

# INSTITUTE DATES ARE MADE PUBLIC

MR. T. B. PARKER, DIRECTOR, GIVES FULL LIST FOR THE STATE BY COUNTIES.

## LATE STATE CAPITOL NEWS

Review of the Latest News Gathered Around the State Capitol That Will Be of Interest to Our Readers Over North Carolina.

### Raleigh.

Mr. T. B. Parker, director of farmers' institutes, announces the following list of institutes by county:

Alamance—Snow Camp July 20, Elon College July 25.

Alexander—Taylorsville July 28.

Alleghany—Glade Valley High School Sept. 7, Sparta Sept. 8, Bellevue Academy Sept. 9.

Ashe—Grass Creek Sept. 11, West Jefferson Sept. 12.

Avery—Banners Elk Sept. 15.

Buncombe—Swannanoa Test Farm August 16.

Burke—Arney's Chapel July 31, Hickory Grove August 1.

Cabarrus—Rimer and Mt. Pleasant July 31, Poplar Tent and Winecock August 1.

Caldwell—Granite Falls August 2, Oak Hill August 3.

Caswell—Leasburg July 21, New Hope school house July 22.

Catawba—St. Timothy August 4, Lenoir College, Hickory, Sept. 18.

Chatham—Siler City July 19.

Cleveland—Shelby August 14, Belwood August 15.

Davidson—Bowers school house July 22, Wallburg Aug. 2, Fredonia school house Aug. 7, Smith's Grove Aug. 10.

Davie—Canna July 29, Center July 31.

Durham—Lowe's Grove, Bahama.

Forsyth—Clemmons July 28, Burke's Grove Aug. 3, Belew's Creek Aug. 12.

Gulford—Pleasant Garden July 21, McLeansburg July 26, Battleground July 27.

Haywood—Rock Springs August 22, Rock Hill August 23.

Henderson—Mills River August 17, Fletcher August 21.

Hoke—Raeford July 22.

Iredell—Euseptic Springs July 26, Harmony farm life school July 27, Test Farm July 29, Linwood school house August 2.

Lee—Lee school house.

Lincoln—Denver August 7, Bess Chapel August 8, Gainesville school house August 9.

Madison—Mars Hill Aug. 25, Marshall August 26.

McDowell—Glenwood school house Sept. 7, Ashford school house Sept. 8, Mecklenburg—Huntersville, Aug. 3, Carolina Academy, Aug. 4, Dixie, Aug. 5.

Mitchell—Bakersville September 9, Spruce Pine September 24.

Montgomery—Star July 25, Troy July 26.

Moore—Glendon July 19, Eureka farm life school July 20, Pine Bluff July 21, Jackson Springs July 24.

Person—Hurdle Mills July 19, Alensville, July 20.

Polk—Columbus August 19.

Randolph—Mariboro school house near Edgar Aug. 11, Farmer Aug. 12, Shiloh Academy Aug. 14, Providencia Aug. 15.

Rockingham—Sadler school house July 24, Dan Valley school house Aug. 10, Bethany high school Aug. 11.

Rowan—Woodleaf July 24, Mt. Ulla July 25, China Grove, July 29.

Rutherford—Watkins school house Aug. 10, Walls school house Aug. 11, Holms, Aug. 12.

Stanly—Richfield August 5, Endy school house Aug. 8, Norwood Aug. 9.

Surry—Rusk school house Aug. 9, Piney Grove church Aug. 14, Pilot Mountain Aug. 15.

Swain—Almond August 24.

Transylvania—Blantyre Aug. 18.

Union—Marshville July 27, Waxhaw July 28.

Watauga—Valle Crucis Sept. 14, Bone, Sept. 16.

Wilkes—Boomer Aug. 4, Mt. Pleasant Aug. 5, Pleasant Home, Aug. 7, Clingan Aug. 8, Trap Hill Sept. 7.

Yadkin—Yadkinville, August 1.

