



Farm News about the AAA and other EXTENSION WORK From the County Agent

J. E. DODSON

VEGETABLES TO PLANT

During September and October following vegetables may be planted. Winter spinach (Long-Bloomsdale), kale (Siberian), mustard (Southern Giant), turnips (Purple Top), turnip greens (Seven Beets) and carrots planted first of September in Eastern part of the State should mature before weather. Cabbage variety if set out September 1 in the East may produce about Christmas time. This variety will stand lots of cold weather.

HEAD LETTUCE

Eastern and Piedmont Areas.—Do not try head lettuce for next year. Sow seed in coldframes in September and set plants 12 inches apart from December 1 to 15, making several successive plantings 1 or 2 weeks apart. Seed may be sown in the open ground and then thin out plants to 12 inches. Well drained rich soil is necessary. Furrow out the rows and fill with well rotted manure to which is added five to seven pounds of a 5-10-5 fertilizer for every 100 feet. Plow the furrow shut and set plants. Do not encourage weeds until next spring about time leaves in the center of the plant begins to curl when 5-7-5 fertilizer is applied as side dressing. Mountain areas.—Sow seed in protected seed beds in December and set out plants in February and March. Fertilize seed bed with one pound of 5-7-5 fertilizer to 20 square feet of ground.

STRAWBERRIES

Eastern Carolina.—Fertilize seed bed first of September with eight to ten pounds of 5-10-5 fertilizer. Apply one-half pound of fertilizer to each side of the row one-third on top. Develop the matted row of plants with 18 inch wide and 18 inch spaced a hoe width apart. After the 18-inch row is established all surplus runner plants should be removed October 1 to 15. Make final application December 15 with 15 of the above same fertilizer and like amount. Apply all of application on top of the seed bed and brush off the plants. Mountain and Northern Piedmont Areas.—Apply the above fertilizer of same amount around the first of October. Apply all on top and brush off the plants. Thin beds of extra runner plants as described above. Stable manure mixed with 50 pounds of 16% Superphosphate to one horse load of manure broadcast over the strawberry planting is also good.

PEACH TREE BORER

You man have a few peach trees that have provided you with fruit for home use or you may have set out new ones this past spring. Get ready to destroy the peach tree borer about October 1. A liquid material known as Ethylene dichloride emulsion which is poured around the base of the tree will kill the worms. Your farm and home demonstration agent can tell where you can secure this material and how to use it.

Distributed through Furtherance of Act of Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914. North Carolina Extension Service.—I. O. Schaub, Director.

Freeland

FREELAND, Sept. 9.—Walter Wilson, enrollee of CCC at White Lake spent the week end at home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Wilson.

Miss Clara King, employe of Whiteville, visited friends and relatives here Sunday.

W. A. Mintz, Doris and Jewell Tyson were visitors in Longwood Sunday.

Aubrey Watts and Dayton Wright spent the week end on a business tour through Columbus, Bladen, Sampson and Cumberland counties.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Crawford were visitors here recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Britt of Ash were visitors in this section Sunday.

Mrs. H. B. Inman and children visited at Ash recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Milligan of Ash visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Smith Sunday.

Stacy King was a visitor at Bolton during the week end. Miss DeLena F. Duval returned home from Hallsboro Tuesday. Willis Sellers of Longwood was visiting here recently. Ivan Bennett and Miss Muriel Ward of Ash were callers here Sunday.

Homer Inman of the U. S. Navy has been spending some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Inman.

Teacher: "Wait a minute, Johnny. What do you understand by that word deficit?" Johnny: "It's what you've got when you haven't got as much as if you just hadn't nothin'."

A martingale is a strap on the harness of a horse, connecting the girth to the bit, or reins. It also is a part of a ship.

London Bridge carries about 2400 trains every day.

