

# NITROGEN NEEDED BY FARM PRODUCE

## Supplies On Hand For Crops Can Only Be Estimated Now

By GUY A. CARDWELL  
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Company

As chemical nitrogen for use as fertilizer is of outstanding importance to most Southern farmers, I am making use of information on this subject prepared and circulated by the National Fertilizer Association in The Fertilizer Review, April-May-June, 1942, issue. Although supplies of chemical nitrogen for use as fertilizer during 1942-43 can be estimated only approximately at this time, those best informed on the subject agree that the present prospect is that less fertilizer nitrogen will be available for 1942-43 than was used during 1941-42. This means that if limited supplies are to be distributed equitably, careful plans must be made and followed through the year.

It is thought that to make the most efficient use of nitrogen in meeting wartime crop goals—and certainly all other considerations must be passed over—about half of the chemical nitrogen available should be used in mixed fertilizers and about half set aside and held for direct use. The proportion traditionally used for direct application varies, of course, from State to State. The fertilizer industry has pledged itself to carry out the nitrogen conservation and distribution program that has been worked out cooperatively by the State fertilizer law enforcement agencies, the farm groups, the Federal war emergency agencies and the fertilizer industry by every means at its disposal.

Those who have studied the nitrogen shortage problem agree that in the main, the nitrogen assigned to mixed fertilizer can be distributed equitably and used most efficiently (1) by omitting chemical nitrogen from mixed fertilizers for non-essential uses as lawns, golf courses, etc.; (2) by omitting chemical nitrogen from mixed fertilizers for use on fall-sown small grains, principally wheat of which there is a large surplus; (3) by spreading down the nitrogen content of complete fertilizers generally, in no case to less than 2 per cent, however; and (4) by very definitely linking fertilizer grades and prices to crops and soil areas.

If grades having a high nitrogen content are offered and sold in considerable tonnage, the limited nitrogen supply will soon be exhausted. The offering of high nitrogen grades, in view of the almost certain shortage of nitrogen for direct use, would almost inevitably reduce total tonnage. This would result in inequitable distribution and might even necessitate rationing to farmers on a card or ticket basis.

This is what the Federal agencies, many State agricultural officials and the fertilizer industry are trying hard to avoid. A distinct advantage in reducing the nitrogen content of mixed fertilizers instead of producing fewer tons of mixed goods with a high nitrogen content is that the former would insure the use of normal applications of phosphate and potash both of which are expected to be available in normal or more than normal quantities.

All chemical nitrogen except that taken by the War Department is being allocated by the War Production Board—that for fertilizer use on recommendations made by the United States Department of Agriculture, after consultation with the land-grant colleges.

Sulfate of ammonia must be moved continuously from points of production, and nitrate of soda from ports to fertilizer plants. Fertilizer manufacturing and mixing processes must go on during the summer, fall, and winter months in order that fertilizers may be ready for orderly shipment in the spring.

Double plans for utilizing surplus oil seed meals as fertilizer will be developed. These meals should be fed to livestock in so far as possible or practicable, but present indications are that surpluses for use as fertilizer will be available.

Fortunately, about 90 per cent of the nitrogen needed to produce our crops comes from the soil and from the air, and some of our shortage of chemical nitrogen can be made up by growing more legumes and by making more efficient use of farm manures.

Unfortunately, the shortage of chemical nitrogen falls heavily on the South where animal manures are not as plentiful as in the North and where practical consideration limit somewhat the acreage of legumes that can be grown. Even so, the South will probably almost double its acreage of water legumes this fall.

**LIMESTONE**  
Orders for limestone under the AAA program have already exceeded 300,000 tons, with the deadline for additional orders set for September 15.

Farmers are expected to use more late coverings made of cotton this year because of the jute shortage, says J. A. Shanklin, N. C. State College cotton Extension specialist.

## WPB Chairman Confers With Labor Leaders



Co-operation between the men in the factories and the men under arms to achieve victory is the keynote of Labor Day, the first since the United States entered the war. This spirit of "working together" is exemplified by the soldier, sailor and war plant worker who posed separately for the war poster shown, top above, and later met to pose for the picture, bottom.