Yancey—Burnsville, Sept. 11, Bald Creek Sept. 12.

There will be a woman's institute held in connection with the regular farmers' institute at each place mentioned.

### Men Must Pass Army Test.

General Young wants it understood that the standards of physical examinations that are being applied in the examination of the recruits are the regular army standards and that they are being rigidly applied and all who do not conform to the requirements are being rejected.

### State Candidates File Statements.

All candidates in the recent statewide primaries have submitted their final statements of expenses. Very few of the candidates reported any considerable expenses, in addition to the amounts certified to in their first filings. Lieutenant Governor Daughtridge reported something over \$300 additional expenses after his first statement. The biggest expense accounts in the final stretch were Lieutenant Governor Daughtridge, Colonel J. Bryan Grimes and J. A. Hartness for secretary of state.

### Announces Prizes For Corn Club Boys

A list of corn club prizes, including four scholarships to the A. & M. College, offered by four North Carolina congressmen to their respective districts was announced by Mr. T. E. Browne, director of Boys' Corn Club work in North Carolina. The congressmen offering scholarships are: John H. Small, Robert N. Page, R. L. Doughton, E. Y. Webb. In his letter to the corn club members, Mr. Browne called attention to the points upon which the contestants will be judged: Yield will count thirty, profit thirty, written history twenty, and ten ear exhibit twenty.

The list of prizes is as follows:

A gold medal for the best record in North Carolina, offered by the Progressive Farmer.

A certificate of merit to all boys in the state who produce 100 bushels or above, provided they comply with all club regulations. This certificate is issued by the Governor of North Carolina.

To all who complete the year's work and send in an acceptable report in the record book, the Agricultural Extension Service will give one of the 4-H National Club Emblems.

In each county the member making the best record will receive a certificate, a handsome and useful book, and the winner's choice of a boy's or girl's magazine; these to be given by the Progressive Farmer. In many counties there are also special prizes offered by local citizens and concerns.

Nurseryman of Thomasville, Ga., offers 24 pecan trees of the leading varieties, to be distributed in Eastern North Carolina only.

Seedsmen of Richmond, Va., offer a silver cup for the best 10-ear exhibit at the State Fair.

Plant company of Kittrell, N. C., offers 200 strawberry plants, 12 peach trees, and 2,000 plants of standard varieties of strawberries.

In each of the following Congressional districts a prize of a scholarship, valued at \$45.00, for one year's tuition to the Agricultural and Mechanical College is offered by the respective congressmen:

First District—Hon. John H. Small. Counties are Beaufort, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, Washington.

Seventh District—Hon. Robert N. Page. Counties are Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes, Yadkin.

Eighth District—Hon. R. L. Doughton. Counties are Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly, Watauga.

Ninth District—Hon. E. Y. Webb. Counties are Avery, Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Yancey.

The State Fair, offers 53 premiums, totalling over \$150.00, for which you may compete.

### Status of New Military Companies.

Special from Hendersonville.—In the opinion of Governor Craig, the state's chief executive has no authority to grant the organization of any military companies in the state until the guard as now constituted be mustered into the Federal service. These new companies will not go into the United States army under the present order, but would go in if the president should call for additional troops.

This information was conveyed in a letter from the governor to Ex-Judge H. G. Ewart of this city, who several days ago wrote Governor Craig offering his services to the state and obligating himself to raise a full company of militia in this and adjoining counties.

### Miss Jones is Governor's Secretary.

Miss May F. Jones, of Asheville, becomes private secretary to Governor Craig and J. J. Mackay, Jr., heretofore executive clerk, is promoted to the place of executive secretary. Miss Jones succeeds the late J. P. Kerr of Asheville, who served as private secretary throughout the Craig administration until his death two weeks ago. The appointment for executive clerk to succeed Mr. Mackay has not been announced. It is understood that Asheville, the home town of the governor, will get the appointment.

