

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE MUST REACH RALEIGH BY JULY 30

Only a few days remain for Yancey County employers to remit unemployment insurance taxes and wage and employment reports to the Employment Security Commission, the manager of the State Employment office here reported today.

Davis M. Nichols reminded employers liable under the State's Employment Security Law that tax payments and quarterly reports must reach the ESC headquarters in Raleigh before the July 30 deadline. He said prompt payments could easily determine whether individual employers will pay higher or lower unemployment insurance taxes in 1966.

"If employers tax contributions are received and deposited in the State's unemployment insurance fund by the end of July, it's very possible that they may operate under a lower statewide tax schedule next year."

According to the ESC, about 38,000 employees in North Carolina are covered by the Employment Security Law and thus are liable for unemployment insurance taxes. Generally, the employer with four or more employees for as many as 20 calendar weeks in the year pay taxes on the first \$3,000 in wages and salary paid to covered workers.

Mr. Nichols explained that the statewide unemployment insurance tax schedule is determined by dividing the balance actually depos-

OPENINGS FOR COUNTY DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

There are ten openings for county directors of public welfare in North Carolina, said State Public Welfare Commissioner R. Eugene Brown today. These positions are in Avery, Davie, Hoke, Scotland, Stokes, Yancey, Beaufort, Carteret, Harnett, and Halifax counties, he added. Salaries range from approximately \$7,000 to \$13,000.

Brown explained that appointments can be made in two ways: a regular appointment or a trainee appointment.

A regular appointment is based on nine months graduate training in an accredited school of social work, plus experience in a professional capacity in a public welfare department or the social work or a related field. Applicants are

listed in the unemployment insurance fund as of the end of July by the State's total taxable payroll for the fiscal year ending June 30.

"Therefore," said Mr. Nichols, "all employers should mail their reports and payments for the quarter ending June 30 to reach the Commission no later than July 30 because these must be received by deadline to be included in the computations establishing the statewide tax schedule for 1966. The more money in the unemployment insurance fund by the end of July, the more chance employers have of paying less unemployment insurance tax next year."

required to pass the merit examination.

A trainee appointment requires a degree from an accredited four year college or university plus experience in a professional capacity in a public welfare department, or administrative experience in government or a related field. A trainee appointment is for one year only and is made on the condition that the appointee agrees to attend a graduate school of social work to complete the requirements for a regular appointment. The salary for a trainee appointment is 15 per cent below that of a regular appointment.

Commissioner Brown pointed out that an educational grant and leave program makes possible help in financing the period of graduate social work training.

Applicants should contact the personnel office of the State Board of Public Welfare, Education Building, Raleigh, or the Merit System Office, Mansion Park Building, Raleigh.

BURLEY TOBACCO SHOULD BE TOPPED EARLY

As a general rule burley tobacco should be topped well in advance of harvesting. Both yield and quality will improve to an extent that will far more than pay for the labor cost of topping. In any event, since most burley tobacco is stalked, it is necessary to remove the tops at some stage before harvest. Topping before the seed heads have developed to any great extent will usually noticeably improve the yield and quality, especially in the upper one-half of the plant, and will reduce firing of the bottom leaves. Topped tobacco suffers less damage from high winds during the latter part of the growing season.

Burley tobacco should be topped when the seed heads show 50 to 65 percent bloom. It is best to delay topping until at least 75 percent of the plants can be topped during the first trip through the field. Earlier topping may slightly increase yields but this will usually be offset by the added cost of suckering. Some sacrifice in yield will generally result from later topping.

The height at which burley tobacco should be topped is dependent upon a number of factors, including (1) the variety concerned, (2) the level of fertility at which it is grown, (3) weather conditions, particularly rainfall, (4) time of growing season, and (5) market

trend. In recent years it has generally been best to top most varieties two leaves below the first bald sucker in the inflorescence. Lower topping is often desirable under the following conditions: (1) low fertility, (2) drought, (3) high leaf-count varieties, (4) late season, and (5) market demand for heavy bodied tobacco. Topping at a higher level is generally not desirable.

SUCKERING

Under normal to high soil moisture conditions the suckers (axillary buds) on burley tobacco begin to develop rapidly after topping. Under drought and low fertility conditions, sucker development is greatly retarded. Both experimental results and farmer experience show that frequent removal of these suckers from the plants during the interval between topping and harvest is profitable. These benefits result from both increased yields and improved quality. Under normal conditions it is usually desirable to remove the suckers at 7-10 day intervals, thus making two to three suckering necessary before harvest.

In cases where acreages are larger and labor costs must be kept low, or where it is desirable to hold nicotine percentage to a minimum, it is best to:

- (1) Top when three-fourths of the plants are in bloom, topping all plants in the field so as to give even maturity.
- (2) Keep suckering to a minimum and let the two top suckers remain. This will help hold down the development of nicotine.
- (3) At harvest, remove the top suckers by re-topping to the desired height for housing.
- (4) Remove remaining suckers and cut plants.

This procedure conserves labor by distributing the work load and permit the production of a satisfactory yield of quality tobacco. Although chemical means of sucker control on burley tobacco have been under investigation for several years, none, so far, has proved to be entirely satisfactory; hence, hand suckering is still recommended for this crop.

The use of MH-30 on burley tobacco is not recommended because cigarette manufacturers have stated that tobacco treated with MH-30 is less desirable than untreated tobacco for making cigarettes. However, if the farmer has already purchased this material and intends to use it, he should carefully follow the directions printed by the manufacturer.

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