

LOOK OUT, AXIS!

WALSTONBURG NEWS

Cpl. Farmer Burch is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burch, after several months in Cuba with the Marine Corps.

Erwin Fenshaw and Ray Speight have returned after having spent a week sight-seeing in the western part of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Price and Miss Emma Gardner of Salisbury spent Sunday here visiting relatives.

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Marlowe and children, Baby, Janie, Billie and Jimmie, left Tuesday for a week at White Lake.

Mrs. Melvin Perry of Colerain and Mrs. C. H. Floyd of Roper are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burch this week.

Ph. M. 1/c and Mrs. Al Silva have returned after spending their honeymoon in South Carolina. Mrs. Silva was the former Miss Dorothy Gay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gay.

Mr. and Mrs. Jason Shirley and sons, Don Ray and Charles, spent the past week end with Mrs. Shirley's sister, Mrs. Alvin Pearson of near Wilson.

Mrs. G. W. Bailey was called to Princeton last week due to the illness of her mother, Mrs. Smithy Smith.

Misses Juanita and Imogene Redick left Tuesday for a few days visit with relatives in Hopewell, Va.

Stewart McKeel is visiting friends and relatives in Morhead.

Miss Alene Bailey and Miss Mary Moye of Raleigh spent the past week end with relatives here.

Sgt. and Mrs. Harvey R. Gay of Washington, D. C., are spending some time here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Jones and Misses Fannie Mae Smith and Hazel McKeel were in Washington, N. C., Tuesday.

Pfc. William Fields has returned to Camp White, Oregon, after visiting his father for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edwards of Snow Hill, Mrs. Keith Little and Mrs. Louise Hardy of LeGrange, visited Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gaw, Sunday night.

Miss Dot Gardner of Snow Hill was home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gardner for the week end.

Mrs. Ray West, Sr., was in Farmville, Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thomas and sons, Edgar and LeMay, and Mrs. Mamie Albrighton of near Snow Hill, were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Craft, Thursday night.

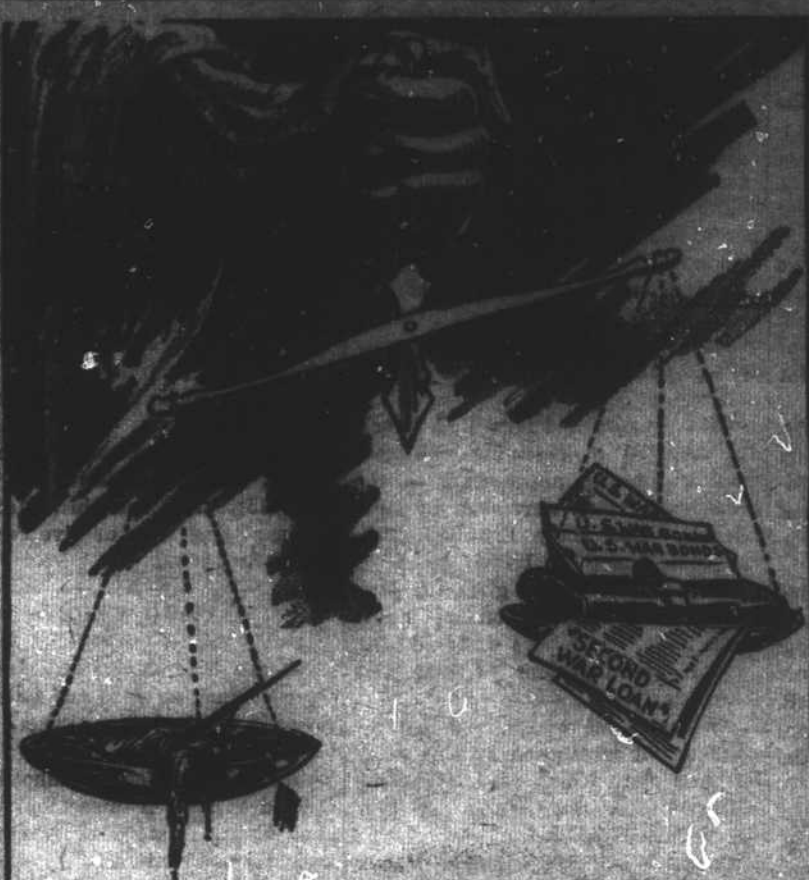
A. J. Craft was in Wilson on business Monday P. M.

Mrs. J. C. Gardner, Ola Grace Gardner and Miss Hazel McKeel were in Wilson Wednesday A. M.

