

**THE LITTLE SCHOOL-MARM'S PROBLEMS**

The Chautauqua Reading Hour (Dr. William Byron Forbush, Editor.) The little schoolmarm is often the topic of affectionate reminiscence at dinners of the Sons of Vermont and picnics at Old Home Week. The little schoolmarm, if she is present, always smiles pleasantly and gratefully. Do you know what is behind the little schoolmarm's quiet smile? What do we know about the little schoolmarm anyway?

Her work is undeniable. She is good as gold. As Francis B. Pearson says, "She never falters," or as William Allen White would put it, "Her hale never sickered." We rightly praise her fidelity. She seems to be ever at summer schools. She patronizes the public library, the lecture course and the Chautauqua. Once in her lifetime she gathers up her long-time savings, and we come across her as a Cook's tourist, amidst the rapture of Italian pictures and the more mundane delights of Parisian shops.

But this is little to know. While they have been "surveying" the schools has anybody "surveyed" the school-teacher?

**Their Health**  
A small study has just appeared of the physical condition of a portion of the teachers in New York state. No New York city teachers were included. The figures cover 2076 individuals, the large majority women.

Thirty-one per cent only report themselves in vigorous health. Twenty-one per cent have health enough "for the day's work," but none extra for strains and exposures.

Ten per cent have chronic ill health. Thirty per cent have failed in health since they began to teach.

Forty-six per cent have had nervous disorders within the past five years. To put it in other words, two-thirds of our children are taught by persons not in vigorous health, one-fifth by persons barely able to maintain their tasks and one out of ten is taught by a chronic invalid.

**What Causes These Illnesses**  
The schoolroom itself is the most frequent cause of the ill health of school teachers. Forty per cent, in the words of the Journal of Education, are indisposed directly as the result of exposing themselves to the same conditions to which we submit our children.

Twenty per cent think their maladies come from poor boarding places.

Twelve per cent believe it is because of the character of the supervision—such phrases occurring as "one-man system," "fault-finding principal," "no freedom."

Ten per cent attribute it to inadequate salaries.

**Their Wealth**  
This brings us to the financial part of the matter. What munificent wages does the state give to these honored servants of the commonweal, these foster-mothers of our children, these nation-builders?

Scott Nearing bluntly says that there is no class of people today upon whom the high cost of living bears so heavily as upon school teachers.

The average salary of farm laborers in this country is \$257 a year. According to the Bureau of Education, the average salary of rural teachers is "slightly more." Rural mail carriers average \$1115.

Elementary school teachers in places of 5,000 to 10,000 population receive the average of \$533. The "starvation line" for a family in this country is estimated at \$500.

No wonder that the health of one teacher out of ten suffers from lack of money.

**Their Worries**  
Forty per cent of the teachers who made this report have someone dependent upon them. Of those who have taught 25 years, 62 per cent care for dependents.

Twenty-two per cent supplement their incomes by working through "vacation."

Sixteen per cent have to do additional work for pay during the school year.

Five per cent distinctly name "home duties, cares and worries" as the cause of their ill health. "Loneliness," "lack of social life" and "lack of means to attend concerts, etc." are also named.

Uncertain tenure of office must be a constant worry in this the only profession in which it is necessary to be exposed annually for re-election.

They even have charts and "scientific tests" to measure the efficiency of teachers nowadays. Teachers are expected to grow, while they cannot afford books, time or money to read or study for growth. It is well that one of these charts recognizes "a sense of humor" as one quality in a teacher that deserves promotion. For she needs it under the circumstances.

**America's Meanness**  
I have been reading some of the well-meant manuals for teachers lately. One writer tells her that teaching should be "a passion." Another demands of her "prophetic conduct." A third insists that she think of her profession as "a sacred guild into which no traffickers be allowed to come."

And all this for from \$9 to \$15 a week! America expects to get her passionate, priestly prophets cheap.

Our country's best patriots are our school teachers. In these days of patriotic feeling let us try to help give them their deserts.

**Stomach Trouble and Constipation**  
Those who are afflicted with stomach trouble and constipation should read the following: "I have never found anything so good for stomach trouble and constipation as Chamberlain's Tablets. I have used them off and on now for the past two years. They not only regulate the action of the bowels but stimulate the liver and keep one's body in a healthy condition," writes Mrs. Benjamin Hooper, Auburn, N. Y.

**EVERY STOCKMAN SHOULD SAVE EWE LAMBS**



Ewe Lambs Selected for Breeding Purposes From Edgcombe Test Farm.

