

FIRE DEPARTMENT MEMBERS ATTEND MEET AT ASHEVILLE

R. A. Joyner, Assistant Chief, Is Chosen To Head State Firemen This year

The Farmville Fire Department has the distinction of having one of its most valued members and assistant chief, R. A. Joyner, chosen as head of the State Firemen's Association, at the annual meeting held recently in Asheville. Mr. Joyner served as vice president of the state organization the past year and was a former statistician in addition to serving in various other capacities during the 20 years he has been a member. The newly elected president served the East Carolina Firemen as president, vice president and secretary and treasurer of their organization and has been an enthusiastic member and has served in various offices of the local department since 1920. He has been City Clerk for the past 16 years.

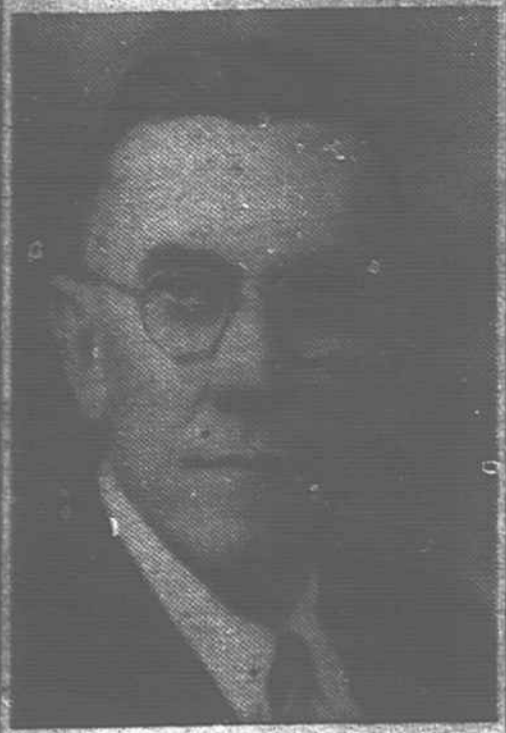
Fire Chief and Mrs. Haywood Smith and Mayor George W. Davis were among the large Farmville delegation, who were in Asheville to share with the newly elected state president in the honors accorded the Farmville department in connection with the election.

Still regarded as one of the most exciting activities in Farmville, is this fire fighting business. And though not so thrilling perhaps, to see the fire truck speed to answer the alarm as it was to see former Fire Chief Bob Belcher lead the old bucket brigade in the track race to the scene of action some thirty years ago, following an alarm given by Red Newton, compensation is doubtless made in the assurance of greater protection.

The most pressing of Farmville's needs at the present time is a new fire truck and barn, the town now relying upon a single antiquated piece of machinery to protect more than \$3,000,000 worth of property from fire. The present fire engine is 23 years old and is known to be inadequate for proper fire protection.

Though handicapped by outmoded apparatus the traditions of fine co-operation and efficient service are being upheld by the present Department Assistant Chief, and the following citizens as loyal members:

Loyd and G. R. Smith, M. L. and Lynn Eason, Lath Morris, G. E. Ballew, J. W. and R. M. Hardy, M. W. Rollins, G. M. Shirley, E. J. Barrett, R. L. Spivey, W. C. Wooten, C.



R. A. JOYNER
City Clerk and Treasurer

Mr. Joyner was recently elected as President of the North Carolina Firemen's Association.

H. Flanagan, Ed Nash Warren, Pat Bundy and A. J. Melton.

Colored: Walter Bullock, Joe Askew, Starling Gorham, Red Dupree, Leander Parker, Bennett Gorham, William Baker, Jack Hopkins, Tom McKinney, Ernest Moore, Ervin Forbes and Bennie Joyner.

