

# Gassing Now Is Advocated For Control Of Blue Mold On Plants

## New Method For Control

State College Extension Circular Tells Of Fumigation Attack.

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Gas attack in war is a military weapon almost as old as war itself, but gassing to control a plant disease is something new.

In fact it is so new that it is hard to believe, but that is what has happened. Gas treatments have been developed for the control of a plant disease. Fortunately, for N. C. farmers, the disease involved is the widespread and much dreaded blue mold of tobacco. The gas, more technically called fumigation, treatments, as well as a spray treatment for blue mold control, are described in the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service Circular No. 229.

Several points mentioned in this circular deserve emphasis. First of all, in order to obtain greatest effectiveness and efficiency in the application of either the gas or spray treatments the plant beds should be narrow, preferably six feet in width. They can be of any desired length. In addition to providing more satisfactory conditions for the application of blue mold control treatments, narrow beds can be weeded and plants pulled with a minimum of injury to the plants. The beds should be boxed tightly with boards of sufficient width to give a clearance of eight to ten inches between the soil and canvas.

The application of any of the blue mold control treatments will necessitate frequent visits to the beds. Therefore, locate them in an accessible place. There is no necessity of putting the beds on the back side of the farm when satisfactory locations can be found close to the house.

It will be found slightly desirable to locate the beds close to a source of water free from trash. If the beds are to be sprayed, water will be essential in the preparation of the spray. If they are to be fumigated, water will be needed for wetting the cloth, and may be needed for watering the plants.

Farmers are advised to decide now whether or not they are going to apply a blue mold control treatment to their tobacco plant beds this year. If it is your decision to do so, make arrangements how to purchase equipment and materials. The probability is that if you wait until the last minute to make preparation,

your efforts will lead only to miserable disappointment.

It should be understood that the treatments described in Extension Circular No. 229 are not fool-proof. The importance of exactness and thoroughness in the application of treatments cannot be over-emphasized. None of them is easy to apply, and all will involve some expense. However, if applied according to directions, beneficial results may be expected.

A free copy of the circular may be secured on request to the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh.

## Electric Farm Water Systems Cost Little

A water system can be installed in the farm home for as little as \$100 with the advent of rural electrification in scores of rural communities in the State, says Russell G. Broadus, assistant agricultural engineer of the State College Extension Service. "New opportunities for installing labor and time-saving equipment are offered farm people at a price they can afford to pay," Broadus said. "The first essential in a water system is good, clean, wholesome water supply in the quantity sufficient for the farm and home needs. A well should be located at least fifty feet from any possible source of contamination.

"To keep a water supply clean and free from harmful bacteria, the well should have rock masonry, brick or terra cotta walls from bottom to top. In many cases driven or bored wells with iron casing are quite satisfactory. All wells should have tight, properly-made concrete platforms to keep out surface water."

The engineer says an electric water system will provide 1,000 gallons of water per hour for three cents when the electric rate is six cents a kilowatt hour. In many cases the small amount of electric current used to pump water will not increase the monthly bill above the minimum charge.

Broadus recommends that the farm family first install an outlet to the kitchen sink and another to the barn for watering live stock. He says this can be done for approximately \$100. The system can be enlarged as finances permit.

"The average farm laborer earns from twenty to thirty cents an hour for his work. Why then should the farmer's family work carrying water at the rate of one-

half cent per hour?" the engineer queried.

## Not All Gold That Glitters

Mickey Rooney was almost the discoverer of a new gold area in Southern California when, on location at Crater Lake, Cal., for "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" he found "nuggets" in the stream in which he propelled a raft for the picture, now at the Dolly Madison theatre. He gathered them up and reported the find. There was wild excitement, and Walter Connolly and William Frawley, in scenes with him, started prospecting. But when

they took the nuggets to John Nickolaus, head of the M-G-M laboratory, the bubble burst with a bang. Nickolaus' test disclosed that they were only iron pyrites, known to miners as "fool's gold."

## PIG CHAIN

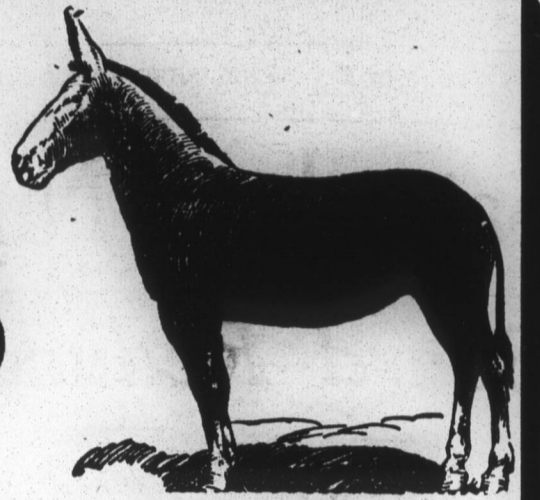
The Hampshire pig chain sponsored by the Onslow County Kiwanis Club continues to grow, says J. Y. Lassiter, assistant agent. Three boys were given pigs in 1937 and returned two gilts each. These pigs have been distributed to seven 4-H club boys for this year and the agent has four more pigs for distribution. Every Onslow 4-H boy who wants to raise pure bred hogs will eventually get a pig, the agent says.

