

### Work of Early Farmers Recognized



Styles in ships have changed greatly since the first commercial fertilizer was brought to this country. Above—Modern liner of the type that carries 1,000,000 tons of nitrate of soda annually to the United States from Chile. Right—Freighter in service in 1830. Inset—Herbert C. Brewer, director of the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau.

THE older generation among Southern farmers deserves credit for laying the foundations of the modern soil-improvement programs which have proved so successful in raising the yields and profits on our farms.

This is shown by the experience of Southern farmers, now past middle age, who have volunteered information about the earliest users of nitrate of soda in their states. Some of these planters have been using fertilizers continually for quarter of a century, and one farmer in South Carolina reports that he first used nitrate of soda back in 1875.

As part of the 100th anniversary of the use of nitrate of soda in this country, recognition in the form of a distinctive award is to be conferred upon the farmer in each state who has used this fertilizer for the longest period of

time. This award is being given by the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau. Letters from farmers are reaching the office of the Educational Bureau daily and the awards will be made this fall.

"Four generations of Southern farmers have used commercial fertilizers during the past 100 years," says Herbert C. Brewer, director of the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau, "but efficient soil-building practices were not understood generally until the last quarter century. It remained for our educational agencies, such as the extension services of the state agricultural colleges, to popularize the practices which could be depended upon to assure the most economic production. At present, thousands of farmers are doing daily what only a few of the most enterprising did a half century ago."

### Farm Board Program Failing, Say Critics

Conditions in agriculture are worse now than they were nine months ago when the much vaunted farm relief board began operations, according to close observers of the situation. Farm prices now are at the lowest ebb since May, 1927, and the board can offer no suggestion of relief save the old plea to cut production. There will be bigger surpluses of most crops carried over this fall than last unless drastic cuts are made.

That the farm problem is acute none can deny. That something ought to be done about it every body admits. What to do nobody knows. With hundreds of thousands of people in Asia starving to death, with hundreds of thousands in this country out of employment, and with millions of fertile lands lying idle that could be producing food and affording work, there seems to be something wrong with a relief plan that calls for letting more land lie idle. The real problem seems to be one of distribution rather than production, and it was in this field that the farm board was expected to give relief. After nine months, however, the condition is apparently no better, if indeed it is not worse.

#### WHO IS TO BLAME?

(From The Kingston News-Leader) This is a true story that happened in a town in Iowa.

A man entered a store and made a small purchase. As the merchant was wrapping it up for him the customer pointed to a package under his arm and said: "I wonder if you would mind wrapping this up a little better for me. It got kinda damaged in shipping." "Not at all," said the merchant. "What have you been getting?" "Some kind of patented salt I've been reading about in the farm magazines," replied the customer. "It was announced in an advertisement the other day that they had just got a carload and were selling it at a special price in ten pound lots, so I sent for some to try it out. It's something new, I guess, but I thought I'd try it out on this special offer."

"What did it cost you?" queried the storekeeper. The customer told him.

"Huh?" snorted the storekeeper. "Special, my eye! They just hooked you, that's all. I have it right here and sell it every day at ten cents a pound less, and you don't have to take it in ten-pounds lots either."

"The dence you say!" returned the customer. "Don't that beat all? I've been reading it in the farm papers quite a while and, thinking I'd try some, but I didn't know where to get it until I read it in an ad the other day, and then I sat right down and sent in my order."

"Better try buying it at home next time," announced the proprietor a little acridly, as he handed him the rewrapped package. "You would have saved a dollar on this."

"Thank for the advice," returned the customer with his hand on the door latch. "Now let me give you some. You better try advertising what you have to sell and at what price. I'd have bought some from you long ago if I'd known you carried it, but you sat back and waited for me to come in and buy it."

"The advertisement told me they had it, and I bought from them. Probably a lot more of your customers did the same and I don't see that you can blame them if they did. When a business house lets me know it has something I want I am to buy there."

### Liquor Killing Home Life of Carolina Bees

Dr. Sams, apiarist at State College, has another indictment against the illegal liquor business. He says that bees are attracted to the stills by the odor of the mash and refuse, and that there is something in the stuff that causes a fungus growth in the bees' stomachs from which they die. That opens up new possibilities for locating moonshine stills. Old woodsmen know that a bee zigzags in all directions while hunting for the sweets from which he makes honey, but that once loaded he heads in direct course for the home hive. Now the question is whether or not a bee loaded with hooch can fly a straight course. Since a pedestrian can not walk straight when so loaded, and since it is an established fact that birds get drunk and cut all kinds of tail spins in the air, why isn't it logical to reason that drunk bees would wobble in their homeward course? Therefore, the officers have only to watch a few bees coming from the same general direction in uncertain and vacillating flight, then follow that course in reverse to capture the still. Of course, it is a pity for a bee to die of alcoholism but if in his death he aids prohibition enforcement the sorrow will be considerably ameliorated.

