

FARM NEWS

from **FOOD FOR FREEDOM**

THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Farmers Must Have Permits To Deliver Meat

Farmers who kill animals for home use do not need a slaughter permit, but they are required to secure one if they deliver any part of the meat to others, says I. O. Schaub, director of extension at N. C. State College.

The Government issued three permit orders which become effective after midnight March 31. They require: (1) All livestock slaughterers who sell meat, including farmers and local butchers, to operate under a slaughter permit system, and as an aid to enforcement, to stamp their permit number at least once on each wholesale cut;

(2) All livestock dealers to obtain permits to buy and sell livestock and to keep complete records of their operations (Farmers are not required to obtain dealer permits, but they are asked to keep records of their purchases and sales);

(3) All slaughterers, operating under Federal inspection, to set aside designated percentages of their production for war uses.

The stamping of all meat is specifically designed to halt the black market operator. It also acts to curb the sale of meat from diseased animals. According to Schaub, growers, who obtain permits for the delivery of meat directly to consumers, may comply with the permit requirements by attaching tags, showing the permit number, to the meat they deliver.

The dealer in livestock gets no stamp of any kind, but he must keep full records on all sales.

The authorities have requested all livestock producers, packers, dealers, health officials, and con-

sumers to aid in eliminating the illegal slaughtering, selling and distribution of meats.

Prevent Wood Fires And Save Valuable Pulpwood

North Carolina growers lost about \$1,350,000.00 every year from destructive fires in woodlands. Not only can they save money by preventing these fires but they can also protect the valuable pulpwood which is so greatly needed by our armed services, is the suggestion of R. W. Graeber, extension forester at N. C. State College.

Pine trees for parachutes. Pine trees for smokeless powder. Pine trees for blueprinting paper. Pine trees for treating sick and wounded soldiers. Their pulpwood and resin find a thousand uses, according to Graeber. Resin impregnated kraft pulp is now being moulded under pressure into airplane parts. A cord of pulpwood will make enough smokeless powder to fire two rounds in a 16-inch naval gun.

The Nation needs thirteen million cords of U. S. pulpwood in 1943, says Graeber, and so great is the demand that kraft paper for a number of articles has been discontinued. Recently newsprint was cut 10 per cent, book papers 20 per cent and wrapping paper 15 per cent. Many other types of paper were restricted.

An interesting bulletin on preventing forest fires has just been issued and copies of it may be obtained from the county agent or from Mr. Graeber at N. C. State College, Raleigh. In addition to discussing fire hazards, it outlines the best methods of preventing fires and gives pointers on fire fighting in woodlands.

SOIL CONSERVATION NEWS

By W. O. Lambeth

Percy R. Bunn of the Justice section has applied 400 pounds of superphosphate to a one acre kudzu meadow strip. Mr. Bunn will disk the strip thoroughly just before growth starts to improve the stand of kudzu.

Josh N. Tharrington and Henry T. Edwards of the Alert community have been building terraces this winter with District equipment.

J. P. Timberlake, Jr. has agreed to keep a lime spreader, a Corsicana terracer, and a fertilizer spreader belonging to the Tar River Soil Conservation District at the Louisburg Supply Co., Louisburg, N. C. Any District cooperator is eligible to use this equipment upon payment of a small rental fee.

Terraces were staked last week on the Hurley Batchelor, N. J. Wicks, Ernest Wheelless, and James Cope farms.

D. B. Gilliam planted 1200 loblolly pines on one acre of badly eroded land last week on the F. W. Wheelless farm near Franklinton.

W. S. Gay was building terraces on his farm near Riley this week with a tractor and Corsicana terracer. Mr. Gay has thinned out about ten acres of pines this winter.

Joseph A. Ferry, Louisburg, Route 4, has planted one acre of loblolly pines this winter on land that was badly eroded and no longer suitable for cultivation.

The closer we get to spring the more we wish that bad weather didn't work on Sunday.

AWARD FOR FARM FAMILIES



Farm families of Franklin County who have enlisted in the 1943 food production program will be awarded a Certificate of Farm War Service in recognition of the part they are playing in winning the war, according to Ire T. Insoce, chairman of the County USDA War Board.

The certificates are 11 by 14 inches and are to be signed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and Chairmen of County War Boards. They will be presented to local farmers by the County War Board as soon as possible after completion of the sign-up campaign now being conducted by county and community committeemen of the AAA. This drive, aimed at getting each farmer to produce his share of the 1943 food production goals, began with Farm Mobilization Day on January 12, and will be completed this month. A report to consumer groups on progress of the sign-up was made by County USDA War Boards and AAA

Committeemen at a series of meetings over the State on March 8, tenth anniversary of the national farm program.

"This certificate is a simple word of appreciation and encouragement to the fighting units on the food front—the nation's farm families," Secretary Wickard said in announcing the awards. "On the long, hard work of these families, on their ingenuity in overcoming every handicap imposed by total war will depend to a considerable measure the outcome of this war."

The 1943 farm plan which farm operators now are signing, or have signed, will be the basis for awarding certificates.

American science and industry has come to the aid of housewives, canning fresh fruits and vegetables. Tin cans are principally steel, and the amount of tin per one hundred pounds of tin cans has been reduced from 2 pounds to only 1-2 pound.

