

Wilt Disease Attacks State's Tobacco Crop

Wilt disease is rapidly spreading into new areas, will probably cost North Carolina tobacco growers \$1,000,000 this season, estimates Dr. Luther Shaw, extension plant pathologist at State College.

Although no practical, effective cure for the disease is known at present, he said, growers can take action to check its spread and to protect future crops from wilt.

The first step, he continued, is to identify the disease as soon as it appears in a field. Wilt causes leaves to droop or wilt, then wrinkle, turn yellow, and die. Finally the entire plant is killed.

The disease is usually found in scattered patches over a field, but a high percentage of the plants in each patch is affected. If a diseased stalk is cut in two and pressed with the fingers, a dirty, yellowish ooze will drip out.

The disease organisms can be spread into uninfected areas by water running from one field to another, on the feet of men or animals, or on wheels or other parts of farm implements.

To check the spread of the disease this season, Dr. Shaw pointed out, growers should exercise every precaution to keep the organisms from being carried into new territory.

To protect future crops, it is advisable to start a four-year rotation with wilt-resistant crops such as corn, wheat, rye, soybeans, cotton, sweet potatoes, and melons.

These crops will give the wilt organisms a chance to die out before tobacco is planted again. On the other hand, plants like Irish potatoes, peppers, tomatoes, peanuts, ragweed and horse nettle help keep the wilt organisms alive.

Certain Plants Help Man to Destroy Insects

Some 30 species of plants growing in North Carolina help man in his endless war on insects, according to J. A. Whitford, of the State College botany department.

These carnivorous plants catch insects on their leaves and digest them, he explained.

On an acre in eastern N. C. where trumpet plant, or Venus fly-trap grows abundantly, he continued, a million or more insects must be destroyed every summer.

"Wouldn't it be fine if we could plant Venus fly-trap between rows of beans to catch the beetles, or pitcher plants in corn fields to catch the ear-worms?" he asked. Unfortunately, these plants are hard to grow except in bogs.

Venus fly-trap is found within 75 miles of Wilmington. The spine bordered leaves snap shut instantly on any insect that touches them. After the insect is digested, the leaf opens again.

A small plant growing in the botany laboratory at the college caught more than a dozen house flies in a few weeks.

In southern Europe, Whitford added, farmers grow a plant with sticky leaves. When hung in their houses, the plants catch flies and other insects like fly-paper.

In North Carolina the yellow trumpet plant reaches a height of three feet and has a trumpet-like leaf that can catch a half-cupful of insects including crickets and grasshoppers.

The bladderworts which grow in bog pools have many tiny bladders with trap doors that operate whenever an insect touches the trigger.

THE FALL GARDEN

AUGUST IS MONTH IN WHICH TO PLANT FALL GARDENS, MISS JANEY MARTIN, HOME AGENCY SAYS—SUGGESTIONS

August is the month in which to plan for the fall garden. Your success in raising vegetables when planted at this season of the year will depend, no doubt, on weather conditions in your particular section of the state. However, garden soil well supplied with stable manure or other organic matter and the soil prepared in a fine physical condition are factors in your favor.

Try out the following list of vegetables which may be planted the first of August: Salad crops—Broccoli, Mustard, Swiss chard, Endive, Lettuce, Seven top turnip, and Chinese cabbage. Root crops—Turnips, carrots, Beets. Other Crops—Celery, Collards, Cabbage (Early Jersey Wakefield), Snap beans, Lima beans, Sugar corn, and Tomatoes.

Broccoli (Calabrese Green Sprouting Italian), cauliflower and Chinese cabbage may be planted in hills 15 inches apart. Use several seeds to the hill and then thin to one plant. The seed may be sown in a plant bed and then transplanted. Three to four weeks after the plants have been transplanted, sidedress them with nitrate of soda.