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# "I LIKE POTASH"

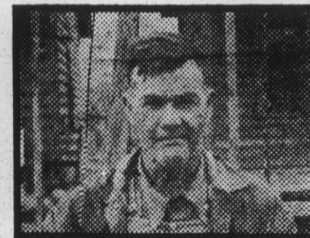
LESTER ROBUCK, R. D. 1, Robersonville (below), says: "In 1937 and 1938 I used 3-8-8 at 1,000 pounds per acre on my tobacco. Extra potash gave me better quality because of better-bodied leaves—it meant easier handling. There was less disease in my tobacco than formerly. In 1937 my yield was 8,778 pounds of tobacco on six acres—about 1,500 pounds of tobacco per acre."



R. E. HICKS, Deep Run, says: "My tobacco got 1,200 pounds of 3-8-8 per acre and 100 pounds of top-dresser containing 15% POTASH. The yield was 1,300 pounds per acre, representing a return of about \$300.00 per acre. In the past I used only 5% POTASH in my fertilizer, but I have found that more potash gives me better results."



L. W. PATE, Goldsboro, says: "I have always used plenty of potash in my tobacco fertilizer. In 1938 I used 1,100 pounds of 3-8-5 per acre and side-dressed with 125 pounds of top-dresser containing 15% POTASH."



DENNIS FUTRELL, R. D. 2, Pink Hill, says: "Our lands need more potash. I increased the potash in my tobacco fertilizer from 4% to 8%—using 800 pounds of 3-8-8 per acre. Despite unfavorable growing conditions, my tobacco averaged 25¢ per pound due to better quality. We will use 3-8-8 again this year."

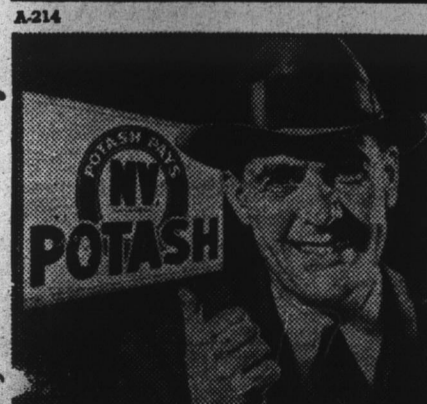
## Says Mr. R. D. Sauls

R. D. 3, Raleigh. "I side-dress my tobacco with NV SULPHATE OF POTASH in addition to using 1,200 pounds of 3-8-8 per acre under my crop. Potash gives me better-bodied tobacco and helps the weights with better yields. I use 3-8-8 on cotton and 2-10-6 for corn."



ROY DEANS, R. D. 4, Oxford (left), says: "I followed the fertilizer recommendations of my Experiment Station, using 800 pounds of 8% POTASH fertilizer under my crop and side-dressing with 100 pounds of NV SULPHATE OF POTASH per acre. The extra potash produced bigger yields of better quality tobacco that showed no disease. This convinced my neighbors. They also plan to side-dress with NV SULPHATE OF POTASH this year."

C. E. HUMPHREY, Jr., R. D. 2, Richlands (left), says: "We started using 3-8-8 fertilizer for tobacco three years ago. Again this year our results proved that it pays to give tobacco plenty of potash. The leaf is smoother with better body, and there is less off-grade tobacco. We also use 8% POTASH fertilizer for corn."



THE BIGGEST NEWS among tobacco farmers is the big extra profits to be obtained by giving tobacco a lot more potash than it received in the past. That is why such mixtures as 3-8-8 TOBACCO FERTILIZER have become so popular. That is why so many farmers now side-dress their tobacco with NV SULPHATE OF POTASH.

The Tobacco Research Committee recommends fertilizer containing at least 6% POTASH at 800 to 1,200 pounds per acre, plus a side-dressing of potash equal

to 100 to 200 pounds of SULPHATE OF POTASH per acre, the side-dressing to be applied within 20 days after transplanting.

It does not always pay to buy fertilizer on brand name alone. Check up on the analysis. Make sure you are getting enough NV POTASH. Your Fertilizer Man can supply you with 3-8-8 made with NV POTASH to use at planting and for side-dressing he has NV SULPHATE OF POTASH. POTASH PAYS! N. V. POTASH EXPORT CO., Inc., Royster Bldg., NORFOLK

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