

# Oxford Looks At Abattoir Situation

## Citizens Of Granville Discuss Compromise Action Of Commissioners.

In Oxford, as reported from the Oxford Public Ledger, the following Abattoir situation exists:

Under terms of an ordinance which the Board of Commissioners of Oxford adopted at a called meeting last month, retail meat dealers in the fire district (business section) may, upon conforming with regulations of the State Board of Health, slaughter livestock and prepare the meat for market, in their places of business or in such places as they may prepare within the fire district for the slaughter operation.

The ordinance was adopted after Mayor T. C. Jordan, Jr., cast the deciding ballot to break a tie that developed when the six Oxford City Commissioners voted.

As a result of the action permitting cattle to be brought into the business district and slaughtered, the board eliminated an offer by H. E. Harris, submitted to the board through the Granville Health Department, to erect and operate outside the limits of the Town an abattoir in which he would slaughter under contract the livestock purchased by retail market operators in the county. Mr. Harris had said he would be unwilling to put the required capital in such an enterprise unless he could serve all meat dealers.

During the meeting, Health Officer Norwood told the members of the Board that such enterprise in the heart of the business district, and within two or three hundred yards of a majority of the food stores in the city, with its attraction for flies, would constitute a new health hazard.

### Drawn-Out Fight

The action of the Town Board came three days after the matter had been deferred at a Tuesday night meeting to permit attorneys

for the Town of Oxford to draw an ordinance to replace one on the book for many years prohibiting the killing of livestock within the limits of the Town of Oxford.

### Action Slow In Oxford

Weeks ago, the Office of Price Administration, in an effort to control the supplies of meat reaching the consuming public, authorized the Granville County United States Department of Agriculture War Board to issue slaughter permits. The War Board was authorized to grant each dealer a quota for slaughter purposes, representing approximately 80 per cent of the total meat killed for the previous year, and the War Board also notified dealers and slaughterers that meat killed for resale must be killed in approved abattoirs or slaughter pens.

Meat dealers of the county, many of whom had been killing their own livestock for retail sales, and some independent slaughterers, contended that they could not comply with the regulations and some of the dealers told County Health Department representatives that it would be necessary for them to go out of business.

Meanwhile, the County Board of Health was called for a special meeting and the situation was outlined to the members by Dr. Ballard Norwood, Health Officer. The Board of Health referred the matter to County and Town Commissioners, contending that it was a question for consideration of those Boards.

### Complications Develop

The County Board left the matter for consideration of the Town Board. At a meeting of the Town Board, a spokesman for Harris and Woodlief, market operators, asked for the privilege of leasing Town-owned property near the Southside disposal plant and the Board placed the matter in the hands of the Town Police by Committee, headed by W. H. Upchurch, with power to act.

When the Property Committee found itself unable to consummate an agreement with representatives of Harris and Woodlief, an effort was made to contact other operators of an abattoir or slaughter house. There was hope of success until it ap-

peared certain that such an establishment would be erected and operated in connection with a livestock market here.

Thereafter, H. E. Harris disposed of his interest in the business of Harris and Woodlief with the expressed purpose of erecting and operating an abattoir to do custom killing. Mr. Harris contacted meat dealers here and solicited their slaughter business.

### Commissioners Notified

The Granville Health Department, prior to Friday night's meeting of the Board of Town Commissioners, approved plans for an abattoir which Mr. Harris said he desired to build provided the Board of Commissioners of Oxford would not permit slaughtering to be done within the business district or elsewhere in town. The fact that such an agreement had been reached between the Health Department and H. E. Harris was placed by Sanitary Inspector David Ashworth before each commissioner and the mayor individually prior to the meeting of the commissioners Friday night and the statement was again made at the Board meeting by Dr. Ballard Norwood.

### Protests Being Made

Members of the Oxford Board of Town Commissioners admitted that they had already been besieged with requests for reconsideration of the action and Dr. Norwood asserted at the meeting of the Board Friday night that he did not believe that the State Board of Health would approve of and permit the slaughter of livestock in the business area.

### Slaughterhouse By-Products

D. S. Coltrane, assistant to the Commissioner of Agriculture and chairman of the North Carolina Feed Conservation and Production Committee, of Raleigh, declared recently that "if plans now under consideration materialize, all tankage, meat scraps and other parts of slaughtered animals which are ordinarily thrown away will in the future be rendered and made into meat meal suitable for animal feeding".

Coltrane said that such actions would "possibly help relieve" the serious shortage in protein concentrates that exists at the present time.

Dr. A. O. Shaw, assistant chairman of the committee, and Mr. Coltrane has contacted virtually all slaughter house owners in this State relative to the plan which was discussed at a recent meeting of the feed committee.

Shaw explained that the committee is making an effort to determine the number of slaughter houses in the State that have rendering equipment and are able to produce tankage and meat meal.

Owners of abattoirs that do not have rendering facilities are being asked if they would "be willing to install rendering equipment if proper priorities and adequate finance could be obtained."

The committee is considering

# WOMAN DRAWS. 20 TO 25 YEARS IN POISONING

## Mrs. Lizzie Baker Tried In Wayne.

GOLDSBORO, June 3.—Lizzie Baker, wife of Sam Baker, of Saulston Township, Wayne county, was sentenced by Judge Paul Frizzelle in Wayne Superior court Tuesday afternoon to serve from 20 to 25 years in the state prison, after she had plead guilty through her attorney, Hugh Dortch, to second degree murder, of her brother-in-law, Jesse Baker.

