

Horticultural Advice

APPLE POMACE FOR FEEDING

Its Value Almost Equal to Corn Silage—Dairy Farmers Will Do Well to Get Supply.

Apple pomace has a feeding value about equal to good corn silage. It contains a little less fiber, but a larger amount of extract matter and fat. It also has about the same digestibility. Dairy farmers who live near cider mills would do well to secure and save all the apple pomace possible. The best way to keep it is to put it in a silo, but it will keep for one or two months in a pile out of doors. After the silo has been filled with corn and has settled, there is generally room to put in several tons of apple pomace.

Feeding tests in Massachusetts and Vermont have given quite satisfactory results. In the latter state the pomace was shoveled into the silo, leveled off and kept in good condition without further care. The quantity fed varied from 10 pounds per day at the start to 35 pounds daily after the cows became accustomed to it.

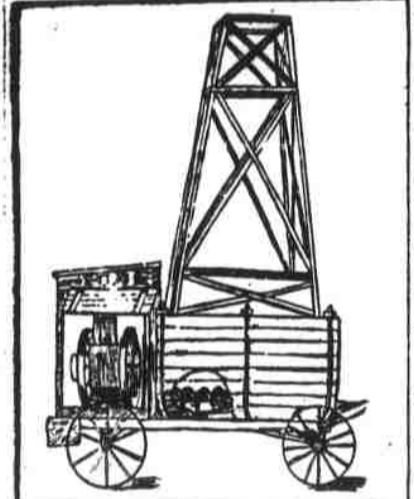
Possibly the best way to feed it is to give about 15 pounds daily with as much corn silage and what hay the cows will eat, which will usually be from 10 to 18 pounds. In addition, dairy cows in milk should have five to ten pounds of a suitable grain mixture.

POWER SPRAYERS ARE HANDY

Outfit Needed for Each Thirty Acres—Lightness is Important on Rough Ground.

A large orchard should be provided with a power sprayer, if the orchard is considered worth giving good care. In a large orchard, generally speaking, it would be best if there were a power sprayer for each 30 acres at most, and many of the best orchardists who are spraying carefully, maintain that 20 or 25 acres is enough for one power sprayer.

In buying a power sprayer, several features should be considered. In rough land one of the most important would be lightness. The sprayer should be short and light so that it would be convenient in turning and running



Gasoline Power Outfit With Tower for Spraying Tops of Trees

over the rough land. The same would be just as true of muddy land. Generally speaking, it is very important that a sprayer be light.

Then the engine should be one that will run all day at a pressure as high as 200 pounds. Of course, a pressure lower than this will do the work, but if an engine will get hot and stop at a pressure of 200 pounds when it is new, when it gets old it may get hot and stop at a much lower pressure. In fact, 200 pounds is a good pressure to run at.

PROBLEM OF FRUIT GROWING

Possibilities of Country Are Great and Yet Slightly Tested—Plant Some Trees.

The fruit-growing possibilities of this country are so great and as yet so slightly tested that it is a big question that should be taken up as seriously as the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic showed, when the call from the government came, what it could do in the line of vegetables and wheat. Do not neglect to plant fruit, make as serious a study of it as you have of this year's planting and the results will be a delightful surprise.

FIX MULCH FOR STRAWBERRY

Covering of Straw Stable Manure Enriches Soil and Protects Plants During Winter.

It is the habit of many strawberry growers to cover the plants in winter with straw stable manure, which an owner the double purpose of enriching the soil and protecting the plants from heaving, which danger of heaving occurs most seriously in the spring months. For home supply plenty of strawberries can be grown on ordinary soil without the application of any fertilizers.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES

Elsewhere in our columns we give an account of the main reasons why the peace negotiations are being delayed. The following cable dispatch, from Paris, from Clinton W. Gilbert, one of the best informed of American newspaper correspondents, will give some idea of the practical difficulties which are arising in consequence of the delay:

Politics in the peace conference is only that part of the great world drama which is enacted upon the stage at Versailles with the nations as the spectators.

