

Agnes Scott College

Decatur, Georgia

Lewis H. Johnson

Head of Vocal Department of Agnes
Scott College 1910-1925

Announces

His Fifth Summer Season In
Waynesville, N. C.

July 6th to August 15th

Special Summer Rate

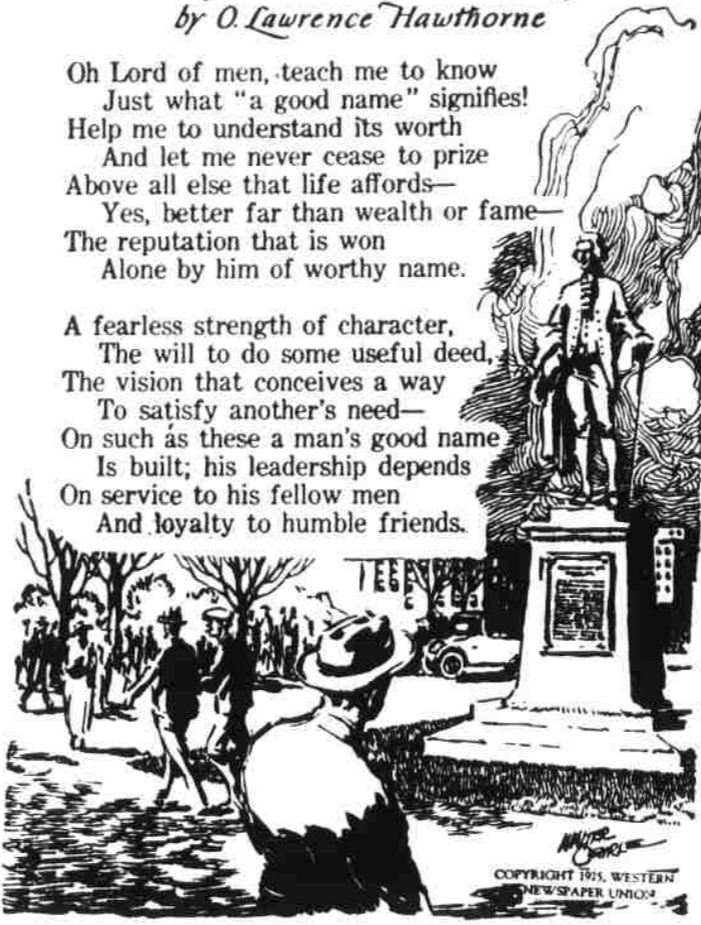
Two Lessons Each Week - \$25.00
Three Lessons Each Week - \$35.00

A Good Name

by O. Lawrence Hawthorne

Oh Lord of men, teach me to know
Just what "a good name" signifies!
Help me to understand its worth
And let me never cease to prize
Above all else that life affords—
Yes, better far than wealth or fame—
The reputation that is won
Alone by him of worthy name.

A fearless strength of character,
The will to do some useful deed,
The vision that conceives a way
To satisfy another's need—
On such as these a man's good name
Is built; his leadership depends
On service to his fellow men
And loyalty to humble friends.



Perennial War Begins To Rout Mosquitoes and Other Pests



"The time to fight mosquitoes and flies is when they are in the egg or larva stage, not after they have matured. An ounce of prevention will do the work of many fly traps and mosquito bars," declares Dr. J. Allen Patton, of Newark, N. J.

"Preventive work in the spring will wipe out the breeding places," says Dr. Patton, who is the medical director of the Prudential Insurance Company, and will, to a large extent, eliminate these menaces to the public health. The house fly feeds and breeds on every kind of filth, and is a remarkably efficient carrier of disease. It specializes in typhoid, dysentery, Asiatic cholera and other diseases, including tuberculosis. Swatting the fly is an acceptable means of annihilating the full grown pest, but not so effective in the end as preventive measures. For it is much easier to clear away the potential breeding place for a million flies than it is to swat or catch that million after they have

grown to a lively maturity. Filling in and draining are the two most effective means of eliminating mosquito hatching. Where these are not practicable the periodic use of coal oil to form a film on the surface of the water is advisable. Community effort is necessary in any campaign against the house-fly or mosquito. It is not sufficient that your own stable and garbage pail are not fly incubators, and that you have no stagnant water in your yard to hatch mosquitoes. Your neighbors also must see that their yards are in condition, else your own efforts will have been wasted and they will share with you their mosquitoes and flies.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Methodist Church.
Rev. J. T. Mangum, Pastor.
Sunday school every Sunday at 9:45.
Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and evening 7:30.
Everybody cordially invited.

Presbyterian Church.
S. R. Crockett, Pastor.
Sunday Services:
Sunday school 9:45 a. m.
Preaching 11 a. m.
Christian Endeavor 7:30 p. m.

