

Why hens never lay half an egg!

The usual method of feeding mostly grain, makes yolks but not whites to complete the eggs. As the hen cannot lay these half-eggs, she absorbs them back into her system. Missouri Experiment Station tests showed that 100 lbs. of wheat, corn, oats, barley and kafir make (above bodily maintenance) an average of 244 yolks but only 122 whites. Based on data from the same experiments, Purina formulae, (above bodily maintenance) as follows:

Purina Scratch Feed	247.49 yolks	142.11 whites
Purina Chicken Chowder	182.05 "	282.55 "
Combined Ration	429.54 yolks	424.66 whites

For the perfect balance of yolks and whites and the large number of each, a combination of Purina Feeds makes maximum number of complete eggs, a hen will lay. That's why we can guarantee

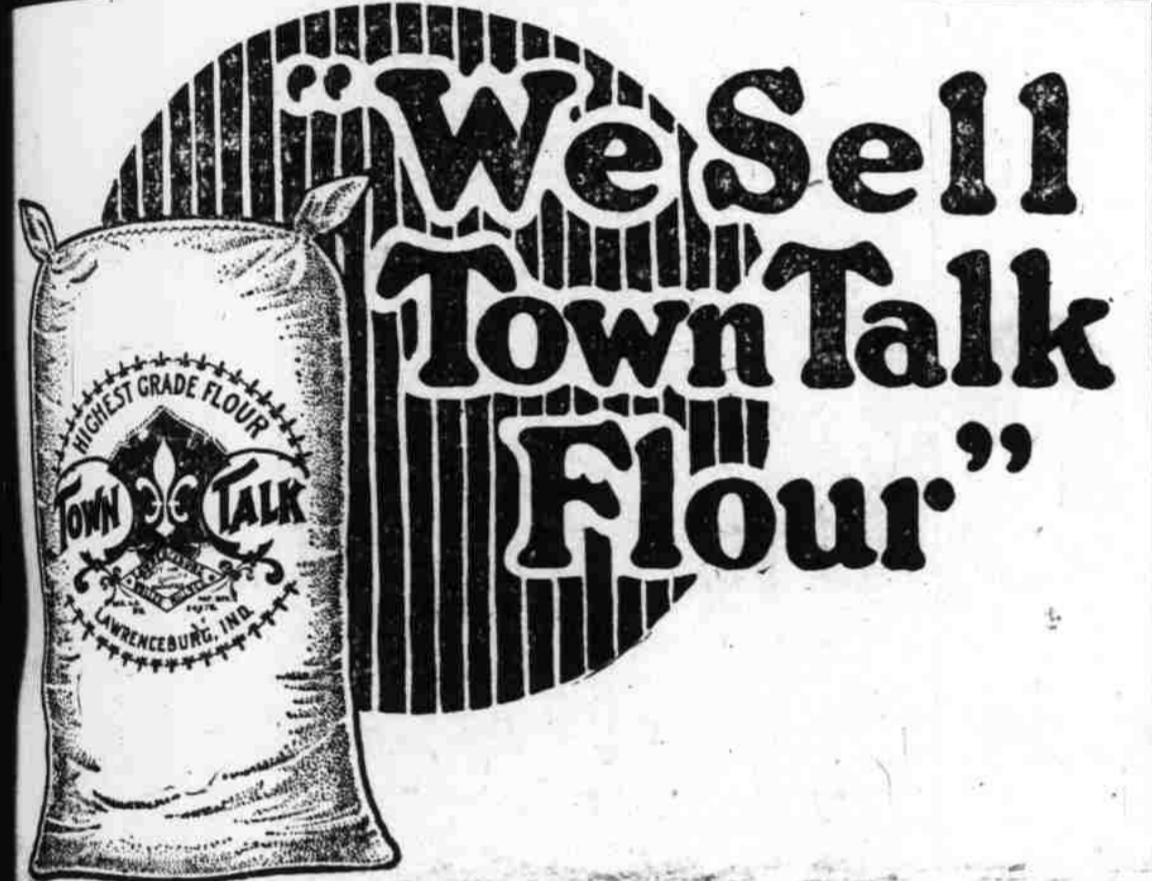
more eggs or money back

Purina Chicken Chowder if fed with Purina Scratch Feed as directed. You get no risk.