Sow celery in plant bed and cover the soil with old burlap bags or a layer of heavy building paper. This covering will hold moisture and hasten germination. As soon as the plants appear above the ground remove the covering. Transplant to field around 6 to 8 weeks later. Set plants in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart. Celery will not mature in acid soil. Wood ashes or hydrated lime broadcast over the soil area a month or more before setting plants will aid in maturing celery.

If you have never eaten real you try Golden Cross Bantam variety. This variety matures uniformly, develops ears having 10 to 14 rows and with kernels which are sweet and tender. Planted by the first of August it should mature before frost.

Head lettuce: Sow seed in bed which is partially shaded during the day. Cover seed bed with a layer of wood litter, and water thoroughly once a week. Transplant to partially shaded part of the garden during the latter part of August. Apply 5-7-5 fertilizer to plant row a week before transplanting. Set plants six inches apart in row. A few weeks after transplanting, give plants a light side dressing of nitrate of soda. New York Wonderful (Strain No. 12) is a good variety to plant.

WHAT'S WHAT ABOUT SOCIAL SECURITY

As another service to its readers, the Duplin Times each week will give authoritative answers to questions on the Social Security law. By special arrangement with Stacey W. Wade, Manager of the Social Security Board office at 116 South Salisbury Street in Raleigh, the Social Security Board has consented to pass on the accuracy of answers to questions on Social Security, which may be asked by employers, employees, and others, through the Duplin Times. Address inquiries to THE EDITOR, The Duplin Times, Kenansville, N. C. Answers will be given here in the order in which questions are received. This is an informational service and is not legal advice or service. In keeping with the Social Security Board policy names will not be published.—Editor.

Question No. 26: I am a railroad employer and am paying 3-1-2 percent of my pay toward a pension. My employer is paying the same. Do I also pay one per cent to the Federal Government for old-age benefits?

Answer: You are excluded from the taxing provisions as set forth on Title VIII of the Social Security Act since you are already covered under the Railroad Retirement Act.

Question No. 27: How can I get a job in the Old-Age Benefits Office?

Answer: The Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits is a department of the Federal Government. All employees, with the exception of a few experts in the Bureau, are taken directly from the Civil Service registers.

Question No. 28: I only work one day in a week. Am I included under the provisions of the old-age benefits?

Answer: Yes. One day's work in a year is enough to bring you into the benefits plan.

Question No. 29: I am 65 years old now. Do I have to pay taxes for unemployment compensation?

Answer: The Social Security Act does not tax employees for unemployment compensation. A few of the State acts do. Your employer is not exempt in paying a tax on you because you are over 65.

Question No. 30: I am a one-man corporation and own all the stock in the corporation. Why am I not classed as self-employed?

Answer: Every corporation is considered a legal person. Since that is the case, you work for that legal person and not for yourself.

Question No. 31: I am in business with another partner. Will we be entitled to benefits under the Social Security Act at 65?

Answer: No. Partners are self-employed, and as such are not eligible for old-age benefits. You can get a specific ruling on your particular case from the Collector of Internal Revenue.

Question No. 32: What must a person do in order to qualify for old-age benefits?

Answer: There are three requirements in the Act. (1) You must be at least 65 years old; (2) You must have earned not less than \$2,000 total wages from covered employment after December 31, 1936, and before the age of 65; (3) you must have received wages from employment on some day in each of five calendar years after December 31, 1936, and after the age of 65.

TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED BY STATE COLLEGE

QUESTION: Will Johnson grass poison livestock?

ANSWER: Johnson grass produces a poisonous acid, known as hydrocyanic or prussic acid, when the normal growth of the grass has been stopped or retarded by such adverse conditions as drought, bruising, trampling or cutting. Usually no trouble is experienced from livestock grazing the grass except in extremely dry weather or on the second growth immediately after a cutting. Dr. C. D. Grinnell, veterinarian of the North Carolina Experiment Station, says chokeberry and black cherry also produce this poisonous acid under adverse growing conditions.

QUESTION: When is the best time to cut soybeans and cowpeas for hay?

