

## EARLY TOBACCO TROUBLES

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Now that tobacco farmers have decided to go along with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration tobacco acreage program, work with the crop for the production of allotted poundage of good quality will gain momentum. In the meantime two early bed troubles which may occur should have immediate consideration.

About the first of these troubles: "Tobacco Bed Worms" C. H. Brannon, Extension Entomologist, North Carolina College of Agriculture, has the following to say:

"Tobacco growers should watch closely for small worms in their tobacco beds at the time the young plants are coming up.

Tobacco bed worms are very destructive and may kill great numbers of the young seedlings by uprooting them before they have gotten a good start.

A few worms in the bed may not cause a great deal of damage, but if the beds are neglected there is grave danger of the worms infesting them in great numbers and killing most of the plants.

Use Naphthalene flakes as a control measure. Thousands of farmers have gotten satisfactory results in this way. The flakes give off a gas which kills the worms but does not injure the plants when applied according to instructions.

Use one-half pounds of flakes per 100 square yards of ground when spread evenly over the ground. Two or three applications a week may be necessary, particularly in times when a strong wind is blowing, since the wind blows the gas away from the beds. However, the grower can determine the number of applications needed by watching the beds for further signs of worms. If none are found after the first application, it will not be necessary to use any more flakes."

The second trouble may be "Blue Mold." About this E. G. Moss, Director of the Tobacco Experiment Station, Oxford, N. C., says:

"Considerable work has been done since the blue mold appeared in the flue-cured area during 1931. This problem has not yet been solved. There is, so far as known at the present time, no specific remedy for the control of this fungus disease. However, several preventives which if used would do much to the growers. These have been published in detail in the December bulletin of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, entitled "Downy Mildew (Blue Mold) of Tobacco." A copy of this bulletin may be secured by writing the Department at Raleigh. The following is a summary of preventive and control measures, which are suggested in this bulletin:

1. Locate seed beds on new sites in order to avoid primary infection.
2. Locate the beds in such places as will provide (a) good soil drainage, (b) good ventilation, (c) sunshine during the entire day. There is an advantage in selecting naturally warm sites to promote growth of the seedlings.
3. Sow beds early in order that the seedlings may be of considerable size by the time the disease usually occurs.
4. Sow a larger area of seed bed than is needed to set the crop. Several smaller beds are to be preferred to one very large bed.
5. Seed the beds for comparatively thin stands.
6. Remove the seed-bed covers and allow direct sunlight on the plants beginning about three weeks prior to transplanting. The covers should be returned at night if there is any possibility of frost. This procedure produces a more hardy plant which is less subject to serious injury.
7. Sporangia are readily spread by sticking to the hands or clothes during weeding, and the utmost care should be exercised to avoid this.
8. Transplant before the downy mildew disease appears, if possible. If symptoms of the disease are observed do not "set" diseased plants until recovery has been advanced to the stage that new leaves and new roots have formed.
9. Moderate applications of nitrate of soda appear to materially aid the recovery of diseased plants. It may be unnecessary to apply nitrate of soda, however, if an adequate supply of nitrogen has previously been provided.
10. The results obtained to date from sprays and dusts do not warrant their use as a control measure."

her with the time of application for the various garden crops are given in Extension Circular No. 199, copies of which may be secured from the Agricultural Editor at State College.

Question: What causes bloody droppings from my young birds and how can it be controlled?

Answer: This is usually the acute form of coccidiosis and is caused by a small round organism. To eradicate the disease kill all chicks that appear sick and either burn or bury them deeply. Clean out the old litter or sand from the brooder house every two days and replace with clean sand to the depth of one-third of an inch. The removed material should be buried. All feeding and drinking vessels should be cleaned and disinfected with boiling water every few days. The ground where the chicks have run before the disease appeared should be turned under. All birds should be confined while there is a sign of the disease and should be kept on restricted range for several weeks after the disease has disappeared.

Question: What grass mixtures are recommended for permanent pastures?

Answer: The mixtures vary with the type of soil and the section of the State but practically all mixtures should contain carpet grass, dallis grass, or lespedeza. These grasses may also be seeded on top of other grasses or clovers planted the previous fall. Recommended mixtures for all soils and sections are shown in Extension Circular No. 202 "Pastures in North Carolina" and copies will be mailed free upon application to the Agricultural Editor, State College.