What is going on behind the scenes is a great world struggle for commercial dominion, a struggle which broke out the instant the armistice was signed and which is not wholly consistent with the professions of those who seek to lessen international competition for the sake of future peace.

Commercial interests attached Alsace-Lorraine to Germany. Commercial interests color what is going on in Paris now. Commercial jealousies will prove the biggest obstacle to a quick agreement in the peace conference.

Commercially the allies and co-belligerents are watching each other with hawk's eye vigilance. Business representatives of the various nations in the inter-allied organizations which were created during the war have carried on the most solid negotiations which have been conducted so far, and inevitably sharp conflicts and divergent views have resulted.

The economic situation is of equal importance with the political situation. Indeed, it controls the political situation, for, if mishandled, a panic may result and from it may come Bolshevism.

Confession International Distrust
It stands out as an interesting fact that while the peace envoys plan international political co-operation the international economic co-operation, strong during the year, has been disintegrating. This contradiction in tendency is a big obstacle to the peace agreement.

The general impression has existed that the inter-allied economic organizations would have to continue during the period of reconstruction but such organizations have rapidly lost

ground under the pressure of private financial interests and because many of the officials in charge are not sympathetic with the idea of government control. The result has been confusion and international distrust. Nations suspect each other of seeking to take an unfair trade advantage, while, at the same time, their own commercial interests are busy trying to seize every opportunity for business expansion created by the armistice. While the nations continue in this frame of mind they are certainly not in the humor to agree on peace conditions. The situation is described by Americans who are familiar with the international economic status as "a period of insanity."

This springs from the instant perception everywhere among the commercial interests of the opportunities offered their country by peace, without a corresponding perception of the dangers and wakens confronting each country while acting alone and entirely selfishly.

The agitation of the British shipping interests, which was familiar to Washington before the close of the war, is typical. They beheld the vast opportunities for world trade while American shipping was tied up in transporting armies to France and back. They did not realize, however, the power of American shipping in competition six months hence, coupled with the control of raw materials America holds.

This is said with no intent to criticize the British. As a matter of fact, the Americans say they find the British generally more willing to co-operate than America or the other allies have been. The commercial interests of all countries have behaved similarly.

Americans saw their big opportunity to sell vast stores of steel and other supplies to reconstruct Europe. They did not see the possibility of being shut out from the market and the dangerous financial situation that would naturally follow from having their excess commodities left on their hands. They did not see, moreover, that if American materials were paid for by further European borrowing or by the importation of luxuries from Europe an equally hard financial situation would result.

French commercial interests saw in the possession of steel from Alsace-Lorraine the opportunity to make France self-sufficient. They even talked of erecting a high tariff wall by government control of the purchase of foreign raw materials, which

might drive from France the foreign houses already established there. They did not see the retaliation they might thus invite.

Business interests everywhere, with huge stocks of raw materials, such as steel, copper, nitrates and foods, left on their hands as the result of the sudden cessation of war manufacturing, saw the opportunity to rush into neutral markets and, on the basis of low prices, make long contracts and thus monopolize those markets for years to come.

Possible Financial Disaster

The result of all this jockeying for international commercial advantage has been to show clearly the possible financial disaster that lies in several directions. If international jealousy keeps the markets closed, stocks of raw materials, suddenly left by war without a market, will cause a sharp falling of prices, with heavy loss to producers and bankers. Unregulated throwing open of the markets must involve large extensions of credit and consequent inflation to the danger point. The financial situation after the war is inevitably delicate, and many observers agree that only prompt and highly intelligent international action can save the situation.

Two views are already expressed as to the form such action should take. One advocates the complete throwing down of the bars, which means not only the removal of all trade restrictions between allied nations, erected during the war, but a resumption of trade with Germany and other enemy nations as quickly as possible, to provide the maximum trade. The other view proposes to return to the full government regulation existing among the allies during the war. At this moment the advocates of government control seem to be gaining ground, which is indicated by the recent formation of an allied organization to control food distribution in central Europe, a projected new organization to control the financing of the newly created states and a reported stiffening of the international control of shipping in London.

