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EVENING SESSION OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY

Able Address of Dr. Poole, of Craven, on "The Duties and Relations of the Medical Profession to the Nation in Peace and War."

Those who attended the evening session held by the physicians of the Ninth Medical District had a rare treat in the address of Dr. Poole, of Craven. It was scholarly, patriotic, full of optimism and love of his great profession. The theme was "The Duties and Relations of the Medical Profession to the Nation in Peace and War". In the beginning Dr. Craven warned his brethren and all other Americans that the boastful spirit which holds our wealth and resources to be so great that no other nation would ever dare attack us, is a vastly mistaken one. Four thousand men once landed upon our shores marched to our capital and burned our public buildings. That it was a vandal act, unworthy of our brothers in blood and language is no answer. All history teems with such instances. Could Rome have dreamt that the ignorant, uncouth, barbarous poverty-stricken Goths would ever be masters of her who had been mistress of the world? Did the countries of Central Europe, rich, proud, gay, cultured, dream that a fanatic from the Arabian deserts, would, with a few half-clad followers, ravage the fairest parts of the East and only be stopped by him whom the world knows as "The Hammer," after one of the decisive battles of history. Then, in peace, prepare for war. And when war comes, where is there a purer flame of patriotism than burns in the heart of the true physician? Not his the glory, the fame. Not his the soldier's laurels. Dying at the post of duty, only his own conscience tells him that he dies well. Yet greater and greater grows his importance. The next world campaigns will be fought by the commanders-in-chief and their medical staffs. To prove this, the speaker cited the facts that Rome was saved from destruction by the army of Brennus only by the pernicious malaria of the campaign, that had not the army of Montgomery and Arnold succumbed to small pox, our flag would wave today to the furthest bounds of Canada, and gave other similar incidents. Again, we owe it to Gorgas and his assistants that we will be running our ships through the Panama Canal this year, where France was forced to abandon the effort because, of the armies of workmen sent out, one third died per year. Today the Zone is healthier than any states of this union. We are not dying with bubonic plague in the United States because our government spent two millions in destroying rats in San Francisco and other ports of the Pacific. Dr. Poole was followed by Mr. L. M. McCormick, who spoke on public health. Mr. McCormick is a trained expert on bacteriology, being, at present, city bacteriologist for the city of Asheville, where his duty is to act as supervisor of meat and milk inspection, see that all school children are inspected in case of epidemics, pronounce upon the virulence of germs, direct the time of retention in quarantine, etc. If there is one man in Asheville more useful to a citizenship than he is, we venture to say he'd be hard to find. It may be well for those who rave against quarantine regulations to know that one girl was quarantined for five months, following a diphtheria case. After the first two months, there was so much trouble that the germ cultures from her throat were sent to the government laboratory in Washington, and sent back with information that, were she released, these exceedingly virulent germs would induce an epidemic wherever she

went. The good results of milk inspection are such that dairymen are now the most eager of all to stand near the head of the list for care in their establishments. The same with meat. It is a pleasure to learn that Mr. McCormick considers North Carolina more careful in the meat presented for slaughter than any other state in the union this coming simply from the honesty of her farmers. In but one case has he ever had to condemn meat. He gave a full history of the housefly, our great enemy, showing egg, maggot, pupa, full-grown fly. Also told how they breed chiefly in stable manure and told how to render the manure harmless, by thoroughly cleaning the stables every ten days, so destroying breeding places of flies, and, when the manure is thrown out on the garden, sprinkling it with Paris green, a quarter's worth lasting a season.

Baraca Class Notes

First Baptist Church :: By Class Reporter

The Baraca boys of the First Baptist church are doing splendid work in their class. They are studying now the life of one of the most remarkable men in New Testament history—Joseph. Perhaps no man in history had so interesting an experience as this favorite son of Jacob. Early in life he developed a promising trait of character. Joseph was a dreamer of dreams. He had high and holy ambitions. His wagon was hitched to a star and he began in early life to be drawn upward. The petted child of his father's old age, he was at times indiscreet, perhaps, but always he kept before him the ideals to which he aspired. His ambition was to rule his brethren, and his day dreams were prophecies of the attainment of this ambition. Last Sunday's lesson took up the life of Joseph at the cave of Dothan, after he had incurred the jealousies and hatred of his brethren by relating to them his hopes for the future. This lesson showed the first obstacles in the way of his accomplishing his desires.

