

Sir Walter Raleigh Wins Tobacco Wager From English Queen

George Arents' Collection At Duke University Dates Back to 16th Century

The history of tobacco from early periods down to the present is chock-full of oddities, and while we are astounded by the early recordings telling of the oddities of the period it is quite possible that those in centuries to come will consider it quite odd to learn how completely a burning weed could hold us of today in its grip.

Reviewing the George Arents' collection of tobacco lore, an historian recently picked out the following oddities as they relate to tobacco and little happenings associated with the golden leaf.

Weight of Smoke

An interesting wager between Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh is recounted in the "Epistolae Ho-ellanae," London, 1650, by James Howell. Raleigh declared that he could weigh the smoke of a pipeful of tobacco. First he weighed the tobacco, then the ashes—the difference, he contended, was the weight of the smoke.

"Many an alchemist," exclaimed the surprised Queen, "hath turned their gold to smoke, but you are the first to turn smoke to gold."

Rudyard Kipling's famous line, "and a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke," was first included in the fourth edition of "Department Ditties" in the poem, "The Betrothed." This edition was published in Calcutta, 1890, and is in the exhibit.

Probably the most famous of all the literary poems on tobacco is Crane's Lamb's "A Farewell to Tobacco," written about 1812. A holograph manuscript is in the exhibit. Lamb, it is said, postponed publication of the poem from year to year, and his resolution to quit smoking seems to have been abandoned. He once expressed the wish that he would draw his last breath through a pipe and exhale it in a pun.

The earliest anti-tobacco tract in English is the "Work for Chimney-Sweepers" by one Philareta, a pseudonym, published in London in 1692. The author expressed disapproval of social smoking, warning smokers that they would make their brain soupy and admit they had accepted the devil. Roger Marbecke in the same year wrote "A Defense of Tobacco," defending smoking as a social habit, provided that it be practiced in moderation.

Snuffing is another division of tobacco lore, treated in the exhibit. Snuff was prepared for medicinal purposes in the 16th and 17th centuries, and by 1655 its use for pleasure was chiefly popular among the clergy of Spain, Italy, and France. "Traicte du Tobac, en Sternvtatoire," by Louis Ferrant, Bourges, 1665, points out.

Moliere's play "Le Festin de Pierre" opens with a mock eulogy on snuff. Polverized scented tobacco was then becoming extremely popular in French society, which was developing an elegant technique for its correct use. The Moliere item in the Arents collection was published in Amsterdam in 1683.

Snuff was mixed with various flowers in order to scent it, and with red and yellow ochres to give it color. J. Brunet of Paris, wrote in "Le Bon Usage du Tobac en Poudre," in 1709.

In 1718 a London publication, "Pandora's Box," stated that apoplexy, vertigo, and palsy were among the diseases snuff would cure.

Of Chewing Tobacco
In 1935 Lord Stamp, delivering the Duke commencement address, referred to an acceptable academic thesis that had been written in recent years on dish-washing. One now wonders if he were acquainted with the medical dissertation of Johann G. Schulze, of Halle-Maddeburg in 1744: "Of Chewing Tobacco." Schulze considered that the chewing of tobacco was beneficial in bilious, scorbutic and other conditions. An illuminating sidelight is his remarks that Queen Caroline of England "indulged in this masticatory as a morning dentrifice."

The exhibit at Duke contains rare items concerning the botany of tobacco and illustrations of the plant; and in another group are works dating from 1602 on ceremonials, rituals, and the mythology of tobacco. There is an almost priceless group consisting of reports on tobacco and smoking by early explorers to America and the Orient. Other groups in the exhibit are related to commerce in and the manufacture of tobacco and pipes, and also to legislation, monopolies, and taxations relating to tobacco.

Almost half a century ago, Mr. Arents began collecting books relating to tobacco. For the last 13 years a history of tobacco based on this collection has been in preparation, and which, when completed, will consist of four folio volumes. The first two have already appeared and the last two are expected to be completed shortly.

Gibraltar's Tobacco
Although no official statistics are available as to the tobacco imports of Gibraltar, it is estimated by trade sources that under normal conditions about one-third of a million pounds of leaf tobacco are imported annually for use in the small tobacco industry of the colony. About 20 per cent of the leaf imports are from the United States.

