

# Of Interest to Farmers

## Lime Should Precede Seeding Of Legumes

The best time to apply ground limestone is three months to one year before seeding legumes. That is the advice that Western North Carolina farm agents are giving growers, and E. C. Blair, State College Extension agronomist, says it is good advice for all parts of the state.

Blair said that C. Y. Tilson, Buncombe County farm agent, recently prepared recommendations for correcting soil acidity in the mountain area, as follows: "If lime is applied from three months to one year before seeding legumes, it gives the lime sufficient time to contact acid in the soil particles and counteract it.

"The application of lime to cultivated land should be made after plowing, and the material should be mixed with the topsoil. Little benefit may be expected if lime is plowed under before being properly mixed with the topsoil. On pastures it is only necessary to scatter the lime on top of the sod; however, better results will be obtained if it can be worked in by light harrowing.

"For most soils in the mountain area, the following amounts of lime are needed for various crops: Alfalfa, 3 to 4 tons per acre; red clover, 2 to 3 tons per acre; pastures, 1½ to 2½ tons per acre; and general crops, 1½ to 2 tons per acre.

"The appearance of broom sedge, sheep sorrel, running briars, plantains, and moss in and around the edge of fields is a good sign that the land needs lime. The use of lime, plus phosphate, applied to broom sedge pastures has resulted in blue grass and white Dutch clover gradually taking hold. The lime and phosphate restore the soil fertility where there is broom sedge to extent that the sedge is made palatable and grazed off or crowded out by blue grass, and not killed by lime as is sometimes thought."

### COTTON

A United States cotton crop of 11,429,000 bales, of which North Carolina is expected to produce 588,000 bales, has been forecast by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### WATCHING

United States packers and livestock men are watching closely the struggle of Canadian packers and farmers with the pork surplus problem created by England's failure to buy the volume expected.

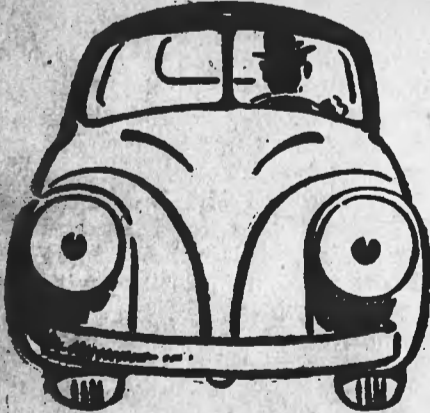
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## State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Question—When is the best time to seed winter legumes and small grains as temporary pastures for winter and spring grazing?

Answer—The sooner these temporary grazing crops are seeded after September 10 the better, except in the extreme Eastern section of the State, where seeding may be delayed 10 days, especially if rye is to be used. However, they may be seeded any time during September and during the early part of October. John A. Arey, Extension dairy specialist of State College, recommends Italian rye grass and crimson clover for these temporary pastures.

Question—What is tobacco mosaic and how can it be controlled?

Answer—Don E. Ellis, Extension plant pathologist of State College says that tobacco mosaic is a highly infectious disease, sometimes called Wallon or Calico. It is able to live over in practically all types of natural or manufactured leaf tobacco. Sanitary measures, including the avoiding of handling undiseased plants after handling diseased plants, is the best system of control. Ellis says that all plants showing symptoms of mosaic in the field should be destroyed, but care should be taken not to handle healthy plants after pulling the diseased ones. Ellis also says that the plant bed is the first and one of the most important sources of infestation, and he strongly urges that no tobacco trash of any kind be applied to the plant bed, and that seed be used which are free from chaff which might carry the disease.

Question—When should hay crops be cut?

Answer—Agronomists of N. C. State College says that most of the hay as soon as the pods begin to nearly mature when harvested. They recommend that soybeans be cut for hay as soon as the pods begin to form; that cowpeas be cut when the pods are half grown; and that lespedeza be cut when in early bloom, or when 12 inches high, whichever occurs first. There is an idea prevalent among farmers that good hay must contain lots of "grain." When the farmer waits for the grain to develop, they usually lose more nutrients from the stems and leaves than they gain from the seeds.

## Specialist Gives Hints on Storage Of Clothing

Fall is not far away, and Miss Willie N. Hunter, Extension clothing specialist of N. C. State College, offers her annual hints on storage of summer clothing. She prefaces her suggestions with this statement: "Grooming of clothing, that is, keeping clothes clean, free from dust, dirt, and odors, and keeping clothing in good repair, is as important as grooming of the person."

