

### Prevent Storage Rots of 'Yams'

Proper curing of sweet potatoes in the field and the maintenance of the right curing and storage temperatures can go a long way in reducing losses caused by the various rots which attack the crop in storage, says H. B. Garrison, Extension plant pathologist at N. C. State College.

Crates and storage houses both need to be thoroughly disinfected before the crop is stored. The usual method is to spray the crates and the interior of the house with a solution of one pound of copper sulphate to ten gallons of water, and allow to dry thoroughly before storage of the crop.

In fumigating the house, 3 pints of commercial formaldehyde and 23 ounces of potassium permanganate are used for each 1,000 cubic feet of space. Since these materials are difficult to obtain, it may be necessary to use one pound of flowers of sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet of space in disinfecting.

Garrison urges growers never to put any potatoes in a storage house which show disease symptoms. Diseased potatoes only serve to spread the rot to healthy potatoes in storage.

Since many of the rot fungi can enter through wounds on the potato, the pathologist advises growers to be particularly careful not to bruise the potatoes during digging and crating. Some growers handle them as if they were eggs.

Curing potatoes at 80 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit for two weeks permits the rapid healing of wounds and prevents infection from rot fungi. After curing the temperature should remain around 50 degrees, never below 40.

### Plan For Saving Good Cotton Seed

North Carolina growers will soon face the problem of saving planting seed for 1944 cotton crop and J. A. Shanklin, Extension cotton specialist at State College, suggests that they make definite plans now for saving seed of highest quality.

The germination of cotton seed may be affected by weather damage in the field, by heating of the seed-cotton after it is put in the house, and by heating of the seed after the cotton is ginned.

Shanklin advises that the cotton in the field should be fluffy and fully matured to give seed with high germination. It should be picked when there is no dew on it and not too soon after a rainy period of weather.

Cotton should not be picked and carried directly to the gin under average conditions. The specialist suggests that it be put into the cotton house and turned for several days so as to be sure that it is thoroughly dry and does not have the opportunity of going through a heat.

When the cotton has been ginned he advises that the seed be immediately taken from the sacks and spread out in thin layers so that they may dry out. Too much moisture in the seed will cause them to heat and reduce the germinating qualities.

Shanklin points out that when growers have seed showing about 50 percent germination, they simply overcome this factor by planting twice as many seeds. He suggests, however, that if proper care be taken in saving the seed so as to obtain high germination, the extra seed that would have been planted can be delivered to the mills to produce oil and extra feed for cattle.

### Permanent Pastures Should Be Sown Now

Mixed pastures, which will provide grazing from about May 1 until frost, should be planted during September and the first half of October on fertile lands in a high state of cultivation, E. C. Blair, Extension agronomist at N. C. State College, advises.

These pastures will give good grazing on soils of medium fertility, if they are fertilized annually and not over-grazed during hot, dry weather. They respond to good seed bed preparation. Blair points out that the ideal seed bed for pastures is one that is thoroughly pulverized to a depth of three inches, and left undisturbed below that depth. For this reason, plowing should be avoided unless it is done at least six to eight weeks before the sowing of the seed.

Lands that have been in row crops can be prepared by plowing and harrowing, but land that has been idle may have to be plowed shallow before disking.

Pasture seeds are usually sown by hand and covered very lightly with a weeder or a brush. It is better, however, to put them in with a grain drill, running about one-half inch deep. This method requires less seed for the same results than with hand sowing. It is good practice to roll the soil after the seed is covered.

Because of the existing feed shortage and the fact that dry weather has ruined so many food crops, Blair suggests that growers plan for better permanent pastures. He points out, however, that pastures cannot give continuous grazing and that supplemental feeding will be needed. He suggests that the grower discuss with his county agent the best pasture mixture to be used for his soil and under his particular conditions.

### RADIO STAGE DOOR CANTREIN CELEBRATES



NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stage Door Canteen celebrates its first anniversary on the air with a birthday party attended by, left to right, Monty Woolley, Raymond Paige, conductor, Lester Vail, director, Carole Landis, Eddie Farnan, script writer, and Roger White, producer. The program is heard Thursday evenings from 9:30 to 10:00 over the CBS network and, sponsored by the Corn Products Refining Company, provides the chief source of revenue for the support of the Stage Door Canteens throughout the country.

### WALSTONBURG NEWS

Mrs. W. A. Marlowe and daughter, Janie, were Raleigh shoppers, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Rouse and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Eason at Snow Hill, Sunday. Mrs. Herbert Garrison and children from Phoebus, Va., are spending this week with her father, R. D. H. Gay.

Ralph West has returned to his home in Savannah, Ga., after spending some time visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray West, Sr.

