

MAKING COWS PAY.

Farmers Could Make Good Money on Cows by Co-operation.

"Co-operate and assist, not criticize and find fault," so says Elbert Hubbard. If every farmer would take this motto on his cow lot gate where he could not help but see it every time he went to milk it would mean dollars in his pocket every year.

There is a wonderful money-making opportunity in North Carolina for a few good dairy cows on each farm. However, the facts are that very few farmers are making one penny outside of the milk and butter consumed on the farm.

Frequently small dairies have been started but failed because the expense exceeded the income. Co-operative creameries have been started by the farmers but in most cases have failed for the lack of an experienced head, or every one in the association wanted to direct the management and none was capable of managing. This is not true in all cases of co-operative dairies but in many.

These experiences have been so common that many farmers use the cow for manure value alone, when he should be getting double returns.

The only way I see where the farmers can make money out of a dairy cow is through co-operation and assisting his neighbors. Suppose you are milking four cows and selling the butter fat to a local creamery. The cows average, say \$10 a month for butter fat, which would be \$1.33 a day. You have to haul this to town every other day for the small sum of \$2.66. The expense of getting it to the creamery would prohibit the business, hence you use what milk you can at home, throw the balance away and work one hour later each day in the cotton field.

Suppose 20 farmers were to join in together and employ some person to carry their cream to town every other day. The results would be quite different. One man could take in the cream of 20 farmers about as easily as for one. He takes it to the creamery, the buyer has to deal with only one man instead of 20, which means a great saving to the creamery. Nineteen men are left to work on their farms. The twentieth man comes back with \$53.20 instead of \$2.66. Suppose you pay \$4 to get the cream to the creamery, it would be only 20 cents which would mean a clear profit of \$2.46 every other day on your cream from four cows or \$442.80 a year after deducting transportation expenses. Four hundred and forty-two dollars an eighty cents would come in mighty handy about Christmas time.

The Renter.

It has been often asked how can the renter help himself to better conditions? This milk co-operation gives equal advantage to the renter as to the land owner, for most any person can keep four good cows and the cost of shelter for that number is not great. If at any time they should move the cows could be taken with them.

The advantage from their manure will help the renter as much as the owner. Four hundred dollars additional income each year will start most any renter towards a little farm of his own.

Business Applied.

Where the owner of a few cows fails, is that he says, "If I had a large herd of cattle I would keep records of my cows but I only have four and that will not be necessary as I can keep up with them." The trouble is, however, he does not. There is only one way to do a thing and that is the right way. There is only one right way and that applies to four cows just as it applies to 400 cows.

Three controlling factors enter into the success of handling dairy cows: The keeping of milk records; selection and breeding based on the results obtained by milk records, and a close study of the economy of feeding. These three factors apply to North Carolina as well as Michigan or New York. It takes but a minute to weigh and put down the amount and nothing will awaken an interest in his cows quicker than keeping up with what they are doing and the results of different feeds upon their milk. Another thing keeping records will do, and that is raising feed on the farm instead of buying it.

Market for Cream.

Many farmers would milk a few cows if they knew where they could get a market for their cream. I am glad to say Charlotte will buy all the milk she can get. Charlotte has an ice cream factory which is having a hard time finding milk to make cream enough to supply its trade. It is sending automobiles all over the county trying to find milk. It is also trying to work up communities to the shipping point. It is paying as good a price for milk and cream as can be gotten in Washington or Baltimore. My suggestion would be for the farmers in reach of Charlotte to organize a milk association and arrange for

one man to collect and deliver the milk for the community. By this means one can get a yearly contract with this firm at a fixed price, so he will know what he is going to get the year round. This firm wants to begin making butter but until they are able to get more cream they can't make butter. North Carolina is buying butter every day from the Western States when we should be making every pound of it here and can, if we will only get together on the proposition of getting the cream to market. It does not require an intricate organization to handle cream, just a straight simple understanding that the cream is to be placed at a certain place by a certain hour each morning and that some one man is to call and deliver it and make remittances.—Charlotte Observer.