The Community Prayer Meeting was held in the home of Miss Fannie Mae Smith, Wednesday night. These meetings are held in a different home each Wednesday night at 9 o'clock, and the public is invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gay and son, Malcolm, enjoyed a barbecue chicken supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Craft, Wednesday evening.

Truett Lang and Miss Margaret Smith joined friends in Fountain



"They Give Their Lives—You Lend Your Money"
U. S. Treasury Department

Wednesday for a trip to White Lake for a few days.

Finish Turkeys For Soldier Holidays

Turkey growers are advised to put their early hatched birds on a good quality laying mash containing about 19 percent protein, in addition to the usual grain so that the birds may be finished off for the early market. Poultry specialists at State College say that this should be done at once if the birds are to be ready for market in September.

Uncle Sam recently sent out a call for the early marketing of a good portion of the turkey crop so that the boys on the fighting fronts could have their turkey on Thanksgiving and Christmas. It will take quite some time to handle the turkeys and then get them to all of the armed forces.

The State College specialists point out that the pens should not be too small, when the birds are first taken off the range, because the birds may worry because of the confinement and actually lose weight. Restricted range should be given gradually so that the birds will have time to adjust themselves.

The fattening period may last for six or eight weeks but a more limited period is better than none at all. They recommend that all mash be fed in hoppers and all grain in hoppers or troughs because it is very important that quarters for turkeys be kept clean at all times.

If there is plenty of skim milk or buttermilk on the farm, it should be kept before the birds at all times. The use of milk or mash helps increase the efficiency of the ration and will give better finished birds.

A brood mind is sometimes a shallow one.

Grow Turnips For Good Dairy Feed

Dairymen who have no silos can produce from six to eight tons of turnips per acre to take the place of silage in the winter feeding of their cows, says John A. Arey, Extension Dairyman at State College.

According to Arey, the feeding of 20 to 30 pounds of turnips per head daily with materially increase the milk production of dairy animals.

He recommends that the turnips be seeded early in August on low, fertile land which has received a good coating of manure and 600 to 800 pounds of a complete, high grade fertilizer. The purple top or Pommeranian white globe are two good varieties to plant.

Turnips and other root crops are slightly laxative and tend to keep the cow's digestive tract in good condition, thereby enabling her to get more out of the other feeds which she consumes.

The tops of the turnips should be removed in harvesting and the crop stored in a cellar or hilled as with sweet potatoes. Before feeding them, the turnips should be cut into small pieces with a spade to prevent the cows from choking on the whole root. The turnips should be fed after milking and not before. If they are fed before milking, a flavor of the turnips will be found in the milk.

Protect Grain With Carbon Bisulphide

Stored grain may be treated with bisulphide to prevent damage from weevils and bran bugs, says J. Myron Maxwell, in charge of Extension Entomology at N. C. State College. Bran bugs can cause the grain to heat and they feed on the cracked grains.

Maxwell recommended that a fairly air tight bin or room be used for fumigation. During the fumigation process, the grain should be confined to a small space and piled from four to six feet deep. The carbon bisulphide should be applied directly to the top surface of the grain and about three gallons per 1,000 bushels of grain is sufficient, according to the entomologist.

The storage space needs to be closed immediately after applying the fumigant so that the stored grain can be left under treatment for 24 to 48 hours before it is necessary to air out the storage space.

It should be remembered that the carbon bisulphide is explosive and highly inflammable. No flames should be brought near it.

The grain should be examined at monthly intervals and the fumigation process be repeated at the first signs of insects in stored grains, interested growers should write to the Extension Entomologist at State College, Raleigh.

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

Uncle Sam's lighter 37-millimeter anti-tank guns are dubbed "tank killers." They are attached to the infantry, not the field artillery, and cost approximately \$6,500 each. They have proved particularly effective in anti-tank warfare.



They are mobile, mounted on automobile tires and can be rapidly wheeled from place to place. Your purchase of War Bonds will help pay the cost of these field pieces necessary for our Army in this War.

Join the Payroll Savings Plan at your office or factory and let's "top that ten percent" by investing at least ten percent of your income in War Bonds. U. S. Treasury Department

Plan Storage For Sweet Potatoes

Farmers should plan to cure their sweet potatoes and market them in an orderly manner or many thousands of bushels of this important food crop will be lost this next fall and winter, say horticultural specialists of the State College Extension Service.

