

Weed Growers Now Giving Thought, Next Year's Crop

While Mistakes of The Current Year Are Fresh In Minds Of Farmer Is Time To Begin Planning Crop

NUMBER CONDITIONS ENTER INTO PLANS

Poor Sites, Poor Preparation And Fertilizer, Planting On Diseased Beds Some Of Common Mistakes

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The current tobacco season seems hardly the time for tobacco growers to be thinking about next year's crop. However, the mistakes of this year are fresh in the minds of most farmers and they are already planning ahead.

Whether they were successful in producing a high yield of good quality tobacco or not, growers know now that first of all, to have a successful crop it is essential to have thrifty plants when the proper time for transplanting arises. There are a number of conditions which may cause plant bed failures which are as follows: (1) Poor plant bed sites; (2) Poor preparation of the soil; (3) Improper fertilization of the beds; (4) Planting on old beds that are diseased; (5) Use of diseased seed, and (6) Improper handling of the beds during the growth period

of the plants.

Varieties Are Suggested
The varieties that are planted should be considered very seriously because different varieties are adapted to different soils and climatic conditions. The variety selected should be capable of producing a quantity of high quality cigarette tobacco. Some of the leading varieties that may be used in the fine-cured belts of North Carolina are White Stem Ormoco, Virginia Bright Leaf, Jamaica Wrapper, Gold Dollar, Bell's Improved Gold Dollar, Cash and Bonanza.

If the grower saves his own seed, he should be careful in selecting a broad leaf plant with small fibers alternating along with the mid-rib and with the leaves properly spaced on the stalk. Tobacco of this description usually produces a better cigarette type than plants with narrow leaves or a plant with broad leaves, large stems and fibers. It is also necessary that the seed be cleaned. This will eliminate a lot of light and faulty seed that would cause a very low germination. Farmers may have their seed cleaned at the County Agent's office or by the Vocational Agriculture Department. When seed are purchased it is advisable to get certified seed because they are absolutely safe in every respect.

Plant Bed Site Important
Where possible and practical select a new site each year for the tobacco plant bed or use at least a four-year rotation for the bed. This will help to eliminate

the damage done by diseases that attack the small plants in the bed. The location of the bed should be well-drained with a southern or southwestern exposure, selecting a site of a loamy type of soil and, if possible, near a water supply. If it is necessary to use an old bed site, it is advisable to burn or sterilize by steam.

One-hundred square yards of bed will normally produce from 10,000 to 15,000 plants. An excess of bed space should be secured in an effort to insure an adequate supply of plants. It is also advisable to have several small beds, widely separated, on the farm rather than to have one large bed. By doing this it gives a chance for some of the beds to escape some disease or other condition that might be detrimental to the plants.

All of the debris, such as stumps and roots, should be removed from the bed where the site is selected in a wooded area. The soil should be pulverized finely by use of implements that are practical for the farm to use, taking precaution not to break the soil too deeply. Three to four inches is usually sufficient.

Fertilization Of The Bed

It has been proven that under normal conditions where 200 lbs. of a 4-8-3 mixture for each 100 square yards is used will give satisfactory results. Fifty per cent of the nitrogen used in this mixture should come from a water soluble source; such as nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, and 50 per cent from an organic source; such as cottonseed meal and dried blood or other reliable sources of organic nitrogen. The phosphate should all come from superphosphate and the potash should all come from sulphate of potash magnesia.

If a low grade of fertilizer is used, it is advisable to supplement with 50 to 100 pounds of cottonseed meal, mixing the meal thoroughly with the soil. The fertilizer should be broadcast on the beds and mixed with the upper three or four inches of the soil. A light sprinkle of hog-pen manure may be used to an advantage by applying it on the soil in the same manner as the fertilizer. It is necessary to avoid the use of any manure that might contain tobacco leaves, stalks, or trash because there is a possibility of infesting the new bed with the diseases that might live over on the old tobacco.

Seeding The Bed
Usually one tablespoonful of re-cleaned seed to each 100 square yards of bed space is sufficient to give a uniform stand. The seed should be mixed with cottonseed meal, dry sand, ashes, or fertilizer for sowing. An even stand is more likely to be secured if one-half of the seed is sown in one direction first and the remaining seed sown across the bed at right angles to the first sowing.