INFORMATION FOR FARMERS.

Care of Stock, Rotation of Crops, and Other Farm Topics.

Too many farmers know the right way, but still pursue the wrong one. They know full well that land cannot be improved by planting hoed crops all the time. They know that if they plant nearly all cotton there will be no time for sowing small grain a draining hay and making the farm self supporting. All cotton is an exacting crop and admits no rival. Inquiries amongst farmers indicate that 14-cent cotton will reduce the sowing of small grain one-half, compared with last year. On the road from this city to Cross Anchor there is very little sign of sowing small grain. A trip to Gaffney last week revealed the fact that no wheat and oats had been sown except in one or two places. These statements are made to stir the farmers up to do their duty as they know it.

The Milk Supply.

We are accustomed to think that no milk is fit to drink except that we get from cows. A general idea prevails that the milk of goats is unpalatable and not suited for table use. That opinion is like many of the errors that we take on in early life and they soon become prejudices as we get older.

The Portuguese of the Azores depend on their goats for their supply of milk, butter cheese and meat. The goats of the Azores are a large breed and equal to those of Switzerland in the amount of milk production. This is due to the fact that the climate of the Azores is the finest in the world. There is an abundance of rich, sweet grass to be had year around. In addition to this the goats are fed with corn, potatoes, yams and other nourishing foods.

The flesh of these goats surpasses in flavor the best spring lamb raised in the United States.

A diet of goat's milk, white cornmeal bread, butter, cheese, goat's meat, and the large variety of fruits and vegetables makes the natives of the Azores the hardiest race in the world.

One of the most important claims made for the goat is that it is free from tuberculosis, and therefore there is none of the risk involved from using its milk that is apprehended from the cow.

Care of Horses in Winter.

When one looks at the old barns and stables of the country it is evident that horses have an abundance of air. There is no danger of suffocating them even in warm weather. But many farmers are building better barns, and they should provide both light and air for their horses. It is cruel to shut a horse up in a close stall in which the owner could not see to read without a lamp in the daytime. It is inhuman during the summer season to fasten work animals up at night in close stalls where they sweat more than they do when pulling the plow by day. The natural place for the horse by day and night is the open field. In his wild state he adjusts himself to conditions and even in cold climates passes the winter in comfort. In these close barns horses suffer for want of light. Place one in such a stall and give them a opening where he can thrust his head and he will be sure to keep it out and enjoy the light and air.

Former Secretary Wilson says for 20 years a herd of horses has wintered outdoors on his Iowa farm. He puts the horses in at one-year-old coming to two. He built a shed for them when he put them out at first, but found they would not go into it no matter how severe the weather was; they preferred to go into a heavily timbered ravine where they got all the shelter they seemed to want. A coat is never taken out until he is to be sold or broken for work. The hair of the animals grows long and thick and protects them. Unless the snow is too deep, horses paw the range for the blue-grass, of which there is always abundance in the pasture. It is well known that horses and sheep will paw the snow to reach

grasses, while the bovine does not do this.

About Cattle.

Many farmers understand the value of cattle an dthat there can be no permanent improvement of our soil without raising enough livestock to eat all the surplus forage. A single crop, year after year, will ruin any soil in the world. In Kansas and other western states where they used to make 25 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre they have dropped down to 10 to 20 bushels, and they will keep dropping unless they renovate the soil. In Washington state and northwest Canada they are now producing 30 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acres on their fresh prairie lands, but let them keep that pace up a dozen years and there will be a steady decline in the field.

Cattle and rotation of crops are needed in this section of the state to put our old hills in good heart. Drayton C. Rainier, three miles southeast of Gaffney, is beginning a reform. He went to Winston-Salem a few days ago and bought some Holstein cattle, enough to give him a start in the business. He has the land on small branches, and hillides admirably suited for Bermuda grass. By degrees he can increase his pasturage and winter feed until he can support a herd of 50 cattle. The Journal will have occasional columns on the varieties and value of cattle. Very soon we shall tell something about the Holsteins, which breed is not sought after much in this section of the state.—Spartanburg Journal.