VALUABLE BOOKS BEING DISTRIBUTED

It is announced that in co-operation with the office of the State superintendent of education, the food administration has begun the distribution of 16,000 text books. "Food Saving and Sharing," to the teachers in North Carolina under high school grades. The new book, which was

prepared by food administration experts at Washington, has the hearty approval of retiring Superintendent J. Y. Joyner, and State Superintendent E. C. Brooks. In addition to teachers the new book is being sent to all home demonstration agents, farm demonstration agents and county food administrators.

The new text book is expected to promote and perpetuate the gospel of thrift, the intelligent balancing of the human diet, the knowledge of the composition of and comparative value of different food stuffs, and the economical and efficient preservation and utilization of perishable food products.

The books for the teachers are being sent to county and city superintendents who will distribute them directly to the teachers.

BREAD

Raleigh, Jan. 13.—An agreement to immediately make a public acknowledgment of its offense and re-

duce the price of its 12-ounce loaf, or to resume the baking and selling of a 16-ounce loaf with a public announcement, has saved the American Bakery of Raleigh from being forced out of business or having some other drastic penalty inflicted. In a hearing before State Food Administrator Henry A. Page it was developed that the American Bakery company, had ceased the baking of a 16-ounce loaf several weeks ago, but had made no public announcement of the fact and had made no change in the price, selling the new 12-ounce loaf at the same price they formerly sold the 16-ounce loaf for.

FARM FOR SALE

Twenty-two acres, one mile from station on the Rugby road. A five room house, a well and other out-buildings. An orchard containing 300 apple trees, all good selected fruit—trees two and three years old. About twelve acres in cultivation, good laying land. Owner, B. B. Bishop, Horse Shoe, N. C.

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FIRST BANK & TRUST CO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST BANK & TRUST COMPANY At Hendersonville in the State of North Carolina At the close of business, December 31, 1918

| RESOURCES | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Loans and Discounts | \$449,745.54 |
| 2. Overdrafts, unsecured, \$111.47 | 111.47 |
| 3. United States Bonds and Liberty Bonds | 60,400.00 |
| 4. North Carolina State Bonds | 6,500.00 |
| 7. Banking Houses, \$20,000.00; Furniture and Fixtures \$3,100.00 | 23,100.00 |
| 9. Demand Loans | 61,022.22 |
| 10. Due from National Banks | 42,468.96 |
| Due from State Banks and Bankers | 21,928.52 |
| 11. Cash Items held over 24 hours | 13,697.64 |
| 12. Checks for clearing | 5,200.16 |
| 13. Gold Coin | 430.00 |
| 14. Silver Coin, including all minor coin currency | 5,476.18 |
| 15. National Bank Notes and other U. S. Notes | 32,902.00 |
| Total | \$722,982.69 |
| LIABILITIES | |
| 1. Capital Stock paid in | \$ 75,000.00 |
| 2. Surplus Fund | 25,000.00 |
| 3. Undivided Profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | 90.43 |
| 4. Dividends Unpaid | 2,250.00 |
| 5. Notes and Bills Rediscounted | 31,240.00 |
| 6. Bills Payable | 35,000.00 |
| 8. Deposits subject to check | 373,421.33 |
| 10. Time Certificates of Deposit | 106,234.72 |
| 11. Saving Deposits | 66,487.00 |
| 12. Cashier's Checks outstanding | 3,597.16 |
| 13. Certified Checks | 612.80 |
| 14. Due to National Banks | 4,049.25 |
| Total | \$722,982.69 |

State of North Carolina—County of Henderson, Jan. 9, 1919.
I, J. Mack Rhodes, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Mack Rhodes, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9 day of January, 1919.
C. S. FULLBRIGHT, Notary Public.
My Commission Expires April 12, 1920.
Correct—Attest:
R. H. Staton
G. H. Valentine
R. C. Clarke
Directors.



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Just because ours is a NATIONAL bank is no reason why we cannot make you "feel at home" when you come in. Try it.

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So can you come to us when YOU want to and get YOUR money.

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Citizens National Bank