

STATE FAIR A GRAND SUCCESS

CATTLE AND POULTRY EXHIBITS ARE WONDERFUL AND EXTEND ALL OVER STATE.

BETTER BABIES CONTEST

Four Hundred Entries and an Interesting Affair Regardless of Rain.—First Winners Were Boys.—200 Honorably Mentioned.

Raleigh.—That North Carolina might be a great live stock and poultry producing state is demonstrated by the extensive, varied and high quality exhibits at the state fair held recently. In these exhibits, which are more numerous, and of higher class than in former years, there are horses, cattle, swine and fowls to excite the wonder and admiration of North Carolinians, many of whom have been unaware that such magnificent specimens were raised in their state.

Most of the fowls, of course, are fancy birds, of the prize winning class, sold at fancy prices, for breeding purposes. They demonstrate another wealth producing possibility in North Carolina, but there is a great deal in the remark of a gentleman, while looking with amazement and admiration at the many excellent exhibits, that he wanted to see thousands of poultry farms in North Carolina where the owners worked as systematically and as energetically and with as much pride in the business of raising poultry for market as these many exhibitors show in producing fancy birds for show purposes.

Instead of a grand climax, the last day was an unpicturesque slob about in the muck. But the best show of the week took place all the same. Providence again interfered and made it so. The rain drove the crowd, a mighty good one, under the big main building and the Better Babies Contest was brought to an end. The young immortals were brought out and figuratively crowned. It was the finest exhibit of the week.

The winners were three, all boys, but two hundred children received honorable mention. Robert Royall Smith, the son of a widowed young mother, Mrs. R. R. Smith, of Wendell, took the first prize with 99.9 of a possible 100 score; Dick Hester Frazier, of Bahama, came next with 99.8 and Charles Aycock Poe, of Raleigh, won third prize with 99.7. Master Poe took first prize in the six months class. Little Robert Royall Smith is 33 months old.

Four hundred babies were entered in the contest. The bulk of them came from Wake county, of course, and Raleigh furnished most of these, but they came from several different counties and towns.

Breaks Into Chain Gang.

While many instances of prisoners breaking out of convict camps are on record, Buncombe county enjoys the distinction of having one man at least who recently made an effort to break into a camp. However excellent work on the part of the guards is said to have made it impossible for him to gain admittance. He earned though, that his efforts were not in vain, for he was given an opportunity to spend 30 days in the camp into which he treld to force an entrance.

Cornelian Literary Society Meets.

The annual banquet of the Cornelian Literary Society of the State Normal and Industrial College was held in the dining hall of the Spencer building at Greensboro recently. In addition to the present membership more than half a hundred former students were in the city for the banquet and there were a number of specially invited guests from the faculty and city.

Governor to Serve Two Days on Roads.

Governor Locke Craig will serve his two days' term on "Good Roads Days" in Buncombe county, having announced recently that he will show dirt in this county during the holidays. Governor Craig stated that he will go to Asheville from Raleigh on the night of November 4 and he hopes to be in fine form to use the shovel on November 5 and 6. Having been banded by a good roads enthusiast Governor Craig has agreed to shovel all the dirt Jim Morgan, of Asheville, can pick.

N. C. Pine Association Meets.

The twenty-fourth semi-annual meeting of the North Carolina Pine Association recently was held at Charleston, S. C., attended by lumber manufacturers from Virginia, North and South Carolina. The business was carried through with dispatch and everything had been concluded in time for the luncheon at 2 o'clock, which wound up the meeting. The feature of the meeting was the address of President Horton Corwin, Jr., in which he told of the condition of the North Carolina pine industry.

FIRE PREVENTION NEEDED

With Advent of Cold Weather and Building of Fires, The Danger Period Is At Hand.