Here are Miss Hunter's hints for storage of summer clothing: All washable clothes should be thoroughly washed and mended before storing. Cottons and linens should be laundered and stored unstarched because starch left in the fabric for long periods will cause deterioration. All stains should be removed because the substance causing the stain often will injure the fabric.

Make repairs before storing the clothing so that it can be used as soon as it is unpacked next spring. Tissue paper will help keep the material free from wrinkles. Summer hats will retain their shape until next year if they are placed on a cone-shaped stand made out of cardboard before putting them into boxes. Felt hats should be brushed well and aired, but never exposed to sunlight, before storing.

When slightly discolored lace is stored, home economists recommend sprinkling magnesia lightly on the lace and wrapping it in blue paper to restore the original whiteness of the fabric.

Bathing suits should be washed before storing in order to remove all dirt and salt, which serve to decay the material.

Since skirt lengths change each season, it is a good idea to take out the hems of dresses before washing or cleaning. The washing or cleaning will help remove the mark made in the fabric when it was turned up. Next season the skirt length can easily be adjusted and the frock will look fresh. This is especially helpful for children's clothes because they grow so fast from season to season.

### BETTER

The quality of the 1940 crop of bread grains appears to be somewhat better than that of the 1939 crop, according to the U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service.

The rapid increase in the use of cotton riers by ginners in the past few years has stimulated study of sources of heat for operating this new piece of gin equipment.

## Grading Of Tobacco Will Be Demonstrated

Lloyd T. Weeks, Extension tobacco specialist of N. C. State College, has announced plans for a series of tobacco grading demonstrations arranged by county farm agents of the Extension Service, and presented with the assistance of marketing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

W. L. Bradsher and J. O. Armstead of the U. S. D. A. will give the demonstrations. Weeks and possibly other specialists from State College will assist with some of the grading schools.

The schedule announced by Weeks is as follows: August 22, Jones county; August 23, Onslow; August 26, Lenoir; August 26 and 27th, Wayne; August 29 and 30, Johnston; August 30, Carteret.

September 4, Craven; September 4 and 5, Beaufort; September 5 and 6, Bertie; September 6, Hertford; September 9 to 17, Wilson; September 9, Edgecombe; September 10 and 11, Pitt; September 16 and 17, Harnett; September 18 and 19, Wake; September 20, Vance; September 23, Cum-

## Scout Group Is Organized Here

An Intermediate Girl Scout troop has been organized this summer, sponsored by the Woman's Club. It is for girls between the ages of ten and fourteen years. Anyone wishing to join please get in touch with one of the Scouts. The members are:

Phyllis Baker, Jane Todd McCain, Marie Cameron, Lydia McKeithan, Harriet Jones, Grady Louise Covington, Bonnie Kate Blue, Anne Graham, Beverly Hodgkin, Anita Gullede, Gwyn Gore, Eleanor Leach, Mary Stuart Covington.

### TOBACCO

A Federal loan and purchase program on fire-cured tobacco, designed to stabilize the 1940 market and to assist in financing purchases for some European countries, has been announced.

berland. September 24, Moore; September 25, Richmond; September 26, Anson; September 30, Franklin; October 1, Durham; October 2, Orange; October 3, Rockingham; October 4, Guilford; October 7, 8 and 9, Forsyth; October 10 and 11, Stokes; October 14, Davidson; October 15 and 16, Yadkin; October 17, Wilkes; October 18, Alexander; and October 21, Alamance.

Weeks said that two demonstrations per day will be given in a county. The times and places for the demonstrations will be announced locally by the county farm agents.

## Ever-Normal Granary Facts: Wheat

If all the 1940 crop plus the supply in the were used for food, it would provide every , and in the with TWICE as much and other wheat foods as each ate in the entire year of 1939.

Under the Triple-A program, commercial farms have wheat allotments just the same as cotton and tobacco farms have special cotton and tobacco allotments. However, this does not affect the average farmer in North Carolina. The AAA program provides that every farm may harvest for grain 10 acres of wheat, or 3 acres per family, or the usual acreage, whichever is larger. E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer of State College, says it is very important for all producers who have equipment for harvesting wheat or other small grain, or who can arrange for equipment, to plant these crops this fall. He

does not recommend that those producers who have not grown wheat commercially to go into the commercial production of the crop, but points out, instead, that wheat fits in well with crop rotations and it has always been safe and good farming to produce those crops on the farm that are needed for food and feed purposes.

