

Use Resistant Variety Tobacco Growers Urged

Because black shank and Granville wilt are now prevalent to some extent in every major tobacco-producing county in the State, it will be more of a problem than ever for Tar Heel growers to choose the right variety of tobacco for next year.

Tobacco Specialists R. R. Bennett of the State College Extension Service and C. J. Nusbaum of the Agricultural Experiment Station say that rotation and use of resistant varieties are the two measures being used to fight these dread diseases. Rotation, they point out, helps by reducing infestation in the soil and giving support to resistant varieties.

The resistant varieties, all released by the Experiment Station

a year ago, are Dixie Bright 101 and 102, which have resistance to both black shank and Granville wilt, and Dixie Bright 27, which has resistance to Granville wilt only.

Dixie Bright 101 has shown moderate resistance to black shank and high resistance to Granville wilt. It yields about like 400 and Yellow Special, is of good quality, and cures to a bright lemon color. The leaves are spaced moderately

widely apart on the stalk and are somewhat tender under very favorable growing conditions. Plants should be spaced about 18 to 20 inches in the drill and topped high. The variety seems to be adapted to a wide range of soils and growing conditions.

Dixie Bright 102 has shown high resistance to both black shank and Granville wilt in North Carolina. It is a moderate yielder, about like Oxford 26. is thinner

than Oxford 26, and of high quality. The leaves are spaced wide apart on the stalk. Plants should be set about 18 inches in the drill and topped high. Dixie Bright 102 dries easily during curing and needs to dry rather rapidly for best lemon color.

The third new variety, Dixie Bright 27, is not resistant to black shank but has resistance to Granville wilt about equal to that of Oxford 26. A strong feeder, its

yield is greater than that of Oxford 26, especially on light soils. It is not as brittle as Oxford 26 and its leaves are close spaced on the stalk. Spacing of 20 to 22 inches in the drill is advised.

Bennett and Nusbaum point out that many growers have experienced heavy losses with the first appearance of black shank in cases where non-resistant varieties were being used. They urge growers to consider the use of a

resistant variety in communities where black shank or Granville wilt is prevalent even though the disease may not be in all fields or on the farm in question.

Two years' experience has shown that the yield and value per acre of Dixie Bright 101 are an improvement over many of the non-resistant varieties being grown at present. Thus, say Bennett and Nusbaum, a grower may not have to sacrifice anything in switching to this variety and thus reducing his chances of heavy loss the first year a disease appears.

AT AUCTION

VALUABLE FARM LANDS

AND

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

The Farm Of The Late Mrs. Carrie McDiarmid

considered one of the most valuable in Hoke County, situated about three miles West of Raeford, containing 786 acres - 524 acres under cultivation and 31.1 Acre Tobacco Allotment - Has been subdivided into ELEVEN TRACTS OR FARMS RAGING FROM 12 to 165 acres WILL, UNDER AN ORDER OF COURT, BE OFFERED FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR CASH,

AT 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1950

AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MRS. CARRIE McDIARMID

Hard surface roads - telephone and electric service - School bus and rural mail route - tobacco barns equipped with stokers and oil burners. About fifteen tenant houses - three good residences - six to nine rooms each, with good barns and outbuildings.

TEN PER CENT CASH DEPOSIT REQUIRED TO BE MADE ON DAY OF SALE

Immediately after the sale of the above lands there will be offered for sale by the Administrators of said estate, to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises, at the residence of the late Mrs. Carrie McDiarmid, all the farming equipment and implements belonging to said estate - said sale beginning about the noon hour. Said personal property consists in part of the following:

Eleven mules; Three wagons; One Chevrolet Pick-up Truck - 1948 Model; Two M Farmall Tractors - International - One Disc Harrow; One Dusting machine; One Grain grill; One Tractor Stalk cutter; One section harrow; One No. 118 Standard Grain Screener; One Grist mill; One Tobacco sprayer; Several Fertilizer distributors, Corn and Cotton planters; One lime Spreader; A number of One and two horse plows, Sweeps, Shovels, Hoes, Bridles, Collars & gear; 20,000 Tobacco Sticks and Tobacco Cloth, Scales and numerous other articles of Farming implements.

One Piano - Self-player; - One Roller Top Desk; One oak sideboard; One Frigidaire; One Electric Stove; Six Porch Chairs, and other articles of household furniture.

Lots In Raeford

ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1950 AT 2 p. m.

There will be offered for sale, under an order of court, on premises in Raeford, N. C. 26 residential lots situated on Fulton street and Firth avenue - known as the "Moore" Property - And one lot 128 x 200 feet on which is located a two apartment residence.

This November 17th, 1950.

W. S. Thomas, Commissioner, Raeford, N. C.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

QUESTION: How often should soil tests be made on a particular field?

ANSWER: Soil should be tested about every four or five years. This is frequent enough to keep the soil at the proper lime level and allows the farmer to determine if his fertilization program is adequate for his crop rotation.

The supply of lime, phosphorus, or potash in the soil does not change rapidly. Hence soil testing should be considered on a long-time basis. For example, if a soil is low in potash the crops will need a high potash fertilizer for a few years.

Complete directions for taking soil samples may be obtained from any county farm agent.

QUESTION: Is it any more trouble to produce good hatching eggs than good market eggs?

ANSWER: The only difference between good hatching eggs and good market eggs is fertilization. Therefore, if you are selling to a hatchery and following good management practices to produce high quality eggs and you have the right number of good breeding moles, you should be delivering eggs of high hatchability to your hatcheryman. In order to have good hatching eggs, most poultrymen should feed a special breeding ration. A regular laying mash usually does not have the necessary nutrients to produce high hatchability.

California's 1950 lemon crop is estimated at 12½ million boxes, compared with 10½ million produced last season.

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