Charlotte.—With the advent of winter weather and the firing of furnaces, grates and stoves, attention should be given the subject of dwelling house hazards, to which general subject the North Carolina Fire Prevention Association is paying very particular attention at this time. Recently inspectors representing this organization visited all the buildings in the business district and submitted reports as to what they found. Of timely concern was the reference to the vast amount of gasoline that was found to be lying about in open vessels in the various pressing clubs and other establishments which constituted constant menace to the business district of the city. Mention was also made of the many heaps of rubbish and refuse found lying about in attics, basements and backdoors, which also added to the conflagration risk.

Under the heading of dwelling house hazards, the North Carolina Fire Prevention Association, which maintains headquarters in this city, is issuing warning to housekeepers for the purpose of preventing fires. A few of these suggestions may be worth while and are herewith reproduced:

"Housekeeping—The attic, cellar and all closets and outbuildings should be cleaned at least once every year, and all useless material and rubbish removed therefrom and burned. These unnecessary accumulations are dangerous, and are the causes of many fires. Store all remaining material neatly so that a clear passage may be had between or around boxes, cases, barrels, etc.

"Metal waste baskets, only, should be used.

"In storing clothing, first remove all matches and other material from the pockets and then carefully fold and neatly place away. Do not hang clothes where they will be near hot chimneys.

"Do not go into closets with lighted matches or candles.

"Care should be exercised in burning leaves, dead grass or rubbish. Keep these fires a safe distance from buildings, and never light them on windy days.

"Do not bank houses in the winter with straw, excelsior or other readily inflammable material; a chimney spark or carelessly thrown match may ignite it.

"Matches—Use only safety matches, make it impossible for children to get them. Always place burned matches in metal receptacles; never throw them on the floor or into the waste baskets.

"Heating Hazards—Coal and kindlings should preferably be kept within a brick or stone enclosure and not stored against frame partitions nor directly against walls of boiler or furnace rooms.

"Never put kindling into the oven. "Deposit all ashes in metal receptacles or upon non-combustible floors, removing same from building at least once a week. Barrels or boxes should not be used for storing or carrying ashes unless they are constructed entirely of metal."

To Purchase Additional Lands.

A movement looking to the purchase of additional lands under the provisions of the Weeks' act and the setting aside of the timber lands bought under the bill as health and recreation grounds has been started by prominent western Carolinians interested in the project who held a meeting and perfected an organization in Asheville. Governor Craig, who was an Asheville visitor, was named as president of the association and Geo. S. Powell was elected secretary.

Much Work of Roads.

Work on the first link of Edgecombe county's good roads, as recently provided for in the passage of a bond issue of \$200,000 for the building of roads and bridges, has been started between Mildred and Coneto under the supervision of E. O. Hathaway, senior highway engineer of the office of public roads, United States department of agriculture. This new road will connect Mildred and Coneto and will be of sand-clay for the entire distance of three and one-half miles.

Large Cargo of Cotton.

With the largest and most valuable cargo of cotton for export from port of Wilmington this season, the British steamer Cardigan, Captain Williamson, sailed recently for Bremen, Germany. The Cardigan carries 14,443 bales of the staple, valued at \$1,100,000. While the record cargo for the port is something like 18,000 bales in a single cargo, the Cardigan carries the greatest number of bales of the season. One other large ship is now taking on cargo at the compresses.

Tar Heels Inventive.

Patent attorneys report to citizens of North Carolina: George P. Crutchfield, Greensboro, wireless attachment for vehicle-brakes; Samuel V. Laughinghouse, Griffon, car-coupling; Benjamin P. Rucker, Charlotte, vending machine for liquids; Samuel O. Thompson, assignor of 40 1-100 to W. M. Williams, Maxton, automobile water cut-off; William E. Wine, Wilmington, assignor to the Wine Railway Appliance Company, ladder and hand-hold for railway cars; Horace B. Phillips, Fairmont, still.

FOR GOOD ROADS

ASHEVILLE GOOD ROADS CONVENTION ADJOURNS AFTER ELECTING NEW OFFICERS.

FOR A NATIONAL HIGHWAY

Resolutions Adopted Placing Southern Appalachian Association on Record—North Carolina Fares Well in Offices—Meet Next at Bristol.

