

**HOW'S THIS?**  
 HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh.  
 HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE consists of an Ointment which Quick Relieves the catarrhal inflammation, and the Internal Medicine, a Tonic, which acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces, thus assisting to restore normal conditions.  
 Sold by druggists for over 40 Years.  
 F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

ORPHEUM—NOV. 19-20  
 —If it was actually true that people liked to work we'd still be plowing with ticks and carrying our harvest on our backs.



**Concrete Improvements on the Hog Farm**

bring definite returns in healthier, larger hogs, in more pork with less feed, and in greater profits from hog raising. Wallowing pools, feeding floors, drinking troughs, hog houses and such improvements of hard, clean, sanitary Concrete do not absorb filth and harbor disease germs. The cost of Concrete construction is small when the many advantages are fairly considered. Upkeep cost is practically nothing. Satisfaction and service are greater than with any other building material.

Any farmer can make Concrete Improvements himself which, if done by outside help, would cost many times the small amount he will spend for materials. Any Security Cement dealer will give you information and furnish Free Blue Prints showing how to build best at least cost.



**SECURITY PORTLAND CEMENT**  
 MAKES GOOD CONCRETE

**THE DANISH FARMERS**

(E. C. Branson, Kalunborg, Denmark, August 25, 1923.)

"Do the farmers of Denmark ever work any? If they do I have not been able to catch them at it. In a single afternoon, in a single landscape anywhere in central and south Germany you can see more people at work in the fields than I have seen in the fields of Denmark in six weeks of travel from one end of the state to the other. "What's the answer?" I fired this question the other day at an English-speaking Dane, a university man, the son of a farmer who is a seasoned member of the Danish parliament.

"My answer would be," said he, "that the Dane is lazy by nature. He never sweats his back if he can get there by sweating his brain. He never does anything himself that he can get a farm animal or a labor-saving machine or a cooperative society to do for him. And then, three-fourths of his acreage is in grain, hay and forage crops. These crops are all pitched with seeding machines and cut with reapers and mowers. He picks his farm animals in the fields and they harvest his forage crops for him during seven or eight months of the year. His grain crops are threshed out by his own or the community-owned threshing machine. He is a livestock farmer on a machine basis, which means minimum workers and minimum hours in the fields. As for marketing his products and getting the money into his pocket, he hardly bothers with it at all; the cooperative societies attend to that. He works, the whole family works, in and around the buildings of the farm square, but you do not see them from a car window. Mainly it is work with the farm animals, that is a very intimate way are members of the family circle. You'll see more farm workers in the fields during the grain harvest, especially during the season for getting the sugar-beets housed. Except among the little landers, you will rarely ever see a girl or woman doing field-work in Denmark and most of these you'll see during the season of root-crop harvesting."

**Organized Agriculture.**

The Danish farmers, in a word, have organized their agriculture as thoroughly as capitalists have anywhere organized manufacture; for more thoroughly in fact, for they not only produce their own raw materials, but in their cooperative plants they put these into finished forms for final consumption, market them through their own sales agencies, and base their distribution business on their own credit institutions. Not perfectly in this last detail of farm business, but a cooperative farm bank whose capital increases from three hundred thousand to three million dollars in eight years and whose business in loans and discounts amount to thirty million dollars a year is fast moving into adequate proportions. The cooperating farmers of Denmark have better boxed the compass of business relationships than any manufacturing corporation I know anything about unless it be the Standard Oil Company or the United States Steel Corporation.

**Farm Classification.**

Who are these Danish farmers? I have already had a word to say about their origin and rise out of poverty into wealth and influence in one hundred and thirty-five years. Today I am writing sketchily about the economic-social farm classes. Aside from the twelve hundred thousand townspeople who are tied-in with the cooperative farm organizations in manufacture and sale of farm products, the dirt farmers and their families number one million two hundred thousand souls. They fall into five fairly distinct classes: first the Big Estate owners, second the Proprietors, third the Gaardmaend or middle-class farmers, fourth the Husmaend or little landers and fifth the Tenants and Leaseholders.

**The Big Estate.**

1. The four hundred and nineteen Big Estate owners hold properties of six hundred acres or more each. The average is 1,088 acres and the total 445,000 acres. They cannot be left out of account in any proper study of this little country of small-scale farmers. Most of them are counts and barons, the remains of an eighteenth century aristocracy.

**The Proprietors.**

2. The Proprietors stand next to the Big Estate owners in the possession of farm properties and they enjoy the social distinction that invariably attaches to the ownership of broad acres. They are a fringe of the old-time landed aristocracy of Denmark.

**Danmark's Backbone.**

3. The Gaardmaend, or middle-class farmers, are the backbone of Denmark, not of agriculture alone but of business in general. I am quoting the chief of the English department of the largest bank in Copenhagen. They are forty-five percent of all the farmers and they own nearly exactly two-thirds of all the land. They are 91,110 in number

and their holdings total 6,320,000 acres.

**The Little Landers.**

4. The Husmaend or little farmers at the bottom of the economic scale are more than half of all the Danish farmers, but they own less than fifteen per cent of all the land. Their holdings range from one to twenty-five acres, the average size of their farms is twelve and one-half acres, and the total is 1,360,000 acres in round numbers. They would have a dog's chance on little farms of this size if it were not for the magic of pigs and poultry, dairy cows and co-operation—these four, and the greatest of these is co-operation.

