

Plan Summer Meetings For Farm Folks

Raleigh, March 18.—A state-wide meeting for farmers and their wives and one for the boys and girls have been scheduled for the last two weeks in July by the agricultural workers of the North Carolina State College.

The annual farm and home week, or meeting of the State Farmers and Farm Women's Convention will be held at the college during the week of July 22 to 26, announces Dean I. O. Schaub. This meeting, last year, attracted some 2,000 men and women during the four days. The annual short course for farm women was held during the week with about 500 registered for the instruction. This summer, the dean expects this enrollment to be increased because of the growing popularity of short course work.

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wants five representative in every community. Workers making good money. Apply 702 First National Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Certificates are awarded to those women who attend four short courses in succession.

Another feature of farm and home week this summer will be the state-wide gathering of county leaders interested in forming a state-wide organization of farmers for putting into operation a long-time program of agricultural development in the State. The college officials will have the aid of Governor Gardner's Agricultural Advisory Board in this program and some interesting developments should occur, says Mr. Schaub.

The state-wide meeting of 4-H boys and girls will be held during the week of July 29 to August 3. It is planned to have at least one delegate from each organized club in the State. Plans for this short course are being prepared by L. B. Harrell, state club leader, and Miss Martha C. Cavilston, district home agent. Last year, 625 young folks were present with the girls greatly outnumbering the boys. This summer, an effort will be made to have more boys to attend.

Try a Want Ad in the Reporter

Doing Away With Speed Laws

The Ohio Legislature is now considering a plan to abolish auto speed laws on county roads and make a blanket statute about reckless driving cover everything. Some other States have adopted such a law and others in addition to Ohio are investigating results.

The Salisbury Post notes that actual statistics from States that abolished speed laws are lacking but admits that "the law strikes us as reasonable enough," arguing that "after all, there is no hard and fast standard for driving. A speed of 50 miles an hour on some roads may be perfectly safe, while 25 miles an hour on other roads may be too fast. Drivers also, vary; some are able to travel safely at high speed and others are not."

And that about covers the case, it seems to us. Common sense is the thing needed and unfortunately such a requisite is not controlled by law. We had rather be confronted with the 50-miles an hour driver on a congested road. It is just as easy to become a reckless driver while traveling 25 miles an hour as it is to become one while speeding 50 miles an hour.

Conditions of the road and density of traffic must be considered above all other things, and no speed law yet adopted can cover all conditions.—Concord Daily Tribune.

Improved Uniform International

Sunday School Lesson

(By Rev. P. B. Fetzwater, D.D., Dean Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, 65-129 Western New Street, Chicago)

Lesson for March 24

STEWARDSHIP AND MISSIONS

LESSON TEXT—Acts 1:6-8; II Cor. 8:1-5.

GOLDEN TEXT—It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful (I Cor. 4:2).

PRIMARY TOPIC—Love Gifts for God

JUNIOR TOPIC—Love Gifts for God

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What It Is to Be a Christian Steward.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Stewardship of Self, Substance and Service.

I. Witnessing for Christ (Acts 1:6-8).

This is the supreme obligation resting upon believers in this age. While we are not responsible for bringing in the kingdom, we are under solemn obligation to witness to the salvation which is graciously provided for all who believe in Jesus Christ.

1. The disciples' question (v. 6).

They said, "Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?" The phrase "at this time" indicates their perplexity as to the time of the kingdom's establishment. They were entirely right in their expectation of the kingdom, for it had been predicted by the prophets, and announced by Christ as "at hand." However, they were in darkness as to the real purpose of God in calling and establishing the church. This is a matter concerning which there is much confusion today.

2. Christ's answer (vv. 7, 8).

He turned their attention from the desire to know times and seasons, which belong to God, to their supreme duty. They were to be witnesses of Christ to the uttermost parts of the earth, beginning at Jerusalem.

II. Christian Stewardship (II Cor. 8:1-5).

1. Examples of true Christian benevolence (vv. 1-5).

The liberality of these Macedonian churches exhibits practically every exalted principle and motive entering into the giving which has God's sanction.

(1) The source of true giving (v. 1). This is said to be the grace of God, by which is meant that the disposition to give freely of our means is created by the Holy Spirit.

(2) They gave from the depths of their poverty, not from the abundance of their riches (v. 2). Their limited means did not cause them to be stinted in their gifts, but their deep poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality. On the basis of this philosophy, our poverty ought to be a call for greater generosity, for God has promised that if we give liberally He will give liberally in return.

(3) Their willingness surpassed their ability (v. 3).

God's gifts are reckoned by the degree of willingness, not by the amount given (see v. 12, cf. 9:7).