For the next few weeks the life of this interesting character will be traced through all of its various stages from Dothan to the throne of Egypt. His severe trials and temptations will be shown and his spotless character will be vividly portrayed. His strong temptation in the house of Potipher; his imprisonment; his interpretation of dreams; his favor in sight of the king; his restoration to freedom and accession to power in Egypt, all will make an interesting study.

The Baraca class extends a hearty welcome to all the men of the town and to all strangers to spend a profitable hour with them each Sunday morning. All will find a cordial welcome and the teacher, Mr. Hosley, will always add interest to the occasion.

Mr. G. F. Rink Dead

Mr. G. Fidas Rink died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Gus Fry, near Startown, on last Friday morning, April 25th., and was buried Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at St. Paul's church. Rev. B. L. Stroup conducting the funeral services. Mr. Rink was an old confederate soldier, having enlisted in Co. F, 23rd. Regiment North Carolina Volunteers. Deceased was 76 years of age and was one of Catawba county's quiet, peaceable, and industrious citizens.

"Do you believe that two can live as cheaply as one?"
"No; I don't believe that even one can live cheaply."—Houston Post.

"So you regard Sleotown as the center of the universe?" asked the visitor.

"Yes; we appear to stand still and everything else moves around us," explained the native.—Buffalo Express.

CONFERENCE MEETING OF SECOND DISTRICT U. D. C.

Abel A. Shuford Chapter Join in the State-Wide Meetings on Saturday—Splendid Speeches and Music.

The Abel A. Shuford Chapter of the U. D. C. held a conference meeting for the six North Carolina towns in the second District of the U. D. C. Lenoir, Morganton, Newton, Leeksville, Spray and Hickory. These meetings were held all over the state on April 26th to celebrate the birthday of Mrs. Parsley of Wilmington, the founder of the U. D. C. in North Carolina. The Hickory chapter had nineteen visitors from Newton, nine from Lenoir, one from Morganton and also the Director of the Second District, Mrs. Will Overman of Salisbury. Among the visitors from Newton was Mrs. F. M. Williams, ex state president. At one o'clock luncheon was served the visitors and the members of the home chapter at the residence of Mrs. E. B. Cline by members of the Major Western chapter, Misses Frank and Rose Martin, and Emma Bonner. Each one present was presented with a small bouquet of lilies of the valley and Mrs. Overman was given a corsage bouquet of the same flower. War songs and old-time melodies were played on the graphophone. Immediately after the luncheon the program for the meeting was taken up. Mrs. Cline opened with a few words of welcome to "The House by the Side of Road," The "Bonnie Blue Flag" was sung, the music being led by Mesdames Chadwick, W. L. Abernethy, Alfred Moretz and E. L. Shuford. Mrs. Royster, president of the chapter gave the meeting into charge of Mrs. Overman. Mrs. Overman made an address concerning the occasion and asked Mrs. F. M. Williams to read the account she had previously written and published of Mrs. Parsley's life. Prof. Hawn, author of the "Carolina Soldier of the Civil War" made an address and spoke of the appreciation the ex-confederate soldiers had for the work the U. D. C. is doing. Much business was taken up. Mrs. Williams made several addresses and at the last paid a tribute on behalf of the Ramsour-Sherrill chapter to the late Abel A. Shuford for whom the Hickory chapter is named. The meeting closed with the singing of "Carolina" and was a great success especially in a social way. Afterwards the visitors were taken for automobile rides before leaving on the afternoon trains.

The Parties Given to the Senior Class of the Hickory High School.

The Senior class of the Hickory High School enjoyed a delightful afternoon at Miss Litaker's home April twenty-third. A bird contest was the first feature of the day, in which several drew for the prize which fell to Miss Loualee Wolfe. Miss Marjorie Whitener received a prize for staying at head table all the time while playing progressive rook. Tally cards with owls on them were painted by the hostess, Miss Litaker. Refreshments in two courses were served which were certainly enjoyed with much merriment. Before leaving each girl was given a souvenir basket with the class colors tied on the handle, and they assured the hostess before leaving what a grand time they had been given.

The Tenth Grade of the Hickory High School entertained the senior class Thursday evening, April twenty-fourth.

Having been received by Miss Cobb, the guest gathered in the tenth grade room for a jolly good time. Partners for progressive games were found from a large daisy with petals pasted on. Fortunes were read on each petal. Mr. Cecil Bost received a prize in a flower contest. In progressive games Miss Litaker and Miss

Frank Martin tied for the prize which fell to the latter. Refreshments were served before the seniors bid the juniors farewell.