After the seed is sown, the bed should be packed by running a light roller over it, tamping it with a board attached to the end of a short pole or by tamping with the feet. Rolling or tamping is not advised on stiff heavy soils. A better stand will

be secured on this type of soil if the seeds are whipped in lightly with a brush broom made from some plant, such as dogwood.

It is essential to keep the bed as warm as possible. In order to do this it will be necessary to construct the cover for the bed tightly. Usually allowing the bed with planks boxing them to extend approximately 6 inches above the surface of the soil is very satisfactory. Before attaching the canvas to these boards, it is advisable to stretch wire across the bed at 12 or 15 feet intervals, or place small forked sticks at intervals over the bed to prevent the canvas from sagging. Place the cover over the bed and anchor it tightly around the edges.

The canvas should either be new; or if it is old canvas, boil for thirty minutes to kill diseases that might remain on it. A few days before transplanting, the covers should be removed from the bed so that the plants will become hardened to existing conditions. If the plants seem to grow too fast the cover may be removed in the daytime and placed back at night. If the bed becomes weedy, it should be picked over by hand. This should not be done during dry weather unless the bed is artificially watered before and after weeding.

Powell-Planters Operate Jointly

Two Warehouses Will Give Customers The Benefit Of A Sale Every Day; Experienced Force

Combining forces, experience and floor space the proprietors of the Powell and Planters warehouse on the Fair Bluff tobacco market expect to be able to render their customers greater service by giving them a sale every day at one or the other of their warehouses when the Fair Bluff market opens Tuesday, August 12th.

At Planters, a most modern and well-lighted warehouse, will be the same well known tobacco men who operated the house last season. These men are Fred W. Brown, C. H. McDaniel and Norman Love. At the Powell warehouse is A. Hix Powell and J. M. Guthrie. All five of these men will be on sale at each house every day, assuring their customers that their tobacco will get personal attention.

Mr. Brown will lead the sale at Planters and Mr. Guthrie will lead at Powell's, however, Mr. Powell, Mr. McDaniel, Mr. Love

and Mr. Brown will be on sale at each house. Mr. Love will be auctioneer at both houses.

The combined warehouse floor space amounts to approximately 65,000 square feet, assuring patrons of either warehouse ample space for their tobacco.

In addition to the proprietors the following men, among others, have been employed for the season, Sidney W. Beck, bookkeeper; Dewey Waddell, floor manager; John Shaw, night floor manager at Planters and Charlie Waddell at Powell's. Roger and Hubert Bullock, weighmen; Lewis Rogers, clipman; Sterling Bates, bookman; E. W. Tyler and Leslie Lawson, assistant floor managers.

A. Hix Powell has been associated with the tobacco warehouse business most all of his life in one capacity or another. A native of Fair Bluff, he is known far and wide. Each December since 1910 he has been going to Lexington, Ky., where he is connected with a warehouse, said to be the greatest in the world. Mr. Guthrie is a warehouseman of several years experience on the Fair Bluff and other markets. For the past few years he has been a warehouseman on the Sanford market as well as at Fair Bluff.

Messrs. Brown, McDonald and Love are natives of Danville, Va.,

and have been in the warehouse business there upwards of 25 years. All three are splendid judges of tobacco and Mr. Love is widely known as one of the most outstanding auctioneers in the business.

Mr. McDonald stated, "By cooperating with each other," in speaking of the partnership, said, "we can give the farmer better service and get him the highest price for his tobacco."

Livestock Mart Gives New Income

Whiteville Livestock Market Is Giving The Farmer Of This Section A New Source Of Revenue

A new enterprise, which began in a small way about a year ago, has grown to be one of the most vital as an outlet for hogs and cattle, and giving the producers a first class livestock market, conveniently located in the center of a section that is livestock-conscious.

That is what the Whiteville Livestock Market means in a few brief words; however, more credit should be given E. B. Felton for launching this business

in Whiteville, and farmers not hesitate to show their appreciation of the excellent marketing conditions, services and prices that they have secured at the Whiteville Livestock Market.