DURHAM FARMERS PROGRESSIVE

Have More Than Tripled Sales of Their Money Crops.

That Durham county farmers are going in for bigger things in the way of agricultural production is indicated from the reports of the amount of gross, oats, rye and clover seed that have been sold during the past two months. In this the local dealers have disposed of between seven and eight thousand bushels of these seeds. This is three times as much as has even been sold, in a whole season in previous years, and the merchants and seed dealers are expecting to sell a great deal more before the planting season is over. These figures are furnished by the merchants through the county farm demonstrator.

About three thousand bushels of the total amount were clover and grass seed. The remainder was made up of the larger feed stuffs. The unusually purchases not only indicates that Durham county farmers are going in for bigger crops next year, but it is also a healthy indication of the trend towards a diversification of crops, which has been so strenuously advocated by the farm journals and department of agriculture.

Cotton and tobacco has been the great crop in Durham during all the years past. These have been the money crops. This year the farmers planted a great deal of feed crops, and the local market has perhaps sold more feed this year than in many years past. Pea-vine hay is also being grown, and much has been sold in Durham. A few of the farmers are experimenting with alfalfa with very interesting and profitable results.

The Durham farmers have also planted an unusually large crop of wheat this year. Many of them have been hindered in this work because of the fact that they have engaged tobacco while the prices were high, but as a rule the wheat crop surrounding Durham is heavy.

NO FUNDS FOR WIDOWS' HOME.

The council of State having referred to Attorney General Bickett the question of the power of the council to authorize the borrowing of the \$10,000 appropriation by the legislature at the regular session, for the North Carolina home for wives and widows of Confederate veterans, the attorney general holds that there is no authority for such action. This leaves the home building commission with nothing to do but wait until the legislature meets again to take further action and definitely provide for the \$10,000, which was left out of the bond issue after the act making the appropriation was made. The commission has already selected the site at Fayetteville and has received plans from competing architects for a building that was to cost \$11,250 and take care of 20 women. It is alleged that there are three thousand women in the state that deserve to be taken care of if the state undertakes such a thing. For this reason numbers of state officers and others are really well pleased that the act of the legislature to provide the home has fallen through on account of impossibility of getting the state appropriation.

WESTERN CAROLINA OFFICERS ARE ASKED TO RESIGN.

Officers Don't Like Tenor of Letter From McReynolds—Fight Goes to White House.

In a formal letter Attorney General McReynolds has requested the resignation of District Attorney Holton and Marshal Logan, of the western district, and District Attorney Seawell and Marshal Dockery of the eastern district. This is in line with the demands made upon the attorney general by the North Carolina senators.

The letter of the attorney general has of course been treated as official business and therefore confidential, but those who have been permitted to see the official note are amazed at its tenor. In fact, it is declared by friends that the Republican officials could not well resign under the verbiage of the McReynolds letter without appearing to impeach the character of their own services to the government. The letter is said to set forth that the department wishes to effect certain changes to alter "conditions" in the districts and to that end desire the resignation of those now holding the offices.

None of the officials concerned will resign. On the contrary, they will carry the fight to the White House should that drastic step become necessary and the President may be asked to tell the country what he meant when he declared that Republicans should not be removed for purely political reasons.

The attorney general does not intimate what changes he desires made in the service, nor does he charge that any part of the service has been unsatisfactory. Nevertheless the department asks that the resignations be so worded as to indicate that the present officeholders are effacing themselves to the end that the suppositious changes can be made. As before fore stated, none of those concerned have the slightest idea of resigning, unless their mountain friends are greatly in error.

Money Tight in Mexico.

Mexico City, Oct. 31.—The government encountered some difficulty in meeting its payrolls for the ten days ending today. In some of the departments only partial payment was made with the promise that the balance would be forthcoming tomorrow. Later, however, the government secured funds and tonight began giving the men in all departments their money.