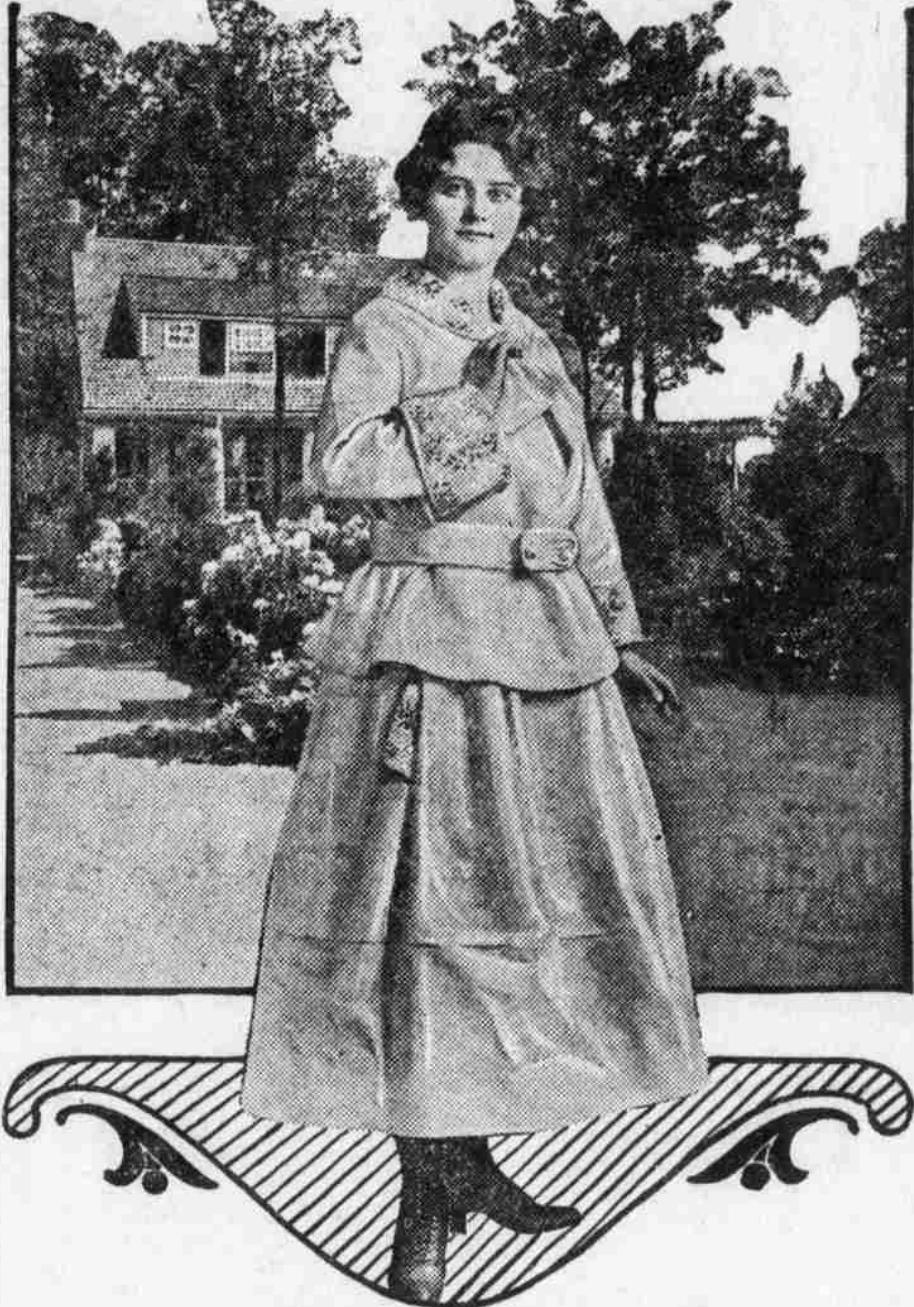
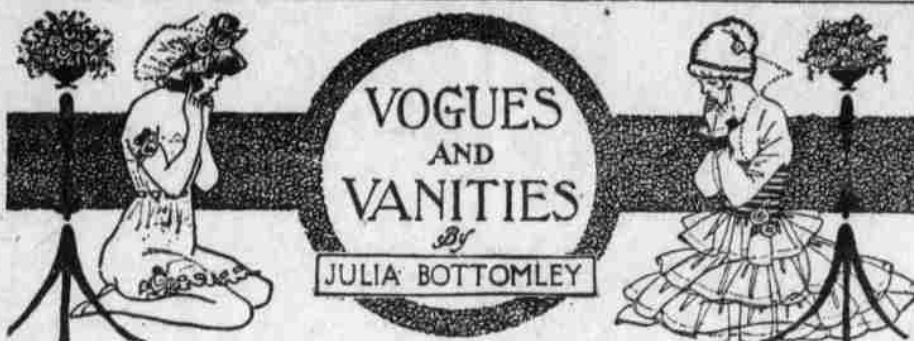
Governor Craig says he wants it understood that the appointment is no indication that he is a suffragist.

