

GIVEN HIGHER LUMBER RATINGS

Farmers Are Provided With AA-3 Rating

Higher priority ratings for the softwood lumber required for essential agricultural uses are provided in an amendment to the softwood lumber required for es- der, according to G. T. Scott, chairman of the State USDA War Board.

Under the new ruling, farmers are provided with an AA-3 priority rating for lumber used in maintenance and repairing of farm building, other than dwellings. An AA-4 rating is provided for most other agricultural uses, such as constructing shelters, barns, pens, sheds for livestock and poultry, and other essential buildings.

"Automatic preference ratings are not provided for new softwood lumber to be used for such agricultural purposes as construction of new dwellings, garages, machine sheds, repair shops and similar buildings," Scott said. "The softwood lumber conservation order, however, does not affect the use of home-sawed, used, or hardwood lumber for any purpose, unless otherwise restricted. Regardless of the type of lumber used, present conservation orders prohibit construction of agricultural dwellings costing \$200 or more and other agricultural buildings costing \$1,000 or more, without prior approval of the War Production Board."

He said the amendment makes it compulsory for dealers to fill purchase orders carrying a preference rating if they have the material on hand and do not have orders pending with higher priority ratings.

STATE COLLEGE HINTS FOR FARM HOMEMAKERS

By RUTH CURRENT

The thrifty housewife should know food grades. This war period is no time to buy a "pig in a poke." When shopping for the family's food, it is very important that you know as much as possible about your groceries before

you part with either your money or your ration stamps.

One way to know what you are buying is to get foods with U. S. Government grades, whenever possible. Government grades are accurate. By purchasing such graded foods you can get what you want at the price you want to pay. Take canned fruits and vegetables, for example. If you get the grade-labeled can, the label tells you whether the food is of A, B, or C quality. The growers consider size, ripeness, freedom from blemishes, tenderness and uniformity in making up the grades.

Grade C canned goods are of good quality but they are not as carefully selected as the first two grades. However, they may have the advantage in food value because the fruit or vegetables may have been more mature when harvested. You don't need high-cost, Grade A peaches, if you are going to cut them for a salad or cobbler.

Buying the grade that suits your use is a simple way of cutting down on the food budget. It is the thrifty buyer, who buys the lower grades, which are less expensive, when the fruits and vegetables are to be cut up or combined with other foods.

Butter has just been put under grading. It previously had been graded, but the grades were in numbers instead of letters. Today all butter comes in five grades—the top grade is AA, next A, then B, then C, and the lowest grade for butter is "U. S. Cooking."

RURAL WOMEN WILL PLEDGE MORE 'FOOD FOR FREEDOM'

To Visit Every Family and Explain Food Situation

Mrs. Estelle T. Smith, assistant home demonstration agent at N. C. State College, has announced that all rural women in North Carolina will be given the opportunity of signing a pledge in the "Food for Freedom" campaign, which will be held during March.

Presidents of the home demonstration clubs, county federation presidents, district chairmen, members of the executive boards, and home demonstration agents are all taking a part in the drive.

Our Great America ☆ by Tryon

60 PERCENT OF ALL INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS AND TAXES OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST ARE DERIVED FROM THE GROWING, HARVESTING AND MILLING OF FOREST PRODUCTS

THERE IS ONE MILE OF RAILROAD IN THE U. S. FOR EVERY 563 PEOPLE IN THE REST OF THE WORLD THERE IS ONLY ONE MILE OF RAILROAD FOR EVERY 3,628 PEOPLE

EVEN IN THE FIELD U. S. SOLDIERS HAVE EXPERT CARE OF THEIR EYES. MOBILE OPTICAL SHOPS CARRY A COMPLETE SUPPLY OF LENSES, FITTINGS AND EQUIPMENT TO CARE FOR THE NEEDS OF SOLDIERS WHO WEAR GLASSES

Home demonstration club women, with the assistance of neighborhood leaders, will visit every family in the districts and explain the food situation.