## EXPERTS PREDICT A HOUSING BOOM DURING SPRING

Analysts Foresee Modernization Gains As Country Forges Ahead

One of the biggest modernizing booms "of all time" is rapidly getting under way, according to building analysts and experts close to the construction industry of the nation, the Federal Housing Administration has been informed.

Given as reason for this opinion are the following factors in present-day modernization impetus.

The easy payment, "no-money-down" features of the Federal Housing Administration's modernization loan plan.

The approach of Spring and Summer, ideal building and repair seasons.

The nation-wide set-up of financial institutions as lending agencies under the modernization credit plan.

More widespread understanding of the true nature of the Federal Housing Administration's plan of financing and more general appreciation of the profits open to financial institutions through the making of "character loans" for modernizing.

A noticeable "modernization consciousness" on the part of the general public, resulting from steady and frequently repeated publicity of all phases of the modernization credit plan.

Builders Now "Sold"

The fact that contractors, builders, carpenters, dealers and sub-contractors have become "sufficiently sold" on the Better Housing Program, and are now making serious efforts to merchandise building materials and sell the idea of renovating to the general public.

The introduction into the building trades of the installment selling method.

The Housing Administration also has been notified that there is a widespread understanding of the difficulties that attended the organization of the Better Housing Program and that the building trades are conscious of the fact that the housing movement was slow to get into full swing because of the magnitude of the project. Now that the foundation has been well laid, the sentiment on every hand is that the Spring of 1935 will mark a boom period in modernization in the United States that is without precedent in history.

Sale of building materials is on the upgrade; sales methods are being taught to the widespread members of the same trades; every impetus that is available is being placed behind the drive to "step up" housing and modernization activity in every village, town, hamlet and metropolitan center. It is predicted authoritatively that the Spring of 1935 will bear out these contentions.

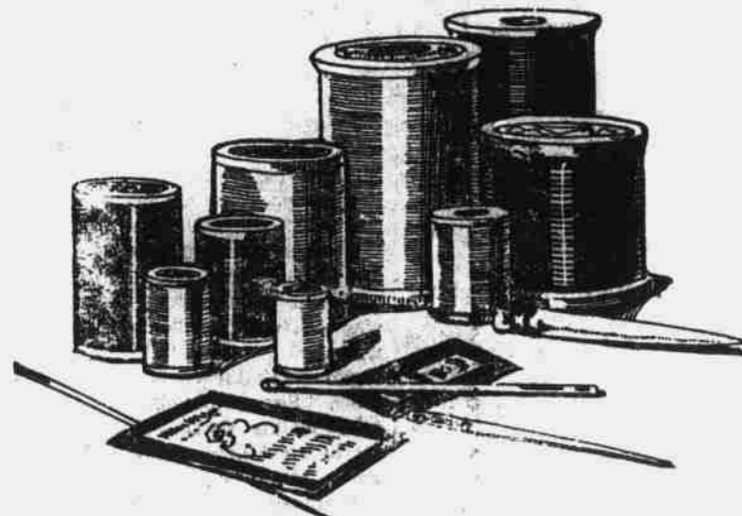
## Allotment Of Tobacco Adjusted To Conditions

The tobacco adjustment program contemplates the welfare of growers over a long period of years rather than the stimulation of abnormally high weed prices in 1935, according to J. B. Hutson, chief of the AAA tobacco section.

For this reason, he said, the contract allotments were increased somewhat this year with a view of bringing production into balance with consumption. The huge surplus of 1933 and 1934 has been eliminated by the adjustment program, he added.

## Our Own Weekly Sewing Club

Needles and Thread For the "Sewing Department"



In previous articles I have stressed the importance of having not only the right equipment but a generous supply. This is especially true of the small things that cost so little, the lack of which brings inconvenience and annoyance to what should be a pleasant and profitable occupation. Sewing can be a fascinating pastime when equipment is adequate and the setting is comfortable.

One of the first things one thinks of in connection with sewing is a supply of needles and thread. While they are by no means all one needs their claim to eminence is beyond dispute. Have a liberal supply of both always on hand. Buy good, finely polished needles. See to it that you have every size from the very fine one to a heavy darning. Needles will last such a long time if properly cared for! They can be kept in one of the regulation needle books such as are found in the notion department of stores or one may have gay and unusual needle books. In a subsequent article I will suggest how some of these can be made.

Your supply of colored threads should be governed by your individual needs but I strongly recommend that you keep on hand a supply of black and white, so you'll not have to run to the store when the need actually arises or use some makeshift size.