(4) They were insistent on being allowed the privilege of giving (v. 4).

(5) They first gave themselves to the Lord (v. 5). This is most fundamental to right giving, for when one gives himself to the Lord there is no reason for withholding his gifts. If one does not first give himself there will be the desire to retain as much for self as can be done within the bounds of respectability. We should first induce men and women to give their lives to the Lord.

2. Emulation of Macedonian benevolence urged (vv. 6-15). Moved by the generosity of the Macedonian churches, Paul desired Titus to commend to the Corinthians the same grace. This he urged upon them.

(1) Not as a command (v. 8). Acceptable giving must not only be liberal, but spontaneous.

(2) As a proof of the sincerity of their love (v. 8).

(3) As the completion and harmony of Christian character (v. 7).

The Corinthian church abounded in spiritual gifts such as faith, utterance, knowledge, diligence, and love for their ministers, but the grace of liberality was needed for the harmony of their lives.

(4) The self-sacrificing example of Christ (v. 9). Self-sacrifice is the test of love. All who have enthroned Him as the Lord of their lives, crowned Him Lord of all, will desire to imitate Him in all things.

(5) The true principle upon which gifts are acceptable with God (vv. 10-12).

God does not estimate the value of a gift upon the ground of intrinsic worth, but of the underlying motive of the giver.

(6) Because of common equality (vv. 13-15). Every Christian should give something. The law governing the gift is the ability of the giver.

His Presence

Many Christians cannot realize His presence because for them Christ lives in their heads or Bibles, but not in their hearts.

Helping God

There is but one way in which man can ever help God—that is, by letting God help him.—John Ruskin.

Crosses Are Ladders

Crosses are ladders that lead to heaven.

New Homes and Barns When Crops Rotated

Raleigh, March 18.—One of the visible effects of following a good rotation of crops is the building of new homes and barns since such rotations have been put into effect.

"The success of sound crop rotations is shown not only in bigger yields per acre and high net income from the farm but also in the general appearance of the farm as well," says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College. "Such farms look neater and are better cultivated. During the past several years, we have placed demonstrations with farmers in most of the counties where county agents are at work. In these demonstrations, we have applied the principles of soil improvement with legumes, fertilizers, manures and limestone to the whole farm in a practical way. Thirty-three of these demonstrations have been running long enough to get the rotation well established. On these 33 farms, 61 per cent of the cultivated land grew some sort of legume in 1928. The average for North Carolina is only 14 per cent of the cultivated land."

Mr. Blair says that a farmer cannot afford to suspend other farm projects to improve his soil. Therefore the rotations advocated allow an income, either in the form of a money crop or feed crop, from each cultivated acre each year. Meanwhile, legume crops for turning under are inter-planted with the income-producing crop, or else grown at a different season of the year.

On one farm, a twelve-acre field made 83 bushels of corn in 1924. This same field, after having a crop of lespedeza turned under, made 500 bushels

in 1927. On the same farm, another twelve acres produced 240 bushels of corn in 1925 and 598 bushels in 1928 as a result of a crop rotation with legumes.

On farms where these rotations are followed, a surplus of feed is produced after two or three years and the amount of livestock is then increased.

Judge Stack Had Pistols Destroyed

All pistols confiscated by officers in Mecklenburg county were smashed with sledge hammers in Charlotte the past week following orders of Judge Stack, of the Superior Court. "Get them all together," he instructed the sheriff's officers, referring to the pistols, "then get a sledge hammer and break them to pieces. Then bring the pieces to me. I want to see them."

Two of the pistols destroyed figured in a tragedy that had resulted in the death of W. R. Moore, landscape gardener, and the sentencing of Benny McIntyre, Charlotte boxer and automobile salesman, to serve 20 to 25 years in the State prison. One of the pistols is the one with which McIntyre shot and killed Moore near Charlotte in February. The other was Moore's pistol, which he was carrying to Charlotte to pawn for food for his family when he was shot, according to Dillard Price, brother-in-law of Moore. He so testified at the trial of McIntyre.

All the surplus lespedeza seed grown in Anson county went to other farmers of the county for soil improving and pasture purposes, says the county agent.

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W. H. LEONARD,

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Full Rows

VOL. 1, NO. 6 Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation Copyright 1929

Research, Then Education

Efficiency in agriculture keeps on rising, say the government's observers. But it still rises slower than efficiency in mining or manufacturing. The department puts education first among all the influences that are helping. Scientific research, which really opens the way that education follows, is second.

"About all the grower needs to do is buy from a reputable fertilizer dealer and use a fertilizer that has been mixed specially for tobacco."—J. M. Pridmore.