Tobacco Disease Tests Carried On Near Raleigh

Intensive Experiment Is Being Carried On Within Three-Quarter Acre Plot Of Ground

MANY STUDIES ARE MADE ON TEST FARM

Three Methods Recommended As Remedies For Blue Mold Are Being Tried Out At Experiment Station

A three-quarter acre fenced plot of ground west of Highway 15-A about nine miles south of Raleigh might appear to speeding motorists to be a chicken run, but in truth it is a highly important piece of land from the standpoint of the future of North Carolina's great tobacco crop.

It is not valuable land from a really standpoint; in fact it is wormy, or at least it was before experiments were started on it in 1936.

Slow driving motorists note from the sign bordering the highway that it is the McCullers Tobacco Experiment Station, a cooperative project of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station at State College, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the State Agriculture Department. It is used primarily to study the effect of crop rotations on the control of tobacco root knot, a disease which annually takes an enormous toll of the leaf crop. However, many of the other vital tobacco production problems are under investigation there.

K. J. Shaw, a graduate of State College in the Class of 1933 and now an agent of the Division of Tobacco and Plant Nutrition, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is in charge of the experiments. J. L. Rand is foreman of the project and remains on the farm while Shaw commutes to and from his office on the State College campus where he analyzes the results of tests.

FARM LEASED IN 1936 There are 22 acres in all on the farm, but many of the studies are centered around the three-quarter acre plot. The farm was leased in 1936 after its owner had found it comparatively unprofitable for the production of flue-cured tobacco because of the heavy infestation of nematodes, the little worms which cause root knot disease. At least, that is what the first year of the experiment showed. The owner knew something was wrong with the land, and the first year of the test was devoted to proving the infestation of nematodes.

Then a three-quarter acre plot on the heaviest-infested area of the farm was measured off for intensive work and fenced to keep out animals. It was divided into 12x12 foot sections by sinking creosoted boards ten inches in the ground. These boards keep the soil from shifting from one section to another, and mixing of soil from one box to another is further eliminated by complete hand-cultivation.

Previous investigations in other states with various methods of root knot control has shown crop rotation to be the best. The purpose of the McCullers experiments is to expand these investigations and show experimentally what crops can be used most successfully in a rotation for the control of root knot disease in tobacco.

Fourteen different crops were planted in 1937 within the boxes, with several check plots of tobacco, and some boxes were unseeded and kept clean of all plant growth. The crops planted were velvet beans, corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, oats, soybeans, crotalaria spectabilis, vetch, herd's grass, lespedeza, peanuts, and even weeds, with combinations of oats and weeds. Four boxes, widely scattered, are used for each crop.

PROMISING PLOTS MOVED The rotations showing the most promise with respect to control of nematodes are moved to one-twentieth acre field plots, where the results are even more conclusive. These field plots are divided by roadways covered with grass, and by peanuts to prevent shifting of infested soil.

During the past year results of two-year rotations were obtained. Shaw said peanuts, velvet beans, crotalaria and oats produced the best results, but he was quick to point out that one year's results are by no means conclusive since weather and other conditions are likely to have a great influence on the rotations.

Two-year rotations will be continued during 1939 and the first of the three-year rotations will be grown to tobacco. Four-year rotations and additional results from two and three-year rotations will be possible in 1940.

Variety tests are also being conducted at the McCullers Station to determine which are most resistant to nematodes. From 50 to 75 varieties, including many imported from foreign countries, are being grown each year and some are showing fair resistance, but they are not true flue-cured

would bring fame and fortune to the person who accomplished it."

One day in 1885 a student heard this, but instead of letting it travel through his head, as the others had done, he gave it some real thought. This young student's name was Charlie Hall.

He talked to the professor after class and the professor told him some interesting things about aluminum. Scientists had made aluminum for years, but it cost a great deal. In fact, pure aluminum was so scarce it sold for \$400 a pound. Its value ranked with silver and gold. Made into ornaments, it was worn as jewelry.

Napoleon III knew its possibilities, and commissioned his most learned chemist to work out a new way to manufacture it. The chemist, after a time, perfected a process which brought the price down to \$16 a pound; a tremendous leap forward.