Be sure your thread is the right size for the material you're using. If it is too coarse it will stand up on the material and look ugly and give the garment a cheap appearance. For heaviest sewing such as bedding supplies and heavy coating use No. 8, 10 and 12 thread with No. 8 and 4 needles; for ducking, furniture covers or buttons use thread sizes 16, 20 and 24 with needle sizes 4 and 5; with materials such as cretonne, muslin, etc. and for sewing buttons on medium weight fabrics use thread sizes 30, 36 and 40 with needle sizes 5 and 6; the same for button-holes; for general household sewing on medium weight materials use thread sizes 50, 60 and 70 with needle sizes 6 and 7; light weight summer-time fabrics and dainty materials require thread sizes 80, 90 and 100 with needle size 8; on featherweight and sheer fabrics use thread sizes 100 and 120 with needle size 8; with gossamer or exquisitely fine hand work use thread sizes 180 and 200 and a No. 10 needle.

When matching thread with material it will be wise to get a shade darker than your material appears to require. Many strands of thread on a spool seem darker than the single thread laid on your fabric, as you will readily see if you make the comparison.

tions are that the 700,000,000-pound crop authorized for 1935 will bring the contracting growers more income than would another crop of the 1934 size.

Should the program hold the contracting growers to 560,000,000 pounds again this year, he explained, there would at first be good prospects of an even higher price this year than last year—prices that would give non-contracting growers a good price in spite of the Kerr-Smith tax.

With such prospects in view, Hutson observed, there would be great numbers of new growers entering the field. These new growers, together with other non-signers, would probably raise as much tobacco as they could plant, he warned, and in the end produce an enormous crop that would drive prices down to the 1933 level or even lower.

The optimum size for the tobacco crop, he continued, is that which will supply the normal demand at a price fair to both the grower and the consumers. And in the long run the producer will benefit more from such a balance than from either over-production or underproduction.

Consideration must also be given the foreign trade, Hutson pointed out, for they have been purchasing more than half of the country's flue-cured crop each year.

## RARE ELEMENTS CONSIDERED VITAL

"Impurities" As Important as Nitrogen Plant Food Researchers Reveal

New research into the great subject of plant foods is constantly adding new evidence of the importance of the lesser known elements to successful crop production.

For nearly a hundred years scientists as well as practical farmers have accepted the tradition that the three common elements—nitrogen, phosphate and potash—are all that a crop requires. The past few years, however, scientists have produced so much proof of the importance of the rarer elements—impurities such as iodine, boron, magnesium, sodium, calcium, strontium, lithium and many others—that the subject of these impurities has become about the most important one in the whole realm of plant feeding. The rarer elements are coming to be considered as necessary to a crop as nitrogen itself.

The fact that the vital impurities are present in Chilean Nitrate of Soda is considered one of the main reasons for the outstanding effectiveness of this nitrogen fertilizer. Chilean Natural Nitrate was created, scientists believe, while the earth itself was being formed. Consequently they believe that it contains as many of the rare elements as sea water contains—thirty-five or perhaps forty of them.

Only very small quantities of these elements are required by growing plants but they must have them if they are to have the health that produces robust growth and a good profitable yield.

Mount Mitchell, N. C., is the highest point in the United States east of the Rockies; it is 6711 feet above sea level.

## WINFALL HOPES TO HAVE A COMMUNITY HOUSE SOON

Well! It looks as if Winfall will have a Community House. We have been thinking for some time about the old Episcopal Church, and hated to see it go down, so one of our good citizens was told recently that we might use it for a Community House, in order to keep it up. We feel sure that if the dead could speak, Miss Penny Norcum would say, "Yes, do this." She was much loved by all for her good works in the community.



## HEY, BIG BOY, I Can Tell You Sumpin' 'bout YOUR CROPS

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Chilean Natural Nitrate supplies these vital impurities, in Nature's own proportions. That's why this nitrogen fertilizer produces such healthy, money-making crops.

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—Scientific American

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## Timely Questions On Farm Answered

Question: What is the best fertilizer to use for vegetables?

Answer: As a general fertilizer for most truck and garden crops, a mixture containing 5 per cent nitrogen, 7 per cent phosphoric acid, and 5 per cent potash gives satisfactory results. Leafy crops such as cabbage, lettuce, and kale will require more nitrogen but this can be supplied in the form of side-dressings. The kind and amount of fertilizers together