

State Forester Concerned Over Forests' Future

Beichler Fears That Tree-Cutting Without Proper Regard For Future Will End In Disaster

(By W. K. Beichler, State Forester)
About 80 percent of the logs, pulpwood, poles, piling and other forest products used by North Carolina's forest industries come from farm woodlands and other small timberland holdings. Three out of every four owners of those

small timber tracts are not cutting their timber to their own best advantage. What trees are left are often finished-off by repeated wild fires and unrestricted grazing of young seedling by cattle, hogs and sheep.
Much of the destructive cutting in our State can be blamed on the lack of adequate technical assistance to the farm owners. Under the Norris-Doxey Farm Forestry Act 7 farm foresters cooperatively employed by the N. C. Department and Development (Division of Forestry) and the Federal government are giving free service to farmers and small woodland owners. It is probable that 2 more Farm Foresters will be employed shortly as result of increased support of the State's forestry program by the 1949

Legislature.
D. E. Coleman is assigned to the Whiteville District Office of the State Forest Service as Farm Forester.
The reliance that our forest industries place on the timber that comes from farm woodlands makes it imperative that they be properly managed if they are to continue to sustain these industries.
The State Department of Conservation and Development faces a big job in helping farmers to (1) reforest barren and understocked lands, (2) protect their lands from wildfires, (3) reduce the damage to young trees from grazing, and (4) refrain from overcutting their timber. We are doing our best to serve Tar Heel farmers with the farm foresters

that we have. However, with this limited help, we can only hope but to scratch the surface of the forestry job that we must do if we are to insure our forest farmers of a steady income from their timberlands, and our forest industries of a continuous supply of wood.
Farmers and landowners in the Whiteville area should contact the Division of Forestry's District Office here in Whiteville where District Forester Joe Herlevich, Assistant District Forester F. N. Craven and Farm Forester D. E. Coleman will be glad to discuss any forestry problems and give "In the Woods" assistance to people in this area.

all other parts of the house. The practice reached its climax about 1610. A common mode of smoking was to swallow the smoke partially, and afterwards blow it out through the nostrils.
This was called tobacco drinking. In 1614 there were said to be upwards of seven thousand tobacco selling houses in London. The Virginia tobacco was usually imported in the leaf, tied up in small loose bundles; the Spanish tobacco mostly in balls about the size of a man's head, coarsely spun into a kind of thick twine.

The medical profession of that period ascribed to tobacco extraordinary medicinal effects. The "humor" of the body could only be "purged" by tobacco. Those humors were purged by "salivation," a point which King James disputes with great gravity.

Such was the prevalence of this practice when the royal pedant wrote his "Counterblast," which, however, does not seem to have produced much effect.
He denounces smoking as a barbarous and beastly imitation of godless and slavish Indians; combats the idea of its benefits as a medicine, but, on the contrary, contends that it will render Britons effeminate, so the land will produce no more great warriors.

He predicts that British soldiers, upon a march, will lag in the rear, enjoying their pipes, and thus be cut off by the enemy. He dilates upon the extravagance of this practice, "some of the gentry bestowing 300 pounds, some 400 pounds sterling, a year upon this precious stink."
He avers that smoking "makes a kitchen oftentimes in the inward parts of a man, soiling and infecting them with an unctuous and oily kind of soot as hath been found in some great tobacco-takers that after their deaths were opened," and winds up by pronouncing it "a custom loathsome to the eye—hateful to the nose—harmful to the brain—dangerous to the lungs—and in the black, stinking fumes thereof, nearest resembling the horrid Stygian fumes of the pit that is bottomless."

