

GUNBOAT PASSES THRU SOUTHPORT

(Continued from page 1.) A strange coincidence rests in the fact that Captain O. W. Cornwallis, Commander of the Scarborough, is lineal descendant of Lord Charles Cornwallis, Commander in Chief of the British Army, which captured Wilmington, in April, 1781. The handsome home which Lord Cornwallis used as headquarters is still in existence. On Thursday of last week, 154 years to the day from the time that Lord Cornwallis was in the home, his descendant, Captain Cornwallis, visited the house and spent several hours therein. The house was built about 1760 and is in a fine state of preservation. In the basement was a military prison. To conform with the prohibition laws of North Carolina, at a banquet arranged by the City Commissioners of Wilmington complimentary to the British officers of the Scarborough, held last Monday night, Captain Cornwallis proposed a toast to the President of the United States, and the Mayor of Wilmington a toast to the King of the British Empire, both of which were drunk, not with champagne but with ice water.

SPECIAL TOBACCO CONTRACTS SIGNED

(Continued from page 1.) their farm through foreclosure. 3. Tenants forced to move from tobacco producing farms and who now grow tobacco on farms for which no equitable allotment can be obtained under tobacco adjustment contracts. 4. Farmers who have reduced their acreage since 1929 that can not get an equitable allotment. 5. Sons of tobacco farmers who recently became of age and now rent or own farms of their own. 6. Other tobacco farmers who could not secure allotment for tobacco production adjustment contracts. In considering the applications for contracts from this special allotment for the county, members of the county committee did not consider sons of farmers who have recently come of age but who still live with their parents nor did they consider the tenant who moved from a tobacco-producing farm upon his own free will.

DR. WATSON SELLS HIS DRUG STORE

(Continued from page 1.) Dr. Watson came to Southport as a practicing physician. For several years after he opened his drug store, he continued the practice of medicine. He later discontinued general practice to devote his full time to his drug business. G. R. Dasher is the new manager of the store. He is a registered pharmacist, having graduated last June from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, in Boston. He is one of Southport's most promising young business men. The store will continue to be operated under the name Watson's Pharmacy.

SHALLOTTE SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

(Continued from page 1.) graduation exercises on Tuesday night, May 7. There will be a musical program by the high school glee club, under the direction of Mrs. Ruth Warren and Miss Katie White. The Hamilton Mintz Memorial cup will be awarded the most distinguished senior and the diplomas will be awarded members of the graduating class. There will be no principal speaker for the occasion, according to Mr. Turner, but there will be several short talks.

LOCAL SCHOOL TO CLOSE ON MAY 7

(Continued from page 1.) program, "The Rosy Pathway". Representative R. E. Sentelle will deliver the commencement address Tuesday evening after which the diplomas will be awarded.

BOLIVIA SCHOOL CLOSES MAY THIRD

(Continued from page 1.) Five students will compete in the recitation contest. They are: Grace Harvath, Jesse Lesh, Evelyn Willetts, Irene Harvath and Ethel Sowell. Four boys have entered the declamation contest. They are: John Johnson, J. G. White, Marvin Watkins and Carl Galloway. The remainder of the commencement program for the school is as follows: On Sunday afternoon, April 28, at 2:30 o'clock the Baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Dr. C. H. Story of Wilmington; on Thursday evening the annual class day exercises will be held; at 11 o'clock Friday morning, May 3, the seventh grade graduation exercises will be held followed by the senior graduation exercises in the evening at 8 o'clock.

NEW TYPE SPRAY CONTROLS DAMAGE TO PEACHES NOW

Arsenate of lead sprays will not damage peach trees when zinc sulphate has been added to the solution, says Dr. R. F. Poole, plant pathologist for the North Carolina Experiment Station. The zinc sulphate counteracts the injurious effect of lead arsenate on the trees, but does not impair the effect of the spray in controlling disease and insect pests. When arsenate of lead and lime are sprayed on the trees without zinc sulphate, Poole adds, the leaves, twigs, and fruit are usually damaged. Some of the trees have been known to lose three fourths of their foliage as a result of arsenical injury. Experiments conducted within this State during the past five years have demonstrated that a spray composed of three pounds of zinc sulphate, one pound of lead arsenate, and five pounds of hydrated lime to 50 gallons of water may be used safely. When zinc sulphate was added