### BAILEY AND PROHIBITION

(From The Greensboro News)

Political signs do not seem to disfavor Josiah William Bailey as he and his partisans must have expected at this stage of the senatorial contest.

There is the prohibition issue, for instance. If there ever was a subject in which Mr. Bailey made himself a nuisance, prohibition was that cause to which he gave his youthful heart. In season and out, mostly out, he was thundering in his Biblical Recorder against the saloons and distilleries throughout the nineties while his national party was dedicating itself to an unending fight against "sumptuary legislation" and interference with "personal liberty." Long before the Watts Law became effective by general assembly act of 1903 he had seen most of the towns of the State dried up by local option. He donned his swallow-tail coat in Edenton Street Methodist church, Raleigh, and opened there the state-wide campaign to banish saloons and distilleries. In 1907 he was more favorable to a continued application of the local option plan, giving as his reasons the significant successes of local option which had dried 31 towns in North Carolina. But when the special session of 1908 called for the referendum Mr. Bailey took the stump and canvassed the state for a third time in behalf of prohibition.

So definite and ineradicable was that record that the Democratic state convention of 1908 made him elector-at-large in the hope that he might justify his party's course in state-wide prohibition. There was danger that year, as the three Republican congressmen elected and the small majority of only 20,000 against Mr. Taft showed. Yet, Mr. Bailey is getting himself violently assaulted for his record on prohibition.

It is not a healthy sign for the opposition. Whatever the "Simmons strategy" means, it never was given to shrieking accusations, which tested by the common consciousness fall without necessity for any reply from Bailey or any of his associates.

The Simmons argument is that whereas Bailey was staunch prohibitionist then, Simmons is staunch

prohibitionist now, and the voter is dealing in terms of now. But it utterances in the Simmons behalf are authoritative, the argument goes further: the Simmons opposition is buttoned on the wishes of persons who are expecting to make profit of the legalized sale of potable alcohol. This is a good argument if sustained by a reasonable amount of proof; without any proof at all, it is not likely to be very effective paramount.

### Both Party Chairmen May Have to Resign

Being chairmen of a national party executive committee is not an easy job, as can be attested by both heads of the two dominant parties now. Claudius Huston of the Republican party has been mixed up in power company lobbying over Muscle Shoals and has been accused of using money raised for the lobby for his private stock speculations. Thereupon demand has been made upon him by some party leaders for his resignation. John J. Raskob of the Democratic party has contributed large sums to the fight against prohibition and this has brought about demand on part of some Southern Democrats for his resignation. Whether or not either man will be forced out remains to be seen. At present they are not having a very pleasant time of it.

### GARDEN NOTES FOR APRIL

Start planting tender crops this month. The following schedule gives average safe dates for the earliest plantings in the different sections: Coastal Plain: April 1 to 10. Piedmont: April 10 to 25. Mountain: April 25 to May 10. Plant the following crops:

Beans: Good varieties of snap beans for the home garden are Black Valentine, Stringless Green Pod, Bountiful and Pencil Pod Wax. Suitable bush limas are Henderson's Bush and Fordhook.

Corn: Try some early sweet corn. Early Market, Burpee, and Golden Sunshine have been favorably reported by many growers. Standard main-crop varieties are Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen, Tucker's Favorite, and Norfolk Market.

Cucumber: Snow's Pickle and Chicago Pickling are good for pickles. White Spine and Early Fortune are standard slicing varieties.

Eggplant: Set plants in the open as soon as the soil is warm. Seeds may be started early in the month in a protected bed, and the plants set in the open as soon as large enough.

Okra: This is a favorite in most Southern gardens. Give the same cultural treatment as for cotton.

Melons: Don't neglect the melon patch. Standard varieties of cantaloupes are Hearts of Gold, Hale's Best, Perfecto, and Eden Gem. Early planted cantaloupes will often mature before the pickles worm does much damage.

Kleckley Sweet, Thurmond Gray, and Stone Mountain are good watermelon varieties for home use. Both watermelons and cantaloupes respond to well rotted stable manure in the hill.