ANSWER: Cut the soybeans when the seed are about half-developed in the pods and the cowpeas when the first pods begin to yellow. A poor quality of hay is often produced from these crops in North Carolina because most of us wait too long to cut them for hay. Livestock do not relish stems and tough fiber, but do eat green, leafy hay with excellent results.

QUESTION: I have a field of corn on which I want to turn my hogs. When is the best stage of growth to do this?

ANSWER: If the best stage of growth for the corn is meant, then anytime after the corn grains have passed the dough stage. If the best stage of growth for the pigs is meant, then anytime after the young fellows are weaned. When hogs are turned into standing corn, the self-feeder containing tankage or fish meal should be put into the field. It would be well to have a mineral mixture available also.

CARD OF THANKS

We take this opportunity to convey to our friends, relatives and Dr. Henderson our appreciation for the kindness, sympathy and assistance shown us during the illness and death of our husband and brother.

MRS. RHODA B. OUTLAW, and MISS KATIE OUTLAW.

Extension specialists predict a great increase in the planting of alfalfa and pasture grasses this fall with a corresponding heavy increase in the use of ground limestone.

AAA Leader to Tell About the Farm Program

The federal agricultural program for 1938 will be discussed by J. B. Hutson, assistant AAA administrator, Wednesday morning of Farm and Home Week to be held at State College, August 2-6.

Starting at 8 o'clock, Hutson will explain tentative plans for the agricultural conservation program to be offered North Carolina farmers next year.

He will also give the growers opportunity to express their opinion of the program, as conducted this year, and of the proposed program for 1938, said E. Y. Floyd, of State College.

In addition, Hutson will outline the bills now before Congress regarding control legislation for cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat and rice, and which may be expanded to include peanuts and truck crops.

"This will be your chance to get some first hand information on the program for next year," Floyd stated in urging all growers who can to hear Hutson speak.

John W. Goodman, of State College, who has arranged the Farm and Home Week program, has announced that farm tenancy will be the subject of much discussion Tuesday morning.

Two landlords will discuss the matter from their viewpoint, and three tenants will explain the problems confronting those who work land owned by others.

Tenant security will be the subject of a talk by C. B. Faris, of the Resettlement Administration, and Congressman Harold D. Coolidge will tell about new tenant security legislation.

Every day of the week will bring something worth while for North Carolina farmers as well as farm women, Goodman added, "and we hope to have a large number who will come to spend the entire week."

Before he included lespedera in his crop rotation, John Lyon of Yanceyville, Route 1, produced only 7 and 8 bushels of wheat per acre on a nine-acre field. This past spring, he averaged 15.3 bushels an acre.

J. B. Hutson, head of the agricultural conservation program for the East Central Region, in which North Carolina is located, will discuss the 1938 farm program on Wednesday, August 4, during Farm and Home Week at State College.

Fitzgerald's Letter

1 Linwood Avenue
Foughkeepsa, N. Y.,
July 22, 1937

Editor, Duplin Times:

It seems now that President Roosevelt is learning the art of compromising. President Wilson is quoted as saying that the Versailles Treaty must be accepted without changing the dot of an i or the cross of a t. The Senate would not accept so much as the dot of an i or the cross of a t. We are not called upon to compromise on principles, but we must often do so on measures. We live under our Constitution today because the framers at Philadelphia in 1787 knew he who compromises.

James Russell Lowell says of Abraham Lincoln: "Come let us reason together about this matter," has been the tone of all his addresses to the American people.

The President knows how to say "John," "Jim," and "Herbert." Jim Farley knows how to bluff and threaten, both know how to smile. We cannot always manage real human beings by such means, however. Do the President and loquacious Postmaster General know how to say "Come, let us reason together!"

According to Isaiah it was God who spoke these words. If God

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IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SKY

After diving from an airplane, Harold Parkhurst is shown here before he opened his parachute.

Harold Parkhurst, parachute jumper, plummets earthward in a thrilling delayed jump. He's calm about it, isn't he? He says about his cigarette: "Camels give mildness a new meaning. They never jangle my nerves." Don't forget that Camels are made from—

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