Misses Frank and Rose Martin entertained the senior class Saturday morning at a bouffet luncheon. Misses Lucile and Robbie Cobb, Miss Louise Hollaway, and Miss Lois Long were visitors present. Every one received a miniature diploma after which luncheon was served with H. H. S. pennants. Music was given by Misses Kathrine Stevenson and Marjorie Whitener and then all the class went downtown to have a picture made of the class.

Miss Hilda Field gave a delightful party in honor of the Senior class of the Hickory High School, Saturday afternoon. Progressive rook was played in which Miss Litaker and Miss Frank Martin drew for the prize which fell to Miss Litaker. Delicious refreshments were served Besides the teachers present the visitors were Miss Louise Hollaway and Misses Lucile and Robbie Cobb.

In addition to the two parties Saturday the Senior class was given a third on the same day by Misses Marjorie Whitener and Effie Johnson. There were many visitors at the party that evening and all enjoyed playing progressive games. Miss Robbie Cobb of Morganton received the prize. Refreshments in two courses were served. After music and singing the class bid the hostesses adieu.

In Social Circles

Mrs. F. B. Ingold was hostess to the Thursday Study Club April 24th, when thirteen members were present: Mrs. Super and Miss Gertrude Cogan, of Philadelphia, were guests. Mrs. L. R. Whitener gave for Mrs. Fry the paper "Woman in the Home". Mrs. Harte gave a sketch of the Late Queen of Denmark, and Mrs. Bost gave a reading from Susan Clegg which was enjoyed. After current news the hostess led the way to the dining-room where the long table was "set" for sixteen. A large bowl of wisteria graced the center, and the dozens of tiny candles were arranged to spell the words Study Club. An elaborate luncheon in four courses was served by Miss Constance Bost. Master Frank Benard Pheetplace Ingold was introduced to the members and received a most cordial welcome. The last meeting for the year will be held May 8th. with Mrs. W. H. Little.

April 23 Mrs. G. H. Geitner entertained the Hickory Book Club at its last meeting for the year 1912-1913 dog-wood and azalias in the near woods, views of green hills and blue mountains made the drive out in the spring sunshine unusually delightful. After the usual order of discussion of books and current events the hostess gave an interesting account of her book "The Island of Beautiful Things" by W. A. Dromgoole. In the election of officers for the ensuing year Mrs. E. L. Shuford was chosen president, Mrs. A. A. Shuford, Jr. vice-president, Mrs. Chadwick, secretary. It seemed fitting that at the table some reference should be made to flowers from the profusion which adorned this beautiful home, so fun and beauty reigned when the placecards gave "Nonsense Botany" sketches, dainty and unique in water-colors. "Phatificia Stupenda," a very fat face as a flower, "A Persian Pear", on a branch two Persian cats curled up in pear shape. "Manypeplia Upsidownia", people hanging feet from a stem, all these explain themselves. Anticipations of "a good time" always expected were more than fulfilled although all felt regret that it was the last meeting of the series.

WELCOME ADDRESS TO 9TH DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY

Splendid Address by Dr. W. H. Nicholson in Behalf of Doctors and Citizens to Visiting Physicians.

I have the honor in the name of the Chamber of Commerce and the people of Hickory, to welcome you to our little city and hope you will have an enjoyable and profitable meeting and see something of what we have.

There are many things of which we are proud, especially may I speak of the excellent and well arranged hospital built by our enterprising and gifted young physician, Dr. J. H. Shuford and named in honor of Richard Baker, one of those brave old heroes who breasted the storms to rescue the stricken, succor the helpless, who laid himself out on the altar of humanity, loved and honored by all, but paid by few. Peace to the ashes of these great men who laid the foundations deep and broad upon which are builded the magnificent superstructures of today.

In those good old days great minds in robust bodies fought the enemies of life with heroic methods, but fighting in the dark at a serious disadvantage. The old family physician was a great stave and help in all that pertained to the health, wealth, and happiness of the community. I well remember how I chewed up his blue mass pills, gagged at his calomel syrup, followed by quinine in water, to say nothing of epsom salts and castor oil, and hung on his words of wisdom, thinking him the biggest man in the world.

If you shall do anything to hasten the glad day when medical skill shall be entirely expended in the prevention of disease rather than alleviation, then your association will not have been in vain and this meeting in Hickory mark another milestone of progress.

The health of a community lies at the foundation of progress, whether industrial or otherwise, and he who contributes to the improvement of health conditions, lengthening human life and usefulness, adding to the productive energy of mind and body, is a benefactor to mankind.

