

May Establish Rice Recleaning Mill

Supply Man Is Ready To Establish Rice Recleaning Mill At Shallotte If Demand Is Sufficient

A. A. Hewett, supply farmer and mill operator at Shallotte, says he is seriously considering the establishment of a rice recleaning mill at Shallotte. He stated that the Pilot's repre-

interested in growing this crop. Several farmers now grow a small acreage in rice. This year J. M. Roach, of Supply, will produce 40-bushels or better on a single acre. The crop can be harvested much like other small grain with combines. Recleaning is more of a problem, however. Brunswick rice has to be taken to points in South Carolina for this process. Mr. Hewett believes that there would be enough rice grown in Brunswick for the operation of a cleaner in the county if the farmers knew that these recleaning facilities were available. He stated to The Pilot's repre-

Brunswick Boy At Mars Hill

Frank J. Stanley, of Ash, is among the 901 students enrolled at Mars Hill college this fall, according to a report from the registrar's office.

The report also shows that 76 counties of North Carolina, 16 states, the District of Columbia and Cuba are represented among the 901 enrolled. Of these, 480 are men, 421 women and 276 are former service men and women. For the first time since before the war more men than women are enrolled at the college.

Like most of the colleges, Mars Hill was flooded with applications this year and was able to accommodate only about two-thirds of those who applied.

Woodard Home At Supply Burned

House And All Contents Destroyed By Fire On Thursday Of Last Week; Automobile Also Lost In Flames

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Woodard, of the Royal Oak community near Supply, lost their home and all of its contents by fire Thursday morning of last week. It is said that only a few items of bed clothes from one of the beds was saved.

The building had five rooms, the best of heart lightwood being used in its construction. The fire is said to have originated from the cook stove and the building burned like tinder.

Mrs. Woodard was at home alone and is understood to have gone to the mail box, half a mile from the house. She had left a fire in the stove and as she returned home she saw that the house was in flames. In addition to the house and contents a 1939 Ford car belonging to Dorsey Smith, of Ash, was also destroyed. Mr. Smith was on a deer hunt with Mr. Woodard and had parked his car near the residence.

BUYS CAFE

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sellers, formerly of Whiteville, have bought the Orton Cafe at the junction of the River Road with Routes 17 and 74.

representative Saturday that he would be interested in getting reactions from Brunswick farmers who are interested in the rice growing possibilities. His action in buying a mill and establishing it at Shallotte is dependent on the possible acreage.

Farm Forester Can Render Valuable Help To Farmers

Barnes Discusses Assistance Forester Can Render Under Four Main Headings

BY W. W. BARNES
District Farm Forester

This article has to do with the work of a Farm Forester, what his duties are and how he can assist you.

The work of a Farm Forester is to assist farmers in developing a systematic program of forest management, protection, and harvest and to aid in the marketing of forest products with the goal of making the farm woods a permanent producing unit of a balanced, economic farming enterprise. The Farm Forestry program is a cooperative project set-up by the Agricultural Extension Service and the U. S. Forest Service.

In making up an outline to show how the Farm Forester can assist you we have four main headings, (1) Farm Timber Marketing, (2) Management of Farm Woods (3) Forest Planting and (4) Forest Protection.

I will discuss each of these phases individually. Let us start with item 1. Farm Timber Marketing. Few farmers have had experience in harvesting their timber systematically or in measuring standing trees or logs to determine their volume or value. Many lack experience in negotiating timber sales and making contracts or in finding markets for their forest products except through the local sawmill. Therefore, a great need exists for public help to farmers and other owners of small woodlands and to wood-using industry in developing a systematic program of harvesting and marketing farm timber which will provide a continuous yield of high-quality forest products and a permanent forest industry. To provide this marketing assistance to farm timber owners the Farm Woodland Marketing Project has been organized.