**A Handful Of Tenants.**

5. The Tenants and Leaseholders of Denmark deserve more space than I am able to give them in closing this over-long letter. They are very few in number—only 10,758 against 117,000 in North Carolina. They are less than five percent of all the farmers, against our forty-five percent. The farm tenants in the American sense of the term, the one-year tenants subject to change at the will of the landlord, are only 4,545 in all Denmark. The holders of life-leases are 2,207. They were 8,404 in 1901. Which means that in eighteen years 6,197 life-leaseholders bought the farms and they and their ancestors held under perpetual lease, the owners being forced to sell under recent laws of parliament. The long-term lease-holders are 4,006, their leases running as a rule six, seven, or eight years according to the rotation system they practice. Mainly they are operating the large farm units of the proprietors and big estate owners, and their number varies very little from year to year. Leaseholders and tenants will exist as long as large estates exist in Denmark, that is to say for only a few more years, for the fixed policy of the state is small farms cultivated by owners. Under recent laws idle landlords living in luxury on rents will pass into history in a hurry.

**PLANE SPRAYS POISON; KILLS MOSQUITO PESTS**

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 13.—A successful experiment in warfare by

airplane on malaria-spreading mosquitos is reported by Lieutenant R. T. Cronau, U. S. A. air service. While flying Lieutenant Cronau sprayed paris green over the surface of small lakes and marshes near Mounds. Results were so excellent, he reported, that the experiment developed nearly 100 per cent efficiency in mosquito destruction.



—A detour is the longest distance between two driven points.

**"CASCARETS" TONIGHT FOR LIVER, BOWELS**

Get a 10c Box if Constipated, Sick, Bilious, or Headachy.

"They Work While You Sleep..." When you feel sick, dizzy, upset, when your head is dull or aching, or your stomach is sour or gassy, just take one or two pleasant "Cascarets" to relieve constipation and biliousness. No griping—nicest cathartic-laxative on earth for Men, Women and Children. 10c boxes, also 25 and 50c sizes—any drug store. (2)

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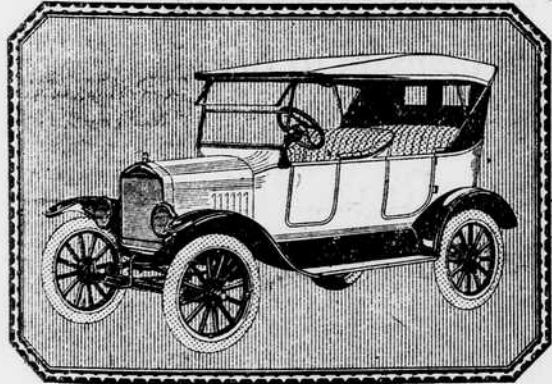
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**New Touring Car**

Looking at the new touring car from the side, you are at once favorably impressed with the effect of longer, more graceful lines secured by enlarging the cowl and raising the radiator.

Slanting windshield and one-man top lend material aid in giving the entire car a lower, more stylish appearance.

An apron connecting the radiator with the fender skirts is also a decided improvement.

A comfort feature much appreciated by owners, is the additional leg room provided by the enlargement of the cowl.

Allow us to show you the entire line of new Ford cars now on display in our show room.

These cars can be obtained through the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan.

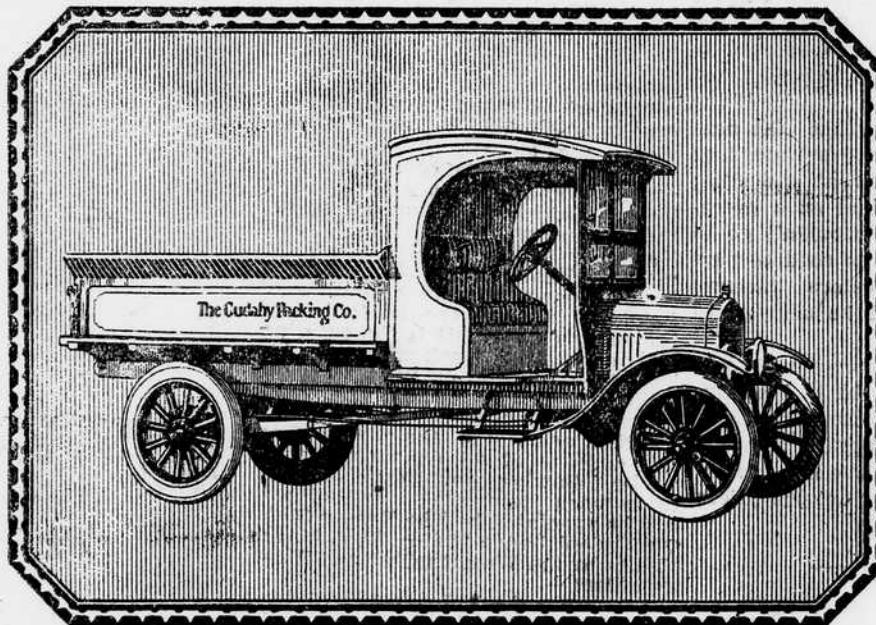
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