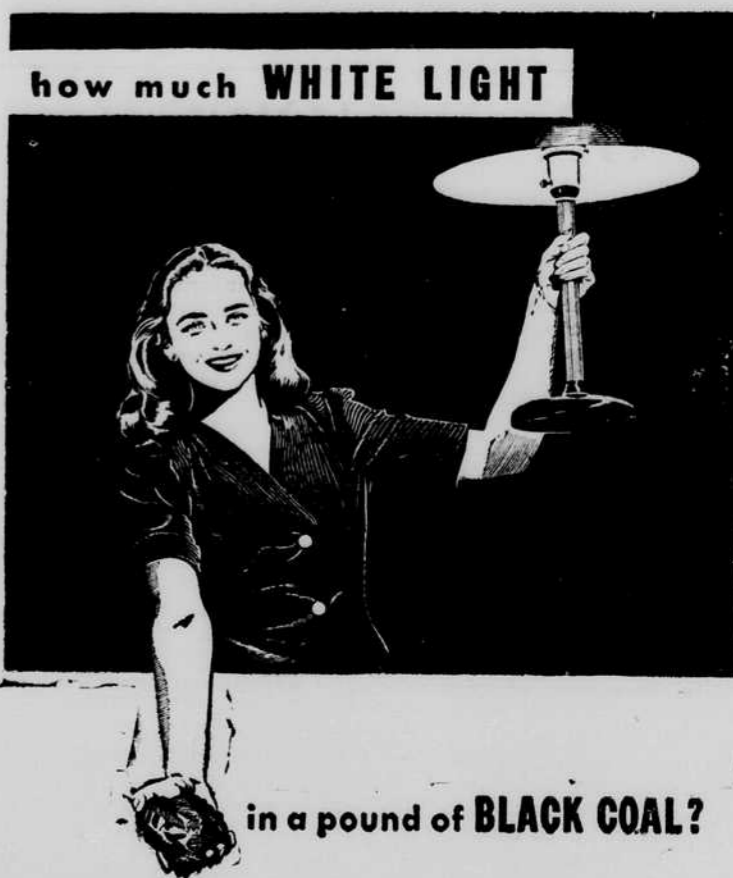
Maize is proving an excellent feed crop in some areas of Eastern Carolina. Yields of 50 bushels

per acre have been reported.

More tobacco growers than ever before are treating their tobacco beds with chemicals to save labor in weeding the beds next spring. Wilson County reports 494,000 square yards treated.

Red cedar for Christmas trees is a profitable crop for idle land, reports R. W. Graeber, in charge of Extension forestry at State College.

The farm population in the United States is about 4,800,000 less than 4 years ago. About half these people left the farm in 1942.



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