R. S. Curtis, Animal Husbandman, Animal Industry Division, West Raleigh.

There has doubtless been a time in the history of the world when the sheep industry of the United States was in such a deplorable condition, and never a time when the production of wool and mutton were so important. There is today a world shortage of 53,000,000 sheep, and this condition has arisen during one of the most critical stages in the history of this country. Before the declaration of war there was a material shortage in meat products and the emergency which has arisen makes the condition more critical.

We will not only need all of the meat products which can be produced from lamb and mutton, but the needs of the government in supplying the soldiers with clothing is going to make unusual inroads into the supply of wool at hand. Wool at the present time is selling as high as 80 cents per pound in the grease, and the chances are favorable that it will go still higher. Under present conditions this means that the wool clip from an average breed sheep is worth around \$5. There is no other farm animal which produces such a by-product and still leaves the animal for reproductive purposes to replenish the breeding stock.

The census taken of livestock in North Carolina in 1900 showed that we had 300,000 sheep, and the census taken in 1910 showed a sheep population of only 200,000 or a decrease of 33-1/3 per cent. Such a condition is critical, as it not only means that we are helping to deplete the supply of meat and wool, but we are taking from the farms an animal which, when properly handled, will return the largest percentage on the money invested of any farm animal.

The slogan of every stockman should be to save the ewe lambs suitable for breeding purposes. It is a crime to allow them to go to the shambles. This is so fully realized that prominent livestock and kindred organizations are making every effort possible to divert the female breeding stock to the farms. For example, the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association is transporting large numbers of western sheep into the east for the purpose of re-establishing the sheep industry on the eastern farms, where at one time this industry flourished.

If one-half of the farms in North Carolina maintained twenty head of breeding sheep this would mean a sheep population of four million head, or approximately twelve times the number which we now have. It is a conservative estimate to state that there is sufficient waste land on half of the farms of this State to carry this number of sheep. The amount of feed which it would require to keep this number of sheep would scarcely be appreciable. On the Iredell test farm in this State twenty head of sheep have been maintained for several years. The wool from these twenty breeding ewes has just been sold for \$5.00 per head, which is more than sufficient to pay for the cost of keep, leaving the lambs clear profit.

When the good pasture is available the wool will pay for the cost of that permanent pastures can not be provided in all sections of the State is not an obstacle to sheep production since temporary pastures are very much better and there is no section of the State where such cannot be grown. The chief reason for using temporary pastures is to retard the development of stomach worms which is one of the two chief troubles in lamb production.

The other obstacle, or at least what is commonly supposed to be an obstacle, is the dog. This can be controlled by the use of corrals where sheep are kept at night. There is really more in the fear of the dog than the actual damage which is sustained. The writer is of the opinion that if farmers interested in sheep wait until adequate dog laws are passed that the sheep industry will lag hopelessly. Before a dog law can be passed it will be necessary to have a large number of interested stockmen bring pressure to bear on their legislators. If an attempt is made to pass a dog law there is really no argument at the present time, since there are not enough sheep owned by a sufficiently large number of stockmen to back up the issue. Even though we had a law at the present time sheep should be corralled at night, since there will always be some dogs which may prey on the unprotected flock. Conservation of the breeding animals is the one point which needs prompt attention, and the dog and intestinal worm problems should not stand out as barriers when an industry is facing extinction.

**Valuable Real Estate For Sale**

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Randolph county, North Carolina, made in the case of Greensboro Loan & Trust Company, as executor of the last will and testament of O. R. Cox, deceased, vs. Sarah E. Cox and others, the undersigned will sell the lands hereinafter described on the dates hereinafter mentioned. The sale of these lands will be by public auction to the last and highest bidder, on the terms of one-fourth cash, one-fourth six months after date of sale, one-fourth twelve months after date of sale and the balance eighteen months after date of sale, deferred payments to bear interest from date of sale till paid at the rate of six per centum per annum, title to be retained as security for deferred payments. This sale is made for partition between the heirs of O. R. Cox, deceased:

**Randolph County Lands**

The first three tracts hereinafter described lie in Randolph county, and will be sold in front of the county court house door, at Asheboro, N. C., on the 17th day of December, 1917, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.

**FIRST TRACT:**—An undivided half interest in the following described lot: Beginning at an iron stake in the north side of Depot Street at the line of the High Point, Randleman, Asheboro and Southern Railroad Company, and running thence east along Depot Street 29 1-6 feet to J. S. and W. P. Lewis' corner, being the center or dividing wall between the bank building and the hardware building; thence north along the center of the side wall 50 feet to J. S. and W. P. Lewis' corner in said wall; thence west along center of wall between bank and hardware building 22 feet and four inches to an iron stake in the North Street, J. S. and W. P. Lewis' corner; thence north along North Street 58 feet to Finch and Caviness building; thence along the wall of the Finch and Caviness building about 55 feet to an iron stake intersecting with the said line of the High Point, Randleman, Asheboro and Southern Railroad Company; thence along said line 100 feet to the beginning, containing 4,267 square feet, more or less.