Prospects Brighter For Carolina Farm

Raleigh, March 19.—North Carolina teachers, living from hand to mouth for two years, are now in brighter mood because of the promise of increased salaries for the next biennium and are expected to attend in large numbers the 51st annual convention of the N. C. Education Association to be held in Winston-Salem Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 28-30. General sessions are to be held Thursday night at 7:30, to be addressed by Dr. John H. Richmond, Kentucky Superintendent of Public Instruction, with Supt. Clyde A. Erwin as introducer; Friday night, at which President Guy E. Phillips, Greensboro, will deliver his message, and Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Atlanta, Ga., City Superintendent, will speak; and at 11 o'clock Saturday, addressed by Florence Hale, New York, editor of "The Grade Teacher."

Departmental meetings will be held largely at 2:30 Friday, but also at 9:30, 10, 12:30, 1, 2, and 6:30, and at 9:30 Saturday. Dr. Frederick Houk La, English department, Stuyvesant high school New York City, will address the classroom teachers at 11 o'clock Friday, and the English teachers at 2:30 Friday.

Earl W. Barnhardt, of the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, and Louis A. Rice, State director of business education, New Jersey, will speak to the commercial teachers Friday at 2:30. Dr. E. A. Betts, Shaker Heights, Cleveland, Ohio, will address the grammar grade teachers, who will also hear Miss Florence Hall, Friday at 2:30, and Dr. Betts will address the primary teachers Saturday at 9:30.

Dr. L. H. Rather, Houston, Texas, will address the high school principals Friday at 2:30. Home Economics teachers Friday at 10 o'clock will hear Alice Edwards, executive secretary of the American Home Economics Association, and Dr. Marietta Eichberger, Chicago.

Many State college and public school teachers are on the program, and several recreational features are included.

PROPER CULTIVATION TREBLES COTTON CROP

A concrete example of what a good farming practice will do for worn out soil has been found on the farm of C. J. Hunt, in Guilford County, says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College.

In the fall of 1926, Hunt enlarged his farm by purchasing a five-acre tract of land from one of his neighbors. The land had been planted to corn, with the rows running up and down hill, and had washed badly.

Hunt planted corn on the lot in 1927, but made such a poor crop that he decided something must be done to improve the soil's fertility. He planted wheat that fall; then sowed lespedeza on the wheat the following spring.

The lespedeza was allowed to grow on the land until the spring of 1931, when it was turned under for corn. The corn gave a better yield than before, but still fell short of a good crop.

Barley was sown that fall, and lespedeza again in the spring of 1932. Last spring the lespedeza was ploughed under. Hunt planted a cotton crop, fertilized with 400 pounds of 4-12-4 to the acre.

The yield was five 500-pound bales on the five acres. Meanwhile, the neighbor continued to farm his land in the old way. Directly across the road from Hunt's rolling land, the neighbor has a five-acre tract of level land which has been in row crops, mostly tobacco, for 15 years.

Last year the neighbor planted cotton on this tract, farming in the old way, and got a yield of only one and a half bales from the entire five acres.

CONTROL FLOWER PESTS WITH SPRAYS OR DUSTS

Contrary to the general belief, insect pests on flower gardens are not a necessary evil from which there is no relief, says C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at State College.

Although there are a few pests for which no satisfactory control method has been developed, he points out, most of them can be eradicated by application of inexpensive sprays or dusts. Sucking insects, which draw their nourishment from inside the plant, must be treated with a poison that kills when it comes in contact with their skin. Plant lice, aphids, thrips, and scale insects fall in this group.

Chewing insects, which eat the leaves or small stems, may be eradicated by a stomach poison. When they eat the poison, death follows in a short time. Caterpillars, leaf eating beetles, and grass-hoppers are among the chewing insects.

For sucking insects, Brannon recommends a spray with one and a half teaspoonful of nicotine

to all sprays carrying arsenate of lead, Poole points out, the trees were not only free from injury but they also retained their foliage throughout the season.