## Farm And Home Agents To Convene At Stokes

DANBURY, Sept. 6—A conference of county farm and home agents, and assistant agents, of the northwestern section of the state will open Tuesday night at the Wade Mecum Camp in Stokes county, it was announced today by L. F. Brumfield, Stokes farm agent. The meeting will continue through Saturday morning.

Dean I. O. Schaub, director of the State College Extension Service, will attend and he will lead the discussions, which will include plans for strengthening the neighborhood leader organization in the state. N. R. Miswonger, Extension horticulturist, will discuss with the agents the timely problem of home gardening under wartime conditions.

O. F. McCrary and Miss Anamerle Arant, Northwestern district agents of the Extension Service, will be in charge of the conference. Approximately 60 agents and Extension leaders will attend.

## State Farm Harvests Free Of Shortages Of Laborers

RALEIGH, Sept. 6—(AP)—North Carolina's farm crops have been gathered so far this year with practically no loss cause by labor shortage despite increased production and the loss of farm laborers to military service and war work. Mrs. Gertrude C. Clinton, head of the Federal Employment Service in North Carolina, reported today. Mrs. Clinton said this was achieved through the cooperation of growers with the employment service, state and county agriculture department war boards, and the Farm Security Administration which provided several camps for transient workers.

## New Irish Potato Yields Excellent Results In NC

COLUMBUS, Sept. 6—Excellent results from the new Irish potato variety, Sequoia, are being reported in Polk County, says S. H. Dobson, assistant farm agent.

Several thousand pounds of this State College-developed potato were planted this year. One grower, J. A. Arledge of Columbus, said the Sequoias outyielded certified Irish Cobblers by 35 per cent.

Mr. Arledge dug 41-2 pounds of the new variety from one hill, and secured 50 bushels of potatoes from 100 pounds of seed potatoes planted, Agent Dobson said.

## Labor Camp Is Slated For Northampton Area

JACKSON, Sept. 6—Arrangements have been made to place a labor camp in Northampton County to aid farmers in harvesting cotton and peanuts, reports Farm Agent E. L. Norton. The camp will be moved from Great Bridge, Virginia, and from 150 to 200 laborers will be quartered to relieve the present farm labor shortage.

It is anticipated that these laborers will be used for a 60-day period, Agent Norton said.

**RATION FOR LIVESTOCK**  
More farmers should realize that most of the ration fed their livestock can be raised on the home farm, says Fred M. Haig, N. C. State College animal husbandman.

**HERD CULLING**  
One of the first animals to be culled from the herd should be the scrub bull, says L. I. Case, in charge of Extension animal husbandry work at N. C. State College.

## DEMAND IS SEEN FOR FUEL TIMBER

### Wood More Valuable As Coal Is Needed In Vital War Work

COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, Sept. 6—R. W. Graeber, Extension forester of N. C. State College, predicted today that demands for fuel wood will soon be the largest in history. "Farmers having access to a wood supply should lay aside their needs for next winter, and cut a surplus to help relieve the fuel transportation situation," he said.

Graeber added a note of warning, however: "Cut only crowded, crooked and diseased stands of forest trees," he said. "The demand for saw timber and pulpwood will continue to be good, and the farmer can make more money from the sale of these forest products than from the sale of fuel wood."

Coal makes up about one-third of the total freight normally carried to munition factories and power plants, the Extension forester stated. By using wood for fuel, civilians can allow more coal and fuel oil to be transported for war purposes.

"Because most fuel wood is much improved by seasoning a few months, farmers are urged to take action now," said Graeber. "A supply of wood should be cut well in advance of winter when the fuel will be needed."

For the benefit of city people who may be forced to use wood in their furnaces and fireplaces, Graeber explained that wood is free from disagreeable dust and produces very little smoke or soot when properly burned. A cord of hardwood leaves only 60 pounds of ashes, while a ton of hard coal will make 200 to 300 pounds. Wood ashes, too, have a fertilizing value.

**SOW HANDLING**  
Complete instructions for handling the sow about to farrow are contained in Extension Circular No. 238, which may be obtained free from the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh.