Asheville.—With the election of officers for the coming year and the selection of Bristol, Tenn., as the next meeting place, the fifth annual convention of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association adjourned recently. The officers for the coming year follow:

President and treasurer, Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, of Chapel Hill, secretary, Henry B. Varner, of Lexington; vice-presidents, Cyrus Keifer, of Knoxville; C. M. Strahan, of Athens; E. C. Chambers, of Asheville; John Crawford, of Mobile; James Maret, of Mt. Vernon, Ky.; E. F. Lipscomb, of Gaffney, E. C.; Henry Roberts, of Bristol, A. D. Williams, of Morgantown, West Va.

Executive committee: J. A. Smith, of Gainesville, Ga.; J. N. Fisher, of Morristown, Tenn.; E. P. Wharton, of Greensboro, N. C.; C. P. Light, of Martinsburg, W. Va.; P. St. J. Wilson, of Richmond, Va.; Dr. C. P. Ambler, of Asheville; R. C. Terrell, of Frankfort, Ky.; W. T. Winn, of Atlanta; W. G. Sirmine, of Greenville; W. S. Kelley, of Montgomery, Ala.; H. C. Elliott, of Roanoke.

Resolutions were adopted placing the organization on record as favoring a system of national highways, built and maintained by the national government. A system of state highways built and maintained by the state governments, and a system of county highways built and maintained by the county governments. The association will petition congress to authorize the president of the United States to appoint a commissioner of civil life with sufficient funds to investigate and make recommendations as to what action congress should take regarding the numerous bills introduced providing for federal aid to highways.

On the last afternoon Governor Locke Craig spoke on plans for making "Good Road Days" successful.

Reports from persons interested in the construction of various inter-city roads reported the progress of the work. In his report of the work on the central highway of North Carolina, Henry B. Varner predicted that the work will be completed by 1915 and that the greater part of it will be finished within six months. He took an occasion to repeat his charge that the highest steal in the state is that which enables promoters of "worthless railroad schemes" to carry on their work with convicts furnished, fed, clothed and guarded by the state. His characterization of this plan as a "steal" was received with applause.

The organization went on record as endorsing Atlanta as the place of holding the next American Road Congress.

Defer Inauguration.

Greensboro.—The administration of Greensboro College for Women announces that conditions have arisen which prevent the inauguration of Dr. S. B. Turrentine as president on Thursday, November 6, the date selected for the inaugural exercises. The inauguration will be held at a later date, and will be duly announced.

New Deputies Soon.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Overman has returned to Washington. He is pleased with the action of President Wilson in signing the deficiency bill, which carries his amendment exempting deputy collectors from the civil service. He thinks that the collectors of the state will put Democrats in the deputy collectorship inside of two weeks.

Banks Combine.

Southport.—A business deal of interest to Southport and Wilmington people has just taken place by which the Bank of Brunswick and the Bank of Southport have been combined and the business will be continued under the name of Bank of Southport. Most of the business men of Southport were interested in one of the two banks, and uniting the two banks means that they are united in the up-building of the town and county. The Bank of Southport becomes a strong financial institution.

A Deadly Affray.

Kinston.—Recently when Charley Allen and Johnson Mills, Greene county negroes, engaged in an affray with deadly weapons in Brown town at the home of the later, Allen was severely cut with a knife by his host and in self-defense shot Mills through the abdomen, fatally wounding him. The men married sisters, and Allen interfered when Mills attempted to chastise his wife. The man who was shot was too badly wounded to be moved and was left under guard at his home, while Allen was locked up.

DIVERSIFICATION ON SOUTHERN FARMS

Forage Crops Fully as Important as Cotton and Corn.

PROFITABLE AS WINTER FEED

Every Farmer Should Make Growing of Fodder a Big Part of His Farm Operations, Selecting Piece of Land for Purpose.

(By G. H. ALFORD.)
The question of forage crops is not a difficult problem for southern farmers. Almost every farm crop grown can be used for forage. There are, however, many plants that will produce forage in abundance.

