

## \$90,000.00 Payroll Weekly In County In Weed Harvest

It is Estimated That The Harvesting Of The Columbus Tobacco Crop Costs Farmers Around \$180,000

A weekly payroll of \$90,000 isn't to be sneezed at in any county. "Yeah, but who the heck's got such a payroll!" the perennial skeptic immediately inquires.

Experienced observers can forthwith reply that Columbus county has such a payroll during the tobacco harvesting season of about six weeks.

Actual records show that there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 6,000 barns for curing of tobacco in Columbus county.

No one of these barns has been idle this year.

It costs \$15 labor to fill a barn of tobacco, which by a little elementary deduction, reveals that to fill the 6,000 barns in Columbus county each week (some of them are filled twice a week) requires a payroll in farm labor of about \$90,000 weekly.

Merchants of the county are able to notice the difference as soon as this farm labor money begins coming in, because the regular channels of commerce flow more freely.

Unofficial estimates are that it costs something like \$180,000 to harvest the Columbus county tobacco crop.

Washington State now leads in production of lumber, outdistancing Michigan.

Scientists are puzzled over the source of nitrogen—essential to plant life—obtained by the few plants that grow on the gypsum dunes of White Sands National Monument in New Mexico.

## This Month On the Farm



Sez Bolivar Pigg, he sez, sez he: "I sure do love a friendly tree, It gives us everything that's good. An' nothin' bad as I can see." — Sez Bolivar P., sez he.

August is a busy month on the average North Carolina farm, so

here are a few suggestions from State College specialists on various summer tasks:

### SWINE

H. W. Taylor, extension swine specialist, says hogs should have access to cool, shady places and a constant supply of fresh clean

water during the hot sultry days of August. If natural shade is not available, an artificial shade can be made of boards, brush, or straw. A good mineral mixture should be available to every hog in the herd. A good mixture can

be made of 10 pounds ground limestone, 5 pounds steamed bone meal, and 2 pounds salt. Don't mix the minerals with the feed, but keep them in a separate compartment where they will stay

dry. Good pasture is necessary and should be furnished.

### VETERINARY

Livestock losses due to the consumption of certain plants under conditions favorable to the formation of hydrocyanic acid are large during drouth periods, says Dr. C. D. Grinnells, veterinarian of the State College Experiment Station. Chokeberry, black cherry,

and Johnson grass produce the poisonous acid when their normal growth is stopped or retarded by adverse conditions such as drouth, drusing, trampling, or cutting. To prevent livestock from becoming poisoned, eliminate these dangerous plants from your pastures and paddocks. Hydrocyanic acid poisoning produces death quickly, although antidotes have been developed which give good results.

### CATTLE

John A. Arey, extension dairyman, advises farmers to prepare their land now for winter grazing crops. Growers in the Upper Piedmont and Mountain section should seed these crops the latter part of August so that they may make sufficient growth before cold weather sets in.

### AGRONOMY

Enos Blair, extension agronomist, has several suggestions for farmers for the month of August. If crimson clover seed are to be sown in the hull, they should be in the ground before August 15. These seed should be scattered

between rows of corn, cotton, or tobacco, and covered lightly—about a half-inch deep. Use 30 pounds of seed per acre. Vetch, Austrian winter peas, and cleaned crimson clover seed may be sown during the latter half of August in growing crops such as corn, cotton, and tobacco. The best time

to sow alfalfa is during the last week of August. Other suggestions are: begin filling silo as soon as the corn is well blazed; watch small grain in storage and treat for moths and weevils when necessary; and make plans for reorganizing farm with a good crop rotation system, to begin with your fall sown crops.

### DANDELIONS

R. L. Lovvorn, agronomist in forage crop investigations, offers this suggestion: A 2 per cent solution by weight of copper nitrate, applied at the rate of 200 gallons of water per acre, is one of the best chemical mixtures known for the control of dandelions in the lawn or pasture. The spraying

should be done on a clear day, preferable in the morning. For small areas, 1½ pounds of copper nitrate dissolved in 7½ gallons of water is sufficient to spray 1,000 square feet one time.

