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REFORMING BAD BOYS

The recent story carried by The News two weeks ago, of how six boys of the town had shown by their acts that they were in the way of becoming hardened criminals raises some pertinent and pointed questions. How may a town or municipality throw around growing boys such institutions and influences as will supplement home training (or lack of training) and develop them into good citizens instead of vagabonds and criminals? How may we prevent the annual grist of ne'er-do wells and criminally inclined that our towns and cities pour out annually into the great stream of life? Can we do anything about it? Is each succeeding age to accept as inevitable the production of a certain number of malefactors, imbeciles, human derelicts?

That certain American cities, notably Denver, Colorado, have contributed something worth while to the answering of these queries is the outstanding fact of our time. Deplore it as much as we may, the fact is apparent to most thoughtful people that the lessening of parental control and influence in our time is a large contributing cause in the waywardness of many youths. A local policeman last week told the writer, or that parents frequently appealed to him to run their ten year old boys off the streets at night. "We run them off!" he stormed indignantly, "Why don't they take a stick to the young sprouts?" Whatever our citizens may think of it, the police force have a notion that it is asking a little too much of them to become mentors to every lad whose father may be too lazy or too cowardly to correct his own children.

In the development of boys into good citizens, parents, schools, churches and municipalities all have duties and varying opportunities. It is often the case that the school and church, and in a lesser degree the municipality, are forced to perform many of the functions that are neglected in the home. The school by instruction and example can impart wholesome instruction in habits, deportment and daily discipline, and by implanting in the boy's mind pictures of decent citizenship can aid wonderfully. The Church by religious instruction, by recreative functions, outings, picnics, etc., can supply many of the hungerings of the adolescent boy's life that no other institution can. But there yet remains something the town can do thru its clubs and other organizations that neither the home, the school nor the church can do for the boy. It can provide wholesome recreation for him.

It is the birthright of every normal boy that he have a swimming place. Mount Airy is too large for all the lads to go to the old swimming hole on the creek. It should provide a sanitary swimming pool where the boys may, under proper management, play to their heart's content. Then, too, the boys of every town should have both indoor and outdoor gymnasium equipment, where they may work off their exuberance of spirit and acquire well proportioned muscular development. Indoor baseball courts could be arranged in some warehouse where on winter evenings the boys can play the national game. A public reading room by all means should be accessible not only to the youth of Mount Airy but to the grown-ups as well.

Social workers tell us that, given reasonable chances, the average boy will grow into normal wholesome manhood as readily and surely as the grass grows and flowers bloom. But he needs assistance by way of direction of his activities. If left alone and idle the average boy just "messes around," and is liable to get into mischief. His hands and head need to be kept busy. The greatest curse of the boy is idleness. Some educators go so far as to say that, unless some employment is found for the boy during the summer vacation, it were better to run the school for the whole year. The Boy Scout movement, thanks to Ernest Thompson-Seton, is no doubt the finest thing ever conceived for combating the evils which threaten young lads. If the Scouts of Mount Airy want a swimming pool not only for themselves but for lads who may not belong to their tribe; if they want a reading room; if they feel the need of gymnasium equipment, then these things will come to pass. Let them whistle for the Scoutmaster and in a body go after them. We have a strong hunch that the Kiwanis club and the Womans club would gladly get behind any worthy movement for the

betterment of our boys. Judge Ben Lindsay of Denver goes as far as to say that it takes boys to do missionary work amongst other boys. We appeal to the Scouts. What do you say boys? Is Mount Airy just bound and compelled to rear so many tough potential criminals—year after year?

A MODEL FARM

Down in the country a few miles east of this town there lives a farmer by the name of Coe who has one of the most ideal little farms we have seen in many a day. It was our luck to stop for a few minutes at his home a short time ago and what we saw there from his yard is well worth writing about.

This citizen bought land where he now lives only a few years ago. He used good judgment in buying land that is not up on edge. We saw many acres about his home that can be turned with a turning plow and cultivated without washing.

One of the first sights that attracted our attention was a flock of pure-bred Plymouth Rock chickens about the little farm home which has only four rooms, but well underpinned with a solid wall and painted white. We tried to count the chickens but they were so numerous and scattered here and there that we quit trying. Then we got to looking about and saw that the man had many tools and that they were nearly all under shelter about his barn. While looking about we saw a big hog up in the field—not in a pen, mind you, and it looked to weigh 500 pounds. The biggest hog you ever saw. And then pretty soon two other hogs of equal size came into view and we will venture the assertion that that farmer will be able to get no less than 1200 pounds of pork from the three, if not a larger amount.

