

Mount Airy News.

J. E. JOHNSON Editor and Publisher.

Mt. Airy, N. C., Feb. 27, 1913.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 One copy, one year, \$1.00
 One copy, six months, .50
 One copy, three months, .25

Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

Entered at the Post Office of Mount Airy, N. C. as second class mail matter

TEACHING THE FARMERS.

This country is up against the problem of feeding about a hundred millions of people who live within its borders. If they are fed by the labors of our own people then we must increase the average yield of the farms. To meet this problem is an undertaking that the wisest men of the nation are giving careful thought. Our people must be fed even if we are forced to ship in the products of other countries. To increase the average yield of all the farms means that the average farmer must change his methods and learn a better way. To bring this about the Government has employed men who go among the people as Demonstrators and give them the benefit of their advice.

The following letter to the Demonstrator of this county tells him what he is expected to do and how to do it should be read with interest by every citizen of the county.

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. W. Johnson,

Dear Sir:

By our memorandum of understanding you are to begin Demonstration Work again Feb. 15.

There are a great many things of value which may be done, incidentally, as you go among farmers. Some of these are: arousing interest in good roads, good schools, beautifying the home, planting a variety of things in the garden, looking after the growing of fruit, making pastures etc. However, we do not want to lose sight of the fact that our work with the adult farmer is to be a better and more profitable farming. The other things mentioned will follow naturally. The points to claim our attention, mainly, are about as follows:

1. Getting the soil ready for the seed. We cannot get maximum crops unless we prepare a suitable place for the seed to germinate and grow in. Where land has already been broken 8 to 10 or 12 inches deep, it should not be broken deeply again now, but should be well plowed or disced from 2 to 4 inches deep. If no deep plowing has been done previously, be careful to explain that both the soil and subsoil should be comparatively dry if deep plowing is done now. The fresh, unaltered subsoil should not be turned out on top at this season. The turning wing (mouldboard) should be taken off or a straight plow be used so that the furrows will be "edged up." In breaking now, the land should be harrowed the same day to pulverize lumps before they become dry and hard and to retain moisture which may be badly needed before the growing period is over.

2. Most plants require a complete fertilizer, but they do not all require fertilizer of exactly the same analysis. You should be informed on this subject. In using commercial fertilizer with corn, do not apply more than half of the amount at planting time unless the amount used is very small and the soil is very poor. Put the remainder around the corn by the time it is two feet high. If the fertilizer is put in with a drill, or otherwise broadcasted, the whole amount may be put in at planting time. Do not advise using over 300 to 500 lbs. per acre for corn. These same things apply fairly well to cotton, except more fertilizer may be used profitably with cotton than with corn, and the second application should be made when cotton is one foot high. We do not want excessive fertilization in any case. Stable manure usually gives better results when applied previous to planting, especially if applied to a crop that is to be turned under. However, do not hesitate to apply it at any time, being sure to broadcast it. Every ton of manure should be chemically balanced by having mixed with it or applied to the land from 100 to 300 lbs. of 14 or 16 per cent acid phosphate.

3. GOOD SEED. As far as practicable, do not let farmers

plant scrub seed. Find out who among your neighbors has valuable seed for sale and refer farmers to them. As a rule, improved, home-grown seed are more satisfactory than those from a distance. From your state or local Experiment Station, get a bulletin on variety tests of seed and inform yourself on this matter.

4. The question of cultivation, the proper use and handling of cover crops and other matters will be given attention at the proper time. Our concern should now be with things to be dealt with immediately. Give attention to everything at the proper time. With many farm problems it is usually safe to abide by local experiences of intelligent, successful farmers, but whenever in doubt about anything consult your District or State Agent, or write to the Washington Office for information.

Local Agents should carry with them for handing out to farmers, reasonable bulletins furnished by the State and National Departments of Agriculture. Every Agent should keep for ready perusal a copy of the Ten Commandments of Agriculture and a copy of ten other things Dr. Knapp advised we should encourage farmers to do. Let unselfish service be our motto and we shall do great good among our fellow-men.