The Good Earth Goes To (Continued from page one)
for Atlanta, is being succeeded at the soil post by Dr. Werner Nelson, a professor of soils at N. C. State college.
EXPLAINS PROCESS
Making a tour of the testing offices, Dr. Reed explained how the samples are handled through the complete analyzing process.
"First," he began, "the samples are spread out on these tables, dried and given a number for identification. Then they're carried across the hall to our lab, where begins the work of analyzing them for their content of avail-

able plant foods and time, and determining how acid or sour they are."
The laboratory, a light, neatly-kept room, was the scene of much activity. "We have five girl lab technicians," Dr. Reed said, "and our lab is 'gadgeted' for rapid work that still doesn't sacrifice our precision."
He pointed out numerous electrical instruments which immensely speed up the analyzing procedure.
"Here's one," he gestured, "that automatically determines how acid or sour each particular sample is. All you have to do is put the soil in this beaker and read the result on a dial."
The director showed how the soil is electrically washed and stirred with foot and hand controls. "We use our feet and both hands in this lab," he smiled.

INDIVIDUAL REPORTS.
One of the secrets of success of the N. C. testing service undoubtedly lies in its policy of sending back the reports to each farmer in individual letters.
"These personal letters," Reed explained, "have a decided psychological effect on the farmers. When they receive our letter, they figure that this applies to me, and not my neighbor."
The director stated that the only hitch to this policy is the tremendous amount of work involved. "We've avoided form let-

ters," he signed, but we wonder about our when the rush season at the rate of over 250 a day."
In the letters the service to say in as simple language possible the results of the tests. Too, they intersperse recommendations and suggestions of other managerial practices will aid the farmer.
"Most of all," Reed said, "try to impress upon the farmers that our soil testing is not supposed to be used when they're in trouble, but to get them out of trouble."
This being the slack part of the year, Reed stressed the service would like for farmers to send in their samples within two or three days now." He said, "during the rush periods, anywhere from seven to ten soil testing service has been in the area east of Raleigh so-called Coastal Plains— are more likely to be high in phosphorous, but low in potash.
In the Piedmont and the areas, he explained, the soil is reversed—there is a considerably lower amount of phosphorous than in the East, but a what better amount of pot-

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After receiving \$100 for one of his horses, a farmer was paid another \$50 for bringing the animal into town, \$25 for getting it through a revolving door, \$15 for bringing it up to the buyer's apartment in the elevator, and \$10 for placing the horse in the man's bath tub. Then, to his amazement, the farmer was asked to shoot the horse.
When asked why he had spent so much money just to have the horse shot in his bath tub, the buyer replied: "You see, I share this apartment with a man who comes in every night, slams the door, slaps me on the back and shouts, 'What's new?' Now I can tell him, 'There's a dead horse in the bath tub!'"

Baby Tonic

Young Bride: "That baby tonic you advertised—" she began, "does it really make babies bigger and stronger?"
Druggist: "We sell lots of it, and we've never had a complaint."
"Well, I'll take a bottle."
In five minutes she was back. "I forgot to ask about this baby tonic, who takes it—me or my husband?"

"KING JAMES" (Continued from page one)
the outside was of gilded leather, and within was a receiver of glass or metal, which would hold about a pound of tobacco, a kind of collar connected the receiver with the case, and on every side the box was pierced with holes for the pipes.
The honor of being the first female smoker in England is due to Queen Elizabeth, who copied the habit from Raleigh, and was in turn imitated by ladies of her court. There was another claimant for this honor in the person of one Molly Cutpurse, a low woman famous for her follies and crimes, but upon examination it was found that the distinction belonged to the Virgin Queen. Molly never laid aside her pipe till her death in 1682.
She was an original genius, as was shown by a direction in her will, that her nephew, to whom she left the bulk of her property, "should not lay it out foolishly, but get drunk with it while it lasted."
Raleigh loved his pipe till the day of his death. He smoked on the morning of his execution which, said a contemporary writer, "some formal persons were scandalized at; but I think," he adds, "twas well and properly done to settle his spirits."
On being asked if it pleased him, "Aye," said Raleigh, "tis indeed good if a man might tarry by it!"
Smoking soon spread through all ranks and became universal. The spectators at the theatres, in Shakespeare's time, were permitted to sit on the stage during the performance and puff away vigorously at their pipes and tobacco.
Smoking was also permitted in

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