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SAVE ALL WASTE PAPER FOR USE IN THE WAR EFFORT

Harrisburg .- Two thirds of our vitally needed waste paper is going up in smoke instead of being reclaimed for the war program. This statement was made by Colley

S. Baker, executive secretary of the Advisory Salvage Committee of the State Council of Defense, in empha-sizing the importance of saving all paper as part of the long term program to return waste materials to industries for war use.

Baker, referring to a survey made by the Wastepaper Consuming In-dustries, pointed out that only about one third of our waste paper is now being recovered, the remainder being destroyed in furnaces, incinerators and rubbish heaps. "One of the most important sourc-

es of waste paper that must be sal-vaged in the average family," Baker asserted, adding that estimates indi-cate that every family can save a

Although waste paper a day. Although waste paper is only one of many basic materials which must be saved under the Salvage Program it is one of the most important because practically everything needed to carry on the war must be packaged. To illustrate

Army ordinance pants require 30, 000 tons of paperboard each month for packaging shells alone. Nine-tenths of lease-lend materials going to Britain must be protected

by water proof paper board. A million paper containers are us-

ed daily to supply milk for men in the service.

The ten million shirts purchased for the army require 750 tons of pa-perboard for packing.

A thousand tons of paperboard is needed to pack the canned tomatoes the men in the armed forces are going to eat this year.

To maintain the army's reputation as the best sharpshooting outfit in the world, 750 car loads of target paper will be required.

• More than a full car load of blue-print paper is needed just to lay out plans for a single battleship.

SUGGESTIONS FOR VICTORY GARDENS

Harrisburg.—A number of sugges-tions have been issued by the Department of Agriculaure for the guidance of those who are planning Victory Gardens this year. They are Do not dig up lawns or playground

areas in built up sections. They had best better be retained in lawns and flowers for the use of our young folks. Better let war gardening to those who live in the country, in the small towns and more open parts of the cities. Do not attempt a garden on poor

soil or you will be doomed to disap-pointment and will not be contributing in proportion to the effort, expense and materials consumed.

Dig or plow your garden as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, turning under a liberal coat of manure, if available. Apply fertilizer, if any, at planting time

Select standard kinds of vegetabbles and small fruits. Larger tree fruits except on the farm where there may at present be a shortage of such products, are not recommended. Keep away from novelties. There

is an abundance of well known and proved varieties and methods of growing all the vegetables and small fruits which belong in war time gar-



dens.

If you have seeds left over from last year, test them for germination and use them if they grow satisfac-torily. Do not waste seeds by buying more than you need, or sowing them thicker than is necessary. Some inexperienced persons may

be tempted to try growing their own vegetable plants by sowing seeds at an early date indoors. This can be done to some extent even in the ordinary dwelling. But the average gar-dener will likely be ahead by getting his plants from some one who makes plant growing a business.

Do your planting as early as pos-sible for the kind of vegetables or small fruits you wish to grow, but do not, in the case of vegetables, take chances with early spring frosts or soil too cold for prompt germination and growth.

Plan your garden carefuly and de-termine to carry on throughout the season and to the final harvest. Above all, don't let weeds get the

jump on your garden, but kill them before you get them started. One hour with a weeding tool will accom-plish more when weeds are just thru the ground than a half day of back breaking weeding by hand or hoeing later on.

FARM HOURS.

FARM HOURS. Harrisburg.—Cross section surveys made by the crop reporting service and issued by the State Department of Agriculture show that the average work day of the Pennsylvania farm-er constitutes 10.5 hours and that of the farm employee, 10.1 hours. Ag-riculture being a full six day week enterprise with considerable work required to be done on the seventh day, particularly in dairying, it is day, particularly in dairying, it is considered a fair assumption that the average work week for the farmer would be at least 68 to 70 hours and that of the employe at least 65 to 68 hours.

-Everybody makes slighting remarks about town gossips; but if it were not for them how would the rest of the people learn all the things that they're dying to know?