VICTORY ON THE FARM FRONT

NEWS from the Agricultural Extension Service

STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS

QUESTION: Can the "jitter-bug" disease with pigs be controlled?

ANSWER: Yes. We suggest that all sows be given liberal, well-balanced grain rations and proper supplements before the pigs are born. If any pigs show loss of appetite, rough hair, or lowered vigor, they should be separated from the rest of the litter and hand fed. Corn sirup, fed in proper proportions, has been beneficial but it should be fed under proper guidance to prevent scours.

QUESTION: Is it worthwhile growing herbs just for seasoning?

ANSWER: Home demonstration specialists answer, "yes". Herbs give zest and flavor to many foods that might otherwise be dull, and they help bring changes when the same foods are used frequently. Parsley in the herb border is a good source of vitamins A and C. Chives for onion flavor, thyme and sage for stuffings, basil for tomato soups and sauces, and mint for summer drinks are recommended. Your neighbors might plant dill for pickles, omelets and salads; marjoram for soups and salads; and rosemary for lamb and veal. Then, you might exchange herbs with your neighbor.

QUESTION: Are there any

good chemical weed killers. ANSWER: Sodium chlorate, sulphuric acid, carbon disulphide, and common salt are four of the best. The first two kill the plants above the ground and the other two kill plants below the ground. Full instructions should be obtained for any of these treatments. With sodium chlorate, for instance, a solution should be made up, one pound to the gallon, and sprayed upon the plants. This chemical is very active and it must at all times be kept away from fire and never should be stored near sulphur. With sulphuric acid, a 1 to 2 per cent solution is sprayed on the plants. Care should be taken in mixing the acid and the water. This spray is to be applied only in dry weather.

War workers can work all night and sleep all day and still find their place in the sun.



Jeff says

FARM QUESTION BOX

by **ED W. MITCHELL**
Farm Advisor
General Electric Station WGT



Q. What is the culture for broccolli?

A. Get the plants where you buy cabbage and cauliflower plants, set them out, and give clean cultivation. Culture is the same as for cabbage.

Q. How can one overcome the weed problem in soy beans?

A. Some growers do it by growing the beans in a row, like corn, and cultivating to kill weeds. The Cayuga variety sown broadcast is a more practical way to grow them, and harrowing the field several times at weekly intervals is about the most economical way to check the weeds.

Q. What fast-growing tree will make a year-round wind break that will survive in marshy soil?

A. Make a mixed planting of willow and tamarack for summer, with cedar and perhaps some Norway spruce for winter.

Q. What can I use in the soil to kill white maggots that eat the roots of vegetables?

A. Use super phosphate, say 1 or 2 pounds per 50 square feet, and some arsenate of lead, 5 pounds to 1000 square feet, and you will get rid of most of them.

Q. What is the best way to make a hay hoist?

A. Take either an old mowing machine or the transmission from an old car and belt the mo-

tor to the pitman rod drive shaft or the front end of the transmission. Fix the drum for the hoisting rope onto the wheel or axle shaft, or, in the case of the transmission, onto the final drive shaft. (I have a free circular on feed mixers that shows a good way to make a speed reduction drive for any machine.) For a drum you can use a block of wood or a section of old 40-gallon hot water boiler.

Q. What are the thousands of tiny bugs jumping around on the snow?

A. Wait patiently for them to disappear of their own accord. They are spring tails or snow fleas that come for a few days every year to bless the maple sugar harvest and test the sap.

Q. Would it be possible to make maple syrup in a copper container without harming the syrup?

A. Yes. Copper pans and kettles are all right. Guard against lead solder which permits some lead to get into the boiling sap.

Q. Have you a bulletin on the pruning and care of peach trees.

A. The bulletin should reach you soon. Cut back and thin out one-third of a peach tree severely each year so the whole top is practically renewed every three years. This keeps the tree low and compact and full of vigorous new wood.

THANKS

We express our thanks and appreciation for everything you have done for Ottoway Hawkins, white and colored, during my husband's illness until death. We do feel thankful for the encouraging word spoken by Mrs. Chlora Hope and Rev. Thomas Alston and the wonderful words spoken in the church by others. May the Lord Bless you all.

Died March 12, 1943, age 72. Hollie Hawkins and family. 3-19-43

Faced with a labor shortage, growers are carefully checking and repairing all farm machines, for a full job in the busy season.

A thorough survey and study of local conditions will help solve the labor shortage in many sections.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON



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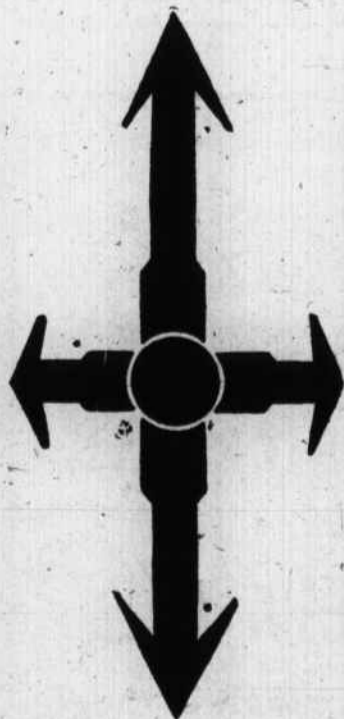
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