

Seed Treatment Is Urged On Farmers

Seed decay, one of the chief factors of poor stands, is usually caused by fungi and bacteria, which are carried on the seed or live in the soil. These fungi and bacteria frequently cause the seed to rot in the ground, especially under adverse weather conditions. The result is ragged, poor stands. Poor stands mean poor yields, waste of seed, fertilizer and labor.

Treating seed before planting is usually not expensive. It prevents much of the loss from rotting because the treated seed is protected from the rot organism. The seed is able to germinate normally and produce a healthy vigorous plant that will produce more pounds per acre and more uniform in the row.

Peanuts: Treat with Arasan. The cost will range from 14 to 28 cents per 100 lbs. of seed. Tests in Virginia and Georgia by Du Pont showed at least one third more plants from treated than untreated seed.

Sweet Potatoes: Treat with Semesan Bel or Mercuric Chloride. Semesan Bel will cost from 1.6 cents to 5 cents per bushel. Protects the plant from stem rot, black rot, scurf or rust. Use one pound Semesan Bel to 7 1/2 gallons of water, which is enough to treat 60 to 80 bushes. Let the potatoes stay in the solution for one minute.

Mercuric Chloride Treatment: One ounce to 8 gallons of water from 90 to 100 degrees F. Leave the potatoes in the solution for 15 minutes. Cotton seed treat with Ceresan.

All seed to be treated should be well cured and dry. It is desirable

Peanuts Mean Money For Farmers

"There should be a strong demand for the 1946 peanut harvest. Growers should get on the whole better prices than last year." These are conclusions set forth by Stephen Pace, Representative in Congress from the 3rd District of Georgia, in a recent statement about the 1946 peanut program.

"There will be a support price of 90 per cent of parity. The exact amount of the support price will not be announced until July or August as it will be based on 90 per cent of the parity price on July 1st. It is hoped that parity prices will be a little higher than last year. The support will be maintained by both a loan and a purchase program, that is, if the buyers should not offer as much or more than the support price the producer can get a loan equal to the support price, like on cotton, or the government will buy them at the support price.

"Peanuts are short now. All the buyers are begging for them. This means there will be no surplus or carry-over and there should be a strong demand for peanuts when we start harvesting this fall. Therefore, the producers should realize near ceiling prices and on the whole should get better prices than last year when peanuts brought the farmers the biggest price per ton on record."

Figures of the U.S. Department of Agriculture show that Americans are eating more and more peanut butter, salted peanuts and peanut candies and that peanut production has almost doubled in the last ten years. In 1945 2,110,



STEPHEN PACE, Georgia Congressman, who sees big demand and better than ever prices for 1946 peanut crop.

775,000 pounds were picked and threshed as compared with 1,152,795,000 pounds in 1935. During the past few months more than one-half the No. 1 grade nuts, approximately 55%, have been used for peanut butter. Of the remainder about 23% were salted and 19% went into candies. Up to 1943 farm production kept pace with the demands of the manufacturers of these three products but since then the demand has continually exceeded what the farms have been able to supply, owing to the ever increasing popularity of peanuts and peanut products.

very thing for which the hard of hearing have been waiting and hoping has become one of America's first thrilling postwar realities. And it emerges from the crucible of the world's most destructive war.

Actually, this thrilling and unprecedented advance in hearing instruments was inspired by two of the war's greatest secret weapons—the tiny B battery that powered the radar proximity fuse which defeated the Jap suicide planes—and the equally tiny "R" cell whose amazing lasting power under tropical conditions made possible our successful Pacific jungle warfare.

Since these batteries were not only small, but also extremely powerful, Acousticon, the first and oldest manufacturer of electrical hearing instruments, immediately seized upon them as the possibility for creating the world's smallest, lightest and most powerful all-in-one hearing instrument. They combined these bat-

teries into the tiniest battery combination in the world—actually no bigger than a match-book. And they perfected the revolutionary Acousticon "Super-Power" hearing instrument—the only hearing instrument which can operate on these tiny batteries.

With this great bold engineering feat Acousticon was then able to combine the revolutionary "Super-Power" instrument and the remarkable batteries all in one case. The resulting instrument—now on display at Acousticon Ray Company, 508 Trust Building—is probably the smallest, lightest, most powerful all-in-one hearing instrument ever made.