The Bayboro Land and Lumber Co. gave notice of reduction of common stock from \$150,000 to \$15,000.

### North Carolina Leads South.

That North Carolina led the South in the production of gold during the calendar year of 1915 is the interesting information contained in the bulletin of the Bureau of the Mint and the geology survey that has just been issued. During the calendar year, North Carolina produced 8,258 fine ounces of gold, valued at \$170,700 whereas Georgia, the next nearest Southern competitor, only produced 1,684 fine ounces valued at \$34,800. South Carolina's yield was only 174 fine ounces valued at \$3,600.

North Carolina's yield of silver was also ahead of any other Southern State, with 1,496 fine ounces valued at 700 whereas Georgia's silver yield was only 141 fine ounces valued at \$100. California and Colorado in the order named are the leading gold producing states in the Union, with 1,090,731 and 1,089,928 fine ounces respectively, valued at \$22,547,400 and \$22,539,800. Alaska was third in gold production with 808,346 fine ounces valued at \$16,710,000. In the production of silver Nevada ranked first with 14,453,085 fine ounces; Montana second with 14,423,173 fine ounces.



PASTIME SUITS FOR OUTING WEAR.

Blessings doubtless rest upon the head of the designer who originated those pretty cotton costumes for summer days which are coming to be classed as pastime suits. When comfort and style and daintiness present themselves all combined, and at a small cost, they are irresistible. These things have made the instant success of the cotton suit for summer outing wear.