North Carolina's 1940 grape crop was the largest on record, reports the State Department of Agriculture.

Sixteen Churches In County Century Ago

TOBACCO-PEANUTS

According to figures compiled by Clemson College agricultural authorities, it costs the average South Carolina farmer \$92.26 to grow and handle an acre of flue-cured tobacco.

Tests conducted in Georgia showed that treating peanuts before planting with ceseran, the same material used to treat cotton seed, resulted in increased yields at harvest time.

Livestock History On Farms in State Since the Civil War

Cattle Numbers Have Remained Fairly Constant On Farms During Period

The number of livestock by species on farms in North Carolina from 1866 to date is closely associated with the agricultural history of the State. For the twenty year period following the Civil War, 1865 to 1885, sheep on farms averaged approximately 500,000 head. Sheep during this period were raised to supply wool for clothing, since farmers had little money for purchasing ready-made garments. By 1885 the acreage of cotton had doubled, reaching a million acres in 1881 for the first time, and the acreage in tobacco had increased around five-fold. With this increase in cash income, farmers were able to purchase clothing and sheep were no longer a necessity on every farm. From 1884 to 1911, sheep on farms dropped from around 500,000 to less than 100,000. The decline was continuous except for increases during the depression of the early nineties and 1907.

Horses and mules on farms also are associated with the agricultural history. After the Civil War, both horses and mules increased on the farms along with advancement in agricultural activities. Horses, however, were more abundant than mules due to the use of horses both for riding and working purposes. In 1906, the numbers on farms were equally divided and since that date mules have increased and horses decreased. The horse stock took its greatest decline during the World War and with the coming of the automobile. At the present time, there are approximately three and one-half times as many mules as horses on farms in North Carolina.

Cattle numbers have remained fairly constant all during the years since 1865. The lowest level was reached in 1927, but this was regained by 1935, when the highest number on record was recorded. Of the total number on farms, milk cattle made up about 40 per cent during all the early years and as high as 60 per cent in 1927.

Livestock on the farm has a new meaning at marketing time. In the early part of this summer when field crops were just taking root and when expenses were counting up and nothing coming in, a Martin County farmer sold twenty-two hogs for more than \$400.

American Smokers Turn To Cigars In Increasing Number
Cigar Consumption This Year Far Greater Than In Was For Any Recent Period

New York — Last year witnessed the highest consumption figure for cigars since 1930. Every month of this year has registered an increase over the same month last year. From all quarters comes evidence that cigars are on the "up-and-up." Many smokers are noticing this trend. More press photographs are showing prominent men smoking cigars than ever before. Items are appearing in the newspapers featuring increased interest in cigars and lengthy articles on cigars are appearing in some of the class magazines. One of the largest moving picture producers has undertaken to introduce more cigar smoking among featured players in the new films that are in production.

It is this unmistakable trend which the Cigar Institute of America is capitalizing in its public relations work. With purchasing power steadily mounting among the great middle class there is every reason to believe that the cigar sales curve will continue upward. Obviously this is an opportunity which the industry as a whole must do everything in its power to promote. That is why the Institute, representing as it does the bulk of cigars produced in this country, is turning to the wholesalers and retailers to back up the consumer promotion that is now commencing to take hold.

If Mr. Smoker finds himself influenced by the trend to cigars and then steps up to a case where cigars are attractively displayed and in fresh condition he is likely to get on the band wagon and increase his own ration of cigar smoking. To insure this result, about 2500 cigar boosters are enrolled in the great movement to assist retailers in making cigars more appealing to the consumer.

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Little Money Was Invested In Church Properties In 1850

Methodists Held Ranking Position In Religious Field With 1,200 Members

The records show that the sixteen churches in Martin County in 1850 had very little money, but it is reasonably safe to say that religion had a stronger hold on the people of that period than the approximately 100 churches have today in this county.

According to the 1850 census there were 1,700 members of the church in the county that year, divided among the then four denominations as follows: Baptist, 150; Episcopal, 150; Methodist, 1,200; Presbyterian or Primitive Baptist, 200. The old census does not list the Primitive Baptist Church, and it is taken for granted that the six Presbyterian Churches were possibly meant for Primitive Baptists.