North Carolina is expected to meet a federal request for 48,000 new acres planted to soybeans this year.

Box-car shortages present the most serious of all obstacles to the relief of farm feed shortages.

Emphasis will be placed upon food production by the state's 92,000 4-H boys and girls in projects this year, says State 4-H Leader L. R. Harrill.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Agnes A. Tyre, deceased, late of Martin County, this is to notify all persons holding claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before the 16th day of March, 1946, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Any person indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 16th day of March, 1946. Albert Tyre, Administrator of Agnes A. Tyre, deceased.

Mr. Peanut FARMER

Why take any chance on bad shelling? Peanuts are too high. The seed peanut sheller we have has proven to be the best. We did not have a dissatisfied customer last year.

The peanuts are cleaned and graded for size before going into one of three shellers, each size peanut going into the sheller for its proper size, which shells all size peanuts with less splits and damages.

During the rush season we will operate our sheller at night if requested. We are equipped to treat your peanuts with arasan.

Gillam Bros.

WINDSOR, N. C.

Mr. Farmer

If you haven't purchased your tobacco barn curers see me at once and place your order for a

Dowless Curer

We sincerely believe it is the best curer on the market and we would like to give you a demonstration at our farm before you buy.

V. G. TAYLOR

Complete Your Easter Outfit with a New **SPRING HAIRSTYLE** Machine and Machineless PERMANENTS \$8.50 - \$25.00



COLD WAVES \$10.00 - \$50.00

For Appointment: Phone 353-J

Operators:

Della Margaret Griffin
Ida Mae Peele
Gloria Roberson

EM'S Beauty Salon
Next Door to Marco Theater

State College Hints To the Homemaker

Stooping is the cause of much washday fatigue yet most of it is unnecessary, say home management specialists.

The family laundress often stoops to sort clothes on the floor and again to pick them up from the floor. They also stoop over low tubs, washing machines and clothes baskets. Stooping is the most tiring part of the laundry job. Equipment should be elevated to save stooping.

All the work of sorting, removing stains and starching can be done at a large, high table that allows the worker to stand erect without strain. If there is no table that can be used for this purpose, one can easily be provided by placing boards across trestles or sawhorse, or by building a wide shelf.

Washing or rinsing can be done with little stooping if washing machines, tubs and baskets are raised to a comfortable height, and the worker uses a sturdy stick to lift clothes out of suds or hot rinse water instead of bending over and lifting them out by hand. Stooping when hanging clothes on the line is not necessary if the clothes basket is placed at waist level on a wheeled cart. Directions for making the wheel cart may be had from Pauline Gordon, Extension Economist in Home Management, State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Keep bread cool and well covered to prevent mold and drying out. The refrigerator is the best place to store well-wrapped loaf if there is room. Otherwise keep it in a ventilated bread box in a cool place say food specialists.

The bread box needs washing, rinsing with boiling water, and thorough drying and airing, in the sun if possible, at regular intervals.

to have the seed cleaned to remove all dirt, trash, faulty seed and weed seed. After the seed is treated they should be planted as early as possible. Treat only the amount of seed that you expect to plant the same day.

Secret Weapon Of War Aids Deaf Now

For years, great engineering and research laboratories have been seeking to reduce the size and weight of a hearing instrument to the minimum, while raising the hearing power to the maximum. And now, this

If mold appears on bread, discard that part of the bread at once, and wash the bread box thoroughly to prevent spread of mold.

Keep Blue Mold Out of Your Tobacco Fermate Spray Is Effective Way, Specialists Say

Blue Mold Cuts Tobacco Profits

Blue mold robs North Carolina tobacco growers of \$3,500,000 a year, much of it needlessly, according to Plant Pathologist Howard R. Garris of State College.

If blue mold appeared in epidemic proportions throughout the State, farmers probably would be better off, Garris asserted, but hastened to clarify his remark. Here is his reasoning:

"If the disease occurred generally each year, growers would have to use control measure in order to obtain sufficient plants.

"There are definitely effective and practical methods of controlling the mold.

"When growers began using these control measures they would find that sufficient plants to set their acreage were being insured on one-half to one-fourth the bed space seeded.