Young Charlie Hall graduated that year; and, instead of loafing around, as some of the other students did, he rigged up a laboratory in the family woodshed and started to work. He read everything he could find on the subject, studied the French experiments. He put every cent he had in equipment and experimented night and day. Failure. Tried time after time. Failure.

One day while arranging an electric light globe in his woodshed laboratory, an idea struck him; why not combine the ingredients by means of electricity. Obstacles popped up; electric power was not plentiful; batteries weak. But he finally got a satisfactory electric current. To this he added a mineral called "cryolite." He let the current pass through for two hours, then dipped into the molten mass with an iron spoon and discovered a miracle: there were half a dozen globules of pure aluminum. Excited, he dipped some of the globules in the iron spoon and raced to his professor's house as fast as he could go, knocked at the door and shoved the spoon at the professor, crying: "I've got it!"

Sure he had it. He had a process that was to revolutionize certain features of American industry. He had a process that was to make him fame and fortune. He reduced the price of aluminum to twenty cents a pound. He started a company which became the Aluminum Company of America, one of the giants of American business. When he died, he left ten million dollars to Oberlin College.

Other boys had heard the same words as Charles Martin Hall, but Charles had vision enough to see their possibilities; and he had enough power, ambition and persistence to transform his vision into a reality.

(This column published through courtesy of Braxton Auto Service.)

By soaring for 16 minutes 2 seconds near Alberton, G. Clarry recently broke the South African gliding record.

PREPARING FOR FAIR

Durham County 4-H Guernsey Calf Club members are starting the process of fitting their calves for the State Fair in Raleigh this fall, says J. A. Sutton, assistant farm agent.

FARMERS BUSY

Wilson County farmers are busily engaged in cutting their tobacco stalks and turning their tobacco land so as to destroy the grass and stalks, says Assistant Farm Agent J. A. Marsh.

FOOD SURVEY

A full survey of the food industry to determine its capacities in various fields which would be available in time of national emergency is being made by the Defense Advisory Commission.

Mistress: "Nora, why did you put the fly paper outside the house?" Nora: "Because' ma'am, you can catch more flies outside than inside."

CONGLETON-BISHOP

The wedding of Miss Mae Bishop Holden and George Floyd Congleton was solemnized Thursday evening, August 22nd, at 7 o'clock, at the Immanuel Presbyterian church, Wilmington. The Rev. F. S. Johnston, pastor of the church officiated, using the ring ceremony.

Norman L. Mintz, organist and choir director of the church, presented a program of nuptial music, the traditional wedding marches being used as the processional and recessional. Howard Littleton sang, "Because" and "I Promise You", "The Sweetest Story Ever Told" was played during the ceremony.

The church was decorated with smilax, palms, and ferns interspersed with baskets of white asters, which formed the altar. White Cathedral tapers shed a soft light over the wedding scene.

Miss Helen Holden, as maid of honor, was becomingly attired in a bluish pink afternoon frock. She wore in her hair a bow of blue ribbon and carried a corsage of pink roses.

The bride entered the church with her father, by whom she was given in marriage. She wore a smart fall frock of soldier blue with navy accessories and a corsage of sweetheart roses.

The bridegroom had as his best man, Harold Ketchum, of Wilmington. Ushers were John Clark and Norman Woodcock.

Mrs. C. B. Holden, mother of the bride, wore a wine crepe frock with black accessories and a corsage of Hollywood roses. Mrs. J. T. Bishop, Grandmother of the bride, wore a plum crepe frock with black accessories and a corsage of Columbia roses.

Mrs. L. T. Congleton, the bridegroom's mother, was attired in a frock of navy with white accessories and a corsage of Hollywood roses.

cessories and a corsage of Hollywood roses.

Immediately following the ceremony the couple left for a wedding trip.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Holden, and is a graduate of the New Hanover high school. Mr. Congleton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther F. Congleton, and is a graduate of the Perquimans County high school, Hertford, and attended Wake Forest College. He holds a position with Pender Furniture Co., of Wilmington. The bride is well known in Brunswick county, being the grand daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bishop.

The couple will make their home at 406 North Fourth street upon their return to Wilmington.