### PLANT DISEASES

Dr. R. Frank Poole, plant pathologist of the Experiment Station at State College, comes forth with these suggestions on common plant diseases: Spray your apple trees with two pounds of copper sulphate, plus two pounds of lime, plus 50 gallons of water to control common summer rot; spread onions on wire or latticed boards well above the floor in a dry and well-aired place to prevent rots; give air to the tobacco in storage when necessary to prevent moldy condition; knock peach mummies caused by brown rot from the trees to prevent serious blighting of the limbs; and pick cowpeas when mature to prevent blackening and decay that usually follow periods of wet weather.

### MILK SHAKES

Here's a bit of advice from Miss Ruth Current, State home demonstration agent, on how to beat the heat: Drink plenty of milk shakes, for they are not only refreshing but nourishing as well. They offer the food value of

milks and contribute more calories in the chocolate, caramel, fruit pulp or syrup, and other ingredients that may be added. Vanilla and almond extracts make good flavorers. Nutmeg and cinnamon may be sprinkled on top of the drink. Always add a dash of salt to milk shakes and other summer drinks. Besides improving the flavor, salt also is needed to replace the large quantities lost in perspiration during hot weather.

North Carolina's loss from boll weevil in 1933 was the heaviest of any cotton state, 26 per cent of the crop being destroyed by this pest, reports the State Department of Agriculture.

Only ten states in the Nation received more in 1933 in government payments than North Carolina, reports the State Department of Agriculture.

North Carolina ranked 11th last year in the production of cotton among the 16 major cotton producing states, reports the State Department of Agriculture. In 1926, when the state produced its largest cotton crop, it ranked seventh among the major cotton producing states.

## Weed Farmers Have Doubtful Reason To Dislike Hitler

Columbus tobacco farmers have a natural antipathy for Germany's Adolf Hitler and all that his regime represents, but perhaps what they are not acquainted with is the fact that they have real reason to dislike the Fuehrer.

For the Nazi leader not only is a total abstainer from the use of tobacco and its various by-products, but has recently inaugurated a "state bureau against the dangers of tobacco".

All of which doesn't help the Columbus county tobacco farmer

sell his tobacco on the German market, decreasing the amount of tobacco exported, and resulting in a large surplus here.

With Hitler as the inspirer, Nazis recently opened a wide temperance campaign against the use of tobacco and alcohol. Months ago the Nazis have advocated moderation in smoking, especially in appeals to the Hitler worshiper who doesn't smoke like Hitler as the nation's model.

Farmers desiring copy of the 1933 bulletin on "Analyses of Mixed Feeds" should write the Publication Division, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.

Sammy: Why do you call that mutt your baseball dog?

Freddy: 'Cause he wears a muzzle, catches flies, chases fowls and beats it for home when he sees the catcher coming.

Crop conditions in North Carolina on June 1 were reported growers as "unusually good" despite the general dry weather prevailing in the state in reports W. H. Rhodes, chief statistician of the State Department of Agriculture.

Applications for motor licenses in England are 25 per cent above a year ago.

# Announcing The Opening

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Thurs., Aug. 3, 9 a. m.

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### DRIVE IN!!

Mr. Farmer we cordially invite you to sell your tobacco crop with us in our new, modern warehouse, the latest addition to the large, fast-growing Fairmont Market. This new warehouse will be operated by experienced tobacco men with long years of training, assisted by one of the best warehouse forces that money could hire. Whether you sell your first load with us or not (we hope you will) we want you to come in and see our new house, the good light and the convenient arrangement of the scales, offices, etc. You will enjoy selling tobacco with us because we will see that each one of you gets good prices, good service and courteous treatment.

### WELCOME!!

We want to take this method of inviting all the tobacco farmers of this section to sell tobacco with us in our new warehouse. We have been very busy trying to get our warehouse completed for the opening of the market and have not been able to call on all the farmers of this section as we had hoped to do, naturally we are sorry that we couldn't see you all personally and invite you to sell with us, but it was impossible, however we want you to know that if you will sell with us that we will work just as hard to get you best prices for your tobacco as if we had had the opportunity of meeting each of you personally.

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