Zinc sulphate may be used in either the crystal, flake, or powder form. Since some of the forms contain more water than the others, Poole says, a smaller amount of the powder form is needed than of the crystals and flakes.

MAKES POOR SOIL YIELD PROFITABLE CROP

Scientific cultivation will make even mediocre soils produce unusually high yields of tobacco, says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at N. C. State College.

Blair cites the case of G. E. Callihan, Bladen county farmer, who raised 1,560 pounds of tobacco per acre last year on Bladen sandy loam. During the nine previous years he averaged 1,434 pounds to the acre.

Last year, Blair adds, Callihan made a net return of \$458 per acre. This sum does not include the tobacco produced above his allotment, which was destroyed, nor the rental and benefit payments received from the AAA.

From 1926 through 1933, Callihan averaged a profit of \$316 an acre from his tobacco in spite of the fact that twice his crop was seriously damaged by hail storms and that several years he sold his weed when market prices were extremely low.

Callihan uses a fertilizer low in nitrogen and high in phosphoric acid and potash. Last year he applied 1,100 pounds of 2-9-7 fertilizer, mixed at home, to the acre and also a small amount of stable manure.

He plants the Cash variety of tobacco, 18 inches apart in the row, and lets it grow to a height of six feet before topping it. He uses the ridge system of cultivation, Blair points out.

Callihan has been following a two-year crop rotation, planting tobacco and cowpeas one year and cotton and abuzzi rye the next. The peas and the rye are turned under for soil-building.

ANOTHER UTILITY BOGYMAN BITES THE DUST

(The Philadelphia Record) One of the favorite horror stories with which certain utility holding companies cry themselves to sleep every night is the dreadful yarn of how Uncle Sam ruined the utility business by building TVA and other projects that created "excess" capacity.

In a world of women who still scrub by hand and still work their bristle brooms over their rugs, the companies profess to see the danger of too much power production should the new PWA projects be completed.

Thus Wendell L. Wilkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, said in a New York speech last January: "It will take years to use up the present existing generating capacity without taking into account that which is being built, which will double the present excess."

Thus the long string of statements in opposition to the President's power program, citing "duplication of existing facilities" and "direct government competition."

But from now on Mr. Wilkie and his colleagues can rest more easily.

The Federal Power Commission reports that "the supposed surplus of electric generating capacity in the United States" is a myth; that construction of plants with 3,000,000 kilowatt capacity is "imperative" and that present plants would not supply normal business needs should depression end. In case of war, the commission declares, we would be faced with a serious shortage.

The holding companies in the TVA area have their own private definition of "excess facilities." Excess facilities are those that threaten to give the public a decent break on electric rates.

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The zinc sulphate counteracts the injurious effect of lead arsenate on the trees, but does not impair the effect of the spray in controlling disease and insect pests.

When arsenate of lead and lime are sprayed on the trees without zinc sulphate, Poole adds, the leaves, twigs, and fruit are usually damaged. Some of the trees have been known to lose three fourths of their foliage as a result of arsenical injury.

Experiments conducted within this State during the past five years have demonstrated that a spray composed of three pounds of zinc sulphate, one pound of lead arsenate, and five pounds of hydrated lime to 50 gallons of water may be used safely.

When zinc sulphate was added

SUMMONED BY A KING



Slender fingers of this San Diego woman surgeon, wielding a tiny knife with watch spring precision, may save the eyesight of the king of Siam. Half-way around the world has come a plea from the monarch to retain Dr. May Turner Riach for the operation which is to be performed in New York. Doctor Riach is the wife of a retired British army surgeon.

sulphate to nine and a half ounces of hydrated lime.

For chewing insects, he recommends a spray composed of three teaspoonful of arsenate of lead to a gallon of water. Or a dust may be prepared by mixing one part of arsenate of lead with four and a half parts of hydrated lime, or one part of magnesium arsenate to three parts of hydrated lime.

These mixtures are safe for delicate plants and bright colored flowers, Brannon says. Tougher plants will not be injured by a slightly stronger mixture of the foregoing sprays or dusts.