Yours sincerely,
 C. R. Hudson,
 State Agent.

TOWN POLITICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

An Open Letter.

To the Editor:

For nearly two years I have been fighting for better enforcement of the laws in cleaning up our city, so as to make of it a healthier place to live in, and a more attractive place for home-seekers and visitors. I have succeeded in this fight only partially. Why do I say only partially? Because law-making and law-enforcing in regard to health matters, unfortunately, is not in the hands of the city health officer—he can only go so far and no further. In order to have good health laws and in order to have them enforced the people must elect a board of health.

Meet a board of health. I am a Mayor who have progressive ideas in regard to these matters—that is the reason I am writing this letter. We will in the near future have a town election and it is up to the people of all parties to nominate men for these offices who will promise to enforce the health laws. The state health laws are good enough if they will only be enforced. Now what are our needs? First, we need a complete and up-to-date town-owned Sewer-System—one that will extend to every part of the city. The poor people have just as much right to be protected from disease as the better-to-do, and those who know anything about it know that there is a very much greater proportion of sickness among our poor than there is among those people who are protected by sewers and drains. The poorer class of people undoubtedly pay their full share of the taxes and they should have their full share of protection from filth and flies—a complete sewer system will be a long step in that direction. In putting in a sewer system, some will say that the town can not afford it. I say that the town can not afford not to have such a system. Isn't health our most valuable possession? What is there worth while as such if we have no health? There are towns in our state, much smaller than Mount Airy, that own their own complete sewer systems.

Second, While we are at work on the new stand-pipe or reservoir for the city water supply, would it not be wise to install a good filter plant? A filter plant need not be so costly as some people seem to think it is. With a filter plant we would be relieved from drinking muddy water every time it rains. Without a filter plant who knows at what moment the water may become contaminated with Typhoid or some such germ—would we be safe? Of course our water supply is examined every month by the state laboratory of Hygiene, and it has always been found to be in excellent condition, for that reason I am not so urgent about it as I am about the absolute necessity for a Sewer system.

Third, There is a law against spitting upon our sidewalks, is that law enforced? Who has not seen people suffering with consumption spitting on our sidewalks and streets? Who has ever seen a person arrested for it? Don't everybody know that spit

dries and becomes a part of the dust, to be blown into the face of every person who may chance to pass? Is it not best that this law against spitting be enforced? And is it not also wise to use some means to prevent dust? What is our street sprinkler for? We have all seen days and days of dusty weather with the sprinkler nicely housed, only to make it's appearance on the streets just before a rain!! Let's have a city administration that will see that the streets are properly sprinkled. We have enough consumption already, it must not spread further—to say nothing of breathing filth into our lungs.

Fourth, Modern medical men say that consumption in it's first stage is one of the most curable of all diseases, but later still they say that it is one of the most preventable diseases—How? Simply this—people who have consumption should never spit on the floor, ground or street, they should spit on paper or in a small paste-board box, or on their handkerchiefs and then burn whatever it is that they have spit upon. Consumptives should always hold their handkerchief over their mouth when coughing, they should have their own individual knife, fork, plate, etc., at the table; and they should never kiss anyone. Now, how about the houses that consumptives have lived in? Every case of consumption should be reported to the health officer, and as soon as that patient recovers, moves away or dies, the health officer should see that that house is thoroughly disinfected before any one else is allowed to live in it. This is one of the most important questions before our people today—let's stamp out consumption.

Fifth, How many people know that the laws of the state require that every case of Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Whooping cough, Measles, Small pox, Yellow fever and Bubonic plague must be reported to the quarantine officer by the attending physician (or by the householder, if no physician is treating the case)? And that a fine is put on the doctor or householder for neglect to so report? Is that law enforced? It is in part, but I am sorry to say, not as it should be. If you do not want your child to get Diphtheria, see to it that men are elected to our town offices who will enforce the law.