Recent estimates indicate that the total sweet potato acreage will probably be about one-third larger than last year, with any thing like normal growing conditions, there will be a bumper crop. The officials point out that if the large crop is "dumped" on the market, without being properly harvested, graded and cured, the price support measures are bound to prove inadequate.

It has been estimated that North Carolina has storage capacity for only about one-fourth of the coming crop and growers are urged to plan now for the proper handling and storing of the crop.

The Agricultural Engineering Department at State College has recently published plans for a small curing unit that will handle from 80 to 200 bushels and requests have been received for 743 blue prints in recent days. Thousands of bushels of potatoes are lost every year by farmers who depend on the "bank method" of saving the crop and the new plan will save enough potatoes to pay for the cost of building the small unit, which is placed on skids.

Growers wishing to build permanent storage units of 500 to 15,000 bushels should write the Agricultural Engineering Department, State College, Raleigh for free plans. This department also has plans for the conversion of tobacco barns into sweet potato curing plants.

Up Your Savings



There will be American justice for the savages of Tokyo but our trial and punishment of Tojo and his criminals will cost blood, sweat, toil and tears and money. You can supply the money by upping your war bond buying through the payroll savings plan. Figure it out yourself and see where the money is coming from. How much does it cost you and your family to live each month? How much money is coming in from all members of your family? Put the extra money into war bonds, every penny of it. Let 10 per cent be only the starting point for figuring your allotment.

U. S. Treasury Department

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

Our military forces must depend upon aerial photographs for an accurate mapping of enemy territory. So the aerial camera is a vital necessity for our scout observation planes. These cameras cost up to \$4,000 each and will make excellent pictures from tremendous heights.



A poor map may mean the difference between victory and defeat. So help your Boys towards victory with your purchase of War Bonds. Join the Payroll Savings Plan at your office or factory. Let's "top that ten percent."

U. S. Treasury Department

MILK

Milk is the largest single source of farm cash income in the U. S.—bringing in \$2,382,288,000 to farmers in 1943, says John A. Arey, in charge of Dairy Extension at State College.

WHEAT

Present legislation does not provide for wheat payments in 1944. Soilbuilding practice payments will be made for approved practices carried out during the 1944 program year.

COTTON

Mississippi is the only state having a larger cotton acreage in 1945 than in 1943. North Carolina has planted below her permitted acreage.

STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS

QUESTION: What good crop can I plant to increase my feed supply?

ANSWER: The Agronomists at State College say that alfalfa, which can be grown on fertile, medium-heavy, well-drained lands in all sections of North Carolina, will produce more tons of high quality hay per acre than any other legume crop. They advise a few acres on every farm. They also suggest that you put in an acreage of vetch or one of the clovers and don't forget an early sowing of barley, oats and rye for grazing. See your county agent for full instructions on growing alfalfa, because it is a crop that must be carefully sown by getting the land in the right condition, liming the land and inoculating the seed.

QUESTION: What is the best variety of barley for me to plant? I want to grow a "winter corn crop."

ANSWER: Dr. E. R. Collins, in charge of Agronomy Extension at State College advises that you plant Sunrise, Davidson, Randolph or Fredell for grain. If you are especially interested in grazing some, he suggests one of the last three mentioned. Sunrise is not recommended for grazing. Some years dry weather almost ruins your corn crop and under average conditions, barley has a better chance of making a good yield. In spite of the very hard winter, some growers have reported yields of fifty to sixty bushels of barley per acre this year.

QUESTION: Are sunflower seed a good feed for poultry?

ANSWER: Under existing feed shortages, Prof. Roy S. Dearstynes of the Poultry Department at State College advises that sunflower seed can be fed in moderation along with scratch feeds for poultry. These seed are not being grown commercially as a source of poultry feed.

Women are permitted to enter into the service of the navy but are not allowed to make a career of it. Uncle Sam does not want any permanent WAVES.

A 62-Year Record
of 2-Way Help
FOR WOMEN
suggests you try
CARDUI
*See directions on label

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Should the Axis descend to the point of using poison gas, the President warned them that it will bring "full and swift retaliation" by the United States. Production of bombs in quantity has been started by a Cleveland firm, first in the Cleveland Ordnance District to undertake such a contract, and they are shipping carloads of these bombs to the east and west coasts for loading. The bombs are carefully made, tested at every step of manufacture. In racks of 30 on a side the bombs are taken by industrial trucks from testing floor to railway siding and (as photo shows) loaded into boxcar in a continuous operation.