PEAK YEAR WAS '37

The peak tobacco income in 1937 (calendar year) resulted from the exceptionally high prices for the 1936 Burley crop, and the strong demand for the large 1937 flue-cured crop. Since then total tobacco income has declined each year, markedly influenced by the decline of flue-cured cash income under the impact of large domestic supplies and poor export demand the last two years. Burley and flue-cured income dropped sharply between 1938 and 1939 and did not entirely recover in 1940. Demand factors were evidently the most important determinants of these declines. Growers of other types have been in a relatively better position. Income from dark air-cured and Maryland types has been more constant, and income from cigar leaf has increased.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The name of Private Dan Yankey of Exeter, Pa., with the 36th Field Artillery at Fort Bragg, N. C., was conceded to have the most appropriate name for a soldier at the fort.



W. A. McADAMS
Superintendent of Farmville's Water and Light Department

Mr. McAdams says there is not a town anywhere in the State that has a more efficient Electric Light Plant.

Agents to Teach Tobacco Grading

A schedule for tobacco grading demonstrations to be held throughout the flue-cured tobacco area of North Carolina during the next three months was announced yesterday by L. T. Weeks, Extension specialist of State College. The demonstrations will be arranged by county agents, and will be conducted by tobacco grading specialists of the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

North Carolina produced 69 per cent of the Nation's flue-cured tobacco crop last year.

TOBACCO: The final estimate of North Carolina's 1940 tobacco crop of 506,820,000 is 38 per cent under the \$11,675,000 pounds crop produced in 1939 and 2 percent above the 10-year average (1929-38) production. Under the control program this year, North Carolina farmers harvested 511,800 acres compared with 864,100 grown last year and a ten-year average of 635,440 acres. This year's acreage is 41 percent below 1939 and 19 percent below the ten-year average. The 1940 yield per acre for the State, placed at 990 pounds, is 51 pounds above the previous record yield made last year and 209 pounds above the ten-year average. The 1940 record high yield accounts for production this season being 2 per cent above the ten-year average when the acreage is 19 per cent below the corresponding period.

Tobacco Growers Advised Produce Leaf of Quality

By Lloyd T. Weeks, Extension Tobacco Specialist N. C. State College

The outlook for flue-cured tobacco is still somewhat uncertain due to the fact that our export market is practically at a standstill brought about by war conditions. The only certain market that we have at the present time is the domestic market. A three-year control program is in effect and is designed to bring production in line with consumption.

Tobacco growers are going to make every effort possible to produce the type of tobacco which they can get the most money for. To do this, there are a number of practices that can be performed which will tend to help produce the type of tobacco that meets the domestic demand. One of the first essential things to do is to use the recommended fertilizer for tobacco and the recommended formulas are as follows:

It has been found that on light or low-productive soils that from 800 to 1200 pounds of a 3-8-6 tobacco fertilizer gives satisfactory results. On the heavier or more productive soils it has been found that 800 to 1000 pounds of a 3-10-6 gives excellent results. On coastal plain soils it is advisable to use a 3-8-6 and in many instances where the soil is in a high state of cultivation a 3-10-6. On Piedmont soils it is advisable in all cases to use a 3-10-6 in preference to a 3-8-6. In some instances on Piedmont soils it is advisable to use a 2-10-6 at the rate of 800 to 1000 pounds per acre in preference to a 3-10-6. This would also be true on many tobacco soils in the flue-cured belt where tobacco for some reason had to follow a legume crop with a heavy growth.

Tobacco is Very Sensitive. All experiments and demonstrations have indicated that these analysis and rates will give more profitable results than will lower analysis or low grades of fertilizer. Tobacco is a very sensitive and delicate plant so far as its feeding habits are concerned. It demands a well-balanced plant food and when 1000 pounds of a 3-8-3 fertilizer is used, the nitrogen over-balances the amount of phosphate and potash used, thus making an unbalanced condition in the source of plant food. The results that might be expected from this are too much nitrogen, not a sufficient amount of phosphate and potash, and poor quality tobacco.