The membership of that day constituted about one-half the white population, there being no churches for the colored population and consequently few colored members. Quite a few free colored and slaves attended the white churches, however.

The combined church properties in the county in 1850 had an estimated value of only \$6,300 which was listed as follows according to denominations: one Baptist church, \$300; one Episcopal church, \$1,000; eight Methodist churches, \$2,500; six Presbyterian or Primitive Baptist churches, \$2,500.

The facts as recorded in the 1850 census are not very impressive, but it is an established fact that Martin County has contributed much to the religious movement in years past. There was Martin Ross, first pastor of the Skewarkey Primitive Baptist Church, who later left the church to lead the Missionary Baptist movement. Then there was Elder C. B. Hassell and Elder Sylvester Hassell, two recognized authorities in the Primitive Baptist Church.

Livestock Increase On Farms Of State

While livestock ranks far below crops in its contribution to income in North Carolina, it has an important place on the farm. Livestock has increased considerably in the past few years and is expected to continue upward. With the advance in hay production and in the reduction in cash crop acreages, North Carolina farmers are in position to expand the livestock industry. The number of chickens sold from farms has increased in recent years which is caused by the search for more sources of income.

North Carolina's cotton yield last year of 425 pounds per acre was 83 pounds more than in any previous year of 425 pounds per acre was 89 limited to be 740,000 bales, or 62 per cent above the 1939 harvest.

Martin County farmers are turning to livestock on a big scale, especially as to hogs and to cattle to some extent.

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Holden Impeachment Was First In Nation

State Legislature Relieved Governor Of Duties In 1871

Found Guilty Of Six of the Eight Charges Brought Against Him in State

The first impeachment of a governor in the United States took place in North Carolina. Because of a long train of events and circumstances, the state legislature impeached Governor William Woods Holden. December 14, 1870, the House of Representatives resolved that the governor "be impeached of high crime and misdemeanors." There were eight charges against him. The trial began the second of the following February.

Holden had formerly controlled the elections of governors, being the editor of the Standard which was the voice of the Democrats. During the war he had made himself extremely unpopular with the leaders of his party by severely criticizing Vance, by denouncing the Confederacy, and by becoming a leader of the peace party.

After the war he was appointed governor by President Johnson. This appointment caused the people of the state to mistrust him, for they had been fighting against the govern-

IMPROVED

With limited markets and no apparent craving for things beyond their means, Martin County farmers in 1850 were slow in improving their lands. At that time, according to the 1850 census, there were only 54,763 acres of improved land in the county. There were 149,506 acres of unimproved land.

All farms in the county that year were valued at only \$741,953.

ment of the United States. Later he was elected governor by the forces that rose to power after the war, and his administration is considered the darkest period in the history of our state. The historian, S. A. Ashe, said that the state officials during the time of Holden's party "wrecked the state" that "they dissipated the state's assets," and that "they destroyed every hope of any early amelioration of the unfortunate condition of transportation facilities." The assembly was guilty of fraud, bribery and corruption.

For all the foregoing reasons Holden was a much disliked man; but his real trouble came in 1870. He proclaimed Alamance and Caswell counties in a state of insurrection because of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. Colonel George W. Kirk, of Tennessee, was ordered to place

Need Is Urgent To Diversify Program On Farm In Future

(Continued from front page, this section)

larger income of many families in cities and towns, and also throughout the rural sections, it would appear that the demand for food in larger quantities and of greater variety will make it easy for producers to sell surplus crops.

Unless cotton and tobacco farmers are willing to supplement these so-called money crops in some such manner as suggested, I think we have distressing days ahead of us, but I have confidence in the intelligence and ability of southern farmers to look ahead and to make provision, generally speaking, for a better living on the farm.

the two counties under military rule. Known as a desperate and brutal character, Kirk proved the aptness of his name. In North Carolina history the invasion of his army of more than 700 men is known as the Kirk-Holden war.

The eight charges in the impeachment trial centered around the governor declaring the two counties in a state of insurrection and the resulting military crimes and disorders.

Holden being found guilty on six of the charges, the Senate adopted a resolution removing him from office and disqualifying him from holding "any office of honor, trust, or profit under the State of North Carolina."

Vance is quoted as saying, "It was the longest hunt after the poorest hide I ever saw."

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