

Information for the Farmers

HOW RURAL CLUBS ARE HELPING ONE COUNTY.

A Talk Before the N. C. Convention of Farm Women, Aug. 26, by Mrs. W. J. Jones, of Sampson County.

The experience of Sampson County in organizing rural clubs shows that any people who really want it can develop a most excellent social life in the country. The sand-clay roads and the Ford automobiles have made the county one big neighborhood. Salemburg, Ingold and Clement are the three regular organized community leagues of the county. Each has a president, secretary and six standing committees. These committees have under their supervision every interest, for the upbuilding of the community.

Besides these community leagues there are 22 women's clubs scattered from one end of the county to the other, having for their motive the improvement of the home, the betterment of the school, the beautifying of the highways, and a wholesome and enjoyable life for young and old.

Salemburg has five clubs, as follows: the Farmers' Union, two clubs for women, a young ladies' club and Boy Scouts. Four of these clubs meet regularly each month and jointly meet once a month in a general community meeting. There are two women's clubs, one meeting around at the various homes in the community and the other in the spacious dining room of Pineland School for Girls.

Two years ago several of the housewives of the village took the domestic science course at Pineland and since that time some have been giving free cooking lessons to the public school.

The social committee, composed of a most tactful chairman and a number of young married women and girls have done excellent work in planning entertainment for work and old. The old-time all-day picnic and the evening social gathering with no program have been changed into occasions where there is a specially prepared program consisting of games, music and delicious things to eat prepared by the neighborhood domestic science department. Young and old meet together on these occasions and play together. Mother and daughter, father and son, join hands in playing such games as "King William was King George's Son," "Farmer in the Dell," etc. Grandmothers come out to these country entertainments who have not attended a social function since they were married, 40 and 50 years ago. Heretofore, country folks have not known how to play, but with organizations of rural clubs the joyous art of playing may be known and practiced among our country folks.

The sunflower is our village flower. Rows of these luxuriant plants with their golden heads fringe the principal highways of our community. We like this flower because it looks to ward the light.

Last, but not least, we want to men-

tion our village church which is so excellently attended. The various creeds meet here in sweet co-operation and learn the lessons of divine fellowship, which is the secret of our community.

Time will not permit me to tell of the boys' clubs, the girls' clubs, and the children's clubs, which are all under the supervision of the women's clubs.

Lastly, it might be said that the progress we now enjoy originated in our first organization—the Farmers' Union, which owes its inspiration to our great organ, The Progressive Farmer.

Our soil was once thought to be the poorest. It is said that not many years ago two farms in and adjoining our community were sold respectively for a brass cow bell and a sewing machine. Now that land could not be purchased for \$50 an acre. Our farmers have put their heads together in the Union and found that all we lacked was the knowledge of tillage.

Work is beginning this week on our \$12,000 brick building which will give the best advantage to our 300 public school children, while the Pineland School for Girls brings a large patronage from nine counties and three states to enlighten our community and add additional educational interests.—Progressive Farmer.

ARE FARMERS MORE CAREFUL OF STOCK THAN THEIR FAMILIES?

The current issue of Farm and Fireside contains a department entitled "The Experience Bazaar." This is an open market for the exchange of experiences where readers give and gather the fruits of their experience. The following is a contribution to this department on the subject of better babies:

"I am very much interested in this movement for better babies. I think it is a good idea to go back and begin with the fathers and mothers. Talk with our farmers and see how careful they are in breeding their stock. Do they take their choicest young heifer or mare and turn her loose, or do they separate her, leaving her quiet and cared for until she shall bring forth her young?"

"In the home it is different. The wife is not cared for in the same scientific way. She is expected while bearing children to continue her usual duties as wife. Can we have healthy, happy mothers and wholesome babies under such conditions? I once heard a physician say, 'Surely man has fallen lower than the beasts,' and the testimony of thousands of women shows this to be true. What is the result? Mothers worn out and unable to care for their children.

"Women have been taught they must submit, and men that they have a right to demand. Is it not time that such teaching should stop and

that women should secure their husbands' protection?"

"If this thought were presented to men and women in the right way it seems to me they would be ready to act on it."