For Sale by

Hearon Lumber Co., Saluda, N. C.



Town Talk is Flour \$1.80 for 24 lbs.
H. Pace & Son,
Saluda, N. C.

Thrift Days ARE REAL DAYS

The time for saving and getting ahead in the game of life is NOW. With a Bank Account started and steadily growing you will experience a pleasure of accomplishment in saving that comes from naught else. The best way is to come in and start an account today. Don't delay on account of the amount you have for the start.

BANK OF SALUDA
Capital \$10,000.00
Saluda, N. C.
JOHN B. CANNON, Pres. PRESTON H. BAILEY, Cash.

FRESH BREAD and CAKES

Try ur Home-made Candies

We carry a high grade candy with our line of Fancy Groceries and will appreciate your patronage.

JOHN ORR & CO., Tryon, N. C.
Phone No. 14

Subscribe Now

For your County Paper, as it will contain much of interest to you this year.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

With meat prices to the consumer so high that he is denying himself, and with the prices for live stock, especially beef and lambs, so low to the producer that he is actually losing money, the nation is confronted with a grave problem which requires solution if we are not to suffer a decline in the live stock industry.

It is an anomalous situation. The department has endeavored to inform itself on the subject, and after conference with senators and members of the house who represent live-stock producing regions and who also feel deep concern for the welfare of consumers, deems it important to give to the public certain outstanding facts, which may be summarized as follows:

There is no longer need for meat conservation. The supply is plentiful, and patriotic citizens may freely disregard the meat-saving placards which are still displayed at many eating places.

Europe Needs Pork.

Europe needs our surplus pork, but is filling its beef requirements by importations from South America and Australia. Prices of beef cattle have fallen sharply since March 1 on account of the stoppage of exports for army use, and a slack demand for beef at home, due to the continuation of beef conservation under the mistaken idea that such conservation is still necessary to feed the people of Europe. Beef producers and lamb producers who sell their products at this time are confronted with the danger of heavy financial losses which tend to restrict production and cause a serious shortage in future.

The United States will never have a satisfactory and permanent solution of the problem until the manufacture, sale and distribution of meat products are officially supervised by authorized agents of the government, working in co-operation with state and municipal authorities, whose only aim is to serve the public at large and not any particular class. When the federal government is enabled by law to maintain a just supervision over the meat-producing industry that will prevent unfair dealings, speculation and profiteering, by furnishing the public from an unimpeachable source all the facts with regard to the industry, and when the states and municipalities are enabled by law to exercise similar supervision over intrastate and local business, then only can we expect to have fair and stable markets in which producer and consumer alike will have a square deal.

Beef Industry Crisis.

Some of the particulars of the situation are as follows:

The beef industry in the United States faces a most serious crisis. For a decade before the outbreak of war in Europe farmers and ranchmen had been urged to increase beef cattle production because the industry was not keeping pace with the growth of population. The lowest ebb in production was reached in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, when we practically ceased to have fresh dressed beef for export, but began to import it from the southern hemisphere. The campaign for increased production began to bear fruit with the outbreak of the war and beef again gained volume in our exports. Prices rose and farmers were encouraged to expand their beef-making operations. With the entrance of the United States into the war a vigorous successful effort was made to increase the supply of meat for our army, especially beef, by civilian self-denial. Hotels and restaurants, at the request of the government, reduced the size of their beef portions and regularly left beef off their menus. Private families by thousands did likewise. Farmers and ranchmen exerted themselves to the utmost at great risk in order that our soldiers and sailors could have the best food that skill and loving care could produce. The result is history. From an export of beef and beef products of 151,000 pounds in 1914, we exported 590,000,000 pounds of beef and beef products in 1918—almost equaling the great surplus of 1901.