Services at Baptist Church.
Rev. C. T. Tew, Pastor.
9:45 Sunday School.
11:00 Worship and Sermon.
6:30 P. M. B. Y. P. U.
7:30 P. M. Preaching.
You are cordially invited to worship with us in all these services.
Wednesday.
7:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting.
The Royal Ambassadors will meet the first and third Wednesday of each month at 8:30 p. m.

Allen's Creek Baptist Church.
Allen Creek Baptist Church, Every Sunday.

Methodist Church, Clyde-Lake Junaluska Charge.
Rev. Frank Siler, Pastor.

Lake Junaluska. Preaching every 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m.; 1st and 3rd Sundays at 7:30 p. m.

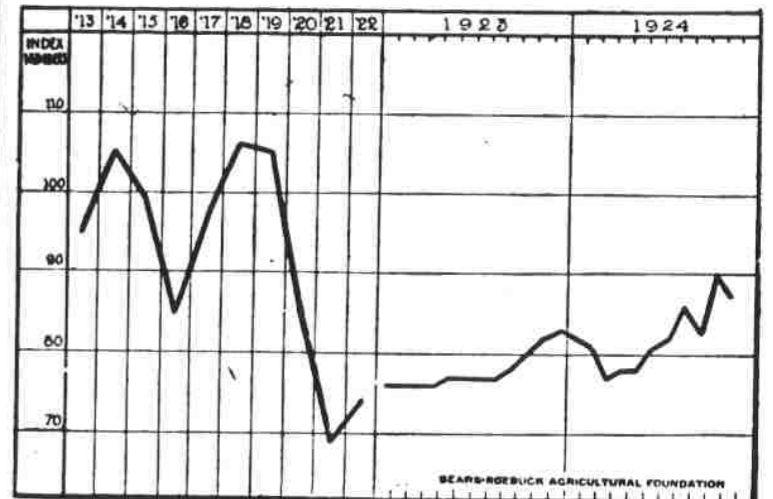
Epworth League meeting every Sunday evening.
At Clyde, 1st and 3rd Sundays at 11 a. m.; 2nd and 4th Sundays at 3:00 p. m.

Sunday school at 10 a. m. at both places.
Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. at Long's Chapel.

We will welcome you to any or all of these services.
Hazelwood Presbyterian Church.
B. Frank Yandell, Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday morning except 2nd Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School, L. M. Richeson Superintendent, 9:45 a. m.
Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m.
Evening services 7 p. m.
The public is cordially invited.

Hazelwood Baptist Church.
Rev. R. P. McCracken, Pastor.
Preaching every first and third Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Buying Power of the Farmer