## Remodel Your Old Clothes To Make Them Last Longer

BY JULIA McIVER  
Assistant Clothing Specialist  
State College Extension Service

It is a sound policy in peacetime, but a patriotic duty in wartime, to make our clothes last longer. In most homes there are garments hanging in the closets which haven't been worn for a long time. Get them out. Look them over. If they are beyond repair or making over, sell them or give them away. Get them into the hands of those who salvage waste materials.

There is an old rule that says "A good thing half worn is better than a cheap new thing." This is more true of fabrics, probably, than of anything else. A good piece of crepe, satin or fine wool is good for a long time and often well worth renovating and recutting into a fashionable new garment. Worn clothing can be reconditioned so as to make it serviceable again—if not for yourself, perhaps for others.

Sometimes a few changes, even without ripping the garment completely apart, will give it a new lease on life. Try the garment on and study it before a full-length mirror.

To do away with a sagged appearance at the shoulder line, tack pads into the top of the sleeve. Shoulder lines are not as pronounced as in past years, so make the pads smaller and flatter.

If the dress is baggy at the waist, rip the waist from the skirt, cut off the excess length, and restitch. Skirts that are too large can be fitted at the side seams.

A dress that is too small calls for more planning. Let us seams wherever possible, and press carefully with a damp cloth to remove traces of stitching.

New yokes of contrasting material will relieve strain across the shoulders, and sleeves of the same material may be used if the sleeves are too tight.

If the sleeve is too tight and you have extra material, try inserting a strip of material at the seam line. A contrasting insert at the center of the sleeve may fit in with the design of the dress.

To lengthen a dress that has no hem, insert contrasting bands in a pleasing arrangement on the skirt, or add one contrasting band at the bottom. Remember to tie this into the design of the dress by adding a touch of the same material elsewhere—perhaps a new collar, yoke, and sleeves, or a band at the waistline.

When simple changes are not enough, you may want to cut and make an entirely different garment from an old one. Outgrown clothes, worn clothes with good parts, and badly out-of-style clothes may be ripped apart and remade. Take them apart before cleaning, pull the threads or carefully rip with a razor blade. Brush the old seams to remove lint. Press wool or rayon fabrics on the wrong side with a pressing cloth, and don't forget to press frequently during remodeling.

Look for weak, worn spots and stains, and plan to cut around or hide them. If you add trimming, be sure it is in keeping with the design of the garment. Don't add too much. Unless you know a great deal about colors, be cautious in combining them. Combine only colors you are sure will look well together. If the material is worth making over, it is worth doing well.

The good parts of two dresses that look well together may be combined to make one dress. You can do this in many ways. For one dress and the bodice and instance, make the yoke and skirt sleeves of another.

Or put together the blouse of one dress and the skirt of another, with perhaps a tie belt fabric with the blouse material.

If the sleeves of a dress are too tight, short, or otherwise unwearable, and the neck doesn't fit, cut them out and wear the dress with blouses as a jumper.

Jackets and jerseys may be cut from dressing using a good commercial pattern as a guide. If the blouse is entirely useless and the skirt is still good, separate it at the waistline, finish the skirt with a placket or zipper and a firm band at the waistline.

The good parts of house dresses and house coats are often enough made into children's dresses, pajamas, sun suits, or aprons.

Or if the dress material is strong and sturdy, it will make trousers or shorts for boys and jumpers and dresses for girls. Or sometime a child's blouse can be cut from an old dress.

Men's suits make over well into suits for boys or girls of school age. Use a good commercial pattern of simple design.

A pair of worn overalls or work pants may have enough good in them to make a tough play outfit.

The good parts of one or two men's shirts can be reworked into blouses for the small boy or girl. Old print material may be quilted into bed jackets, robes, slippers, or bibs.

Old leather goods may be used for patches on the knees or elbows of winter playsuits and may also be used to make the soles of house slippers.

