

# Blue Mold Expected To Cause Late Tobacco Crop In Columbus County

## FARMERS FORCED TO REPLANT BEDS

Demonstrations In Use Of Fermate Dust And Spray Have Been Arranged

WHITEVILLE, March 30 — Reports of the existence of blue mold in tobacco beds are coming in to the office of Columbus County Agent Charles D. Raper from practically every section of the county, he has reported.

In a recent report to State College officials the Extension farm agent said that a survey made last week revealed the fact that tobacco plants are extremely small. There are from two to three sizes of plants in the beds, since many farmers have been forced to replant their beds due to cold weather.

Columbus County's tobacco crop may not be set until the latter part of May, according to present indications. Raper said a factor that will throw Columbus growers into a late season.

Checking with the various fermate dealers in the county, Raper learned that farmers are treating their beds and have created a big demand for suitable spraying equipment. The majority of farmers are buying the wheel barrow-type spray, he said. Farmers are adding extra hoses and nozzles in order to complete the job more quickly.

Blue mold demonstrations have been arranged with the following farmers, all of whom will use fermate spray: E. Q. Nance, Chadbourn, Route 2; Bud Stephens,

Boardman, Route 1; Wilbur Smith, Nakina, Route 1; Delmas Hooks, Whiteville, Route 1; E. L. White, Jr., Whiteville, Route 4; Pinkney Williams, Clarendon, Route 1; Arthur Davis, Whiteville, Route 4; and Charles Erzor, Fair Bluff, W. J. Fisher, Whiteville, Route 1; and Percy Williams, Clarendon, Route 1; will use fermate dust.

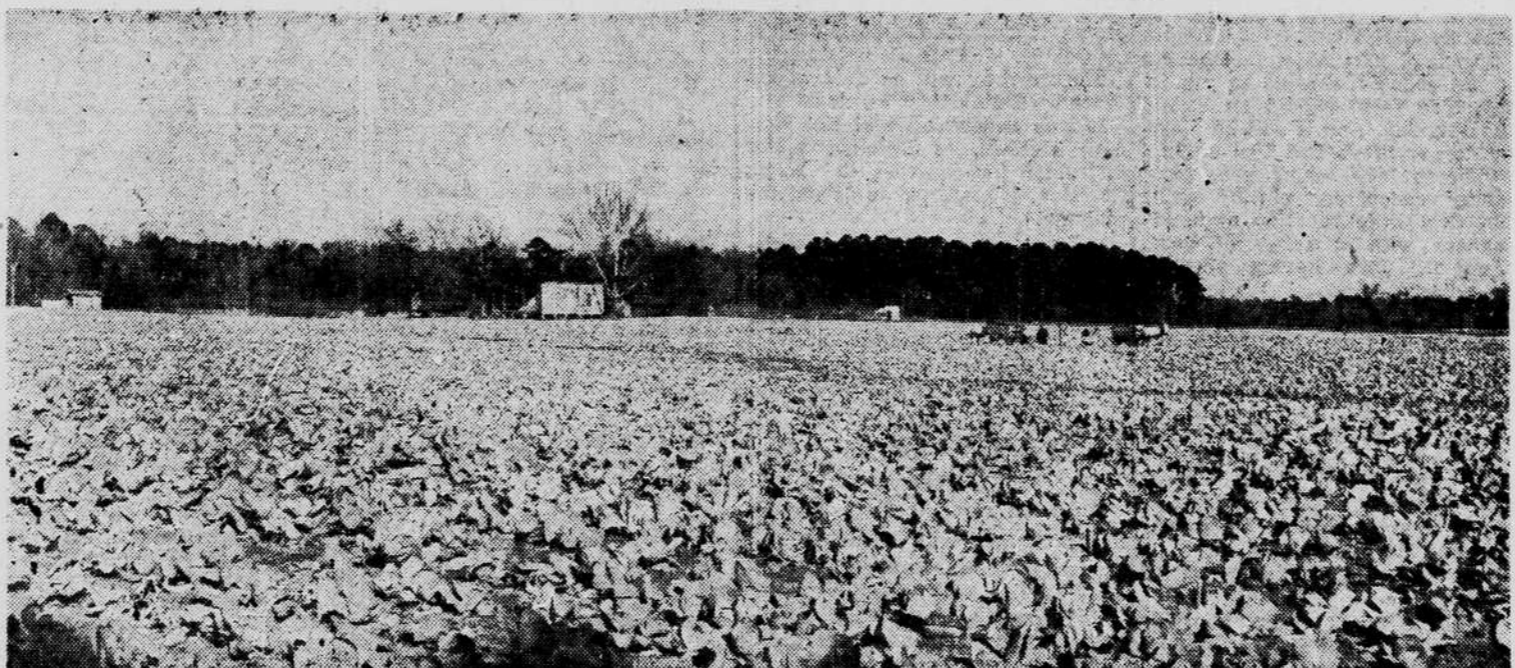
## RURAL WOMEN TAKE PART IN TRAINING MEETINGS IN STATE

In recent weeks throughout North Carolina the County Councils of Home Demonstration Clubs have been holding their regular winter meetings. The county council is the Executive Board of the County Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs and is composed of the officers of the local clubs, County Project Leaders, and County Committee Chairman. Its function is primarily for the purpose of forwarding Home Demonstration Work and developing leadership. It acts as an advisory council to the home agent in determining plans, policies and programs.