Every farmer should make the growing of forage an important part of his farm operations. Each year a large piece of land should be selected especially for the growing of forage crops. Forage crops are of fully as much importance as cotton and corn, but they are usually neglected crops.

The turnip crop should be considered of great value. Prepare the land thoroughly, manure heavy, plant in drills three feet apart, when the leaf is as large as a dime, thin to 15 inches and cultivate often, and you will raise a great quantity and find that the crop is very profitable for winter feeding.

For the earliest spring feed, sow oats, rye or wheat in the fall. Sow two bushels per acre on fertile soil, liberally manured and well prepared. These crops usually produce feed by the first of March and furnish good hay if cut in the dough stage.

Crimson, white, buff and red clovers are valuable winter crops to plant. September and October are the best months for seeding, and to be sure of a big crop plant on fertile soil and a perfect seed bed, using plenty of manure and 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre. Sow from 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre. The yield of hay on thoroughly prepared fertile soil is about one and one-half tons per acre. The corn crop planted on this clover stubble will never fail you. As high as 20 tons of silage corn is often grown on clover sod.

Alfalfa excels every other crop in yield per acre, in feeding value, and as a soil enricher, when grown on land to which it is well adapted.

For a large yield of hay, sow one bushel of wheat or oats and 15 pounds crimson or red clover per acre. The crops are cut when the clover is in full bloom. It is easy to make two tons of hay per acre on fertile soil, and these hays are milk and fat producing feeds.

Hairy vetch and wheat or oats are also fine for grazing and hay. More land is being seeded each year to this mixture, and the farmers all like it.

Fall or spring sown oats furnish grazing and make a capital hay when cut in the dough stage. At Baton Rouge, La., two and one-half acres were planted in oats at the experiment station for grazing on September 28. October 29 seven Poland China pigs weighing in total 276 pounds were put on the oats and given no feed during the winter. On February 17 the pigs weighed a total of 568 pounds, or an average gain of 37 pound per pig per day for 110 days. From October 29 to January 1 45 head of sheep were pastured on this same plot.

Rape will produce more green forage in the south during the winter months than any other one plant or combination of plants that can be grown. It has been demonstrated by the experiment station that an acre of good rich land sown to rape will produce as much pork when used as a hog pasture as the same acre planted to

Hogging Down Corn

Weight at Start 82 Lbs.		Cost and Pork Per Acre.	
Corn and Soy Beans	\$2.38 per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	619
Corn and Cow Peas	2.46	"	"
Corn Alone	2.50	"	504
Sweet Corn and Soy Beans	3.55	"	350
Ear Corn and Meat Meal	3.74	"	"

corn and well cultivated. It can be grown a great deal cheaper than corn. One or more acres should be planted on every farm every year.

Wheat, oats, rye, and barley make a good mixture for grazing and hay. When sown in September or October on good land, it may be grazed all the dry days from November 1 to March 1 and then hay may be harvested the latter part of May or the first of June.

There is hardly an end to the summer crop that can be grown for forage. Every farmer is entitled to his choice, and while sorghum and other crops produce an abundance of high-class feed per acre we must not fail to keep in mind the fertility of the soil.

It is possible to have a rotation of very fine forage crops that will improve the soil. Cow peas, soy beans, peanuts, alfalfa, the vetches and clovers furnish grazing and hay and rapidly increase the fertility of the soil.

At the Louisiana station corn with cowpeas grown in the corn and peanuts gave 450 pounds of pork per acre. The peanuts were planted after

oats, which, during the winter, furnished grazing that gave 200 pounds of pork per acre and a crop of oats besides. The peanuts planted after oats gave an average of 400 pounds of pork and this added to 200 pounds from grazing the oats made a total of 600 pounds of pork per acre and a crop of oats besides.

Sweet potatoes give from 400 to 750 pounds of pork per acre. If we take an average at 500 pounds and add to this 200 pounds from grazing the oats which preceded the sweet potatoes, we have 700 pounds of pork per acre for one season, plus a crop of oats harvested.