Mrs. Smith said that "Live-at-Home" is not just a popular slogan but is an idea which should receive the serious consideration of every farm family throughout the State. Plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables during season and enough home-canned products for the remainder of the year, will relieve the strain on rationed foods, and guarantee an adequate supply of commercially canned products for the armed forces and the Allies.

Rural women are asked to make plans for about one ton of food each member of their families for the year. as a result, the Victory Garden will be a No. 1 project on every farm. Meetings for canning, brining and drying foods will be held. Thousands of home demonstration club women over North Carolina have produced and conserved enough food for the entire family in the past, and these leaders will attempt to make the "Live-at-Home" program a reality on every farm in 1943.

GOAL IS A GARDEN ON EVERY FARM

(By Guy A. Cardwell)

The goal of a garden on every farm calls for more than 6,000,000 gardens in 1943, an increase of about 20 per cent over the 5,000,000 farm gardens estimated for 1942.

The 15,000,000 gardens estimated for the nation last year materially helped the war effort, but more and bigger gardens are needed this year, says A. E. Schilleter, Clemson Agricultural College Extension Horticulturist, in a letter urging South Carolina people to start gardens.

The United States Department of Agriculture is stressing the need for more and better gardens both rural and urban, and predicts that 20,000,000 "Victory Garden-

ers will render an important wartime service by helping to meet the following difficulties with which the country is confronted:

1. Demand from the military and lend-lease for vegetables and fruits.
2. Shortages for materials for cans.
3. Transportation difficulties that make long hauls for fresh vegetables problematical, at times.
4. Farm labor shortages that make the home gardener's manpower indispensable.

Despite these difficulties, Secretary Wickard and others in authority in the United States Department of Agriculture, anticipate a successful gardening year, and we will need bountiful supplies to help civilians with their food needs and their nutrition requirements for vitamins and minerals.

To increase your chances for having a successful garden, the following suggestions are made:

1. Make a definite plan—Your

garden can be considerably increased in value if you give it the same thought and consideration in planning as is given other phases of the farm business.

2. Order good seed early—Good seed is fundamental to successful production. Seed should be ordered early from some reliable source. Have it on hand when the planting time comes.

3. Grow an assortment of vegetables—Grow a sufficient number of vegetables to furnish food either fresh, canned, stored, or dried, for every month in the year. Include green and leafy vegetables, such as cabbage, kale, turnip salad, mustard, lettuce, and spinach; root vegetables, such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips, beets, parsnips, and salsify; and other vegetables, such as snap beans, lima beans, tomatoes, peas, corn, squash, peppers, and cucumbers. Plan on successful plantings to last throughout this year.

4. Choose suitable varieties—In general, choose standard varieties that have been tried and found of value. New varieties may be tried but the main planting should be of varieties that have given satisfactory performance.

5. Plan the arrangement of your crop—In general, group those vegetables which mature early in one portion of the garden, and those which require the entire season to mature in another section.

6. Be forehanded—Plow your garden as soon as practicable. Apply manure before plowing. Have your fertilizer on hand.

7. Secure informational material on gardening from your county extension agents.

Charlie Wells, young farmer of Buncombe county, is helping solve the mutton problem. Seventeen ewes have brought 30 lambs and he still has nine ewes to lamb. There are 88 head of beef cattle on the Wells farm.

Forsyth county dairymen are greatly disturbed over the high price of dairy feeds and the relatively low price of milk,

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Palmer's SKIN SUCCESS SOAP

SALLY SNICKERS

DON'T YOU KNOW IT'S DANGEROUS TO PLAY WITH MATCHES, SALLY? THAT'S HOW FIRES AND ACCIDENTS HAPPEN!!

I DON'T WANT TO CATCH YOU HANDLING MATCHES, AGAIN! DO YOU HEAR ME?

YES, DAD!

ALWAYS REMEMBER THIS SLOGAN, WHEN YOU SEE A MATCH =

IT HAS A HEAD BUT NO BRAINS! WHEN YOU USE ITS HEAD, USE YOURS