IMPORTANT NEWS

On The HOME-FRONT

Civilians At War

The Government needs and asks its citizens in the 179th week of the war to:

1. Plan now to spend Memorial Day at home. Troop transfers, material shipments and the return of European casualties make pleasure travel more unwarranted than ever.
2. Return to sea, if you are an experienced seaman. Ships now being launched must be manned to carry increased Pacific shipments, returning wounded, and supplies to devastated countries.
3. Rent spare rooms to war workers and families of service men. Register the ceiling rent with the OPA if you live in a rent control area.

Reminders

MEATS, Fats—Red Stamps Y5, Z5, and A2 through D2 last date for use June 2.
Red Stamps E2, F2, G2, H2, J2 last date for use. June 30.
Red Stamps K2 through P2 last date for use July 31.
Red Stamps Q2 through U2 last date for use August 31.

PROCESSED FOODS—Blue Stamps H2 through M2 last date for use June 2.
Blue Stamps N2, P2, Q2, R2, S2, last date for use June 30.
Blue Stamps T2 through X2 last date for use July 31.
Blue Stamps Y2, Z2, A1, B1, C1, last date for use August 31.

SUGAR STAMPS—35 last date for use June 2.
36 Stamp last date for use Aug. 31.

FUEL OIL—Period 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 coupons, good for ten gallons per unit, continue valid throughout the country for the rest of the heating year.

SHOES—Airplane stamps No. 1, 2, 3 in Book Three continue valid indefinitely.

1945 National Farm Safety Week Announced

The second annual National Farm Safety Week will be observed this year from July 22 to July 28, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced. Its purpose is to focus attention on the need for carrying on accident and fire prevention activities in rural communities. In 1943, the Department of Agriculture said, farm accidents killed 17,200 persons and injured 1,500,000. Of those injured, approximately 15,000 were crippled for life. The monetary loss from these accidents amounted to about one billion dollars. Farm fires last year cost the lives of 3,500 farm people. More than $90,000,000 in property was destrtoyed. The majority of farm accidents and fires can be prevented, said the Department of Agriculture, by a simple three-point safety program: (1) Learn to recognize the accident and fire hazards on your farm in your farm home. (2) Correct or remove all hazards that you can; (3) Learn to live and work safely with those hazards that cannot be immediately corrected or removed.

Motorists Warned Against Battery "Dope" Vendors

Reports of a widespread racket in storage battery "accelerants" have caused alarm among War Production officials interested in the conservation of automobile batteries now in use, WPB said. The accounts indicate that battery "dope" vendors are doing a flourishing business in some localities and that the fraud may spread throughout the country, WPB said. So-called "dopes" or "pepping up" compounds, according to an official of the American Association of Battery Manufacturers, usually consist of epsom salts, sand, flour or some other white powder, which, when added to battery electrolyte, are definitely injurious and shorten battery life. Regardless of claims to the contrary, officials said, no satisfactory substitute has been found for electrolyte or proper mixture of distilled water and sulphuric acid. WPB re-emphasized the importance of regular inspection, adding water at short intervals, and periodic recharging in order that essential motor vehicles may be kept in operation during the war period.

Waste Vegetable Leaf Useful Addition to Poultry Feed

Waste vegetabl leaf meal is an excellent chick feed supplement, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Experiments to find uses for the large tonnage of waste leaves in the production and processing of vegetable crops showed that the blade portions of the leaves are high in protein, carotene and riboflavin, all of which are needed in poultry feed. Investigations cover work on the waste leaves of broccoli, beets, spinach, turnips, carrots and lima beans vines. Detailed results of this large-scale research are contained in mimeograph circular AIC-76, "Processing Vegetable Wastes for High-Protein, High Vitamin Leaf Meals." The circular discusses methods of processing, equipment required and costs involved. Typical analyses and yields also are given. The circular may be had free on request to the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, 18, Pennsylvania.

Heavier Fuel Oil Calls For Clean Burners

Next winter's home heating oil will be of a slightly heavier grade than was available last winter, the Petroleum Administration for War said. Cleaning of oil furnaces and burners during the next few months is more necessary than ever because of the effect war demands have had on domestic grades of fuel oil. The lighter fuel oil in common use prior to 1942, PAW said, has gone to war. It is going into diesel oil used for land, sea, and amphibious operations, and into the manufacture of high octane gasoline for combat and supply planes. As a result of the drain caused by diesel oil and aviation gasoline requirements a large proportion of the oil now available for home heating is the "cracked oil" remaining from the manufacture of aviation gasoline. This, while somewhat heavier than the oil used normally, PAW said, contains more heating units per gallon. It is highly efficient in most burners, if they are kept in good condition.

Sugar Called Mainstay of Army Combat Ration

Sugar is the mainstay of the Army Combat Ration and of practically all Army Field Rations because of its high concentration and its value as a quick energy food. A typical "C" ration contains five lumps of sugar for one meal. In addition to the sugar furnished with a meal in a Combat Ration there may be five pieces of hard candy. Sugar is also essential to preserving many foods for storage in shipments overseas, including, preserved fruit, sugared dates, and some meats.

—V—

PRODUCE MORE FOOD FOR FREEDOM

the CONSERVATION WAY

Gullies have formed in many fields that are now to go into corn. To plow these gullies shut, smoothing them up and then farming them the same way they were farmed before means that when these same fields go into corn again in 1949, there will be broader and deeper gullies.

This can go on no longer if we are to continue farming, the land. Our swamps are full of good topsoil that was plowed into gullies only to be washed out and replaced with more good topsoil each time the field was planted to corn.

It is true that these gullies should be filled in if they are not too large but the land above and around these gullies should be so plowed, planted and cared for that large volumes of rapidly moving water never reach these critical areas.

Wherever and whenever it is at all possible these plowed in, sloped and shaped gullied areas should be seeded to useful long lived hay crops. They should be made and kept wide enough to confine the water within their limits and also wide enough to make it profitable to mow and make hay from these areas.

The plants used should be perennial, high and low growing, deep and shallow rooted, leguminous and non-leguminous.

Of the grasses, one could use orchard grass, perennial rye grass, redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass, reed canary grass. Of the legumes, one could use alfalfa, alsike clover, ladino clover, white dutch clover, serecia lespedeza.

If one is planning the use of crop or diversion terraces to keep water from gullied areas, a suitable outlet must first be located, shaped and sodded, either by direct seeding or by laying sod strips over the entire area. This should be done at least one year ahead of the actual terrace construction.

After the gullies are seeded, contour cultivation should be practiced over all the area above and around the gully. If this is not enough to control the run-off, then strip cropping should be used. If strip cropping proves ineffective, then terraces must be used.

Trial and error methods in conditions like these are costly so to avoid this, the Supervisors of the Kent and Queen Anne's Conservation Districts urge all farmers to develop complete soil conservation and drainage plans for their farms.

A complete farm plan does not mean a convulsive change of present farming methods but an orderly approach, year by year, to a complete and coordinated farm plan that will conserve the soil and the basic farm value.

—V—

Chinese Metal Exports

There are three nonferrous metals which China has produced for export, namely: tin, mercury and antimony.

MARVIN V. WILLIAMS
Funeral Director
Phone 68
Chestertown, Maryland

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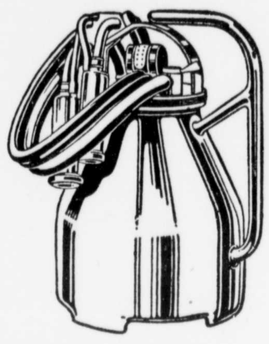
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