The main essential is the spirit—the will to make something

## 'VICTORY BULLS' TO BE GIVEN OUT

### 21 Big Animals To Be Distributed Throughout Farms In State

STATESVILLE, Sept. 7—Wartime dairy production will receive a boost Tuesday when 21 "Victory Bulls" will be distributed as a part of the annual North Carolina Jersey Cattle Club sale, to be held at the Iredell County fairgrounds near here. The bulls will be given to farmers who do not have registered cattle, but who are interested in helping meet the war emergency demand for more and better milk.

John A. Arey, Extension dairy specialist of N. C. State college, is in charge of the distribution of the "Victory Bulls." The purebred registered animals were donated by the following Jersey breeders: The Biltmore Farms, 10; Robert R. Boseman of Rocky Mount, W. R. Lutz of Newton, Route 2, and Dr. Howard W. Odum of Chapel Hill, two each; and Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Morrison of Charlotte, N. C. State college, E. L. Moore and Sons of Conover, J. O. Lutz of Newton, Route 4, and Dr. George Johnson of Wallace, one each.

Mr. Arey announced the following list of farmers, each of whom will receive one of the bulls: H. B. Oxford of Alexander county, W. P. Barker of Buncombe, William Barker of Caswell, Fred L. Beatty of Catawba, James Turner of Cleveland, Leon Coley of Granville, J. W. Freeze of Iredell, Jacob L. Avery of Lincoln, Paul Fartner of Wing, Wade C. Camthers of Orange.

And, D. F. McIntyre of Polk, Mack D. McCurry of Rutherford, J. S. Lawson of Stokes, John C. Godfrey of Union, Claude Pardue of Wilkes, J. D. Montgomery of Surry, R. E. Boyd of Gaston, Henry M. Sparks of Davie, W. L. McPherson of Alamance, Clarence Faust to Rowan, and Arnold M. Thompson of Mecklenburg.

The N. C. Jersey Cattle Club will offer three bulls and 43 cows and heifers for sale in the auction ring. The public is invited. The distribution of the "Victory Bulls" will start at 10 a. m.

## ASHEVILLE BEEF SHOW IS SLATED

### Raleigh Cattle Exhibit Is Set For College Next Month

COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, Sept. 6—Complete plans for the two baby beef shows to be held this fall in Asheville and Raleigh were announced today by L. I. Case, Extension animal husbandman of N. C. State College. The shows will be conducted by the Extension Service, through the cooperation of the Committee on Agriculture of the North Carolina Agricutlure Association.

Case said that the first show and sale will be held October 7 and 8 in the City Water department garage building on Valley street in Asheville. Judging will begin at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, October 7, and the sale will start at the same hour on October 8. C. Dalton Swaffler of Jacksonville, Florida, livestock development agent of the A. C. L. Railroad and former animal husbandman at State College, will judge the show.

The Raleigh event will be held on the N. C. State College campus, with the cattle to be housed under the east stands of the Riddick football stadium and the judging and sales ring to be located nearby. The 4-H Club boys and girls and Future Farmers of America will exhibit their calves at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, October 13, and the sale will be held at the same hour on October 14. Dr. John E. Foster, associate professor of animal husbandry at State College, will judge the Raleigh show.

Case said that Oscar T. Pitts, director of State Prisons, has donated his services as auctioneer for both shows. The Extension specialist said that Mr. Pitts' enthusiasm and talents as an auctioneer have contributed much to the success of baby beef shows and sales in the past.

from nothing, to make it practical from the standpoint of wearability and comfort, and to make it fit into the pattern of his times.

## 3-Star Performance



The Flying Fortress that flew Gen. George H. Brett, commander of the United Nation's air forces, from Australia in record time recently is back in Seattle where she was born. Gen. Brett is shown in the plane's cockpit. While it was his personal plane, it was called "Alexander the Swooper" and hung up more flying hours than any other war plane in the U. S. Air Forces. Riddled with bullets it is still in fighting trim. It never had a fighter escort while in battle zones.—(Central Press).