Under this project the work of a Farm Forester is:

1. To promote a systematic harvesting and marketing of farm timber and to assist in supplying the timber needs for the postwar period.
2. To assist farmers and others in selecting, marking, and measuring timber of market size and quality in a manner to determine the volume, provide a systematic harvest, and maintain the forest growing stock in a productive condition.
3. To assist these timber owners in finding markets, making sales, providing sample marketing contracts, etc., for various timber products.
4. To assist in developing a sound working relationship between timber owners and sawmill operators, pulpwood contractors, and other harvesters and purchasers of timber.
5. To assist where feasible in the development of timber marketing cooperatives.

Let us now discuss item (2) of the outline—Management of Farm Woods.

North Carolina farmers own more than 9 million acres of farm woodland. Through a program of systematic management of the growing trees and harvest of the forest products the farm woods can be made a profitable, permanent unit of the farm enterprise. Your farm forester can assist you farmers in management of your farm woods through the following types of work:

1. Thinning and Stand Improvement to relieve overcrowded stands and to remove dead, crippled and diseased trees of the poorer species, thereby encouraging greater growth of the better-quality trees. This type of harvest would provide the State farm fuel-wood requirement of 4½ million cords annually, as well as a commercial harvest of pulpwood. The farm forester will give information on this type of cutting and assist farmers in marking sample areas as demonstrations or patterns for the farmer to follow.
2. Selective Harvest of Merchantable Timber—The Farm Forester will assist you in selecting and marking trees of merchantable size and quality for a harvest of merchantable timber in such manner as will leave a good stands of thrifty-growing trees for succeeding crops.
3. Pruning of open-grown natural stands or planted stands of pines will aid in producing better-quality timber. The farm forester can assist farmers by giving demonstrations showing why pruning should be done and the methods of doing the job.

We now come to the phase indicated as Forest Planting. We plant forest trees to reclaim idle land, control erosion, and produce a new timber crop, thereby making use of abandoned crop land and reforesting badly cut-over or burned forest land. The farm forester will advise farmers on the kind of trees to plant according to location and soil conditions, assist him in securing seedlings from the nurseries, and give in-

structions on how to plant the trees.

The last phase of assistance to the farmers has to do with Forest Protection. We have first under this heading (1) Forest Fires—Protection of the woods from fire is the first step in timber-growing. Each farmer should protect his own land by cleaning up fire hazards and where needed either plow, rake or otherwise provide firebreaks. The farm forester can assist farmers in locating and laying out a system of firebreaks and give him suggestions on constructing them. It should be pointed out here that the N. C. Forest Service in this area has fireline equipment which is available to you in three different sizes: the small equipment which makes a line ¾ feet wide and cost \$4 per mile, the next larger equipment plows a somewhat wider line for \$5 per mile and the big equipment plowing a line about 8 feet wide is priced at \$6 per mile.

Next under protection is (2) Forest Insects—Much valuable timber is often killed by uncontrolled outbreaks of forest insects, especially the pine bark beetles. The farm forester will assist farmers in determining the type and kind of insect outbreaks, give suggestions for control of them, and aid in the salvage and marketing of damaged timber.

The last phase of Protection has to do with (3) Forest Diseases. While diseases may affect large areas of timber, they usually attack individual trees in most forest areas. Diseased trees should be cut systematically to remove source of infection. The farm forester will call attention of timber owners to such trees and mark them for cutting in all operations.

Get in touch with your Farm Forester at the County Agent's Office and let him help you with your timber problems.

DIED IN WASHINGTON

Miss Ruth Boyette, a tarined nurse and former resident of Southport, the daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. George Boyette, died Sunday afternoon in the Emergency Hospital in Washington, D. C. She had been residing in Washington and has followed the profession of nursing there for many years.

FARM QUESTION

Question: What is a good recipe for making sausage?

Answer: Dr. Dan Brady, in charge of meats located at State College, gives this recipe: 1 pound of lean salt, ½ ounce of finely ground black pepper, and 2 ounces of sage 10. 00 pounds of pork, three-fourths lean and one-fourth fat. Mix the materials thoroughly and then pack evenly into the meat can. Use the meat well before chopping. Another popular North Carolina recipe is: 100 lbs. meat, 20 lbs. ground salt, 1½ ounces of ground sage, 1½ ounces of black pepper, and 1½ ounces of red pepper.