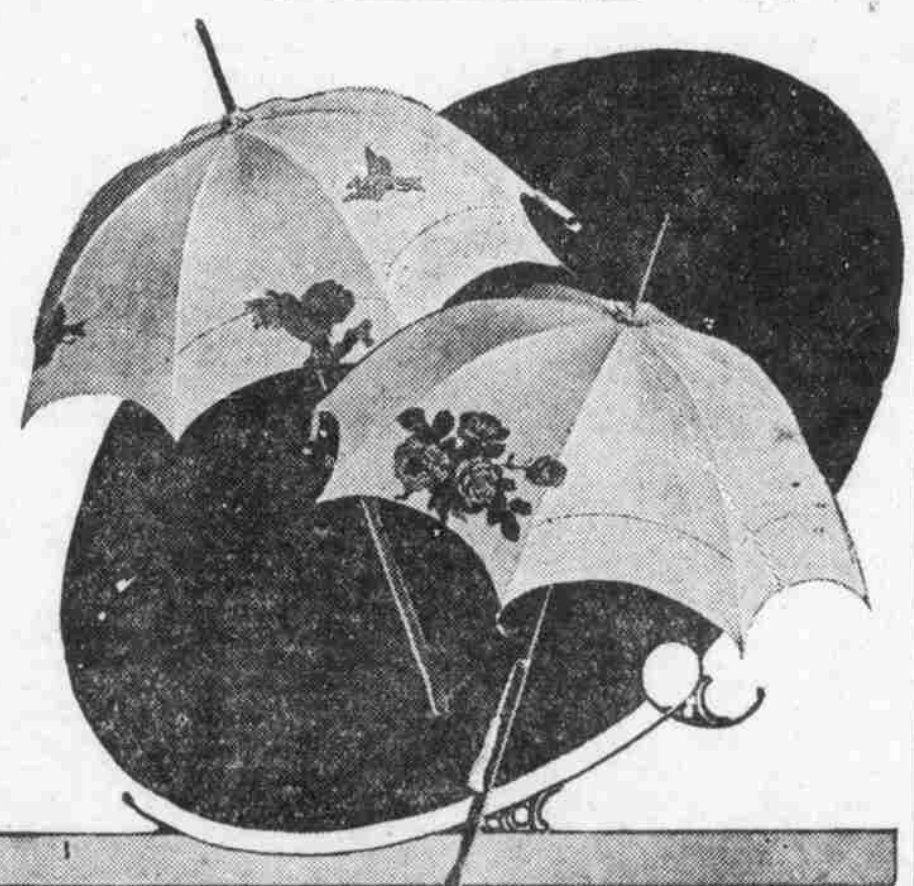
Cotton poplin or cotton gabardine are of about the right weight for suits of this kind, and there are other fabrics that are well suited to them, as crash or ratine and fancy basket weaves. The suit shown in the picture is of gabardine, with collar, cuffs and pocket flaps of brocaded ratine. White is as good a choice as any for the skirt and blouse and there are many striped and figured cotton goods that will answer for the trimmings.

The suit pictured hardly needs a description. It is merely a plain skirt with a wide hem and a single narrow

tuck to make it set modish at the bottom. Actual pockets, a concession to practicability, are let in at each side.

The blouse is roomy with a belt to partially confine it at the waistline, made of the same goods. One end of it slips through a slash in the other end and both are supplied with buttonholes that fasten over buttons of white bone. The blouse fastens with snap fasteners down the front. A neat finish is given to the deep cuffs and rolling collar by a narrow piping of the plain material used for the suit. But this piping has another function and that is to give to these accessories the proper set.

The ambitious girl who wishes to experiment in making things for herself might try her hand upon a suit of this kind. Nearly all the work is done on the sewing machine, the fit of the blouse is vague and the skirt presents no difficulties. All she has to do is to buy a paper pattern and follow its instructions.



WAYS AND MEANS OF ADORNING PARASOLS.

There is no such word as "plain" in the bright lexicon of summer parasols. Along with other modes they take their place in the ranks of things made gay and colorful by elaboration of some sort. If one possesses a perfectly good, plain silk parasol in any color it offers a surface as a background for some sort of decoration, and many are the adornments that may be called upon to redeem it from a suggestion of last year.

Inserts of striped or figured ribbons, let in with hemstitching, as borders or panels, will bring the plain parasol of yesterday up to the minute. Those who are clever at painting take their brush in hand and with oil paints cause flowers to bloom or fruits to ripen or birds to fly across the field of plain silk. Embroidery, in colored silks, translates the fancies of the individual in all these things and in butterflies, dragonflies, and conventional figures on the unadorned surface of the parasol of other days.

But about the most art and cleverest

method of refurbishing up a silk sunshade is that employed on the parasols shown in the picture. Out of figured or flowered brocade or cretonne, birds and blossoms, or any other figures, are cut. By means of adhesives, made for use on textiles, these are glued to the silk. The illusion of painting is perfect. Whole flocks of small bluebirds are pictured in flight against a background of white or light-colored silk. Other birds, of tropical climes perhaps, disport their gay plumage in this way, and the wonderful roses and foliage that are the product of the looms find the parasol a point of vantage for setting off their beauty.