Miss Annie Sue Hunsucker spent the week end at her home in Winterville.

Miss Janie Marlowe spent the week end with Miss Ruby Marlowe at Rose Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Davis were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Jenkins, Sunday.

Mrs. W. B. McKeel is spending some time in Richmond, Va.

Sam Walston and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Walston near Appie.

Mrs. W. T. Carraway and Mrs. Arthur Beaman from Snow Hill, Mrs. Alvin Hardy and son, Willie Parker, from Jason, spent Sunday with Mrs. Mattie Pope.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Silva of Norfolk, Va., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Gay. Mr. Silva returned Sunday night to Norfolk and Mrs. Silva will spend some time here.

Mrs. McCoy Tripp and son Graydon spent the week end in Winterville.

Miss Dulcie Terry spent the week end in Rocky Mount.

Mrs. W. T. Carraway, Mrs. Arthur Beaman, Mrs. Alvin Hardy and son, Willie Parker and Mrs. Mattie Pope visited Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Walston near Appie, Sunday P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Craft, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Shelton, Mrs. W. I. Shackelford and Miss Neta Marie Sutton attended the Hookerton District Union at Bethel Church near Grifton, Saturday.

Mrs. W. P. Ellis and son, Frankie, visited Mrs. W. I. Shackelford, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Simpson and daughter, Carolyn Lang, have returned to their home in Washington, D. C., after spending some time with Mrs. W. E. Lang.

R. T. A. Meets  
The first meeting of the Parents-Teacher Association was held on Tuesday evening in the school auditorium with the President, Mrs. Horace Herring, presiding. She very graciously welcomed the teachers to our town and community. After this a musical selection was

### AMERICAN RAILWAYS FACE CRITICAL TEST



With Prime Minister Churchill's announcement that the United Nations are beginning to sink munitions factories from the Axis can build and run them, American railroads come to the most critical period in their history. Removal of the sub-sea means safe travel for convoys. It means that ships will soon be able to take all the war materials, food and supplies that the factories can produce, if the railroads can move it fast enough to the ports. But most of the country's railroads were obsolete in 1940 and too little of it has been replaced since then.

"America's transportation is approaching a dangerous pass," says E. C. Cook, Vice President of the Cleveland Electric Co., Cleveland, O. "Unless the roads can obtain new rolling stock and replace their shops and maintenance equipment to a partial extent, the nation's economic life will be paralyzed and under his particular conditions will be delayed by the shortage of our transport system at home. Power trucks and other mechanical methods of multiplying manpower will help to keep troops and great quantities of stored war material moving, according to Cook, providing the roads can move it fast enough to the ports, which is really the only way to keep the war effort from being paralyzed by the shortage of our transport system at home."

### TOWN AND FARM IN WARTIME

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packed in bushel crates, baskets or hampers and offered during January, and \$1.85 per bushel beginning February 1, 1944. Prices of U. S. sweet potatoes containing not less than 75 percent No. 1 quality will be 15 cents per bushel less than the above prices. Farmers desiring information concerning the handling of sweet potatoes are requested to get in touch with their state or county agricultural War Boards.

### FARM HELP FROM LATIN AMERICA

A total of 57,489 workers from Mexico, Jamaica, and the Bahama Islands have come to this country for agricultural employment. Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, recently praised the ability of these workers and described their efforts as being of utmost importance to the production of food and fiber for war needs. Mexican Nationals have been employed in agriculture in 12 Western states, Jamaicans and Bahamians have been employed largely in East Coast states and in the Middle West. The workers have come into this country to relieve farm labor shortages in critical areas. When the need for their services has passed, they will be returned to their home countries.

### PEACE TO REPAY FOR LEND-LEASE

"The Congress in passing and extending the Lend-Lease Act made it plain that the United States wants no new war debts to jeopardize the coming peace," President Roosevelt declared in his letter transmitting to Congress the eleventh report on Lend-Lease operations for the period ended July 31, 1943. "Victory and a secure peace," the President added, "are the only coin in which we can be repaid."

### "STANDING ROOM ONLY" ON TRAINS

If you are planning to take a train trip over Labor Day, you probably will have to stand in the aisles, ODT officials say. Passenger trains throughout the U. S. continue to run heavily loaded, with standing in the aisles occurring frequently on some trains, particularly at week-ends.

### BETTER RUBER FOR RECAPS

Rationing restrictions on the use of Grade "C" camberback for recapping have been removed, according to OPA. Grade "A" camberback, previously available for only the largest trucks and bus tires, may now be obtained for recapping tires on all trucks and buses although it is still subject to rationing.