SAVE TO WIN!
INVEST
10%
OF YOUR INCOME IN
WAR BONDS

• FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE •
WE CARRY IN STOCK
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
• WAR BONDS IN SERIES E •
AND WILL GLADLY ORDER ANY
OTHER SERIES YOU PREFER

Farmville Building & Loan Assn.



Three words worth 50% of his salary!

But Eugene Colleary is short on words—but he's lo-o-o-ng on action! A machinist at Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, his vital job might be considered quite a contribution to America's war effort. But not by Colleary! He wanted to do something big.

So Eugene Colleary signed over one-half of his salary to the purchase of War Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan!

You might expect a man who's putting 50% of his salary into the war to crow about it—to tell (at some length) exactly what, how, and why he figured his 50% would help to win the war.

But Colleary's answer to any question about War Bonds is a three-word statement which covers the matter as completely as a book: "I'm an American," he says. And that's that!

FIGURE IT OUT FOR YOURSELF:
Are you lending ALL you can?

Weren't there a few dollars in your last pay envelope that *could* have gone into War Bonds—but didn't? Get out your pencil right now, and see if you can't boost the percentage you're putting aside for Uncle Sam—and yourself!

YOU'VE DONE YOUR BIT—NOW DO YOUR BEST!

FOOT YOUR BOND BUYING THROUGH THE PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN

GLASS JARS FOR VICTORY CANNING



Plan to can every extra vegetable from your Victory garden and don't worry if your dealer hasn't jars with the kinds of caps you have been accustomed to using. Gladys Kimbrough, Home Service Director of Ball Brothers Company, tells us that very few of the all-time favorite zinc caps are left on the home front because zinc is needed on the battle front, but all Mason jars (any brand) with smooth, even top edges can be sealed with glass top seal or two-piece metal vacuum seal closures. Glass top seals consist of glass lid, rubber ring, and metal screw band. The rubber is placed around the projection on the bottom of the lid, then the lid with rubber is placed so that the rubber rests on top of the jar. The bands are screwed down tight, then loosened slightly before the jars are put into a canner for processing and screwed tightly immediately after the jars are removed from the canner. After the jars have stood twelve or fifteen hours, the bands are removed and used to seal more jars with glass lids and rubbers, thus making a little metal go a long way. That's one reason Government officials smile upon home canners who use glass top seals.

Another good top seal for Mason jars is the two-piece metal cap, called vacuum seal. The lid is slightly dome shaped, lined with white enamel and has a rubber sealing compound around the outer edge to take the place of a regular jar ring—(don't let anybody fool you— all sealing compounds contain rubber). If one is using old-fashioned open kettle (never use this method for canning vegetables), the lids are boiled a few minutes to sterilize, but need only to be dropped into boiling water and kept hot. If the jars of food are to be placed in a canner for processing, after the lid is placed on the jar, the metal band is screwed tight once for all. Re-tightening the band after the jars are taken out of the canner is likely to prevent sealing. The bands are removed from the jars twelve or fifteen hours after the canning is done and used to seal more jars with glass jars. Jars sealed with two-piece metal caps are more likely to be damaged by air changes when a tightly

Photo Courtesy Ball Bros. Co.

sealed jar is likely to break when subjected to the dry heat of an oven. Bands for glass top seal and vacuum seal caps are not interchangeable because a deeper band is needed for the glass lids, but the two have one thing in common. Neither is rust-proof. That's because of the zinc shortage, but a quick wiping after each use with a cloth moistened with paraffin will prevent serious rusting. It will save time and trouble too. If a cloth is prepared ahead of time and kept in one of those glass jars that can't be used for home-canning. Then when the cloth is needed, set the jar in a pan of warm water until the paraffin softens.

The "lightning" jar (so called because it is quickest to seal) requires very little metal and not too much rubber for sealing. Several manufacturers make this type jar. It seals with a glass lid and rubber held in place with wire balls. The wires used on one occasionally known brand are of heat-treated, high-tension, stretch-proof, spring steel. This is the ideal jar for home canning any year because it is so easy to seal. The rubber is placed on the sealing surface or shoulder, the lid comes next, then the upper ball wire is pushed up until it rests in the groove in the top of the lid. Pay no attention to the lower wire. It takes care of itself until after the jars are removed from the canner—then it is pushed down against the side of the jar and that's all there is to sealing it.

When buying jars, choose plain for peas, corn, and shelled beans—and quarts for all other vegetables. Half-gallon sizes aren't being made, and half-gallons are unsuitable for canning vegetables because it takes too long for heat to reach the center of the jar.