Rumors of the inability of the administration to meet its financial engagements spread over the city together with another persistently circulated rumor that President Huerta proposed to levy a tax of fifteen per cent on all bank deposits.

The latter report spread to such an extent that many persons withdrew their funds from various banks. Apparently there was no basis for the report.

CIRCUIT COURT DECISIONS.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, with Chief Judge Pritchard and Judges Woods in attendance, convened at Richmond, Virginia, November 11th, and handed down the following decisions of interest in North Carolina.

No. 1159.—D. L. Buchanan, administrator of Richard Buchanan, deceased; plaintiff in error, vs. W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., and Joe Effer, defendants in error; error to the district court at Asheville, North Carolina. Opinion by Judge Connor, reversed.

No. 1171.—S. G. Bernard, trustee in bankruptcy of the American Foundry and Supply company, a corporation, bankrupt appellant, vs. H. G. Lea, appellee; appeal from the district court at Asheville, N. C., in bankruptcy. Opinion by Judge Connor, reversed.

HUSBANDS JUSTIFIED.

"Some of the homes I have seen almost justify the husband in running away from them," declared Mrs. L. Van Wyck, of Millington, president of the state conference on charities and corrections in concluding her annual report before the state convention. "The wife who does not know her job," she says, "must take her share of the blame for the many cases of wife desertion."

To each woman her work she advocated compulsory domestic courses in the public schools. Mrs. Van Wyck also argued strongly for a federal fugitive husband law. She would have the national government pursue the runaway husband, send him to the federal penitentiary.

As an accompanying remedy she urged legislation wiping out if possible the practice of tramps riding on train, saying that in practically every tramp was to be found a runaway husband.

GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL TRIMMED HATS A LINE OF SWEATERS SELLING OUT AT HALF PRICE M. E. WOODALL North Main Street

SPECIAL SALE OF ALL READY MADE HATS For the next ten days we will offer a Liberal Discount on all ready-to-wear hats for ladies, misses and children. Take advantage of our special offerings and save money on your Fall and Winter Hats. GLENN'S BUSY STORE Successor to Mrs. A. E. Posey.

We pay your Railroad Fare! under certain regulations! BON MARCHE | ASHEVILLE, N. C. Some Strong Specials on Better Coat Suits We were so pleased with last week's special sale of popular priced suits, that this week we offer substantial reductions on those of a better grade. These special prices are bona fide, every suit having been selling at the first price named, all season. They are beautiful suits, typifying the latest achievements of the world's best suit makers. \$65.00 tailored suits, are priced this week at \$47.50 \$50 and \$57.50 tailored suits, several unusual styles, for \$37.50 \$40 and \$45 tailored suits, closing them out at \$29.50 \$35.00 tailored suits are to be sold at the low price of \$25.95 Extra Values From the Ready-to-Wear Department This Department is one of the most enterprising in the store. Although things are moving rapidly we appreciate the fact that Winter is coming, and then we'll be selling other things, like Furs, etc. The following specials on Sport Coats and Dresses hold good all week. \$17.50 and \$20 Dresses in crepe meteor, crepe de chine and champagne, are priced at \$14.75 \$35.00 crepe meteor and crepe de chine dresses, in black and all colors are priced at \$26.50 \$20.00 Sport Coats, new shades, bottle green, copenhagen, mahogany, are priced at \$15.75 \$15.00 Sport Coats, all leading shades, are priced at \$10.75 Get Shoes to Match Your Suit Not only have we been re-ordering on shoes that were sold, but a few styles also been received. These are mostly of the better grade, including a dandy English Walking Shoe at \$5 pair. All Millinery at One-Fifth Off Embracing as it does the Fumes, Paradise and Herron Aigrettes now in stock, the sale at one fifth off is bound to be popular. Up to \$10 hats, special lot, at \$5.00.