## Applications Received For Forest Seedlings

COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, Sept. 6—Applications are now being received for forest tree seedlings to be planted by demonstration farmers in the Tennessee Valley watershed in Western North Carolina, it was announced today by R. W. Graeber, Extension forester of N. C. State College. The cooperative forest planting program of the TVA and the Extension Service will be continued as in past years, Graeber said. The forester said that the following species of trees are available free to demonstration farmers who agree to plant the seedlings as erosion control projects: Shortleaf pine, white pine, black locust, and yellow poplar.

Graeber said that county farm agent will take the applications of farmers and submit them to the TVA nurseries which will supply the seedlings.

## Boll Weevils May Cut Cotton Crop Seriously

MONROE, Sept. 6—Many Union County farmers are predicting that boll weevils will cut the cotton crop from 7,000 to 10,000 bales this year, reports T. J. W. Broome, farm agent of the N. C. State College Extension Service.

Rains that fell during the time calcium arsenate should have been applied for weevil control either prevented dusting or washed the poison off immediately.

## CLEAN CONTAINERS

The use of clean containers, cases, and packing materials adds greatly to the marketing appearance of egg, and helps prevent the growth of mold, says C. F. Parrish of N. C. State College.

Recent investigations indicate that there are 12 different types of nerve cells in the eye's retina.

## FARMS GET MORE FOR SOILS WORK

### AAA Money For Dirt Building Is Increased In Carolina

COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, Sept. 6—An increase in the maximum allowance North Carolina farmers may earn for carrying out approved soil building practices under the 1943 AAA farm program was announced today by G. T. Scott, chairman of the State AAA Committee, with headquarters at State College.

Known as "production practice allowances" under the 1943 program, the maximum for soil-building practices on a cropland basis has been set at 75 cents per acre times the total amount of cropland on the farm. The 1942 program provided for maximum payments of 70 cents per acre times the total cropland, less the average of special crop allotments. Under the 1943 program, cropland is defined as farm land which in 1942 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding land in commercial orchards.

In addition, he said, the maximum pasture land allowance has been set at 40 cents per acre times the total of fenced, non-crop, open pasture land on the farm in excess of half the acreage of cropland. The pasture must be capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres. Under the 1942 program, this allowance was fixed at 25 cents per acre.

Production practice allowances for commercial orchards and commercial vegetables remain the same as under the 1942 program.

"These production practice allowances have been established to urge every farmer to carry out as many as possible of these practices which are needed to achieve soil conservation farming," Scott said. "Every practice for which payment will be made will contribute directly to increased production of crops and livestock urgently needed in the war effort."

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## THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson  
**ROBERT FULTON**  
BUILT A SUBMARINE BEFORE HE BUILT A STEAMBOAT... AND OFFERED IT TO NAPOLEON, WHO REFUSED IT!  
BUT BEFORE ALL THAT, HE WAS A PORTRAIT PAINTER.

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**A SPIDER APPEARS NOT TO RECOGNIZE FLIES AS FOOD UNLESS THEY'RE IN ITS WEB.**

WHICH STATE IN THE U.S. IS FARTHEST NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, WEST?  
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**LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE**

YOU GUYS ARE SUCKERS—THEM BOSSES ARE SLAVE DRIVERS! WHY DON'T YOU SHOW 'EM? LAY OFF A FEW DAYS AN' GO FISHIN'!

THE JOB WE'RE ON CAN'T WAIT—

AW BALONEY! WHY BREAK YER BACKS? TAKE IT EASY—WHAT'S TH' RUSH? THERE'S NO JOB THAT CAN'T WAIT

YEAH? I SUPPOSE THE BOYS ON BARTRAM KNOCKED OFF TO GO FISHIN' WHENEVER THEY GOT TRED!

OR WHENEVER SOME SERGEANT SAID SOMETHING THAT HURT THEIR FEELINGS—

YOU TALK LIKE A COUPLE OF SCHOOLBOYS! AIN'T YOU WISE TO TH' FACTS O' LIFE YET? THIS IS A FREE COUNTRY!

YEAH! AND WE AIM TO KEEP IT THAT WAY BY DOING OUR JOB!

YOU SAID IT! AND LOAFIN' ISN'T OUR JOB!

THAT MAN'S AN ENEMY AGENT? HOW DO YOU KNOW COLOMB ANNE?

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