MORE TROUBLE

Several new outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, in four States, have recently come from contaminated hog cholera serum. This is unfortunate because it is likely to cause unjust suspicion of all serums, whereas only one establishment has innocently distributed the contaminated article. It is also likely to create a demand for government manufacture of serums, which experience has proved entirely inadequate to meet extraordinary or even ordinary demands. We are among those who believe that the manufacture of all serums should be left to private enterprise under strict federal supervision. Only in this way can the country be assured of an ample supply. Another danger point so far as foot-and-mouth disease is concerned lies in our tanning industry. Every tannery which uses imported hides should be watched, or rather the community in which it is located should be frequently inspected. Such vigilance is the price of continued immunity from disastrous diseases.—National Stockman and Farmer.

A REGULAR BUSINESS.

We have some interesting letters from young men who have just gone back to their farms after a course in an agricultural college. One of them finds his farm unbalanced, with more winter than summer feed available. He wants to know whether he should feed steers for the January or February market, buying the grain and cottonseed meal necessary to supplement an ample supply of silage. Feeder cattle cost \$7.50@7.75 in his locality at present. It is a question whether any man can buy grain and finish steers at a profit at present prices of corn and cattle, but the man with plenty of silage can do it if anybody can. This young man and every other who is about to embark in cattle feeding should go into it to stay or else keep out of it entirely. The regular feeder will hit a good thing part of the time at least, the in-and-out feeder may hit or miss. Farmers who have fed cattle every year, have adapted their farm operations to it, have raised the hogs to follow the steers, have exercised good judgment in buying and selling, are not now dependent on charity nor are their farms impoverished. The occasional feeder has had some hard bumps in recent years, and no doubt will have some more in years to come.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Brush down the cobwebs and put a coating of whitewash all over your cow stable once and see how much better it looks to you; then get the habit of doing the same thing often.

FEED THE COLT.

Some farmers believe that a colt will make up as a horse the growth that it does not make as a colt. As a matter of fact a colt, or any other young animal that is not kept growing is very likely never to become as large and strong as it would have been had it thrived while young. The colt should receive the proper kind of feed and be fed liberally. The feed should be nutritious and palatable. Among the best colt feeds is fresh pasture grass. This should be supplemented with oilmeal, corn, oats, bran and alfalfa or clover hay.

Where it is possible to do so the colts should be kept in the stable away from flies during the day, given all the alfalfa or clover hay they will eat, and one pound of the following grain mixture to each one hundred pounds of colts: 6 pounds of oats or corn, 3 pounds of bran, and 1 pound of oilmeal.—Ohio Bulletin.

SEPTEMBER LECTURE HOUR HINTS.

Roll call.—A mistake that I made this summer. Quotations from the old school readers by the older members.

For debate—Resolved, That the social condition of the rural districts was better forty years ago than it is now. Resolved, That the schools of today are less efficient than those of thirty years ago.

For Discussion—

1. At what stage of ripeness should silage corn be cut?
2. The value of floats to the farmer.
3. Does it pay to cook ground feed for hogs?
4. Is life insurance as important to the farmer as fire insurance?
5. How may we help in keeping the children interested in school work?
6. Advantages and disadvantages of the country and the city school.
7. Picking and packing of fruit.
8. What should be found on the farmers' reading table?
9. Which is better, warm stables or cool, well-ventilated stables in winter?
10. With present prices why is it that the farmers of the country are not more prosperous?

THE COW AND CO-OPERATION.

By Dairying and Stockraising Farmers Can Get Out of Competition With Ignorant Labor; Bigger Profits.

While in conversation with a dairy farmer a cotton farmer made this rather cutting remark: "I don't want my daughters to have to go to filthy stables to milk cows." After a little reflection the dairy farmer replied: "I'd rather my daughters would go to the stables to milk cows than to have to go to the cotton field with a crowd of Negroes to pick cotton." This dairy farmer might have also added that when white girls work in the cotton fields of the South they are working at Negro wages, and not many ambitious white girls, or white

boys either, are willing to do that. The only way for white folks to avoid working in direct competition with Negro labor in the South is to gradually grow into the kind of farming that offers a premium for applied intelligence, and building up better dairy herds puts you into a field that thriftless and ignorant labor can not enter. And this is equally true of the beef type cattle and other "better livestock" on Southern farms.