Let us progress toward health, cleanliness, and law and order.

I am,
 Yours for a cleaner, healthier, and better city.

D. C. ABSHER, M. D.
 City Health and Quarantine Officer.

Mt. Airy, N. C.,
 Feb. 20, 1913.

SURRY CITIZENS AWAKE ON ROAD QUESTION.

Great interest has developed in this county on the subject of good roads. Last week a delegation of twenty or more citizens went from the county to Raleigh in the interest of bills that will allow the townships to vote on the question of issuing bonds for improving the roads. Mt. Airy township already has a law that works the roads by taxation, but a sentiment has developed among the people for a bond issue that will improve all the roads in the township. Representative R. L. Haymore was opposed to the new bill that may mean a bond issue, and was of the opinion that the present law is the best way to get the desired improvement. He opposed the bill both in the Committee room and before the House of Representatives, but the sentiment was such that the House passed the bill. It will go before the Senate this week and is likely to become a law, which means that the people can vote on the question, and if the bond issue carries the present law will be repealed, otherwise it will stand as at present. The new bill provides for a bond issue in Mount Airy Township of eighty thousand dollars with a tax levy of twenty cents on the hundred valuation of property, while the present law assesses the property at thirty cents on the hundred. If the bill passes both houses it will be voted on by the people in April.

Stewarts Creek, Siloam, Elkin, Dobson, Rockford and Long Hill townships have each presented bills asking to be allowed to vote on the question of bonds for road improvement.

The new home of The News Office is now on Moore Street 50 yards East of the First National Bank.

SELL YOUR TOBACCO AT Piedmont Warehouse

The Home of High Prices WINSTON, N. C.

We are selling nearly one-half of all the tobacco sold in Winston every week now.

There is a reason and Piedmont customers know what it is.

Its because we know how to sell tobacco and we do sell every pile at the top price.

Sell the balance of your crop at PIEDMONT.

An early sale every day no matter what sale we have.

Your friends,

M. W. NORFLEET & CO.

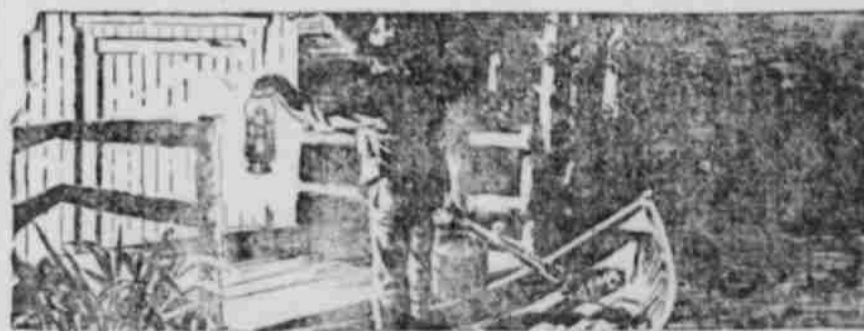
First Sale days for Feb.—Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays.

Notice.

The members of Surry Co. Camp No. 797 are requested to meet at the town hall, on Saturday March 15th, at 2 P. M. for the annual election of officers and any other important business that may come before the Camp. In case it should be a rainy day the meeting will be held on the following Saturday,
 J. R. Puddison,
 Commander of Camp.
 B. V. Holcomb, Adj.

How's This?
 We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
 National Bank of Commerce, Toledo, O.
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by All Druggists.
 Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



Rayo Lanterns
 Strong and Durable

For Fishing, Camping, and Hard Use Under All Conditions.

Give steady, bright light. Easy to Light.
 Easy to clean and rewick. Don't Smoke.
 Don't blow out in the wind. Don't Leak.

AT DEALERS EVERYWHERE
 STANDARD OIL COMPANY
 (Incorporated in New Jersey) Baltimore, Md.

Subscribe for The News, \$1 Year