The principal state witness was Dorothy Baker, 14-year-old daughter of the defendant. Dorothy testified that on Thursday morning, May 6, she saw her mother pour two teaspoonfuls of lye into a glass and mix it with water. She added her mother

requesting the operators of slaughter houses to come to Raleigh for a discussion of the problem at an early date, according to Mr. Coltrane. Roxboro and Person County having no authorized slaughterhouses will not be depressed.

sent a younger daughter to the store to get Jesse Baker to come to the house and get some wood so she could wash.

When Jesse arrived, the little girl testified, her mother asked him how he felt, and he said: "Mighty bad."

Mrs. Baker then suggested that he take a dose of soda, and gave him the lye. He drank part of it and then said: "You've given me something to kill me."

Baker went out into the yard "hollering." The girl said she heard her mother say: "I reckon that'll get him."

Lonnie Strickland, on whose farm the family were tenants, testified that he heard the man crying out and found him in the yard, his mouth bleeding, and that Jesse told him Lizzie had given him something she said was soda, but that it didn't taste like soda.

Louise Hair testified that Jesse went to the store, told him that he and Lizzie had had a quarrel at the breakfast table and show-

ed him a knot on his head where he said she had hit him with a piece of stove wood.

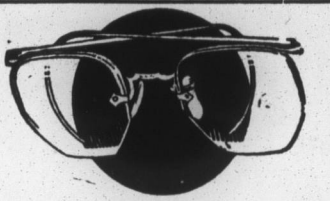
Dr. D. E. Best testified that he attended Jesse at the Goldsboro hospital, and that a specimen from his stomach was found to contain lye.

The defense offered no witnesses, and had no lawyer until the court appointed Hugh Dortch. Mrs. Baker appeared nervous during the trial and broke down and cried when the sentence was pronounced. The entire trial consumed about one hour.

When Norway joined the Allies, the United Nations gained more than 1,000 Norwegian merchant ships, manned by some 25,000 experienced sailors.

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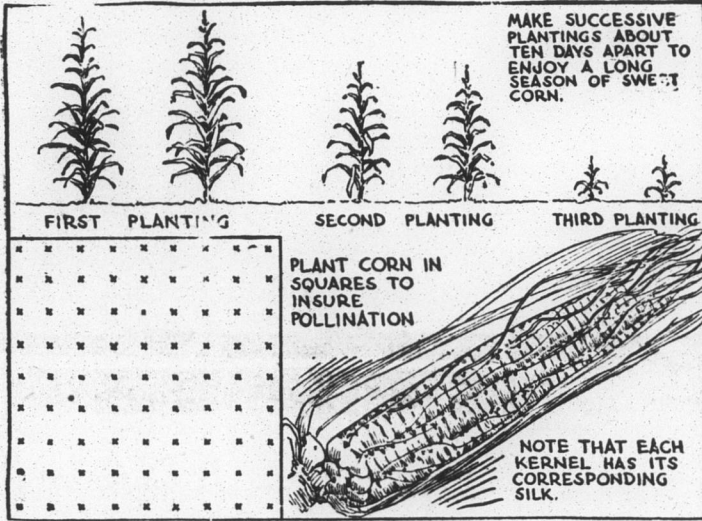


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Since we eat only the seed of sweet corn, discarding the rest of the large plant, the yield is small for the space occupied. Many gardeners are willing to make a sacrifice in order to enjoy even a small amount of this superlative food, which only home gardeners can enjoy at its best. In markets, since it is impossible to get sweet corn in less than a day after it has been picked, half its sugar has been turned to starch, with corresponding loss of flavor.

A patch of sweet corn in a space fifteen feet square in normal weather should yield ten dozen ears. This is approximate, of course; each stalk bearing at least one ear, and some of them bearing two.

For the gardener who wants the finest sweet corn rather than the largest ear or heaviest yield, successive plantings of Golden Bantam will give the greatest satisfaction except in locations where disease resistance is required. The season during which a sowing of this corn is at its best is ten days at most; so not more than a 10 days' supply for your family should be sown at one time.

Hybrid sweet corn has both advantages and disadvantages. It gives a larger ear, and thus a heavier yield, coupled with a shorter season, and not quite so delicious a flavor. Most hybrids are disease resistant, and more vigorous than Golden Bantam, but they require more room and richer feeding to produce their heavier crop. If hybrids are chosen, it is a good plan to sow three or four strains, with differing maturity dates, at the same time and thus prolong

the harvest. This practice also extends the pollinating period of the planting and lessens the danger of a failure to fertilize the silk, which may occur where one hybrid strain only is grown due to unfavorable weather conditions.

A sowing of sweet corn should be made in four short rows, rather than in a single long row. This insures that when the pollen is ripe, a cross wind will carry it to the silk in the young ears of an adjoining row, rather than wasting it on the ground, as might be the case in a single row. Each silk must be fertilized by pollen, in order to produce a kernel, and many failures with corn are traceable to poor pollination.

Seed should be sown when danger of frost is over about two inches deep either in continuous drills or hills. In drills, sow three or four seeds to a foot, later to be thinned out to six inches apart for dwarf growing varieties or a foot apart for tall ones. Space the hills two to three feet apart in the rows, according to the size of the variety, and for both drills and hills, space the rows two to three feet apart.

Deep cultivation of corn must be avoided because the plants have shallow roots; but all weeds should be kept down and the soil stirred, to break its crust, until the plants are half grown. Side shoots and suckers need not be removed. Ears should be picked when they are ready, neither before or after. If you grow Golden Bantam, for the last sowing a later variety will probably do best, as the extreme heat of midsummer is not favorable to Bantam.

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