KEEP BROODERS CLEAN TO SAVE BABY CHICKS

Protecting baby chicks from coccidiosis in the spring will go a long way toward reducing their death rate, says Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the State College poultry department.

The chicks are infected by picking up the tiny eggs of the parasite which causes the disease, Dearstyne says. The eggs are frequently found on the ground and in the brooder house when older birds of the flock have been infected.

To control the disease, he recommends that all infected chicks be killed and burned or buried deeply. Thoroughly clean out the litter or sand from the brooder house at least every other day and replace with clean dry sand about one third of an inch deep. Continue this frequent cleaning until the disease is checked.

Feeding and drinking containers should be sterilized every few days with boiling water, since ordinary disinfectants are of no practical value on controlling this disease, Dearstyne points out.

If the weather is not too hot, confine the chicks to the brooder house for at least seven days to keep them from picking up coccidial eggs from the ground outside the house where diseased chicks may have ranged.

Meanwhile, plow or spade the

infected runways, if possible, so as to bring uninfected earth to the surface. Otherwise, the chicks should be provided with an uninfected range by some other method.

Avoid tracking germs into the brooder house or placing in the house any material which may be infected. Keep up the chicks' vitality by feeding a balanced ration and caring for them properly.

CIVIC CLUB

The regular meeting of the Southport Civic club will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the Junior Order Hall. A full attendance of members is urged.

Low Interest On New Bank Loans

Loans Made By Federal Land Bank Will Bear 4 1/2 Per Cent Where Made Directly By The Bank

Columbia, S. C., April 3.—Effective April 1, new loans made by the Federal Land Bank of Columbia will bear 4 1/2 per cent interest where made through national farm loan associations and 5 per cent where made directly by the bank, Julian H. Scarborough, president of the bank and general agent of the Farm Credit Administration of Columbia, announced today.

These are the lowest rates at which Federal land bank loans have ever been made, Mr. Scarborough said. For about two years, he said, the bank has been making loans through national farm loan associations at 5 per cent with a temporary reduction to 4 1/2 per cent until July 12, 1938, as provided by the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933. After July 12, 1938, he said, these loans will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent while the 4 1/2 per cent rate on new loans will be effective for the entire period of the loans, which will

LONGEST SICK CALL



Dr. Francis D. Coman of Johns Hopkins, has departed to the actual end of the world on the longest "sick call" in history. He is bound for Little America. There at Commander Byrd's base camp he will administer to 56 men who are reported suffering from a mild attack of dysentery. He may stay there until the end of the expedition.

NOTARY PUBLIC
I have received my commission as NOTARY PUBLIC from Governor Ehringhaus. I am in the Brunswick County Courthouse each day and will be glad to serve the public.
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be made on an amortization basis ranging from 20 to 30 odd years, as in the past.

The interest rate reduction on new Federal and bank loans will not affect the 5 per cent interest rate on land bank commissioner loans which were made on either first or second mortgage security in amounts up to 75 per cent of the appraised normal value of the farm property.

Mr. Scarborough said that the lower rate on new loans is in accord with the policy of the Farm Credit Administration to pass on to the farmer-borrowers of the cooperative Federal Land Banks any saving which can be effected. The new land bank loans, he said, will be made for long periods of years repayable in annual or semiannual installments and in all other respects except the interest rate will be identical with previous bank loans.

Mystery Shrouds Nakina Shooting

David Price, young white man of the Nakina section, while out fishing in a nearby creek, was mysteriously shot through the hand with a rifle bullet Sunday morning.

The victim of the ambush attack says that he hasn't an idea who shot him, but that the report came from the bushes on the opposite side of the stream from him.

He was given treatment by Tabor physicians, and now is progressing nicely.

COSTS FOR ROADS

Figures recently released by the state University News Letter indicates that during the ten year period from 1924 to 1934 expenditures for roads in Columbus county totaled \$3,168,523, or a total of \$84 per person.

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JOHNSON'S SHOP
comes in for a generous portion of the conversation. Especially at this time of year when one simply must buy new clothes. In the great majority of cases this means a visit to this store
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1933 Standard Chevrolet Coach
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All these cars are in perfect condition. We also have several other bargains.
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