The scientific physician is more of an asset to the country than any captain of finance in peace, of the most skilled officer in war, for at the bottom of our success, in whatever enterprise, lies good health, amid scientific hygienic conditions.

One day added to the productive life of man means many millions of dollars to the wealth of the country and every one that is rescued from the thrall of ill health adds to the sum-total of happiness for mankind.

The business world is looking to you to increase the productive capacity of man. The social world is looking to you to wage scientific war on the great social evils. The moral world is looking to you, next to the ministry, to elevate the standard of life in your dealings with the temple of the soul. Your calling then is an exalted one and we honor you as men set apart for a high and noble work.

Then welcome, thrice welcome, to the men who by self-sacrificing toil are adding each day to the wealth, morality, and general well being of humanity. The Chamber of Commerce invites you to make its office your headquarters. Secretary Joy will give you the glad hand and show you how "Hickory does things". Hickory extends a most cordial welcome and bids you come again and again.

HICKORY MUNICIPAL ELECTION PASSES OFF QUIETLY

Only One Ticket in the Field—Total Number of Votes Cast Being 161. The voting here in last Monday's municipal election was the lightest for many years, the total number of votes cast being 161. C. H. Geitner, for mayor, received 144 votes; C. C. Bost, for alderman first ward, 131; J. L. Cilley, alderman second ward, 120; J. L. Abernethy, alderman third ward, 145; J. W. Shuford, alderman fourth ward, 135.

Misses Amelia and Lizzie McComb gave a charming little dinner-party on Friday, 25th. In addition to Mr. H. E. McComb and family the following were present, Mesdames J. G. Garth, L. R. Whitener, C. C. Bost, A. E. Russell and A. P. Super.

Iredell Test Farm

Statesville, N. C.

Written for North Carolina Department of Agriculture by
Dr. R. Wood Brown, Hickory, N. C.

According to John Lee Coulter, expert special agent for agriculture in the National Census Bureau. "The southern farmers lose two and one half billions (\$2,500,000,000) a year on account of poor farming methods."

There is no doubt the Southern farmers could double their crops yield if they were educated up to scientific farming. The older farmers are slow to take advantage of improved methods, and many of them think that farm experts from State Agricultural departments are merely bunco men, but many of the younger generation or farmers take advantage of institutions similar to the A. & M. at Raleigh.

Experimental or test farms have come to remain, and all progressive States have agricultural departments under which test farms are established in different parts of the state. North Carolina has its department of agriculture and the test farms are under the supervision of Mr. B. W. Kilgore, Director; and one of the test farms at Statesville, N. C. is under the management of Mr. F. T. Meacham, Asst. Director. This state department of agriculture puts North Carolina in the front rank in its endeavors to teach the farmer how to make two grains of wheat grow, where his father and grandfather raised only one grain.

We recognize the truth that some farmers are forced to raise cash crops, also that the credit men charge excessive rates of interest, and we accept the statement that the Southern farmers pay annually two billions (\$2,000,000,000) for supplies, food and clothing; but with all these handicaps the southern farmers would be better off financially, if they would farm scientifically, and this can be done if the farmer would cast off the cloak of prejudice, accept and follow the teachings of the test farms, which have for years been experimenting for the benefit of the farmer with no expenses to him except his state and fertilizer tax. Fifty years ago the farmer was an ignorant, plodding tiller of the soil, neither knowing or caring how or why his food stuff grew, he only wish for large crops and in time his land was impoverished, his farm sold for taxes. To day the farmers of North Carolina and their families, are better fed, better clothed, better educated, have modern homes and financially well to do, owing to scientific farming taught at the A. & M. at Raleigh, supplemented by four state test farms each experimenting along different lines.

It was our pleasure, through the courtesy of Mr. F. T. Meacham, to spend thirty six hours at the Iredell Test Farm at Statesville and the information we garnered proves to us that a progressive farmer could well afford to give a few days of his farm life under Mr. Meacham's teaching. Space will not permit much detail, but the writer will endeavor to tell his readers some of the many secrets wrested from Nature's bosom.

