

# Of Interest to Farmers

## Experts Working On Granville Wilt

Tobacco seed from varieties resistant to Granville wilt will not be available for 1944 plantings because the strains now under test have not been thoroughly tried out for quality, says Howard R. Garriss, Extension plant pathologist at N. C. State College.

According to the pathologist, the Tobacco Experiment Station has developed some strains from a South American variety of tobacco that show a high degree of resistance to Granville wilt but they are not yet satisfied with the quality of the cured leaf.

The N. C. Experiment Station, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, has been working on resistance to Granville wilt for several years but this season they are testing the strains in a number of sections throughout the belt. Just as soon as the desired quality is obtained, seed will be officially released.

Garriss says that the growers, who are cooperating in the tests, have been asked not to save any seed from the heads of plants resistant to Granville wilt.

He reports that if whole communities or areas should plant these seed it would be a bad proposition because they might wake up and find that they were growing tobacco of undesirable quality—a type of leaf not wanted by the buyers.

The experimenters say: "We would hate to kill the goose that laid the golden egg". In other words, seed cannot be officially released until desirable quality has been combined with resistance to the wilt.

Garriss calls attention to the fact that breeding for resistance to one

disease does not mean that the strain will be resistant to all diseases. The only disease resistant varieties of flue cured tobacco now available for commercial use are the 400 variety, bred for resistance to black root rot, and Strains 1, 2, 3 and 4, bred for resistance to black shank.

## Better Hay Is Mowed If Cut In Afternoon

Recent tests have shown that hay cut in the afternoon is much better than cut in the morning of the same day, reports Dr. E. R. Collins, in charge of Agronomy Extension at State College.

This new development in harvesting hay resulted from studies begun at Cornell University, according to Dr. Collins. He said that tests on alfalfa showed that the hay contained 90 per cent more sugar and starch per acre and about 25 per cent more total dry matter, when cut in the afternoon as compared with the cutting in the morning.

Collins said that hay cut in the afternoon will dry slower because of the higher sugar content, which slows up the rate of water loss from the plant.

"Since the quality of the hay was improved through afternoon cutting, the slight disadvantage of slower drying should not discourage North Carolina farmers from trying to make the best hay possible for livestock production," Collins said.

The agronomist pointed out that the sugars and carbohydrates, which make up an important part of the feeding value of a hay, vary in amounts throughout the day and night. These starches and carbohydrates are produced by the plant only while it is exposed to light. During the night they are changed by the plant into a form less suitable as a nutritious feed.

## State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Q. Since the dry weather has ruined my corn crop and reduced my hay crop, what is the best thing for me to do?

A. Put in some grazing crops of barley, oats, and rye, and fertilize them well, says Dr. E. R. Collins. He also suggests that you put in a few acres of alfalfa for early feed next spring and throughout the year. You can also increase your small grain acreage and increase the yields per acre through proper soil preparation, adequate fertilization at planting, and planting the crops at the right time.

Q. I increased my acreage of sweet potatoes. Will there be a good chance of selling them direct from the field?

A. The acreage of sweet potatoes has been increased in all sections and growers should prepare for grading, curing and storing the crop, in order that it may be marketed in an orderly manner, say Extension officials at State College. If farmers attempt to "dump" their sweet potatoes on the market in a green state, the market will be glutted and the price support measures will not be able to take care of the situation. The Agricultural Engineering Department at State College will be glad to assist you in working out curing and storage problems.

## Farmers Asked To Increase Acreage And Wheat Yield

North Carolina growers are asked by the War Food Administration to increase their wheat acreage and the officials suggest that it is even more important to increase yields per acre.

They state that the Nation's acreage goal for 1944 is to be increased by 26 per cent and they request Tar Heel growers to cooperate in producing more of this vital wartime crop.

They urge growers to follow the three most important rules recommended by the North Carolina Expe-

riiment Station at State College for obtaining a good wheat yield. These recommendations are: "Prepare the land thoroughly, use the proper amount of fertilizer, and get the crop planted at the right time."

The WFA officials state that there is no limit as to the number of acres of wheat which may be planted on a North Carolina farm. They suggest, however, that the farmer follow good farming practices needed to maintain production and prevent erosion.