When our population was 35,000,000 people less than now. The exports of 1918 were treble the three-year pre-war average.

Europe Does Not Need Beef.

The war is over. In a little while the presence of American soldiers in Europe will be a memory of noble sacrifices. We must not forget that the principal use for the beef we shipped over seas in such quantity was for the men in uniform. Europe, short of food though it is, does not need beef from the United States so much as it needs our pork. The stocks of cattle in the most of Europe have not suffered seriously in numbers during the war. Indeed, outside the areas actually overrun by the contending armies, cattle stocks have fairly held their own and in some cases even increased. Stocks of hogs and sheep have suffered much more severely than have cattle. It is also well known that Europe turned to South America and Australia for beef and lamb as soon as shipping conditions permitted. England and Italy are now buying in those markets. The United States, however, is the only large pork surplus nation, and Europe, suffering for fats with her stocks of swine greatly reduced, can consume our pork surplus readily. The beef and lamb now awaiting market on our farms and ranges must, therefore, find its outlet not overseas but at home.

Prices Compared.

It is important to present the facts concerning the prices for live stock and the prices for meat wholesale and retail. The following comparison exhibits the decline in the prices of cattle on foot:

Prices of Medium and Good Beef Steers at Chicago.

(CENTS PER POUND)	
March 1, 1919.....	13.50-18.50
July 1, 1919.....	12.00-14.00
Decline.....	1.50-3.50
Mean per cent decline, 14 per cent.	

Prices of Choice and Prime Cattle Steers on Foot at Chicago.

(CENTS PER POUND)	
March 1, 1919.....	18.50-20.25
July 1, 1919.....	14.35-15.50
Decline.....	4.15-4.75
Mean per cent decline, 23 per cent.	

The alleged reason for this situation is the stoppage of export for army use abroad and the failure of civilian beef consumption to resume its normal status. The hotel and high-class family trade are not consuming the quantities of choice beef which they used before the war, and the families of moderate income are eating only cheaper cuts, the price of which must compensate in part for that of the cuts for which there is a smaller demand. The fact is evident that many persons who desire to eat more meat, especially beef and lamb, are denying themselves.

No Need for Conservation.

People do not realize that the necessity for conservation of foods, especially meat, no longer exists, except as a matter of reasonable economy and prevention of sinful waste. We have in prospect the greatest wheat crop in our history; we had in 1915 by far the largest production of pork we ever had, as well as a great increase in our beef, lamb and dairy production. Yet one sees everywhere in hotels, restaurants, and dining cars the "Save Food" signs, which were such a vital influence in the successful prosecution of the food campaign and incidentally, the winning of the war. These "Save Food" signs should now be disregarded. Consumers are unconsciously working harm to themselves and to live stock producers by now restricting their consumption of meat.

This situation is a real menace to the farmer and to the consuming public as well. Many cattle raised in response to the demand for meat production for the army are now maturing, and if marketed on a falling market will cause heavy loss to the producers, with the result that declining production may be expected in the future. Stockmen do not deserve to be penalized for their patriotism, but should be supported by the consuming public in an effort to restore consumption to the normal without delay.

Fish Live in Ice.

During several months of each year some of the great rivers of Siberia are frozen solid to the bottom, but the fishes imprisoned in the ice maintain their vitality and resume their active life when the ice melts in the spring.

New Idea in Transportation.

A "locotractor" has been developed for use in Africa. The weight of the car and cargo is supported on metal rails, but the vehicles are driven by rubber-shod wheels running on prepared strips of road metal on each side of the tracks. This arrangement is said to be very effective.

James Watson Says, "I'll Never Forget When Farther's Hogs Got Cholera."

