

M. H. Johnson Of Burgaw Laid To Rest Tuesday; died Of Heart Attack

Milton Henry Johnson of Burgaw, father of State Treasurer Charles M. Johnson and uncle of the speaker of the 1935 House, Robert Grady Johnson, died early Monday morning at the home of his son of a heart attack.

The elder Mr. Johnson came to Raleigh Sunday to visit at his home, 1707 St. Mary's Street. At about 3 o'clock Monday morning he suffered what was thought to be an attack of indigestion, but after taking a dose of soda returned to bed. At 7:30 it was discovered that he was dead.

A native of Duplin County, Mr. Johnson would have been 73 years of age on July 28. He was the son of the late Robert Charles and Mary Ward Johnson. Since manhood he resided in Pender County.

Surviving are his wife, who was Miss Minnie Norris of the Fuquay Springs section of Wake County and five children, State Treasurer Chas. M. Johnson of Raleigh; Mrs. B. C. Williams of Wallace, Joe F. Johnson of Burgaw, Mrs. Edgar Van Sant of Wilmington, and Mrs. Harvey Rountree of Portsmouth, Va. One sister, Miss Ellen C. Johnson of Burgaw, also survives.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon from the Presbyterian church conducted by the Rev. F. L. Clark, pastor, assisted by the pastors of the Methodist and Baptist churches. Interment was made in the Burgaw cemetery.

Start Work On Warsaw Gym

Work on the Warsaw gymnasium was commenced Monday morning with approximately 45 men at work. The project will be completed, it is expected by April 1st.

NITROGEN INCREASES SMALL GRAIN YIELDS

The acreage of small grain in North Carolina this season is the biggest in years, said W. H. Rankin, State College agronomist.

The unusually large crop being grown means that growers should give serious consideration to the condition of their small grain fields, he continued.

A good top-dressing applied as soon as the weather permits will help develop large, healthy, full-bodied heads of grain, he stated.

The top-dressing supplies nitrogen that is essential to growth and development. Rankin recommended 25 to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia to the acre.

It should be applied in March, or as soon as early spring growth starts, the exact time depending upon the geographical location and current weather conditions.

Do not wait until small grain is in the boot, or until the heads are showing, Rankin said, as top-dressing at this time is too late to do the heads of grain any good even though it may make the leaves greener.

He also urged growers to buy only good fertilizer of a mixture suited to their soil requirements, and to remember that the cheaper are not always the least expensive.

"It is the amount of plant food you get for your money that counts," he said, "and not the number of pounds of filler that may be in the bag."

FARMERS ARE SOWING PERMANENT PASTURES

The practice of stretching two strands of wire around some scrub pines or gullied land and calling it a pasture, is rapidly disappearing under the Soil Conservation Service program in Rockyingham County.

Thirty-nine cooperators have

sown or agreed to sow 302 acres to permanent pasture this spring. Nearly every farmer cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service and State College Extension Service program is sowing some of his land to new pasture to control erosion.

Realizing that good grass is one of the best and cheapest foods for cows as well as one of the best agents for erosion control, Zeb Williams, one of the cooperators near Madison, retired 10 acres of tobacco land to permanent pasture. He now has an acre of grass for each cow and mule on his farm and has a good sod on his pasture land to control erosion.

The ground retired to pasture was in a good state of cultivation before it was seeded, thoroughly broken and disked. All corn and tobacco stalks were plowed under. A ton of lime, 400 pounds of fertilizer, and 40 pounds of pasture mixture per acre were applied on the field.

As a further aid in controlling erosion, contour furrows were constructed with a two-horse plow. The furrows will retain in the pasture a large portion of the

rain water, which will be absorbed into the ground. The increased moisture will produce a better growth of pasture grass.

The new pasture area will be fenced this spring, but grazing will not be permitted until a good sod has become established.

NAPHTHALENE CHECKS MAGGOTS IN TOBACCO

Small maggots have been found in many North Carolina tobacco seed beds this season.

They are the young, or larval stage, of a midge that looks like a gnat or a very small mosquito, said Dr. E. B. Fulton, research entomologist at State College.

These maggots attacked plant beds in the spring of 1933, but were not found again in appreciable numbers until this year, he added.

Mild winters seem to aid their breeding.

In 1933 it was found that naphthalene flakes scattered under the seed bed cloth at the rate of one and a half pounds to 10 square yards would kill the maggots.

Naphthalene, a chemical by-product of coal tar and inexpensive to buy, gives the best form of controlling the maggots, Dr. Fulton continued.

EXTENSION OF SEWAGE LINE IS DECIDED ON FOR BURGAW

At the meeting of the town Board Tuesday night a check up for an extension of the line which will include 6 more blocks, 4 of which will be in the park, 2 in plus of \$5000. This will be used the colored school section.