At the Mississippi delta station, after the corn was gathered, pigs were turned into the pea field, and made a gain from the peas of 170 pounds per acre. They had no additional feed.

Comparative Value of Fertility in Farm Produce

Alfalfa	\$75.84
100 Bu. Corn	\$29.22
3 Tons Clover	\$35.20
75 Bu. Oats	\$14.64
1 Tons Timothy	\$10.74
10000 Lbs. Milk	\$10.11
100 Lbs. Fat Cattle	\$4.62
1000 Lbs. Fat Hogs	\$3.12
500 Lbs. Butter	\$0.18

The results obtained when turning hogs, cattle, sheep and other stock into velvet beans after the corn is harvested are more than satisfactory.

The soy bean is probably the best annual legume to grow for forage in the cotton belt. Whether used as a hay, grain or for grazing it is a very valuable feed for live stock. Soy-bean hay is practically identical in feeding value with alfalfa, and yields from two to three tons per acre. The grain is more valuable than cottonseed meal as a supplementary feed in the production of pork, mutton, wool, beef, milk and butter. A bushel of soy beans is at least twice as valuable for feed as a bushel of corn.

Spanish peanuts will produce good crops on comparatively poor land, when well fertilized and cultivated. Prof. Dugger at the Alabama station found an acre of Spanish peanuts produced 600 pounds of live weight in hogs. This was after the tops had been cut with a mower and saved for hay. The growing of peanuts after oats and on other land, and the use of the mowing machine or the thrasher and hay press, will promote the raising of good live stock and add much to the fertility of the soil.

Cow peas without grain usually give better results than other crops. One season a crop of peas grown on bottom land produced 483 pounds of pork per acre. Peas furnish most excellent grazing for all kinds of stock.

Milo maize, Kaffir corn, millet and other crops furnish excellent forage, but a crop of corn and cow peas, soy beans, peanuts, or velvet beans can be grown on the same land at the same time and furnishes a world of valuable feed and increases the fertility of the soil at the same time. This being true, let us call particular attention to the importance of cow peas, peanuts and soy beans planted in the corn at the last working as a factor in the production of large quantities of cheap forage. All kinds of stock can be turned into the field after the corn is harvested and will soon be rolling fat.

Every farmer who keeps as many as ten head of stock should build a silo. The cost is small. For filling the silo corn is king. The yield of corn on fertile soil is seldom under ten tons per acre, and often as high as 20 tons per acre.

No man can make the best use of forage crops without adequate fencing. Around every field run a woven wire fence 20 inches high, with two strands of barbed wire above. Also use several hundred yards of the hurdle or portable fence to divide the fields into lots of any size. This fence is simple and cheaply made and can be stored under a shed until needed.

BEEES ARE QUITE PROFITABLE

Honey Gatherers Are Only Producers on Farm That Yield Profit Without Cost of Feed.

(By WESLEY FORSTER, Colorado State Bee Inspector.)
If people knew what a great source of profit is found in the keeping of bees, and how interesting the work there wouldn't be an unused square foot of ground on any farm in the United States.

Bees are the only producers known to husbandry that yield a profit without cost of feed. They find their own pasture. They multiply so rapidly that they more than pay for the small initial expense of housing them, and the first cost of equipment is almost trifling.

Bee culture may be made profitable by the children of the farm, or by the women members of the family. It may be carried on successfully in conjunction with the keeping of poultry or growing of fruit. In the latter case, apiculture is found to be a great help toward more fruit and better fruit.

Bees are little trouble, and require only occasional attention. They are easily handled and readily controlled. Best of all, they give a real service in hard cash, and that counts most on the farm.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 2

BALAK AND BALAAM.

LESSON TEXT—Numbers 22:1-6, 24:10-19. Read Numbers chs. 21-24. GOLDEN TEXT—"A double-minded man, unstable in all his ways." Jas. 1:8.