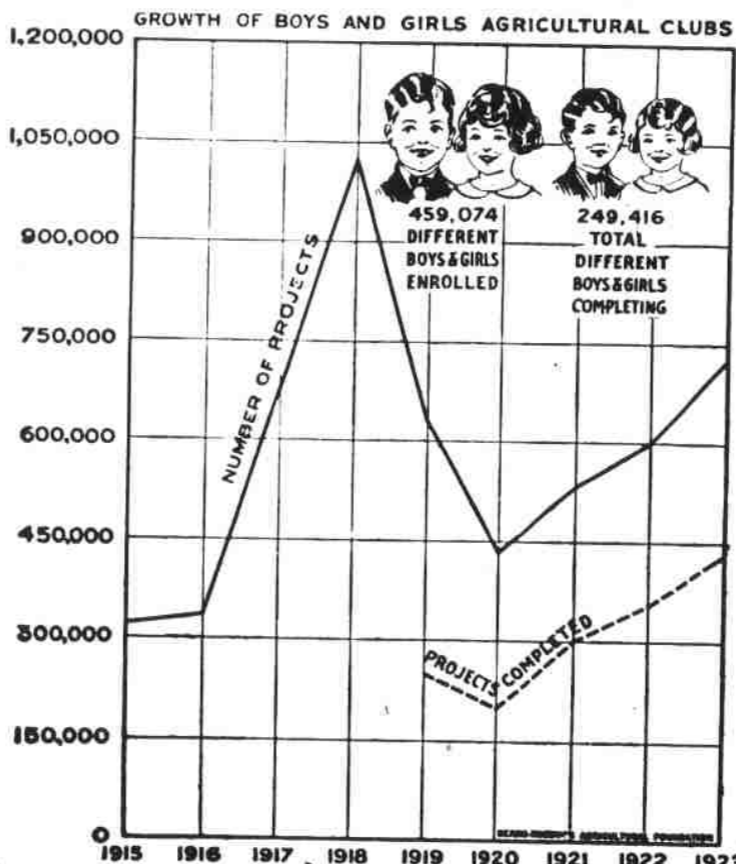


The purchasing power of farm commodities continues to rise. Latest estimates show an average of 4.8 points higher for the first eleven months of this year than during the corresponding months of 1923, according to a report of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, based on the new index numbers of farm prices prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farm prices show a combined value of 134 on November 1, 1924, as compared with 100 in 1913. This combined index number includes 30 farm commodities which represent more than 90 per cent of the value of products sold by farms, the Foundation points out. Using August, 1909, to July, 1914, as 100, the purchasing power of these products stood at 87 on November 1 of this year. In 1918 the purchasing power was 106, decreasing to 69 in 1921. In 1922 it rose to 74 and by 1923 the average stood at 78. During the first eleven months of this year the purchasing power of farm commodities averaged 82.3 as compared with 77.5 in the same period a year ago.

Advances in grain, which averages about 22 per cent of the total value of farm products sold, and in price of meat animals, which averages 27 per cent, have been the largest factors in the increase of the farmer's purchasing power since 1921. The grain farmer received during the early part of this year prices about 10 per cent above the pre-war five-year average. This had risen to 30 per cent increase by July. At the same time the general price level of commodities the farmer has to buy ranges 30 to 80 per cent above the 1913 level.

Junior Farmers Need Club Leaders



That club leadership must be increased properly to train the boys and girls of the nation who decide to remain on farms and become the bulwark of American agriculture is shown in a survey of the club work of the junior farmers just completed by Benjamin H. Darrow, director of the boys' and girls' club work of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

According to the report of the Foundation, based on a count by the Department of Agriculture, 722,409 projects were begun in 1923 by 459,074 boys and girls, a number which is less than 6 per cent of the farm youth of the nation of club age. Of these projects 429,746 were completed by 249,416 club members. Girls completing their work outnumber the boys three to two, there being 150,194 girls and 99,222 boys. The report also indicates that 55.6 per cent of the enrolled girls finished their projects, while only 52.9 per cent of the boys completed theirs. The high point reached in 1918, as shown by the accompanying chart, was due to the expansion of club work in connection with the slogan of the day: "Food will win the war." After the crisis was over there was retrenchment and club work suffered.

"Many of the 8,000,000 boys and girls engaged in club work hope to leave the farm," said Darrow, "but 80 per cent of them will remain in the country, experience has shown. All who stay on the farm should have the benefit of the inspiration and training club work affords. If we are to provide this for the junior farmers of the nation, we must rapidly increase the number of club leaders."



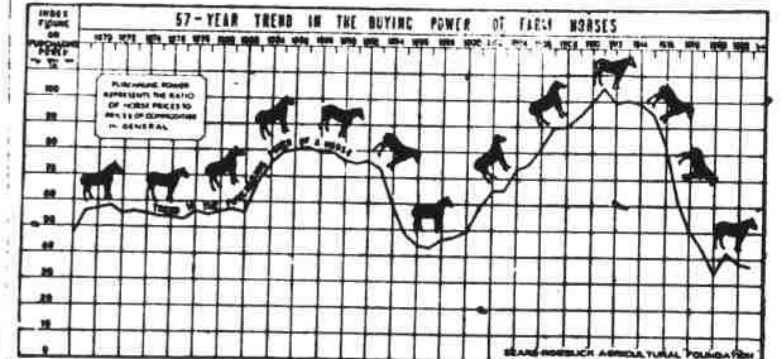
The Long
and the
Short of It
Is We Must
Sell our

STRAW HATS AT HALF PRICE

It is now time for us to clear our store of every STRAW and there is only one way to do it, that we know about--make the prices so low that men will buy now for next season's needs. Note the prices we have them marked--buy and save.

Rippetoe's
Down in Froglevel

Horse Markets Coming Back



Horse markets are coming back. As both farm and city are demanding more and better horses, better prices may ultimately result, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation based on a study of the trend in the buying power of farm horses during the past 57 years.

Low prices probably will continue to discourage horse and mule production and cause a falling off in the equine population until average prices return, the Foundation believes. But already horse breeding operations have begun to expand in the districts possessing the kind of foundation stock capable of producing the sort of horses the market wants. Attractive prices are now being paid for all good, big sound shapely drafters coming to market and good horses of the wagon type weighing 1,400 to 1,600 pounds. Prices have advanced from the extreme depression of two years ago.

How soon the turning point will be reached on the rank and file of horses is uncertain. Previous cycles of horse and mule prices as shown by the accompanying chart have varied greatly in length. The first lasted eleven years from depression to depression, the second eighteen years and the present cycle is already twenty-seven years. It seems logical to believe that an upward turn in prices which will last for a decade or longer will start before long and that good horses and mules produced from matings in the next few years will get the benefit of that advance by the time they reach marketable age. Good horses are the exception on farms today. It is unthinkable that good farmers will be content with plugs for long.