**SECOND TRACT:**—(In former advertisement "Third Tract") Lying and being in Asheboro, North Carolina, and adjacent to and fronting on Fisher Avenue, two hundred four and one-half (204 1/2) feet, and extending back four hundred and twenty-eight (428) feet to Hoover Street, and bounded on the west by the lands of Arthur Ross, and on the east by the lands of — Holder. On this lot is a good large dwelling house. This lot will be first offered in four parcels, the boundaries of which will be made known on the day of sale, and then as a whole, and the manner in which it shall bring the greatest price will be reported to the court.

**THIRD TRACT:**—"Ninth Tract" in original advertisement.) This tract lies in the village of Cedar Falls, on Deep River, Randolph county, and known as "The Meadow Lot," and adjoins the lands of the old Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Company and others, and contains about one (1) acre, being part of the land described in a deed recorded in book 38, page 728, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Randolph county, N. C.

At the same time and place, the undersigned will sell, for cash, to the last and highest bidder, ten shares of stock of the Asheboro Wheelbarrow Manufacturing Company, of the par value of fifty dollars (\$50) each.

**Lands in Guilford County**  
These lands are to be sold on the premises, in High Point, N. C., on the 18th day of December, 1917, commencing at ten o'clock a. m.

What is known as "the O. R. Cox lands", bounded on the north by Lee Street or Chippendale Road, and on the west by Orlando Avenue, and on the south by Liberty Street, and on the east by the J. M. Sechrest Division, have been divided into forty-seven (47) lots as shown on map recorded in book of maps No. 4, page 62, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Guilford county, N. C., which see. Of these forty-seven (47) lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 have been hereinafter sold, leaving the others running consecutively from 1 to 47, both inclusive, exclusive of the ten lots hereinafter mentioned as having been sold, to be sold.

In addition to the foregoing, there will be sold at the same time, lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in Block E, all fronting on Brackett Avenue on the west; Lot No. 7, in Block B, adjoining Tate Avenue on the east, and fronting on Price Street; Lots Nos. 6 and 7, in Block C, fronting on Lee St., or Chippendale Road; No. 7 is adjacent to Tate Avenue, and No. 6 is just east of and adjacent to No. 7; Lots Nos. 13 and 14, in Block A, fronting on Price Street; No. 14 is bounded by Tate Avenue on the west, and No. 13 is just east of and adjacent to No. 14. All these lots are 60 by about 150 feet. See J. M. Sechrest Division, Plot Book No. 2, page 53, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Guilford county, N. C.

Maps or plots of these lots can be seen at the office of J. L. Parrish, Esquire, High Point, N. C.

Information may be had concerning the foregoing property on application to W. C. Hammer, attorney, Asheboro, N. C.; J. A. Spence, attorney, Asheboro, N. C.; and King Kimball, attorneys, Greensboro, N. C., or the undersigned.

This November 14, 1917.  
GREENSBORO LOAN & TRUST CO.,  
By J. W. Fry, Commissioner and Executor.

**POOR GINNERIES CAUSE N. C. FARMERS GREAT LOSS**



A Modern Two-Battery Ginney Containing Eight 80-Saw Gins.

North Carolina had a total of 2,374 gineries in 1916; of this number 2,514 were operated and 360 idle. The average number of bales ginned by each of these active establishments was 293 bales, which is less than half the number of bales ginned by the average active ginery in most other states.

The large number of so-called gineries in North Carolina are relics of ante-bellum times. A goodly number of them are truly relics and worthless. These relics have been handed down from the old self-contained large plantations of years ago. The use of these old, out-of-date outfits at the present time is as uneconomic as picking the lint off by hand was when these old establishments were installed.

The improper ginning of cotton is the sources of a great loss to our farmers and I feel sure that they do not appreciate the gains that would be theirs should they have their cotton ginned at a modern gin.

A misconception among farmers that is partly responsible for this condition is the fact that they feel that the lowered grade is more than offset

by the increased weight. They fool themselves. The buyers make allowance for the loss that is sure to occur in weights by paying less for the cotton. The buyer who handles many bales from many farmers is in better position to judge how much green cotton will lose than the farmer who only raises a comparatively few bales. You can rest assured that the buyer will protect himself. As an example: Mills are at present paying about 1c a pound, or \$5.00 per bale, more for old cotton than new.

The ginning of cotton at old style gineries that fall to get out all the leaf and dirt possible has always been uneconomic and unprofitable. The farmer who has felt that he was selling dirt and leaf for the price of cotton has fooled himself only. He has been pitting his necessarily limited knowledge against that of the spinner who was and is able to tell to the ounce how much waste a bale of cotton contained.