By this time we began to take note of other things about the farm home. We noticed that the man has a large pasture that comes right up to his feed barn and that some of the nicest farming land he owns is in the pasture. We noticed a nice milk cow and way down by the branch we saw a horse quietly grazing along with the cow. Then we noticed that the man has a young orchard and that he has been stripping tobacco. But he waited not for rain to wash the substance out of the tobacco stalks before he piled them nicely around the young fruit trees. The manner in which this work alone was done showed neatness and thoroughness on the part of the man who did the job.

There was no evidence of wealth about the home, no big barn and no automobile and no garage in the yard. We saw no sign of automobile about the place not even an old abandoned one. But we saw every evidence of honest toil and thrift and sound judgment in the every-day affairs of life. Little as you may think of it a farm like this becomes a standing example of model farming for other people who live in that section. The thrift of this farmer cannot be hid, and his manner of managing his little estate will lead others to fall in line and better their conditions. It would well pay many farmers to take a day off and have a look at that humble home.

Many Cases Before Recorder.

Judge Lewellyn had a full day of court Monday. In fact all parties connected were so deeply interested in the work that court did not adjourn for dinner but continued hearing cases until four o'clock.

Moir Bowman, an old time offender, was convicted of retailing. The officers have had so much trouble with Moir the court thought it had hit upon a plan to rid the community of him. The sentence was eight months on the roads, not to take effect if he remained out of the county for two years. But Moir will serve his road sentence and then be free to visit his old haunts over in Monkey Bottom at his own pleasure.

Mack Sawyers paid the cost for an affray, and Joe Patterson and Edgar Shaw paid \$5 and cost for a like offense.

Ed Jones paid \$50 as punishment for an assault on Jas. Greenwood.

Roby Edwards, Wade Gardner and Clay Johnson were each fined \$5 for being drunk, and Bob Johnson paid \$10 for the same offense.

Arthur Allen was fined \$10 for having liquor on his person.

John Key, John Hardy, R. S. Snow and Carl Taylor paid a total of \$20 for being caught in a gambling game.

Porter Kelly, col., appealed from being taxed with the cost. Kelly was charged with cursing on the highway, but he claimed he was out in the fields where his cursing could not have disturbed the public. On this ground he appealed to Dobson against paying the \$8 in cost.

Harry Goins was given eight months on the roads for being drunk and making an assault on Chief Lawrence.

Floyd Hall, white, and Charlie McArthur, colored, aired their difficulty before the court, and the proceeding cost Hall \$25 and McArthur \$100. During a little game of cards, they said, a dispute arose over the result, which finally terminated in McArthur shooting Hall in the abdomen, inflicting a flesh wound.

Mrs. C. S. Kivett who sometime ago met with a serious accident near Pilot Mountain returned to her home on Raleigh avenue from the hospital in Winston-Salem last Friday. Mrs. Kivett had the misfortune to lose one of her eyes as a result of the accident, but otherwise she is doing nicely. Her many friends will rejoice over her return home.

SURRY'S 7,000 HEAD OF CATTLE TO BE GIVEN T. B. TEST

Will Take a Year to Test Every Bovine Herd in County; Condemned Animals Must be Killed

Dr. R. A. Gregory, federal live stock inspector, who is co-operating with both state and county governments in a state-wide campaign to wipe out tuberculosis in the herds of this state, told The News to-day that his visit to Surry county was for the purpose of putting on a campaign here. Twenty-eight counties have already been tested or have anti-tuberculosis campaigns in progress. From the work already done over the state it has been found that on an average two per cent of the cattle inspected have proven to be tubercular.

This is not a high average compared with other states where the test has been made, for in New York state and some others the per cent ran as high as 20. In Stokes Co., which has recently been inspected only 22 head of cattle in the entire county were found to have tuberculosis, and 16 of these cows were in one herd. This shows that the disease like its human relative is contagious and cattle that are allowed to live after infection are liable to communicate the disease to an entire herd and finally to all the neighboring herds. Hence it is clear that this campaign to rid Surry county cattle of the disease is a matter of great concern to the cattle owner from a financial standpoint as well as from considerations of health.