Generally, at the winter meeting of the council, plans are made for obtaining results in different phases of the home demonstration program, training the various officers and local leaders in their responsibilities, and explaining the relationship and responsibility of the club members to the State Federation of Clubs.

Shark hides make leather of fair quality, but manufacturers have difficulty maintaining an assured supply.

## New Hanover County Offers Year-Round Crops



Seen above is a field of cabbage being harvested in February when snows blanket many farms of the nation. This particular field is located in the Castle Hayne area and is typical of the rich farming area abounding in Southeastern North Carolina.

## DISEASES CAUSE CUCUMBER LOSSES

### Downey Mildew And Leaf Spot Infections Cited By Dr. Jenkins

Dr. J. M. Jenkins, Jr., Horticulturist in charge, Vegetable Research Laboratory here, states that last year cucumber growers in the Wilmington and other Carolina areas suffered serious losses in some cases as a result of downy mildew and angular leaf spot infection in their plantings. Although the spread of the organisms causing these diseases is much influenced by weather conditions, they can usually be fairly well controlled by the use of seed treatments and dust applications.

Dr. Jenkins further advises that angular leaf spot appears first as water soaked spots on the leaves which later turns a tan or chalky color and are angular in appearance. Young infected fruits will drop off of the vines. The disease spreads fastest in rainy weather and may be transmitted from plant to plant by pickers. The original infection in the field usually comes from infected seed. Therefore, an important control measure is the treatment of the seed prior to planting.

The treatment recommended for the control of angular leaf spot by Dr. Jenkins consists of soaking the seed for five (5) minutes in a 1-1000 solution of bichloride of mercury. Then the seed is washed for at least two (2) minutes in three (3) washes of clear water to re-wash it is spread out to dry in a shady place, but care must be taken to see that it dries quickly. One (1) bichloride of mercury tablet to one (1) pint of water makes a 1-1000 solution. It is deadly poison.

In combating downy mildew Dr. Jenkins states that consideration should be given to the fact that the foggy weather favors the development of the disease. At present, the best control consists of dusting the plants with a mixture of six (6) pounds of cuprocid to 94 pounds of clay or Pyrox at intervals of five (5) to (10) days, depending upon the weather. Other dusts are available and may be satisfactory.

Varieties of cucumbers that are resistant to downy mildew have been developed and should be available to growers in about two years. These do not have to be dusted for mildew and should, therefore, be given a thorough trial as soon as seed become available.

## ARMY ENGINEERS MAP OF PHILIPPINES NOW UNDER PREPARATION

MANILA, March 30 — (AP) — U. S. Army engineers disclosed today that they were well under way with a project to map the entire Philippines, something never before attempted.

The late Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita remarked during the trial that led to his death last year that anyone who fought on Leyte in the future should have better maps, as "both I and MacArthur used the same American maps and thus lost a good deal of time."

The mapping project is being pushed by planes of the 13th Air force, taking bombsight readings and making photographs of hither-to unknown mountain and jungle areas. Some of these regions are within 40 miles of Manila.

The Army also is training two companies of Philippine scouts as surveyors for on-the-ground measurements of all the republic's 7,000 islands.

Date of completion and scale of the map are military secrets, but engineers said that it would show every large building in the Philippines.

During the Civil War, 350 Southern officers and midshipmen remained in the United States Navy to serve with Union forces.

## FARM NOTES

### BY EULALIE McDOWELL United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON (UP)—Five significant changes in the 1947 cotton crop insurance program have been ordered by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to put the plan on a sounder basis. The changes include higher premium rates.

The recent activity of Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in halting payment of insurance claims has focused attention on the unbusinesslike nature of the cotton insurance program. Of the insured commodities, only cotton is operating in the red.

Anderson's action in halting payments was due to the simple but real fact that there was no money to meet claims for loss. Cotton farmers who suffered losses will have to await a new appropriation before they can collect.

Congressional leaders have promised early action. Loss claims for last year's crop exceeded premiums by 300 or 400 per cent. In fact, meeting cotton claims just about put the entire government crop insurance program in the red.

Reduced Premiums Out Besides increasing the cotton premium rates, the FCIC has eliminated the reduced-premium plan which was offered to farmers in 1945 and 1946.

Another of the significant contemplated changes is the lowering of the amount of protection applicable to the early-season stages of production.

For example, for a farm with an average yield of 250 pounds of cotton, the amount of insurance per acre this year will be 47 pounds for the highest level of insurance per acre in the earliest stages of production. The corresponding amount of protection last year was 75 pounds.

At the same time, the amount of protection this year has been increased somewhat on acreage carried to harvest. By cutting the early season protection and increasing the harvest protection, FCIC hopes to discourage abandonment of crops and encourage carrying them to harvest.

A third change is the establishment of earlier 1947 closing dates for filing applications. It became apparent in 1946, according to the FCIC, that in some areas the prospects of producing a crop were indicated before the closing date, thus causing more farmers to insure in areas where prospects were poor and vice versa.