"One morning he found 20 hogs dead and several sick. He called in the Vet. who after dissecting a rat caught on the premises, decided that the rodents had conveyed germs. Since then I am never without RAT-SNAP. It's the surest, quickest rat destroyer I know." Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 Sold and guaranteed by The Ballenger Co. and Carolina Hardware Co.



Does Your Letter-head Get It?

The appearance of your letter-head may mean success or failure. Do yourself justice in the quality of your business messenger.

We do not advocate extravagance. We recommend the use of a very moderate priced standard paper.

See What We Can Give You Before You Place an Order

Fruits of Old.

Many of the fruits and vegetables now eaten in England were almost unknown to our forefathers. Not until Henry VIII's time were raspberries or strawberries or cherries grown in England, and we do not read of the turnip, cauliflower and quince being cultivated before the sixteenth century.

Listening In.

A western man after eleven years of experiments has invented a device that enables a user of a party telephone line to identify any other subscriber who may be listening to his conversation.

Mr. P. LaDuke, Farmer, Says, "You Bet Rats can Bite Through Metal."

"I had feed bins lined with zinc last year, rats got through pretty soon. Was out \$18. A \$1 pkg. of RAT-SNAP killed so many rats, that I've never been without it since. Our collie dog never touched RAT-SNAP. You try it. Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold and guaranteed by The Ballenger Co. and The Carolina Hardware Co.

Met Fate of the Weak.

It seems that there can be no doubt that the cliff dwellers were exterminated by their more savage and warlike neighbors, the men being killed and the women being adopted into the tribe of the conquerors, though in some cases migrations may have become necessary as a result of drought or pressure from outside tribes.

A Lady in Chicago Telegraphs for Rat-Snap.

Read Mrs. Phillips' wire: "Youell's Exterminator Co., Westfield, N. J. Rush \$3 worth of RAT-SNAP." Later rec'd following letter. "RAT SNAP arrived. It rid our house of rats in no time. Just moved here from Pa., where I used RAT-SNAP with great results." Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 Sold and guaranteed by The Ballenger Co. and The Carolina Hardware Co.

Dainty Hobby.

When commercial travelers in olden days went their rounds and received orders they generally presented a miniature set of doll's furniture and china tea or dinner services to the children of the house. One of the quaintest bits of this "miniature" furniture is a satinwood model of a grand piano.

A Rat That Didn't Smell After Being Dead For 3 Months.

"I swear it was dead at least 3 months," said James Sykes, Butcher, Westfield, N. J. "We saw this rat every day. Put a cake of RAT-SNAP behind a barrel. Months later my wife asked about the rat. Remembered the barrel, looked behind it. There was the rat—dead, not the slightest odor." Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold and guaranteed by The Ballenger Co. and Carolina Hardware Co.

Snow and Fireflies.

The oriental is always and ever picturesque. The student of the East does not "burn the midnight oil." He works by snow and fireflies. There is an ancient legend about a Chinese student who was too poor to buy oil. So in the summer months he studied all night by the light of fireflies caught and imprisoned in a paper lantern, and in the winter by the reflection of the snow.—Gertrude Emerson in World Outlook.

ONLY 10 DAYS

Left in which to do your Christmas shopping, and on account of the fuel shortage we can not keep our store open as long as formerly. This makes the time in which to do your holiday buying this year much shorter, and if you are wise you will shop early—and the earlier the better. We have plenty salesmen to wait upon you and are going to do our part to take care of our trade, so if you get left you will have only yourself to blame.

SHOP EARLY

while the shopping is good and our stock is complete. We have a big line of all kinds of goods suitable for Christmas Gifts, including the cheapest of Toys to the best to be had in merchandise that is suitable

FOR XMAS GIFTS

and at prices that are in keeping with the class of goods sold. We want your trade, but on account of the fuel regulations we are compelled to close our store earlier than formerly, so we advise you to be on the safe side and shop early.

Wishing all of our customers and friends all the joys of the season, we again advise you to SHOP EARLY.

W. M. Lambright & Co.
BLANDRUM, SOUTH CAROLINA