Following our last lesson the Israelites marched along the borders of the wilderness meeting with much opposition. In Num. 20 we are told of the death of Aaron. They met Arad (21:1-3) and overthrew him. Moving around Edom was a difficult process and the people became discouraged. Again they murmured against God and against Moses. Swift punishment followed in the form of fiery serpents, Num. 21:4-11. Confessing their sins Moses interceded on their behalf and the look at a brazen serpent suggested to them the necessary attitude of faith towards God. After sundry wanderings, the dwelling among the Amorites and the overthrow of sundry tribes, we come to their encounter with Balak. As they journeyed the report of their victories preceded them and Balak sought to protect himself against these strange "people come out of Egypt," by other means than that of war, for, said he, "they are covering the face of the earth." See Ex. 15:15.

Little Known About Balaam.

Here Balaam appears upon the scene. Little is known about him. He evidently had a knowledge of Jehovah and yet was a sorcerer or spiritist, dealing with evil spirits, and was, probably, a Midianite.

I. The Call to Curse, Ch. 22:1-6. There are six personal pronouns in verse; Balak sought to fight fire with fire, to save his own face. He feared those whom God blessed. The world today hates those whom God blesses. Had Balak been wise he would have cast in his lot with Israel and not have miserably perished in battle along with his unwilling tool, Balaam. (See Num. 31:8, Josh. 13:22.)

Balaam at first refused Balak's invitation (v. 13), but Balak sends more exalted messengers and greater offers of honor and rewards, promising him honor in the kingdom if he would but curse Israel (v. 17). Balaam again returns word that this is impossible (v. 15) for he cannot go beyond the word of Jehovah, not that he was in sympathy with that word at all, but he was conscious of Jehovah's power.

II. A Challenge by the way, Ch. 22:22-35. The angel of Jehovah, as the agent of his anger, interposed to save Balaam from himself. Lust had so blinded his eyes that even an ass saw more clearly than he. God rebuked him and those who trafficked with evil spirits in order to produce results are mocked by the fact that a dumb ass found voice and spoke. Finally, after repeating his conditional permission that he was to speak only the word Jehovah was to give him, he is permitted to proceed with the "princes of Balak."

Balaam a Prophet.

III. The changeless message, Ch. 24. Read carefully the intervening chapters. In them we have the account of Balaam meeting Balak and of his brief but wonderful prophecy concerning Israel. Balaam gives us a wonderful description of one who is a prophet (24:16). He (1) "heareth the words of God," (2) "knoweth the knowledge of the most high," (3) "seeth the vision of the almighty." Verse 17 is a wonderful prophecy of the Lord Jesus, who is "a star" for he "lighteth every man who cometh into the world." (See also 2 Pet. 1:19.) He is called "a sceptre" because of his kingly sway (see Lk. 1:32, 33, Heb. 1:8). From the context we read how once his lips were opened he declared a wonderful prophecy concerning these whom Balak considered his enemies and with prophetic eye he sees the coming glory of Israel. Balak's anger is kindled, and he seeks to drive Balaam away, but each time there comes forth from his lips one of these unwelcome prophecies. These marvelous prophecies which fell from Balaam's lips, as an instrument, taught that this entire world of evil is under control of Jehovah and its curses upon his people are important. He may even compel unwilling instruments, if needful, to become agents for the accomplishment of his purposes. Balaam's sad end strikingly illustrates the fact that a man may admire the ideal of righteousness and the beauty of holiness and yet falling to yield his own life to those principles fail utterly in the consummation of his life and his influence. He taught Israel to sin.

The Golden Text. It would almost seem that James must have had Balaam in mind when he wrote these words. Double-minded means "two-minded" and unstable means that we lack foundation, are "not fastened down." James is speaking of the lack of wisdom which may be supplied by asking him who gives liberally, but admonishes us to ask in faith, "nothing wavering." This is a picture of all men who, knowing God, yet deny his power, and for the greed of gain refuse to yield to his claim and so fail in the realization of their true selves.