Slightly smaller supplies of eggs in the United States are indicated for the last half of 1940 as compared with the last half of 1939, reports the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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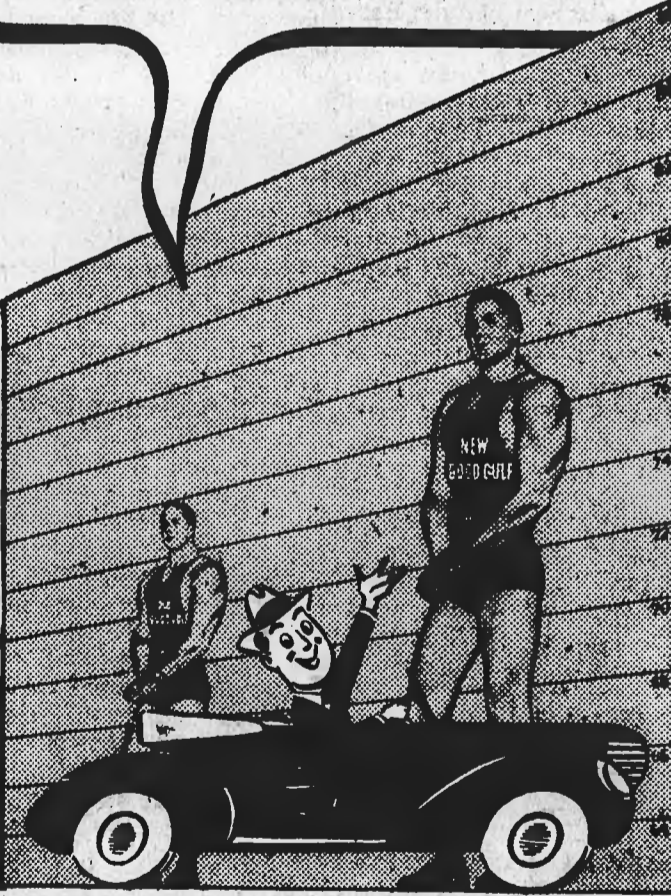
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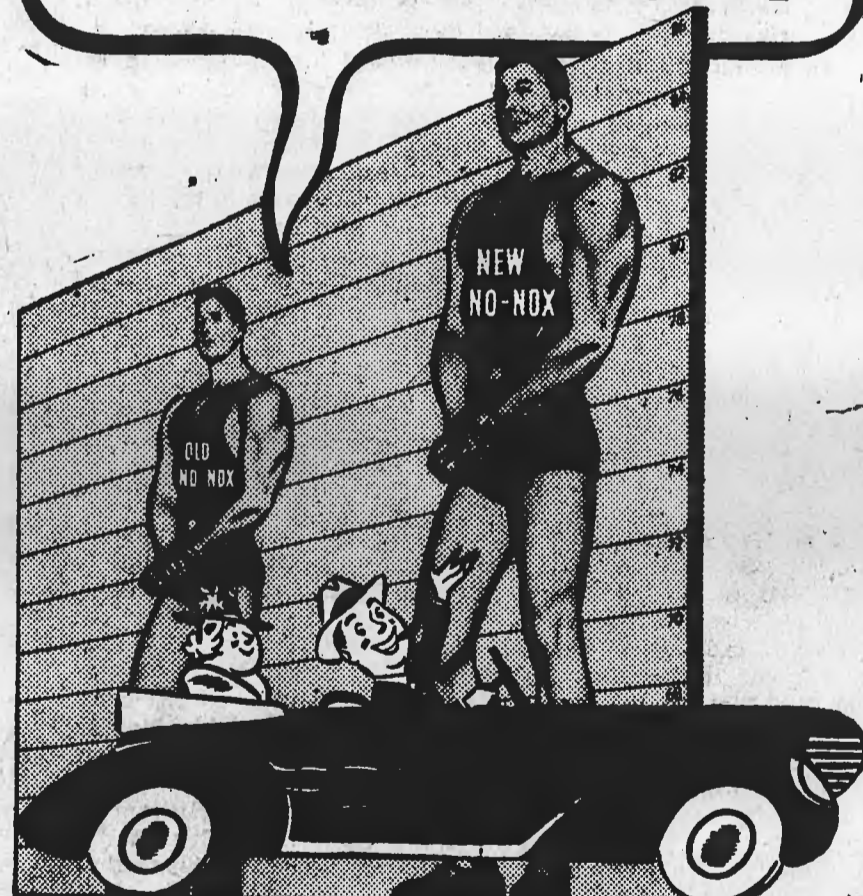
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