Artificial flowers are used with this that applique in still another kind of adornment. Foliage is applied to the silk to make a setting for an orchid or rose that is set on it. The foliage is glued down and often finished about the edges with needlework stitches, but the flower is only fastened by the stem.

## FAT FOR CHILDREN

FORMS A MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THEIR DIET.

If Milk and Salad Oils Are Fed in Any Quantities It Is Well to Avoid Other Foods That Contain Much Fat.

Fat is an important part of the food of children. This is not surprising, for it is found in considerable amounts in human milk, the natural food for babies. Butter, which consists chiefly of separated milk fat, and cream, which is rich in milk fat and also in the other nourishing substances of milk, are both wholesome. Salad oils of various kinds (olive, cottonseed, peanut and others) may be given to children in small amounts. Those who are not used to table oil must often be trained to like it. This can usually be done by introducing it very gradually into the diet. A good way to serve it is on spinach and other greens or on tender salad vegetables.

There is more than an ounce of fat (at least 2½ level tablespoonfuls) in a quart of whole milk. If the healthy child is given a quart of milk, has butter on its bread, and meat or an egg once a day, he gets enough fat, and that which he receives is in wholesome form. It is well, therefore, not to give such fatty foods as pastry, fried meats and vegetables, and doughnuts or rich cakes, for in these the fats are not in so good a form for children, as experience has shown. If the child is constipated, the occasional use of cream or salad oil is desirable, for fat in abundance is laxative.

Bacon or salt pork, cut very thin and carefully cooked, may be given occasionally, but thick pieces with much lean are not desirable. In preparing bacon or salt pork it is very important not to burn the fat. To avoid this they should be cooked in one of the following ways: Put the slices on a broiler or wire frame over a pan; place the pan into a hot oven and cook long enough to remove most of the fat. Or keep a pan on purpose for cooking bacon on top of a stove and let the fat which fries out of it collect in the pan, taking care that none is burned. In time so much fat will collect that bacon can be dropped into this hot fat, and will be less likely to burn than if placed on a hot pan.—Farmers' Bulletin 717, "Food for Young Children."

### To Make Spice Cake.

Spice cake which keeps well may be made as follows: Cream one cupful of sugar and one cupful of butter (or one cupful of butter and lard mixed), add one cupful of strong coffee, two lightly beaten eggs, one and one-half teaspoonfuls soda dissolved in a tablespoonful boiling water; one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and one-half of a nutmeg (grated), one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one-fourth pound raisins or currants and two and one-half cupfuls of flour sifted twice. Stir well and bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven.

### Candied Grapefruit.

Homemade candied grapefruit rind is delicious, and here is the method to make it:

An excellent candy can be made from grapefruit rind. Cut rind into strips one inch long and half inch wide. Soak in a brine made of one cupful of salt to two cupfuls of water for 24 hours. Then put in water and cook until tender. Drain and cook again in a sirup of two cupfuls of sugar to one cupful of water for one hour. Take out the pieces and roll in granulated sugar and lay on plates to dry.

### Irish Bisque.

Bring one quart of new milk to a boil, dissolving in it one pint of granulated sugar. When this mixture is cool, add a quart of whipped cream, a teaspoonful of vanilla and freeze until it is the consistency of mush. Remove the dasher, add wine glass of sherry, and a coffee-cupful of macaroons ground very fine. Color to the right shade of green with vegetable coloring matter, pack and set away to harden. This is an excellent substitute for pistachio, the green ice cream offered by caterers.

### Chicken Broth.

One chicken or fowl, one carrot, one onion, one turnip, two stalks celery, one teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls flour, two tablespoonfuls barley, three pints water.

Cut the vegetables up, lay them at the bottom of a stewpan, on them place the joints of the fowl, and add the water and barley; simmer slowly two and one-half hours, moisten the flour with a little water, add it and the salt to the broth, stir till the flour thickens, strain and serve.