Question: Can you give me information on canning meat?

Answer: Extension Circular No. 204, "Canning Meat for the Home," contains just the information you wish. It gives practical pointers in canning poultry, game, beef, pork, veal, lamb, sausage, corned beef, soup stocks, and spare ribs. Just write the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh, for a free copy of this publication.

Question: What does the Hessian fly look like?

Answer: Just examine some volunteer wheat that came up early in the season and pull back the leaf sheath at the base of the plant. There you will probably find the Hessian fly in the riaz seed stage. James T. Conner, Jr., Extension entomologist at State College, gives the following dates for planting wheat: Piedmont, October 10 to 31, as from north to south; Coastal Plain, November 1 to 10 and Mountains from September 20 to October 20. Observing these dates will prevent damage from the Hessian fly and also give larger yields than when planted later in the season.

Question: Why don't you recommend wheat as a temporary grazing crop?

Answer: Temporary grazing crops should be planted at just about this time to give the maximum amount of fall and spring grazing, according to State College agronomist. On the other hand, James T. Conner, Jr., Extension entomologist, says that if wheat is planted now, it will also bring a crop of Hessian flies. They will not only damage the fall crop of wheat planted now but they will also damage wheat next spring—that which was replanted after the fly-free date. Early sown wheat often gives excellent grazing but it's mighty

dangerous to plant it. It may not partment of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. It is called "Blueberry" of your neighbor—and you would not want to do that.

Question: Can you give me information about blueberries for the home garden?


Answer: E. B. Morrow, in research on small fruits for the Agricultural Experiment Station at State College, has prepared just such information for you and will be glad to send it to you on request. He points out that blueberries require an acid soil, a uniform moisture supply, correct fertilization, and pruning each year. "The attractive bell-shaped spring fall flowers, the delicious fruit, and the brilliant colored fall foliage make them well worth a little extra care and attention," Morrow says. You can also get a copy of Farmers Bulletin No. 1851 by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Question: Where may I obtain information on cutting pulpwood?

Answer: First, see your county agent. He may give you direct assistance or he may call in the Extension farm forester for your section. Whether your problem is a sale of timber, selective cutting, or reforestation, these men will be only too glad to assist you. Bill Colvin of Wake Forest, just returned from the Navy, needed help in cutting pulpwood, just as you do. He was given help in selecting his trees and was also trained in the proper use of the axe and the bow saw. An instrument which transmits short sound impulses is used to detect flaws in solid materials.

From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

Want a Vacation from Marriage?



Alvin Blake went south on his vacation, for some fishing, and left his Missus to enjoy a vacation from the corn-cob pipe, clothes in a heap, and solos on the harmonica.

First few days, Martha enjoyed it—house neat and quiet, top back on the toothpaste, no morning mess from Alvin's midnight snacks (Al's partial to a bit of cheese and beer at bedtime).

Come the end of the week, she began to fidget; couldn't even read the *Clarion*, it looked so unmissed; didn't have any appetite with nobody to cook for. She was about to wire Al, when he barges home a week ahead of time, and she almost cries for gratitude. ("Felt the same way myself," says Al.)

From where I sit, those differences of habit and opinion—whether they have to do with corn-cob pipes, a glass of beer, or playing the harmonica, seem mighty trivial when you're separated. And they are, too!

Joe Marsh
Adm.

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All Meetings Are Scheduled For 7:30 P. M.

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OCTOBER 24th — COURT HOUSE

HONORABLE CLIFTON L. MOORE
OCTOBER 25th—HICKMAN'S CROSS ROADS

HONORABLE JOHN J. BURNEY
OCTOBER 26th,—SHALLOTTE SCHOOL

S. B. FRINK
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