### TAX REPORTS DUE SEPTEMBER 15

Many farmers will be among the 15 million Americans who are required to file a declaration of estimated income for 1943 and make a payment on that basis under the "pay-as-you-go" plan which became effective July 1, this year. September 15 is the date for filing declarations, except that farmers, if they wish, may wait until December 15, since they receive the bulk of their income in the fall. Generally speaking all single persons earning more than \$2,700 a year from wages subject to withholding and all married couples earning more than \$3,500 will be required to file declarations. In addition, individuals or couples with an income of \$100 or more from sources other than wages are required to file, if their total income is such that they must pay an income tax. Individuals who were required to file an income tax return for 1942 and whose wages subject to withholding in 1943 will be less must also file.

### HOG-CHOLERA SERUM OUTPUT HIGH

The serum used in combating hog Cholera is now being made in record-breaking quantities, according to the Department of Agriculture. Output of the protective serum between July 1, 1943, and June 30, 1943, was 25 percent above last year's output. The current supply represents large-scale production against hog cholera, the most formidable swine disease, for the vast number of hogs now being raised in the U. S.

### MILKWEED IS SUBSTITUTE FOR KAPOK

Since kapok is no longer imported from the Netherlands East Indies, the common milkweed, which provides milkweed floss, promises to become one of America's important wartime plants. Milkweed floss is needed to replace kapok in life preservers and marine mattresses, for airplane insulation, and for many other important military uses. To assure an adequate supply of this wartime substitute, the Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the War Production Board in sponsoring a three-year program to encourage collection of pods from wild milkweed plants and to create conditions suitable for their growth.

### WAR-USEFUL JOBS NEED 2,000,000

Between now and next July, "a rock-bottom minimum of 2,000,000 persons" must transfer to war-essential jobs, according to Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission. "There are acute shortages of laundry workers, teachers, nurses, doctors, bus and delivery drivers, and others whose services are needed by civilians," Mr. McNutt said. The War Manpower Commission advises those in doubt about the war-essentialness of their jobs to consult the U. S. Employment Service.

### STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS

QUESTION: When is the best time of the year to cut pulpwood?

ANSWER: You can cut pulpwood any month in the year, if it is shipped rough, or in the bark, says R. W. Graeber, in charge of Extension Forestry at N. C. State College. He points out that if the wood is to be peeled, spring and early summer are best periods. Pulp mills now buy most of the pine wood in the bark. Two mills buy North Carolina hardwoods in bark and one mill requires peeled wood. Winter months are ideal for cutting pulpwood to improve your woods by removing the low-growth, cull trees and thinning overcrowded stands. Your county agent can help you decide on what to cut.

QUESTION: Can I "overfeed" my dairy cows?

ANSWER: Each cow should be fed according to her ability to produce milk, says John A. Arey, Extension

dairy specialist, State College. Feeding the cow a full ration means that the animal should receive enough feed to maintain her body weight and also enough to produce all the milk of which she is capable. Since the cow must first keep up her weight, it is poor policy not to give her enough feed for economical milk production. Feeding a full ration never means overfeeding.

QUESTION: How should barley, wheat and rye be fed to workstock?

ANSWER: Oats and corn are the standard rations for horses and mules, according to L. I. Case, Extension animal husbandman at N. C. State College. He advises that barley, wheat and rye be ground if fed to workstock. The last two should generally be mixed with other feeds to prevent digestive disturbances. He pointed out that cottonseed meal also is often used as a protein supplement but that it is good practice not to feed more than one pound of the meal per 1,000 pounds of live weight of the horse or mule.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as Executor of the estate of Allie Brown Robinson, deceased, late of Pitt County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Farmville, North Carolina, on or before August 6th, 1944, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This the 3rd day of August, 1944.  
JOHN HILL PAYLOR, Executor of Allie Brown Robinson.  
Aug. 6-6wks.

### PASTURES

Pastures and feed crops have just about been ruined by the drought and farmers are planning to sow rye grass and small grains for winter grazing. County Agent of Warren County reports to the State College Extension Service.

## You See, Folks We Shoe Dealers Are Torn Between Love and Duty

THE WRONG WAY

STAMP No. 18

Don't bring it in to us, loose! We cannot accept it if it is torn out of your book!

THE RIGHT WAY

DON'T ASK US TO ACCEPT SHOE COUPONS UNLESS THEY ARE IN YOUR BOOK. THE LAW SAYS WE MUST NOT!

● EXCEPTION! When you order shoes by mail, you can send the No. 18 coupon in with your order. When you come in person, the No. 18 Coupon MUST BE IN YOUR BOOK!

THE TURNAGE CO.

J. H. HARRIS & SON

DUPREE'S DEPT. STORE

BELK-TYLER CO.

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