### Fine Grained Cake.

One egg, one cupful sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one and one-half cupfuls flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half cupful milk, flavor. Bake in round tins. Put together with jelly. Frost with a tablespoonful butter, one cupful of powdered sugar, little milk and flavor.

### Mock Champagne.

For the blistering August days is a drink of cider prepared so that it has all the sparkle and luster of champagne and enough of the taste to deceive. Get fresh sweet cider, boil it down half and put away in sealed bottles. Served with a carbonated water it is unexcelled.



## GARDENS AND CHILD WELFARE

Experiment Being Made in New York Is of Interest to the Entire Country.

Of far more than ordinary interest as an experiment conducted this spring in New York. There, under the direction of the International Child Welfare league, and with the co-operation of state and federal departments, a practical demonstration of the value of vacant-lot gardening for children is being made. At first it will be confined to Westchester county, where it began in February under the guidance of President Jarvis of the Connecticut School of Agriculture. Outlining the purposes of the experiment, an officer of the league says:

"We believe that to abolish child labor we must do constructive work. It has been found by actual practice that where children have taken up gardening they can earn more in a summer in that work than they can during an entire year in a factory. The garden products of the children are used first for the family and the surplus is then marketed.

"When the parents find that the children can make more money in this way they will be willing to allow them to remain longer in school to prepare them for better positions. In the meantime the children have been building character as well as building themselves up physically. Taking the children from the factories will lessen the number of the unemployed. There are now 1,500,000 children in the factories and there are 1,000,000 unemployed. When we are able to take the children from the factories we will leave their positions for the adults who are now idle."

## OPEN CENTER A NECESSITY

For Appearance's Sake Such a Plan for Landscape Gardening Should Always Be Followed.

It seems quite difficult to get the masses to observe the most ordinary rules of landscape gardening when planning small places, though some of these rules are common to all styles of gardening and their observance so necessary to order that "he who runs may read." The one great fundamental law which should govern all planning is the preservation of open lawn centers. Too many planters, having at their disposal but a small front lawn, usually bisected by a walk to the front door, feel it incumbent upon them to plant one or two, or more large objects, often, very often, two large palms. Having thus planted, it is quite impossible to stand in the center of your landscape and view a fine variety of plants about you, as you should be able to do. Those who have lived in the Eastern States will recall seeing little openings, or natural "clearings" in the woods, of one or many acres. Though in the midst of forest trees, the floor of the opening is inviolate, not a tree upon it. Grass and low, flowering herbs cover the floor, bushes about the edges; next, small trees, and then the woods or forest, forming a perfect amphitheater. Thus is the picture fittingly framed, and one may stand in the center and see about him the varied wonders of local plant life.—Los Angeles Times.

### Self-Contained Houses.

It has been suggested that architects could do a great deal toward improvement in city planning by encouraging owners to build self-contained houses—that is, structures that would contain the entire establishment in itself, whether it is a house of business or a factory, says Construction News. Next to nature architects have more to do with making this world beautiful than any other agency, human or divine, and it is a grave responsibility, and one sees about him every day evidences of one kind or another as to how they live or attempt to live up to it, particularly in the matter of a house, a self-contained establishment, that is wholly a house without annexes, lean-tos or projecting parts, which, in a few years are used for such a wonderful combination of purposes that people wonder at the original intention of the owner or the architect.

### Urges City Improvement.

The American City, a publication reviewing municipal work throughout the country and promoting civic development, urges that cities in this country formulate a three-year improvement program immediately following the termination of the European war. It points out that such a plan will serve greatly to diminish the ill effects of the sudden stoppage of the heavy operations of munitions and other factories in the country and the consequent throwing of thousands of men out of employment for the time being. The suggestion is a good one, and if generally adopted would, besides accomplishing the effects above indicated, result in many public improvements that nearly every municipality needs and must have in the course of time if it hopes to be numbered among the "live ones."