Insurance Levels Changed A fourth change effects the levels of insurance available to the farmer.

The fifth change is so-called simplification of the program. It means that this year the amount of insurance per acre will be stated as a definite number of pounds for each stage of production.

For example, the amount of protection per acre for a 250-pound average-yielding farm for the highest level of insurance is as follows: 47 pounds before the first cultivation.

75 pounds after the first cultivation, but before laying by; 141 pounds after laying by, but before harvest begins; and 187 pounds after harvest begins.

Last year the amount of insurance per acre was not stated in terms of pounds but on various percentages of the average yield. As the FCIC admitted, the percentages were not too understandable from the farmer's point of view and he can be expected to welcome this change.

## COUNTY 4-H GIRLS JOINING IN REVUE

### State Winner In National Contest To Get All-Expense Trip

4-H Club girls over New Hanover and other counties in the State are participating in the 1947 National 4-H Dress Revue as one of their projects again this year, according to Miss Nancy Ingram, assistant home agent.

The girls participating must make and model their dresses which they will wear in the revue. New Hanover 4-H'ers will hold a dress revue probably in May, Miss Ingram said. Last year's county winner was Mary Alice Kerr.

The winners of each county will enter District revues. Those between the ages of 14 and 21 who have completed three years in club work may compete in the State Dress revue which will be held later. The State winner will receive, from the Simplicity Pattern company, an all-expense trip to the 1947 National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November.

In this activity, which is conducted under the direction of the Extension Service, participants' outfits are judged on style and design, suitability of material to purpose and workmanship, becomingness of color and fit, and cost.

## CARE ADVISED IN COTTON PLANTING

### Plant Industry Specialist Offers Pointers In Seed Selection

C. A. McLendon, senior agronomist of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, working out of Atlanta on the cotton improvement program, offers these pointers on cotton seed plantings.

An ample supply of pure, sound seed of a superior variety is all important. One variety is sufficient for a farm community, or larger area, and experiment stations of the various states determine by comparative tests the varieties best suited to the different conditions.

To be pure, seed must be not more than three years removed from the breeder and its purity safeguarded each year in the fields, handling, ginning, and storage. If seed is to be sound enough for planting purposes, it should show at least 80 per cent germination by competent testing.

All planting seed should be re-cleaned and graded, reginned, and treated for seedling diseases. Outfits for processing planting seed in this way are now available to most cotton farmers and the charge for this seed service is negligible—considering its value in obtaining a good, even stand of healthy plants.

Plant seed at a rate sufficient to insure a good stand. Skimping on planting seed is poor economy regardless of the cost of the seed. Usually the yield of cotton increases as the stand approaches thirty thousand plants per acre. The highest yields on record were made with thick stands in closely-spaced rows.

Consult your county agent for further information on any or all of these points and for suggestions on other important cotton production practices.

Although world-famous Enrico Caruso once sang for \$70.36—he didn't even get the money. On a street corner in Cobourg, Ontario, he joined a little band of Salvation Army officers who did not know his identity until the tambourine was passed and filled with large contributions.

## The Tar Heel Gardener

BY JOHN H. HARRIS N. C. STATE COLLEGE

In my opinion, nothing adds as much to the appearance of a home as does an attractive lawn. A good lawn is hard to obtain, takes lots of work and know-how.

Two grasses that may help us have better lawns are Centipede and Zoysia grass. Both these grasses may be planted now. The Centipede grass is more or less a substitute for Bermuda or Centipede is a low creeping grass that does well on almost any kind of soil. It stays flat on the ground and requires little mowing.

This grass does well in sun or reasonable shade and will grow throughout the central and eastern part of the state. Centipede grass is started largely from roots planted in April and May. As compared to Bermuda, Centipede is about as thrifty, makes a denser sod, requires less mowing, chokes out other grasses better, grows better in the shade, and is not as hard to eradicate from cultivated areas. It is, on the other hand, more expensive to establish.

Manila grass (Zoysia matrella) has not been tried extensively in North Carolina, but the few plantings that are being observed look promising. Manila grass, often called Zoysia, is a fine leaf, low growing grass somewhat resembling bluegrass. Zoysia grass forms a dense turf sod that crowds out most other grasses and requires little mowing. It begins growth early in the spring and is the last to die in the fall. It will grow satisfactorily throughout the state in either shade or direct sunlight. Zoysia grows slowly, requiring about two years to establish a good lawn. It has to be started by small pieces of sod. This sod, about two inches square, should be planted approximately 12 inches apart, either in the fall or spring.

For further information, you may write for a free lawn bulletin. Address your inquiry to The Tar Heel Gardener, Horticulture Department, State College, Raleigh, N.C.

## JAILER RELIEVED

WINSTON-SALEM, March 30.—(AP)—Police Chief John M. Gold today relieved the city jailer of his additional duties as municipal courtroom officer after a prisoner was found intoxicated before his scheduled hearing on robbery charges.

Although about a quarter of Rangoon was destroyed in World War II, the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, one of the famed tourist sights of the Orient, escaped destruction.

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