"Why should I spend all my time in the cotton patch when I can milk three good cows and hire ignorant labor with the net proceeds of these cows, to produce the cotton for me?" When you come to think about it, isn't here where superior or intelligence carries its reward? The Southern farmer is face to face with a peculiar economic condition—a condition made different from that of any other section by having a farming population made up largely of an ignorant and inferior race, with low living standards, which places the white man and his family at a great disadvantage if they enter into direct competition with that inferior race in the production and sale of a crop that can be produced by the most ignorant labor.

Members of the Farmers Union who are co-operating in the purchase of pure-bred sires are laying well the foundation. The direct income for the cream or butter from one good cow is six to eight dollars per month. And there are three by-products from the cow—(1) the skim milk for the calf, the hogs or chickens, (2) the calf that is raised yearly from the cow, and (3) the manure, which is better for soil building than any fertilizer you can buy. But the cow business does not pay its best without co-operation in the creamery route, or in the sale of butter by parcel post, in the collective purchase of clover and grass seeds and ground limestone, and in the purchase and exchange of pure-bred sires, etc.

In this field of co-operation organized white farmers of the South have the greatest opportunity, and leaders in Local Unions should keep everlastingly hammering in this idea.

There is another phase of this important economic problem that should also be emphasized. Farm machinery fits well into a program that makes "more and better livestock" the principal feature, for in the production of feed for livestock it is possible to successfully use labor saving machinery drawn by horse power, where it is not practical to use it in the production of crops like cotton and tobacco. This is another economic advantage that should not be lost sight of, but the only practical and economic way for the average farmer to have the use of all the expensive labor-saving farm machinery which he needs is by applying the principle of co-operation in its purchase. There are wonderful opportunities for the genuinely cooperative community in the South.—J. Z. G., in Progressive Farmer.

NOTES ON MILK SANITATION.

See to it that your bottled milk does not show a sediment; if so give the hooded or covered pail a trial, together with the usual straining—it will bring results.

Clean up your barns and cows and keep them clean. Cut some windows in the milking barn and let all the sunlight in that you possibly can.

Do not advertise the fact that you are lax with the disposal of the manure by letting the pile accumulate near the barn.

Wash your hands and put on clean clothes before milking and see that your help does likewise. You will take more pleasure in drinking the milk when you sit down to your own table.

Do not tolerate the practice of milking with moist hands; it is a very unclean practice at best.

Whitewashing is a cheap and effective way to secure a change for the better. It not only brightens up the place, but acts as a disinfectant as well.—Office of Dairy Experimentation, West Raleigh, N. C.

COUNTY TEACHERS MEET.

The Henderson County Teachers association met Saturday, August 28th. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. K. W. Cawthon. After the business of the meeting was disposed of Mr. Cawthon made an address on "Adult Illiteracy in North Carolina." He discussed the difficulties which are to be encountered in reducing adult illiteracy. He also gave some suggestions in regard to how the problem might be solved. First, influence public opinion; second, use the child as an ally; third, night schools and private classes.

The meeting was opened for round table discussion and several very day problems were discussed. Program for September 25th. Address, Adult Illiteracy, member of State department. Paper, Adult Illiteracy, Mrs. Lila Ripley Barwell. Address by members of Board of Education. By the Secretary.

THE HORSE STILL HOLDS HIS OWN AGAINST AUTOMOBILE.

The following, showing that the horse is holding his own against the automobile, is taken from the current issue of Farm and Fireside:

"Reports from the Union Stockyards of Chicago give the interesting fact that there are now employed in Chicago 72,939 horses, or only 287 less than a year ago. In Boston the number of horses is only 50 less than ten years ago. Minneapolis has 158 more, and St. Louis 730 more, than ten years ago. Inasmuch as the city driving and carriage horses has rapidly disappeared the figures show that more draft-horses are in use today than ever before, motor vehicle notwithstanding."

ALLEGED GUNMEN ARE OUT ON BOND; CARTER YET IN JAIL.

Mills Recovers Arm Wounds; Condition Justifies Release of Defendants Under \$5,000 Bonds.

Developments are piling up in the Carter-Mills-Thompson shooting case. Ed Mills has been declared out of danger. He made his appearance on the streets for the first time Sunday following his discharge from the hospital.

All the defendants except Carter have been released under bonds aggregating \$6,500. Carter hasn't offered bond, having been served with a warrant charging him with shooting Albert Thompson, since he was taken in custody for a Philadelphia officer.

All the defendants are charged with shooting with intent to kill. Albert Thompson was released under a \$3,000 bond; that for S. G. Leonard was \$1,500 and that for Criss Woodfin and Aiken Mitchell is \$1,000 each.