Growers would reduce the amount of plant bed seeded at savings far greater than the cost of treating sufficient plant bed space.

"Growers would generally be assured of plants at the proper time for transplanting, thus avoiding the reduction in profits frequently caused by late setting.

"Spread of new diseases by importation of plants would cease.

"There would be a greater reduction in the chances of blue mold damage to plants in the field."

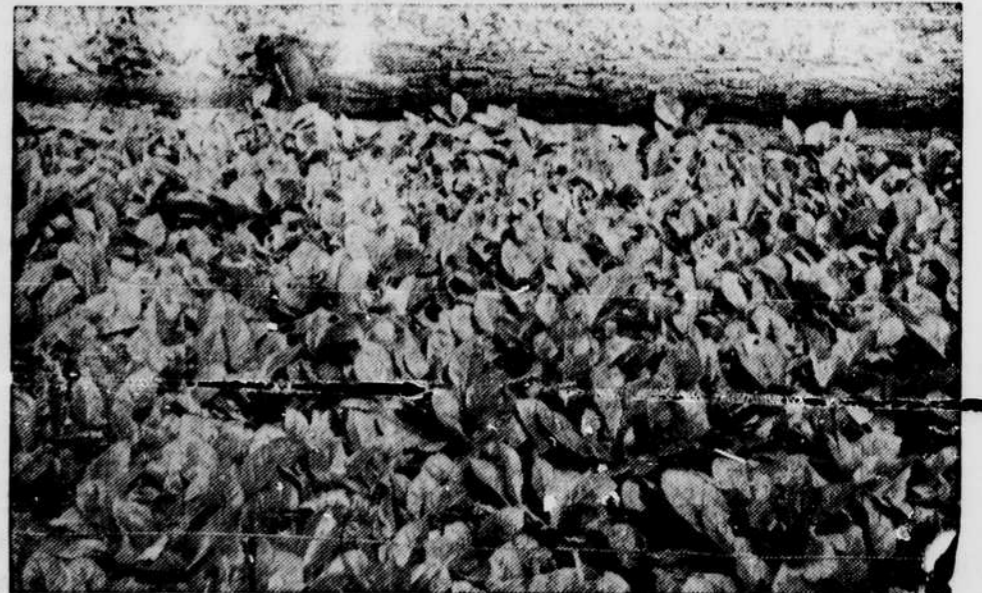
Because blue mold does not appear in epidemic proportions, Garris said, farmers tend to plant two to four times larger plant beds than necessary and neglect fighting the disease. The extra cost eats up profits, blue mold is wind blown into growing fields, and frequently the farmer winds up with a plant shortage and must import plants. This, he says, frequently brings new diseases into the community on the roots of the imported plants.

Fermate spray, the specialist said, is the cheapest control for blue mold. Fermate is mixed at the rate of 12 ounces to 25 gallons of water—or four level teaspoonfuls per gallon. Garris cautions that the dry fermate powder should never be added to the required water. It should be added to a slight amount of water and shaken vigorously in a tight jar until thoroughly dissolved; then added to the larger quantity of water. He estimated fermate spraying costs at \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred square yards.

Yellow cuprocide was the first successful spray treatment developed for blue mold and has been used by many growers with good results. A wetting agent is needed in preparing cuprocide, where it is not necessary for fermate.

Bismuth subsalicylate is a successful spray, Garris said, but costs more and is more trouble than fermate spray.

Spraying Benefits Show in Beds



These two tobacco plant beds, each 100 square yards, were located side by side. When blue mold attacked, the top one was not sprayed, the bottom one was. The unsprayed bed developed late and provided plants for only 1.7 acres. The sprayed bed developed early and planted 7.3 acres. Proper spraying reduces plant bed space required and adds the value of an early crop.

You Can Get Fermate Spray From Your Local Feed, Seed or Farm Supply Store

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS FOR DUPONT FERIMATE SPRAY

W. H. Basnight & Co., Inc.

Ahoskie, N. C.

Phones 122 and 123

WANTED AT ONCE

Both white and colored people for shift work. Good pay for those who qualify.

Apply 8 to 5 every day at Employment Office.

N. C. PULP CO.

PHONE 321-1