How Long Can It Go On?

Every year the crops of the United States take out of the ground five billion, nine hundred million pounds of plant food MORE than the farmers put back as commercial fertilizers. This is the annual NET loss to the farms of this country, just in crops, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Soil erosion washes away 20 times as much, on top of that, every year.

"MEANS OF REDUCING COSTS lie within the means of most farmers, and the more far-sighted have already begun to take advantage of them."—Renck W. Dunlap.

Around midnight, or just before day, or at any other minute, the tobacco in the curing barn may get right. It's a careful job, and a man must know his business to do it.

Advantages of Priming

The advantages of priming as a method of gathering bright tobacco, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are that the leaves are picked as they ripen; there is no stalk to absorb weight from the leaves in curing, these being therefore 10 to 12 per cent heavier than if cured on the stalk; the leaves that are left to ripen gain 20 to 25 per cent in weight by remaining on the living plant; and the primed leaves will have more gum or oil, greater elasticity, more body. The disadvantage of priming is that it takes more labor in the field.

Depends On The Man

There are many farms in this country with a business too small to support a family well. But there are limits to the size that a given man has the ability to operate," says the 1927 Yearbook of Agriculture. "Another way of saying that it all depends on who's farming."

A Preacher of Farming

One of the hardest working and best meaning folks in the world is your typical average county agent. He's a sort of preacher about



farming instead of religion. Yet how often does he get credit for trying? Or for knowing what he's talking about? Still, FULL ROWS has noticed one thing; the farmers who make money year in and year out always listen when the county agent talks. The money may be due to the listening, or the listening may be due to the money, but somehow they go together.

Booklets on cotton, booklets on tobacco, booklets on corn and wheat and a dozen other subjects—all with lots of good common sense in them and full of helpful hints—are yours for the asking. Name your subject. Write to V-C Agricultural Service Bureau, Richmond, Va.

"Tried some of this new plant-food fertilizer on my yard," a contributor writes to The Fertilizer Review. "Every time I put it on the grass I had to run for the lawn mower." Which proves it wasn't FARAWAY, the V-C specialty for lawns. He wouldn't have had time to run for the mower.

"As yield per acre goes UP, net cost per pound goes DOWN."—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Old Truths in New Clothes

Farming methods change with every generation, but the principle stays the same: to grow profitable crops. Everything turns on the "profitable." Ways that were profitable 50 years ago, or even 25, won't make a living today. Take fertilizers for instance. A thin scattering of a low analysis mixture used to be good enough. But the time has come when wise farmers buy high analysis mixtures—V-C Super Analysis grades, says the press agent—and not only that but they use PLENTY on every acre. "Plenty" means every pound that can be used profitably. And man, how things do grow then!

From cigarettes alone the government got close to \$300,000,000 in 1928—practically double the internal revenue tax on cigarettes in 1922.

High Yields Per Acre

"Economic necessity forces European farmers to make high yields per acre, largely from the liberal use of commercial fertilizer. High acre yields and correspondingly bigger profits can be made in the United States by a more liberal use of fertilizers."—J. C. Pridmore, National Fertilizer Association.

"You would not try to overdraw your bank account. You should be equally sure that you do not overdraw your soil fertility account."—NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.

Four Types of Flue-Cure

Flue-cure tobacco is defined in four types by the government in its standard grading rules. Type 11 is produced principally in the Piedmont sections of Virginia and North Carolina. Type 12 is grown principally in the coastal section of North Carolina. Type 13 is characteristic of the Tidewater and coastal sections of South Carolina and the southeastern counties of North Carolina. Type 14 is produced principally in southern Georgia, extending into Florida and Alabama.

Advertisement for Royster's Fertilizers. Text: 'A POORLY FERTILIZED FIELD IS LIKE A HALF-MILKED COW'. 'When you milk a cow, you get all the milk you can. Why not get all the yield your soil will give you?' 'When a man has worked hard, he ought to get a good crop. But he can't unless there's the right kind of plant food in the soil for the crop to eat. The better the plant food in the soil the bigger and finer the crop will be.' 'Royster's of Known Quality'. 'Fertilizer of known quality is the only kind to buy. You know this about Royster's: it's been doing the job right for 44 years. It's always superior quality. Easy to put down. Always fairly priced. A perfectly blended, perfectly aged, perfectly balanced formula for every crop. See the Royster dealer near you.' 'LOOK FOR THIS SIGN'. 'USE ROYSTER FIELD TESTED Fertilizers'. 'ROYSALTERS FERTILIZERS FOR SALE HERE'.