The defendants were held in jail until it was decided that Mills would recover from the pistol-shot wound in his stomach.

The shooting took place at A. A. Carter's home on South Main on Wednesday night about a month ago.

The party is said to have called at the house and one or more fired on Mills just after calling for Carter, who was upstairs, and who is understood to have fired on Thompson from a window after the latter is said to have shot Mills. Thompson and Leonard were taken in charge that night, the former being taken to the hospital and Leonard to the jail. Woodfin and Mitchell were arrested early the following morning in Asheville and were placed in jail.

Charges were not preferred against Carter until after he had been placed in jail to answer to charges in Philadelphia.

Preliminary hearings have been waived and the cases will probably be tried at the coming term of Superior court, which convenes in October.

The following array of legal talent has been retained: Judge H. G. Ewart and Stator & Rector of Hendersonville; Judge F. C. Coker, Judge G. S. Reynolds, Judge Thomas A. Jones, Marcus Erwin, McKinley Pritchard and A. Hall Johnston of Asheville. McD. Ray is understood to represent Carter. Solicitor Michael Schenck will conduct the prosecution.

A BOY'S TRIBUTE TO HIS FATHER.

In the August American Magazine a boy makes a splendid tribute to his father, part of which follows:

"Because my mother knew that from the day he first met her until he died, or for all the days in fifty years, she was the woman he loved. I should like the woman I marry to know the same thing of me, all our lives long.

"Because he was gentle. Because he loved all flowers, in cool woods, and in sunny fields and by dusty roadsides, and brought them home, gathered into clumsy bouquets 'for Mother.' If she could not go herself to see them in the places where they loved up their sky faces. Because he loved all children and let them climb over his shoulders and pull his hair.

"Because his eyes twinkled and his face was jolly. Because he smiled at us children even in days when he was hiding black despair in his heart.

"Because, although his work kept him away from home for so many weeks at a time, he wrote jolly letters every day to Mother and us, making jokes out of icy winds and beds covered with snow that had drifted in through farmhouse windows, and of all hardships.

"Because he was deep-chested and strong and because his strength came from work in the fields in such days as he could find no work in his own profession. Because he thought no work of his hands beneath him if it brought food and a shelter.

"Because he talked to farmers and carpenters and to learned men and to diggers of ditches and to little girls and boys and to Presidents alike, and all loved him.

"Because he wore his overcoats for ten years and his shoes for two years and called his coat 'as good as new, with a little fixing in the lining.'

"Because he thought no sacrifice of any importance if by it we were made to love more truly whatever is good and beautiful and true in life.

"Because he used to put his arm around Mother and tease her until her eyes twinkled and she said, 'Go away, Boy!'

"Because everybody missed him when he went away Somewhere Else—and will always remember him.

"That is why I should like to be such a man as he was."

MRS. MAE LUCILE WALKER.

Mrs. Walker, formerly Miss Smith of Hendersonville, was injured last week on the railroad according to the following dispatch:

Concord, Aug. 27.—Mrs. R. E. Walker, formerly Miss Mae Lucile Smith, editor of Skyland Magazine, is at the Saint Cloud Hotel undergoing treatment for an accident sustained yesterday. Mrs. Walker was a passenger on train No. 36 and was struck by a suitcase, causing a painful injury to her right side. She got off the train here to receive medical attention. Mr. Walker was telegraphed for and arrived today. Mrs. Walker's condition is reported as not improved today. She continues to suffer considerable pain.

BUILD MODERN HIGHWAYS.

A certain Southern State which is rapidly attracting settlers is doing so by building good roads so as to make the country accessible. A county with undeveloped resources can attribute their undeveloped state to inaccessibility. Resources become available as soon as they are accessible. If North Carolina wants to magnify her resources and display her advantages, she can take a near cut to it by a network of modern highways. A county might get along fairly well without railroads, but it can't get along without good public roads.—Wilmington Star.

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NOTICE!

RE

Aug. and Sept. Accounts

All August accounts paid by or before September the 5th, will entitle to one vote for every cent paid. All accounts made in September and paid by or before September 17th, will entitle to one vote for every cent. Should you wish to buy Trade Books and use in payment of September or other accounts they will be accepted on or after September 20, or after close of Contest.

See particulars first page of "Grand Trade Booster Edition."

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