Peppers: Set at the same time and give about the same culture as for tomatoes.

Squash: Summer Crookneck and White Bush are good early varieties.

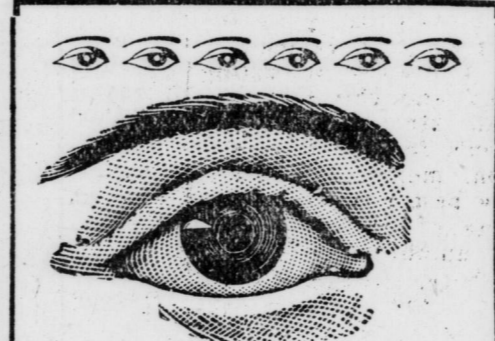
Sweet Potatoes: Set plants in April for an early crop. Bed roots to produce sprouts for the main crop.

Tomatoes: For the early crop, set plants two feet apart in rows three feet wide and train each plant to a stake. If you do not have plants ready to set, they may be purchased from seedsmen or plant growers.

Start seed early in the month for the main summer crop. Good main-crop varieties are Glode, Matchless Stone, Marglobe, and Norton. Marglobe and Norton are resistant to Wilt.

### THINGS SEEN ON STREET

A farmer leaving town with two bales of hay piled up in the back seat of an old model Ford sedan.



**DR. J. C. MANN**  
the well-known  
**EYESIGHT SPECIALIST**  
will be at  
**Dr. Farrell's Office**  
**PITTSBORO,**  
**TUESDAY, April 22**  
**at Dr. Thomas' Office**  
**SILER CITY,**  
**THURSDAY, April 24th**

# Full Rows

FULL ROWS

VOL. II, No. 4 Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation Copyright 1930

### With V-C, You're Set

"An average crop of tobacco withdraws from the soil large quantities of all the elements of plant food," says an exchange. An average herd of cows withdraws from the barn-loft large quantities of



animal food, too. And a drove of hogs can do some pretty thorough withdrawing from a field of peanuts. But the more they all withdraw, the quicker and finer they grow. It's not the withdrawing that matters. All the bother is about being sure there's plenty provided to be withdrawn.

"Whatever the fundamental function of manganese may be, the element is indispensable to the normal growth of plants."—Dr. Oswald Schreiner, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

### Indians Venerate the Stem

Among the North American Indians the tobacco pipe has a peculiar symbolic significance in connection with the superstitious rites and usages of the race, says *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. The peace pipe or



medicine pipe is an object of profound veneration. Though the most ancient pipes had no stem, it is the stem only of the medicine pipe which the Indians venerate. The bowl of a medicine pipe has no importance, one or another bowl being used indifferently.

"Since the formation of the V-C Company I have sold and used V-C continuously. Have sold a great many thousand tons. A number of customers are using V-C exclusively, as their fathers did before them. V-C not only brings good crops but builds up the land and makes a good profit for the farmer both ways."—Farmers Supply Co., Staunton, Va.

### Each Field to Its Crop

"By scientific classification and use of their lands, farmers can remedy the evils of over-production, avoid the waste of cultivating unprofitable crops on marginal land, and convert soil unfit for one crop into profitable use for a wholly different crop."—Dr. H. G. Knight, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

More than 325 different articles of clothing and household equipment, from aprons to window ventilators, are made of cotton.

"THE HOPE OF CIVILIZATION is men who are able to see, and having seen, are able to lead, direct and organize new forces which are constantly confronting us."—PRESIDENT BUTLER of Columbia University.

"We have used and sold V-C Indian Chief brand for many years, and without exception the results have been excellent. V-C's effect seems to be perfect on growing and burning qualities."—Lowe & Welles, Big Flats, N. Y.

### But the Boy Paid

Conductor: "Lady, you'll have to pay for that boy."  
Old Lady Passenger: "But I never heard of such a thing—I never did before."

Conductor: "That makes no difference—he's twelve years old and you'll pay his fare or I'll put him off."  
Old Lady: "Then go ahead—put him off. I never saw him before."

—EXCHANGE

"If vain our toil, we ought to blame the culture—not the soil."—POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN.

### \$2,000,000 for Shade Cloth

Processes have been worked out that triple the life of the shade cloth used by tobacco growers on their plant beds, says W. M. Jardine, former Secretary of Agriculture. He adds that the annual bill for shade cloth is over \$2,000,000.