The total acres tilled 180; 70 acres devoted to experimental work, 90 acres to general crop; 20 acres bring no return and 16 acres are used for roads, drives and steam railroads, 36 plots of one tenth acre each are used for different varieties of wheat, 24 plots of same size for varieties of oats and about one half acre is devoted to the scientific breeding of oats and wheat. The different plots have white boards upon which are the letters N. P. K. and C. meaning Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Kali or Potassium and Calcium or Lime. The soil of each plot is treated scientifically with these chemicals in order to ascertain just what is necessary to produce a large crop of a certain variety, also so find what kind of crop uses a certain element or a combination of the four elements above mentioned. The breeding of oats and wheat is by finger selection and finger planting. Each grain is examined by hand and the best grains used. A board about three feet square with round holes is placed on the breeding plot and the finger is pushed through the boards into the prepared soil and one grain of seed is dropped in each hole. This procedure puts each planted seed the same distance apart over the whole plot of one twentieth of an acre. When this plot is harvested each stalk is examined and only the best grains are used for planting the next season in the same manner, and so on until there is enough of perfect wheat and oats seed for sale to the farmers. Thus it might almost be said that one acre of wheat was bred

from one grain of wheat. Seed breeding is similar to stock breeding and at the Iredell Test Farm it gets the same scientific attention.

Twenty varieties of field corn is sown to find out the kind of corn suited to the Piedmont section. Piedmont, means foot of the mountains and lies from the base of the Blue Ridge mountains to Greensboro on the east, to the Northern part of the state and consists of red loam which is not alluvial. The Iredell Test Farm is geographically the northern limit of the cotton belt. Therefore to grow cotton successfully it must mature early and be prolific enough for profit. Years of experimental work has demonstrated that, for this section, the earliest maturing cotton was the most prolific, except where farmers were forced to raise cash crops (cotton and tobacco) every season without given back to the soil the elements taken from it, and the test farms of North Carolina were started just for the purpose of teaching the farmers, how by crop rotation and manuring, the soil would be kept from impoverishment by keeping it supplied with Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium and Lime. The attempts to acclimate in this section the long staple and big boll varieties of cotton; have not as yet, been successful owing to the short season.

Five acres are devoted to different varieties of pears, and among the 1000 peach trees, there are varieties early and late. Apple trees are planted between the peach trees because the apple tree reaches maturity when the peach tree begins to fail and has to be removed for new peach trees. This arrangement saves space and keeps the orchard upon a paying basis. By sodding down to grass around the fruit trees rapid growth is inhibited thereby producing a better quality of fruit. By pruning, the inner twigs are removed giving more air and sunshine to the center of tree. The small limbs and twigs are cut upward and inward just above the scions or sprouts, so the growth will be upward and inward and prevents a sprawling tree. The fire fight is the greatest menace to the pear trees as is the San Jose Scale to the peach. One peach tree on the Iredell Test Farm produced last season six dollars worth of peaches; the tree was planted three years ago. Half of these fruit trees are for experimental purposes the rest for commercial use. Mr. Meacham says that fruit is simply a crop and should be treated as such as far as the soil is concerned, particularly the peach and apple trees. On this test farm is a small orchard of 50 trees of Pecan nuts. This orchard is used for testing out 10 or 12 varieties of this nut with the view of recommending the kinds which show the largest pecuniary return. Pruning, spraying and fertilizing are done scientifically. Every acre, orchard and plot has separate records experimentally and commercially. There are separate blue prints of every tract and plot. The chief effort of this test farm has been and is, to determine by actual experiments which of three fertilizing ingredients is most necessary to the Piedmont section, Nitrogen, Phosphorus or Kali. After a number of years of experimentation, the Iredell Test Farm has demonstrated that the Piedmont soil is very deficient in Phosphorus, some parts need Kali, and all of it needs deep plowing and lots of manure.

It has been said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is absolutely true that eternal vigilance is the price a farmer must pay for success and success as a farmer means comfortable homes, educated children and independence, so as to make the farm attractive by giving city comforts on the farm for his children. If home life anywhere, is not made attractive children will wander.

The Iredell Test Farm at Statesville, is doing most excellent work under the scientific supervision of Mr. F. T. Meacham, he is a farm specialist giving his whole time to experimentation, conservation, and instructing farmers both personally and by letter. Mr. Meacham informed me that he had as many as 160 letters of inquiry in one day.

This is not a treatise on Agronomy, Horticulture or soils simply a summary of what I learned during my visit to the Iredell Test Farm. The pleasure of my visit was very much enhanced by meeting Mr. Meacham's estimable wife and his interesting family.

Mr. Guy C. Huit, a prominent farmer of near Claremont, last week had his foot badly crushed and dislocated at the ankle in attempting to jump from a buggy when his horse became frightened and started to run.

Employees at the Claremont coal chute went on a strike Sunday morning, demanding an increase in wages. Their complaint received immediate attention and they returned to work Monday morning.