Ash

Rev. B. B. Carlisle of Bulahville, filled his regular appointment at the Freewill Holiness church here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Caison and Miss Irma Adkinson of Supply visited here Sunday afternoon.

R. M. Edwards is reported to be very sick at present.

Mrs. J. W. Hewett of Shalotte Village, spent last week here with relatives.

Mrs. J. E. Dodson returned home last Saturday from White Lake. Mrs. Dodson was chaperon of the Brunswick 4-H girls at the 4-H camp for a week.

Mrs. Joe Maultsby and son of Winnabow visited Mrs. Perry Mintz Sunday. Miss Ida May

Mintz accompanied them home and will spend sometime with relatives in Winnabow and Wilmington.

Clyde Watts of Ft. Bragg, spent the week-end here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Watts.

Miss Maggie Hewett of Shalotte is spending this week here with her sister, Mrs. Edith Sellers.

Miss Eunice Allen is spending awhile with relatives in Tarheel. Sargt. F. B. Mintz of Ft. Benning, Ga., is spending a month at his old home here.

Mrs. Bryant Mintz returned to her home in Lanley Field, Va., Saturday after spending awhile here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Milligan.

Lots of farmers sold tobacco last week and seem to be well pleased with the price. (Crowded out last week)

For Register Of Deeds

Brunswick County

I will appreciate your support on November 5, and if elected I will run that office and will have no pets, and will treat all alike.

THANK YOU

F. L. LEWIS

Do You Know The Difference between

A Person-to-Person and a Station-to-Station Long Distance Call?

The first important difference is in the cost. Station-to-Station service is about one-third cheaper than Person-to-Person service.

A Person-to-Person call is one where you ask to be connected with a particular person at a distant telephone. Timing of a Person-to-Person call does not begin until the person you want is brought to the telephone.

A Station-to-Station call is one where you merely ask to be connected with a distant telephone. After the called telephone answers, if you wish, you may then ask for some particular person, but the charges on a Station-to-Station call begin when the distant telephone answers.

Also, the rates for most Station-to-Station calls, after 7 P. M., are about forty per cent less than the day rates, while rates for Person-to-Person service after 7 P. M. are reduced approximately thirty per cent on calls on which the initial day Person-to-Person rate exceeds 50 cents.

For rates and other information, look in the front pages of your directory, or ask the long distance operator.

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process could be cut down, it

DALE CARNEGIE Author of "How to Win Friends and Influence People."

A professor at Oberlin College in Ohio, made the same remark to his chemistry class every year for fifteen years; during that time hundreds of boys heard it.

This is the remark: "I would like to call the attention of my class to the possibilities of commercial aluminum. As you know it is a very expensive process to make it. If the cost of this process could be cut down, it

FAIRMONT THE BIG TOBACCO CENTER OF THE BORDER BELT CALLING ALL TOBACCO GROWERS BRING YOUR TOBACCO TO FAIRMONT NOW! All Grades Selling Well -- Many Farmers Averaging \$29.00 To \$36.00 ... TOP PRICE \$45.00 ...

Table with 4 columns: Warehouse, Date, Location, and Product. Includes Robeson County, Big 5, Davis, Peoples, Lovill, Joyce, Hollidays, Planters, Farmers, Robeson County.

SALE-TUESDAY, SEPT. 10-1,098,658 Lbs. AVG. \$16.18 MONEY PAID OUT \$177,727.32

SEASON'S SALE-16,168,714 Lbs. AVG. \$18.62 MONEY PAID OUT \$3,009,917.44

SOME OF MANY GOOD SALES MADE IN FAIRMONT TUESDAY- Mrs. J. A. Cantell, Tabor City, 772-lbs., avg. \$31.50; W. S. Smith & Britt, Tabor City, 1266-lbs., avg. \$33.00. M. Harrelson, Cerro Gordo, 714-lbs., avg. \$31.00; Rice Gwynn, Jr., Longwood, 702-lbs., avg. \$31.50.

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Fairmont Tobacco Market By C. B. STAFFORD, Supervisor

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