O. J. MCCONNELL,  
Cotton Grading,  
Raleigh, N. C.



WASTE EXTRACTED BY MODERN GINNEY.

**THE VALUE OF HOME STUDY**

The Chautauqua Reading Hour (Dr. William Byron Forbush, Editor.) "Whenever I think of the mother who pursue Child Study it is to laugh. And thereupon my friend Brown proceeded to laugh."

"Take Mrs. Russell. She has every book G. Stanley Hall ever wrote, ho from the press. She brings her children up by physiological charts, and she has them mentally measured every thirty days. But you know her second boy—Nobody home."

"Take Mrs. Meredith. She has a daily written record of everything her three children have said and done since birth and she uses none but scientific playing, and she outdid Montessori Montessori herself. Last week they discovered that her little girl has a nervous affection, and she has had to take her out into the country."

**"Sense" v. Science**  
"You have said it?" I calmly rejoined, as I saw he was running out of breath. "I take this in the spirit which it is given—as a personal salutation, as you know, been a sort of personal adviser of both these good women, and you feel like telling me that my hobby is useless."

He put up his hand in good-natured defense.

"Your logic amounts to just this: that it is better to know nothing than to know everything. Or, as you would put it, horse sense is more practical than scientific accuracy."

Prevention is Something.  
"Let me tell you something. The fair way to measure any wisdom is the trouble it keeps us out of as much as by the positive results it brings. The soul of a child is slightly more complicated than an automobile, even a motorcycle. It has, let us say, fully as many parts. It is quite easy to get out of order. There is only one way in which it is simple. You can occasionally, by careful examination, prophesy where trouble is going to break out next, and prepare for it."

"What has all this to do with our two charming neighbors?"

Lifted to the Average  
"Just this. Mrs. Russell's second son was no doubt congenitally defective. He was something better than a moron—a word you never heard of before. In an ordinary home he brought up by ordinary school methods that child would have been ranked as a "borderlander" and would probably have rounded up sooner or later in an institution for the feeble-minded. It was the child's lack that made her a student, and as the result, her studies and practice the boy entered school next fall not more than two years retarded beyond the average. If he responds, as she has reason to expect, to her care of his body he will soon not be noticeably different from others. In fact, she has then, the hobbles off his mind. Nobody knows the possibilities she has opened up for him."

**Sick, Not Wicked**  
"I know the case of Mrs. Meredith's little girl very well, because I saw a child several weeks before she was taken ill, and she appeared then to be in every way normal. It was, of course, the specialist, who pointed out the nervous contraction on one side of her face, but he told Mrs. Meredith that these 'daily records' you laugh at were invaluable to him in making a prognosis. He also told me that in an ordinary household a child in this condition would simply have been spaked as an incorrigible, and would in a short time have been incurable. It was Mrs. Meredith's scientific attitude of mind that led her to understand that what the child needed was the doctor and not the slipper."

**Diseases of High Speed**  
"But don't you acknowledge that their children get these new-fangled nervous disorders by heredity from these high-strung 'scientific' mothers?"  
"I doubt it. I think it more likely that they get them by contagion from the high-speed life we are all living whether we are 'scientific' or not. Whatever the cause, I for one am thankful that we are seeing a school of mothers rising who know how to anticipate and cope with twentieth-century child, by careful well-directed observation and study. If we can't slow down, we should praise those who know how to prevent 'hot boxes.'"

**The Daily Inheritance**  
A child does not get his heritage all of a sudden. It does not reach him just after the will has been read and bequeaths him a fortune. It is bestowed in a few great moments. It is not given at the needed time, it is not easily enlarged later.

It comes day by day. Your child got his during the idle days of this last summer. It came from a picnic and the excursion just as much as from the Sunday school. It gets him when you are not looking. It is not taught, but caught.

**Work With Teacher**  
Now that the fall term is well begun and the teacher and the mother have both had time to draw a long breath, it is good for the mother to pay the teacher a visit. She should go humbly. "You have come to know my child," she should say. "You have found out what I have failed to get him that he needs for a fair start in life. What can I do more? What may I give him even now that it is not too late for him to receive?"

There are a lot of useless folks in the world, including the man who spends half his time wondering how he is going to spend the other half.

**Bruises and Sprains**

Have Sloan's Liniment handy for bruises and sprains and all pains and aches. Quick relief follows its prompt application. No need to rub. For rheumatic aches, neuralgia, stiff muscles, lame

**Car Load of McCormick Binders, Mowers, and Binder Twine just received. Have an attractive price on these items. Call to see us.**

MCCORMICK BINDING HARDWARE COMPANY