Another practice that has tended to help produce cigarette tobacco is proper spacing. It has been found that where rows are placed 4 feet apart and tobacco placed 20 to 24 inches apart in the row it helps to keep the tobacco from growing too thick and heavy for domestic purposes. When tobacco is spaced closer together, it usually produces a better smoking tobacco. The average tobacco soils of the flue-cured area will produce tobacco of the most desirable type when it is placed 22 to 24 inches apart. If the soil is in a high state of cultivation, it may be advisable to place the tobacco 16 to 20 inches in the drill. On thin or poor soils, it may be necessary to place the tobacco 28 to 30 inches apart.

If growers will watch this one practice and space their tobacco according to the soil on which the tobacco is being produced, they will find that under the present conditions they will get a higher rate per acre than if they continue to produce the types to meet what at one time was export demands.

Ridge Cultivation is Valuable. The ridge method of cultivation has proven invaluable toward making a better quality of tobacco. By the ridge method of cultivation is meant keeping the tobacco on a bed or ridge from the time it is planted until it is harvested. The advantage of this method of cultivation is that it gives a higher, broad, rounded bed in which the roots grow and develop. From experiments and demonstrations that have been conducted it has been found that where the ridge method of cultivation is used, as much as \$20 to \$35 per acre increase in value over the flat method of cultivation was received.

Future crops of tobacco are dependent upon seed selection, whether by individual growers or commercial seed companies, and whether they are capable and efficient or incapable and poor at doing the job. The quality of tobacco can be improved from year to year by giving thought and careful consideration to the selection of seed plants.

The seed plants should be selected before the tobacco is topped. They should be typical of the variety planted. The leaves on plants of any variety should be well spaced on the stalk, and the seed plant stand out above the average plants, if the quality is to be improved by selection. The veins of the leaves should alternate as they come out from the mid-rib instead of coming from the same point on either side. The largest plants growing in a rich spot in the field will not give the best quality in all cases.

Bag Seed Plants. It is necessary for a 14-pound paper bag to be placed over the seed

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parts just before the first blossom opens to prevent cross-pollination. Tobacco is a self-pollinated plant but can be cross-pollinated mechanically. If the stalk is too slender to hold the bag upright when tied on, wait a few days and pinch off the first blossoms and the pods, and allow the stalk to become stronger. Bud worm bait should be applied to seed pods before the bags are put on. To get best results it is necessary to prune the branches to three or four in order to give room for development under the bag; in other words, leave only the "crow's foot" as the healthiest, soundest seed come from these pods. Normally one seed plant

will produce about one-half ounce of seed. When the tobacco has matured, the best seed plants must again be selected from the crop if the most is accomplished by selection. After the seed pods have thoroughly matured, it is necessary to remove the tops of the plants to a building where they may be hung up and allowed to thoroughly dry. When they have dried thoroughly the seed should be taken from the pods and cleaned by means of a tobacco seed cleaner. Many of the County Agents and Vocational Teachers have a seed cleaner available for tobacco growers to use.

FARMVILLE PLEDGES ITS RESOURCES



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To Farmer Friends With the Invitation To

SELL, BUY and BANK in FARMVILLE!

- POWER**
Municipally owned plant of 3 new Diesel Engines.
- WATER**
Municipally owned plant, 24 hour capacity 1,440,000 gallons.
- TRANSPORTATION**
Two railroads—James Motor freight lines.
- CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and Merchants Association.**
- INDUSTRIES**
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- FINANCE**
Bank of Farmville, Building & Loan Association.
- CHURCHES**
Seven live churches and auxiliary organizations.
- EDUCATION**
Accredited high school and Agricultural School.

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DR. W. A. WILSON
J. W. JOYNER
J. M. SPANGLER

GEORGE W. DAVIS, Mayor
R. A. JOYNER, Clerk
MRS. J. T. VAUGHN, Assistant Clerk
J. M. SPANGLER, Superintendent of Light Plant

POLICE DEPARTMENT:
L. T. LUCAS, Chief
W. A. MARTIN
R. B. FIELDS
J. A. SMITH