Tuberculosis, whether in humans or cattle, is a germ disease, the cause in both cases being a small vegetable growth called bacilli. These bacilli lodge in any portion of the body, but most generally in the lungs or glands about the neck, where they set up irritation, and later fever. The method of determining the presence of these germs in the body of both cattle and men is similar, for the germ is practically the same in both cases. The truth of the matter is that humans may and frequently do contract the disease known as tuberculosis from drinking milk from cattle suffering from the disease and it is not likely that cattle sometimes contract the disease from their owners.

Just how will this anti-T. B. campaign be put on? Soon after January first a veterinary inspector employed by Surry county and paid jointly by the county, the state and federal governments will arrive in Mount Airy. He will then proceed to visit every cattle owner in the county and give his scientific test to every one of the 7,000 head of cattle in the county. He will go to a farm, for instance, and inject tuberculin into all the cattle on the place. Possibly the first day he will visit a dozen

farms, giving the test of each place. Then he will wait 72 hours for the test to work on the cattle tested when he will visit them again and this time he will be able to determine whether they are tubercular or not.

The method of making the test is quite interesting. The writer happens to know how it is done since upon three occasions practically the same test was applied to him. The whole theory of the matter is based on the fact that when the toxins or poisons thrown off by T. B. are injected into the system, be it of cows or humans, if the animal into which the injection is made is harboring tubercular germs after two or three days it will produce an irritation or swelling around the infected spot and the patient will have a high fever. When cows that have received a hypodermic injection of tuberculin react as above described, the inspector condemns the animal and orders the owner to destroy them within 30 days, the state and federal government reimbursing him for the loss of the cow. If it is only slightly infected the inspector may permit the owner to slaughter it for beef, as the cooking of meat destroys the germs of T. B.

After an animal has been inspected a metal tag is fastened in its ear showing it to be O. K. Then when the whole county has been gone over, a quarantine will be declared in the county preventing neighboring counties that have not had such inspection from bringing diseased cattle into the county lest disease again get a foothold here. This work will require the better part of a year. The following statement was made by Dr. Gregory in further explanation of the purpose of the campaign:

"At the November meeting of the Board of Commissioners in Dobson, an appropriation was made for the purpose of cooperating with the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and the North Carolina Department of Agriculture in the campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis, and the work of testing all cattle in Surry County is to begin about January 1st.

Numerous cases are on record in this and other states in which people, especially children, have contracted tuberculosis through the use of milk from tuberculous cows and the State and Federal authorities feel that the safety to public health which is derived from culling out these tuberculous cattle is more than sufficient to justify the comparatively small cost of conducting the campaign.

"Since a cow may be badly infected with the disease and still remain healthy in appearance, there is no way to positively determine whether or not she is infected without the application of the tuberculin test which should be applied by a qualified veterinarian. Since this county has made an appropriation sufficient to secure the co-operation of the State and Federal Governments, a veterinarian will be sent here to test all cattle and, in case an animal is infected and condemned the State and Federal Depart-

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ments will reimburse the owner of the animal.
 "Since the County Commissioners have provided a means whereby every owner may have the test applied to his cattle free of charge and since practically no loss will be incurred by the owner in case a cow is condemned, it is expected that every citizen of the county will welcome this opportunity to make sure that his milk supply is coming from a healthy source.

McDaniels-Teague

Miss Annie McDaniel, of Pilot Mountain, and Earl Teague of Granite Falls, were married at Dobson Saturday evening and passed through this city en route to Granite Falls where they will make their future home. The bride has been employed at Hines store in Pilot Mountain and the groom is general manager of the Granite Falls garage.

Carter-Walker Furniture Co's Sale Starts Saturday Dec. 1.

Mt. Airy is just on the eve of a sensational bargain event—a sale during which thousands of dollars worth of merchandise the very best in furniture, rugs, carpets, phonographs, and complete line of Christmas goods will be offered. The entire stock will be put on the bargain block, according to the announcement of Carter-Walker Furniture Co. the merchants who are thus to sacrifice their stock, it will be the greatest bargain event in the history of Mount Airy. The big sale starts Saturday Dec. 1, and this big store is to be for succeeding days the center of interest to shoppers in this section.

Mr. A. E. Maddox the "Bargain Wizard" has been engaged to conduct this sale. The feature of opening day is the giving away of \$100.00 worth of merchandise. Coupons to the first customers entering the store. See ad elsewhere in this paper.

If you want to buy a quarter of beef patronize your town market where it has been inspected and butchered by our city butcher. Can sell it as cheap as you buy off wagons.

Front quarters, 11c per lb.
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