### Communities Can Act

"Farmers will grow good cotton if they can sell it for more than poor cotton. Selling at flat prices is the commercial millstone. How farmers are to get more for producing



the better cotton is the crucial question of cotton improvement. The individual cannot change the system, but communities of producers acting together can obtain better treatment."—O. F. Cook, Yearbook of Agriculture.

"When once used, V-C repeats."—H. A. Barrow & Co., Dealer, Farmville, Va.

### There Used to Be a Law

Tobacco growing was started in England in the 16th century, but the New England colonies raised such a howl that in 1660 the growing of tobacco in England was prohibited by law. It was not until 1782, however, that England's tobacco



crops were finally suppressed by armed force and heavy penalties—and by that time the Revolution had separated the American colonies from England and everybody had forgotten the original reason for stopping tobacco cultivation. The legal restrictions, which extended to Scotland and Ireland, were not removed until 1910.

Stagnant water and sour soil are poison to a tobacco plant. Drainage is the first essential.

"Used 125 tons of V-C 8-3-5 and 8-4-4, and had splendid results. Also sold about 1,000 tons of V-C, and every customer was highly pleased. We are sure to sell every one of our old customers and a number of new ones next season."—Groves Bros., Dealer, Byromville, Ga.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION

## LAST ROUND FOR COLLECTION of TAXES BEFORE ADVERTISING

To give the taxpayers of Chatham County an opportunity to settle their taxes before May 1st, 1930, (the date on which the law directs the Sheriff to advertise all lands of delinquent taxpayers) I will be at the places named below, on dates stated. Please arrange to meet me and make full settlement.

**REMEMBER, the penalty added in April is 3 per cent of the original amount of receipt. The penalty added in May is 4 per cent of the original receipt. Therefore, by paying up in April you save 1 per cent; also, you save the unpleasantness of being advertised during May.**

Wicker's Store (CORINTH) Thursday A. M. 11 to 1 P. M., April 10.  
Harrington's Store (Brickhaven) Thursday P. M. 1 to 3, April 10.  
Moncure Bank, Thursday P. M., 3 to 5, April 10.  
Jim Knight's Store, Friday A. M. 11 to 12, April 11.  
Coal Glen Store, Friday P. M. 12:30 to 1:30, April 11.  
Gulf, McIver's Store, Friday P. M. 2 to 3:30, April 11.  
Sharpe's Store, Friday P. M. 4 to 5:30, April 11.  
Gains Grove, Saturday A. M. 11 to 12:30, April 12.  
Goldston Bank, Saturday P. M., 1 to 5, April 12.  
Bennett Hardware Store, Tuesday A. M. 10 to 12, April 15.  
Rock Hill Supply Company's Store, Tuesday P. M. 1 to 2:30, April 15.  
Harpers X Roads, Ellis Store, Tuesday, P. M. 3 to 4:30, April 15.  
W. A. Phillips' Store, Tuesday P. M. 4:30 to 5:30, April 15.  
Kimbolton, Wednesday A. M. 11 to 12, April 16.  
H. B. Phillips' Filling Station, Wednesday 12 to 1 P. M., April 16.  
Cre Hill, Dan Vestal's Store, Wed., P. M. 2 to 3:30, April 16.  
Bear Creek, Emerson's Store, Wed., P. M. 4 to 5:30, April 16.  
Frank Henderson's store, Thursday A. M. 11 to 12, April 17.  
J. I. Lindley's residence, Thursday, P. M. 1 to 2:30, April 17.  
Buckner & Rogers Store, Thursday P. M. 2:30 to 4:30, April 17.  
Hargrove's Store, Friday A. M. 11 to 12, April 18.  
Willie Thomases Store, Friday P. M., 12:30 to 1:30, April 18.  
Jim Teague's Store, Friday P. M., 2 to 3:30, April 18.  
Taylor Teague's Store, Friday P. M., 4 to 5:30, April 18.  
Bonlee Bank, Saturday P. M. 1 to 5, April 19.  
Bynum, Charlie Snipes Store, Tuesday A. M. 11:30 to 1, April 22.  
T. E. William's Store, Tuesday P. M. 1:30 to 2:30, April 22.  
J. S. Petty's Store, Tuesday P. M. 3 to 4, April 22.  
T. W. Hobby's Store, Tuesday P. M. 4:30 to 5:30, April 22.  
Siler City, Mayor's Office, All Day Saturday, April 26.  
Siler City, Mayor's Office, All Day Tuesday, April 29.

Yours truly,  
**G. W. BLAIR, Sheriff Chatham County.**