In looking over the records the first sales day had a total of \$1500.00 worth of stock handled, buyers from all over the State and from neighboring States were on hand in numbers.

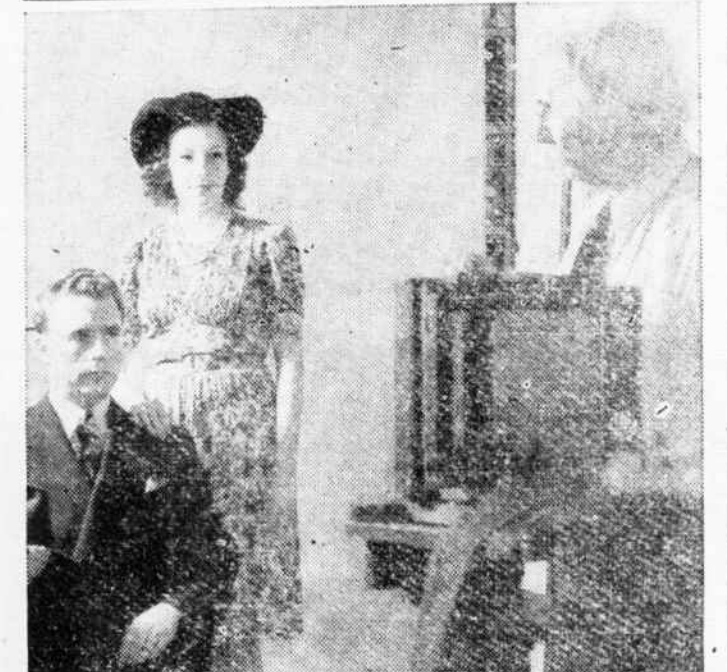
They paid the top prices for this sale firmly established market and sales have been increasing rapidly, usually running up to \$7,000.00 per sale.

Mr. Felton is highly pleased with the results and is confident that Columbus County has stacked up better on the market and buyers are willing to pay top prices. Mr. Felton's organization are experts in the livestock markets and their efforts patronage is steadily increasing.

Farmers received an additional record cash income from the sale of turkeys in 1940, reports the State Department of Agriculture.

Nit: "I dread to think of my 30th birthday."
Witt: "Why, did something pleasant happen on it?"

An Old Art Flourishes at Greenfield



DEARBORN, Mich.—In the days when the tintype was the last word in photography, the gentleman was always seated and his lady stood when they faced the camera. That's still the procedure at the Tintype Studio in Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Michigan, where thousands of visitors have called since the Village was founded a dozen years ago by Henry Ford. The 75-year-old tintypist, Charles Tremear, learned his trade over a half century ago.

Tooling Up for Bombers, Bofors Guns



A TOOL-UP program now under way at the Plymouth factory for new defense work, just announced, will be speeded by Chrysler Corporation's time-saving practice of taking machines—where they can be adapted—out of regular car-production work. Plymouth will make more than 200 structural parts for Martin medium bombers, and vital parts for the new Bofors 40-millimeter rapid-fire anti-aircraft guns—first of these weapons to be made in the U. S. Among present machines ear-

marked for transfer to gun production is this giant milling machine, which would require 6 to 8 months and many thousands of dollars to duplicate. Throughout Chrysler Corporation factories, 400 of the 900 machine tools needed for this war work are being taken from production lines.

Shown here explaining this valuable defense speed-up to Army officials are (L to R): H. L. Weckler, Chrysler Corporation vice-president and general manager; D. S. Eddins, Plymouth president; Lt. Col. R. Z. Crane, Army chief

of ordnance production in Detroit area; Lt. Col. H. W. Rehm, commanding officer; Chrysler Tank Arsenal.

Plymouth already has given priority on all assembly tracks to more than 2,000 special Army orders, designed for use by Army officers in the field. The factory also is producing hundreds of industrial and tractor engines per month—many of these for Army service in towing aircraft to and from hangars, movement of bomb-trains in loading "eggs" aboard heavy bombers, and similar duty.

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