They point out that good farming practices of proven value include contour farming, strip cropping, and rotation. They advise that "Farmers hold land for increased acreages in 1944 of peanuts, soybeans, potatoes and feed grains, and then plant all other acres to wheat consistent with good farming practice."

According to the WFA, the 1943 loan rate is \$1.47 for North Carolina for No. 2 red winter wheat. The 1944 wheat loan rate will be announced as early as possible next year.

The officials say that the situation with respect to combines for harvesting wheat will be more favorable next season. The output of new machinery will be approximately 80 per cent of the 1940 level, which will make it possible to meet the minimum needs for all-out food production.

## O. P. A. Specialist Advises No Change In \$41 Ceiling Price

Lumberton, Aug. 24.—W. P. Hedrick, tobacco specialist of the North Carolina department of agriculture, on a visit here revealed that state agricultural officials have been officially advised that there will be no advance in the government ceiling price of \$41 per hundred on flue-cured tobacco. He said the information came direct from Meredith S. Kohlberg, officer in charge of the tobacco division in the OPA office in Washington.

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"All the tobacco companies will have to get their average down to not more than \$41 per hundred by the end of the season," Mr. Hedrick said. "Next January they must show the government they have done this. I see absolutely no hope for any increase in the ceiling price on flue-cured tobacco."

## Lumberton Market Selling Near Million Pounds Daily

Lumberton, August 24.—Lumberton's tobacco market began its third week of the sales season Monday in high speed after averaging nearly 900,000 pounds a day last week to bring the market to a total of 7,332,772 pounds sold. The high prices paid have given the market an average of \$41.60.

With at least five more weeks to run, the Lumberton market bids fair to sell approximately 25,000,000 pounds for the full season. Due to the short crop and the light weight leaf this year, the opinion is that the market will close around October 1.

Lumberton has been paying above the \$41 government ceiling price ever since the opening of the season, and there has not been a day that the farmers patronizing this market have not received a premium on their tobacco.

### POULTRY

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that pullorum disease has been reduced about a third since 1936, when official testing of poultry breeding stock began on a Federal-State basis.

The earth rises and falls from 13 to 23 inches daily in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., according to scientists.



**DRAMATIC BLUE.** Here it is contrasted with jet black by Ruth Warrick, who is now playing in RKO Radio's "The Iron Major." With her pale hyacinth blue crepe dress, she wears a skimmer of black felt, edged in black veiling; elbow length black suede gloves and carries a black kid bag with lucite closings. Her only jewelry consists of a pair of silver leaves and two silver butterfly earrings.

### HONEY

At least twenty million pounds of honey have been added to this year's honey crop recently because the weather was sunny while sweet clover was in bloom in northern states.

The mockingbird—State bird of Florida—has been known to change its song 87 times in seven minutes.

## Auction Sale

The Follette Horse & Mule Co.  
BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.

At our sale last Monday, we had around 200 head of Horses and Mules, with a good clearance of everything offered.

For our sale next Monday, Aug. 30th, we will have a load of Mules from Texas, as good as can be bought, a good load from Kansas City, and a load of extra good Iowa and Kansas Mares and Geldings, also a few good Riding Horses, besides about 100 truck-ins.

A consignment of 20 head of Hertford Heifers (eligible to register) and 20 head of butcher cows and steers, besides local truck-ins.

### A FEW GOOD USED CARS AND TRUCKS

If you need any stock this fall, it will pay you to be here.

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# ★ IMPORTANT ★ ★ ANNOUNCEMENT ★

## ★ FROM YOUR PULPWOOD COMMITTEE

**THIS** Committee is starting a drive to cut more pulpwood trees. The shortage is serious . . . and pulpwood is urgently needed for everything from blood plasma containers to parachutes . . . from shell cases to airplane parts . . . from gas mask filters to explosives.

Our Government is asking every able-bodied woodcutter and farmer to pledge 3 extra work days this year (at regular pay) to cut pulpwood . . . 2,500,000 extra cords are needed quickly.

This is a challenge to everyone of us in this community. We must not let our boys down. 3 EXTRA days' work are little to ask when our boys are out there giving their lives for their country.

Enlist today in this drive. Wear the button that shows you are in this fight. This is one way this community can help win this war.

Come to Committee headquarters or get in touch with any of these men. And do it quickly.

This pulpwood shortage is a national war emergency.



## YOUR LOCAL COMMITTEE

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