ENJOYS CAMELS THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH

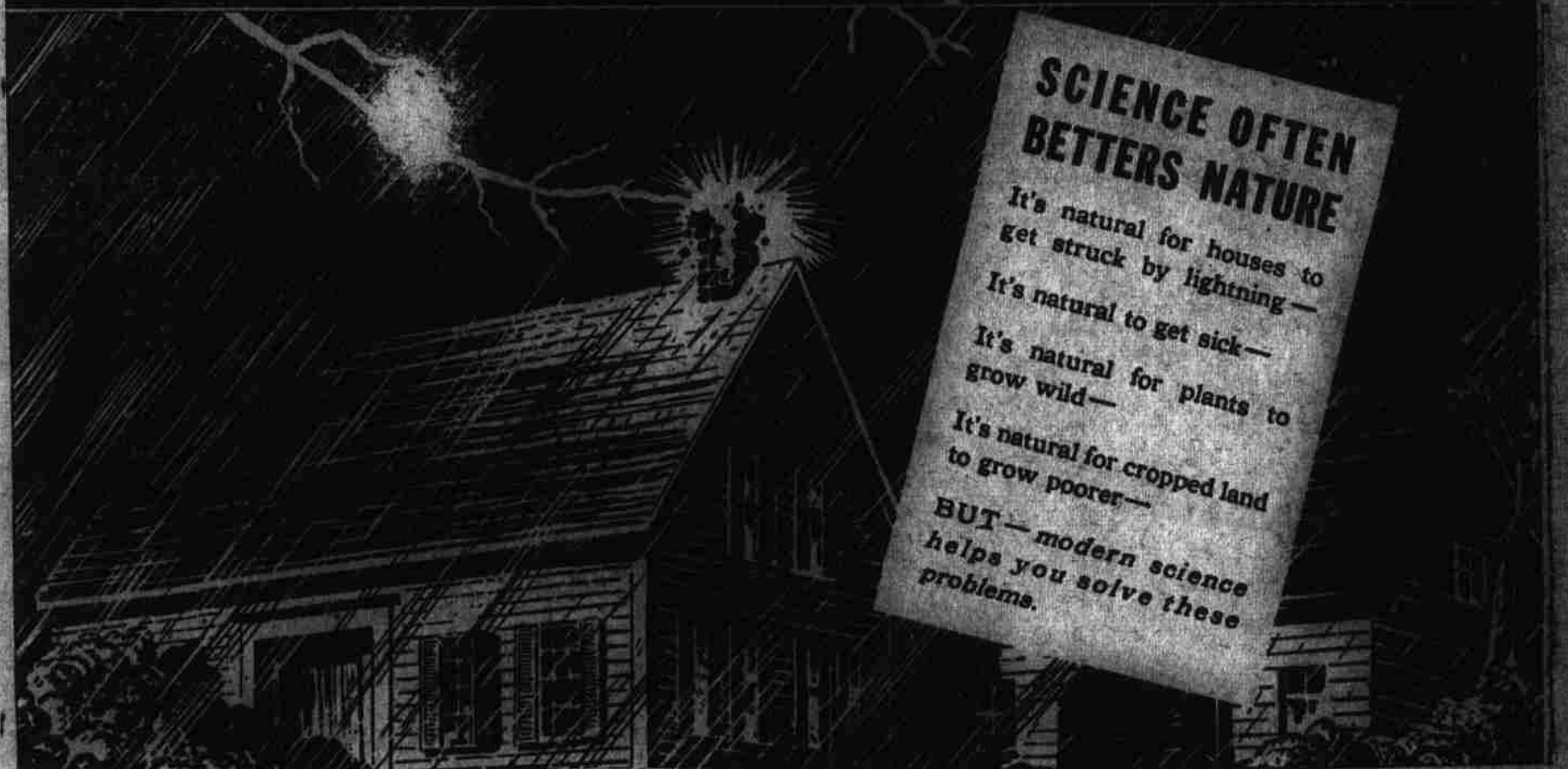
WORLD'S CHAMPION SPEED SKATER, Kit Klein, says: "I like to enjoy Camels the whole day through. I rely on Camels for digestion's sake—enjoy them while I'm racing and afterwards."



TED HUSING, ace sports announcer, says: "Mine's a hectic life—but my digestion keeps running smoothly. I enjoy Camels with my meals and after." Camels are mild—better for steady smoking.

FOR DIGESTION'S SAKE... SMOKE CAMELS

Is Nature's Way Best?



SCIENCE OFTEN BETTERS NATURE
 It's natural for houses to get struck by lightning—
 It's natural to get sick—
 It's natural for plants to grow wild—
 It's natural for cropped land to grow poorer—
BUT—modern science helps you solve these problems.

SCIENCE MAKES BETTER NITRATE OF SODA THAN NATURE— SCIENCE GIVES YOU MORE FOR YOUR MONEY IN ARCADIAN, THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA.

Every farmer knows that just because a thing is natural doesn't mean it is the best that can be.

That very thing is also true about nitrate of soda.

Some years ago, American scientists set about for a way to improve on nature and make a better nitrate of soda. They knew that the reason farmers bought nitrate of soda was for the nitrogen in it, and they figured that if they could make one that would have more nitrogen in it, they would do a service to the farmer.

Millions of dollars were spent, and finally they produced a "soda" right here in the South that was more perfect than any that had ever been produced before by Nature or by Man.

That product is known as Arcadian, The American Nitrate of Soda.

It gives more nitrogen for the money than any other "soda". And Nitrogen is what your crops need from nitrate of soda.

So, you see, Science has once again improved on Nature for your benefit.

When fertilizer makers buy nitrate of soda for their mixed goods these days,

they buy Arcadian because they know nitrogen is what "soda" gives them, and they want the most for their money.

So why don't you do the same?

When you buy Arcadian, you not only buy wisely, but you are buying an all-Southern product—made in the South, by Southerners, for Southern crops.

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Hopewell, Va.

Raleigh, N. C. Columbia, S. C.
Atlanta, Ga. Jackson, Miss.

A Statement by Dr. H. H. Zimmerley Director, Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, Va.

"... To the already heavy load of the American farmer there has been added the fear of deficiency diseases caused by lack of minor elements. Secondary elements... except in specific cases, are either supplied abundantly by the ingredients commonly used in compounding mixed goods, or are present in sufficient quantities in the soil."

From a paper delivered before the National Fertilizer Association, June, 1936

WISE FARMERS DEMAND

ARCADIAN
THE AMERICAN
NITRATE OF SODA

